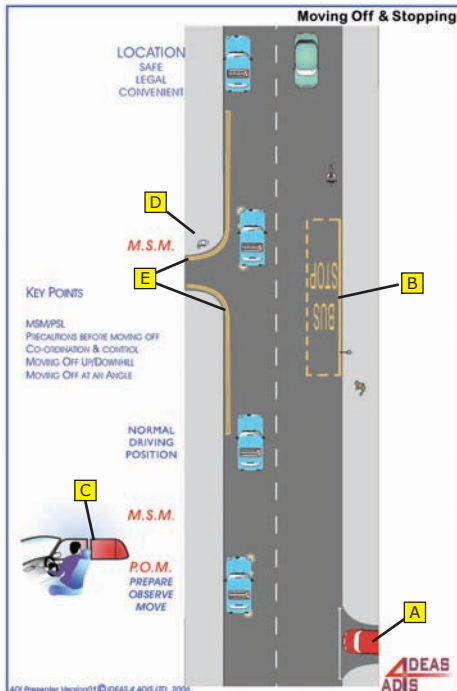


This presenter has been designed to assist you in the briefing, presentation and discussion of the key subjects of the driving syllabus. They are presented in a logical order following your pupil's progression through their driving tuition.

The Key Points on the diagrams are listed as a guide (but are by no means exhaustive) to prompt discussion and ensure the key areas are covered. These points are positioned for the user's benefit and in a way which will not distract the attention of the 'pupil' from the diagram.



Moving Off and Stopping

In this diagram there are a few things to help promote discussion:

- A** Entrance in blind spot with a car emerging, also note solid white line which should not be obstructed
- B** Bus stop - where not to stop
- C** Blind spot check - to emphasise importance of safety checks
- D** Left hand turning with pedestrian - to prompt discussion of misleading signals and MSM routine
- E** Double yellow lines - where not to stop

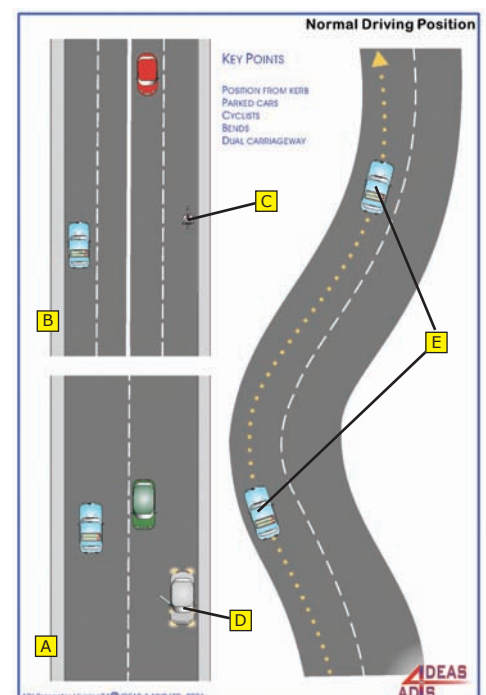
Use of Signals

This diagram shows signals the driver can give to show his intention as well as warning to other road users and the arm signals used on the move. The road layout allows you to discuss timing of signals and unnecessary signals.

Normal Driving Position

The diagram shows the normal driving position of a vehicle on:

- A** A clear single carriageway
- B** A dual carriageway
- C** Overtaking a cyclist
- D** Passing a parked vehicle
- E** The position of the vehicle when negotiating bends to the left and right

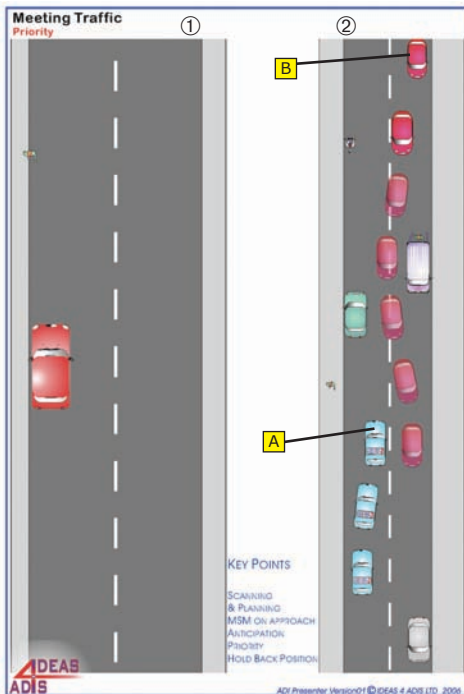


Emerging T-Junction Closed

This illustration features a small inset diagram which show the Zones of Vision.

Emergency Stop

This illustration shows the thinking and braking distance in car lengths at 30mph. Also there are prompts for the way in which the DVSA recommend teaching emergency stop braking in a vehicle with and without ABS.



Meeting Traffic - Priority

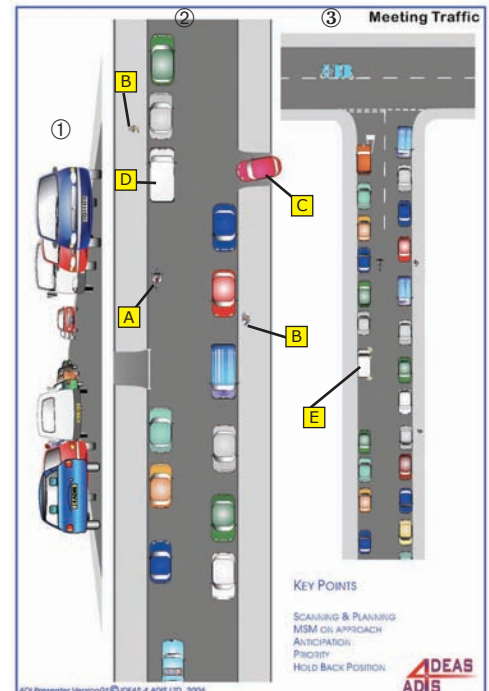
This diagram is split in to 2 sections.

- ① Shows a blank road with red parked car for use with miniature vehicles.
- ② **A** Illustrates a hold-back position
B The path of the oncoming vehicle when there is an obstruction on both sides of the road

Meeting Traffic

This diagram is split in to 3 sections.

- ① The left hand illustration shows the possible view of the road ahead to prompt discussion on the importance of anticipation.
- ② Gives a situation where you can describe, or question the pupil about what action to take.
There are prompts for various discussions points:
 - A** The cyclist
 - B** The pedestrians
 - C** A car emerging
 - D** Parked vans etc
- ③ This illustration with the junction and the vehicle turning right identifies the need for good clear observations before turning where a potential meeting situation may occur.
 - E** White van indicating to pull out



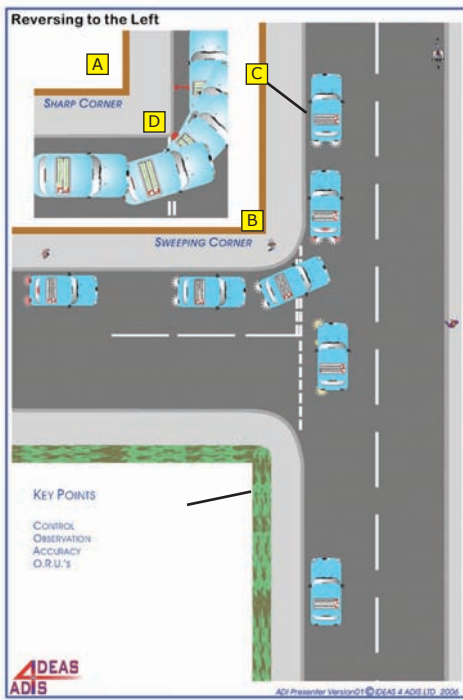
Crossroads

Road signs are shown and the small inset diagrams illustrate the nearside and offside turning methods with Zones of Vision.

Note: LADA = Look - Assess - Decide - Act

Roundabouts

The illustration includes a clock face to show 12 o'clock position and also dedicated lane markings.



Reversing to the Left

This diagram shows:

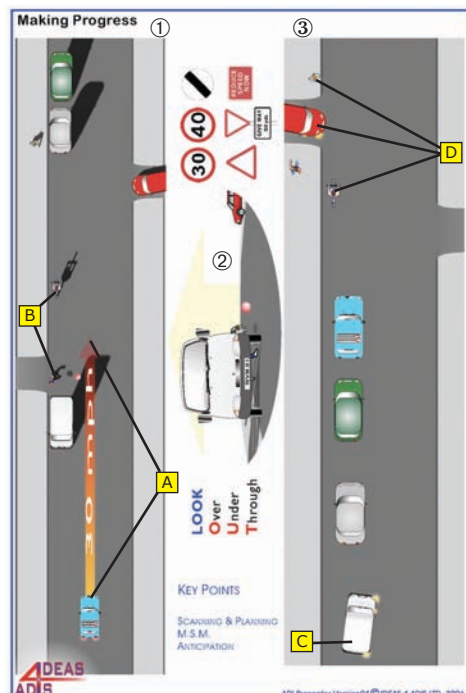
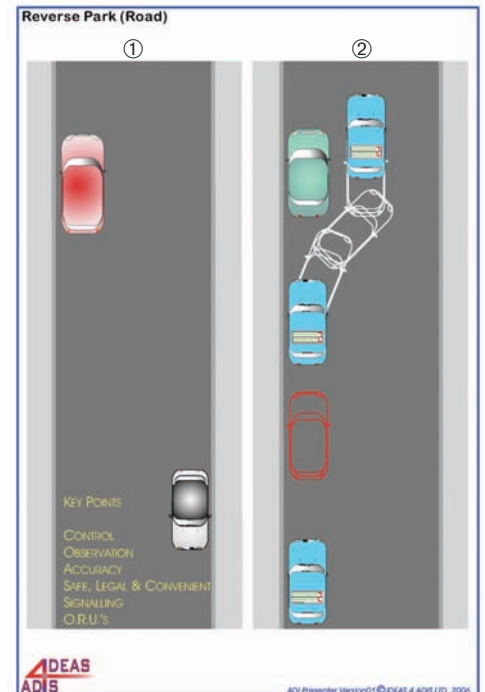
- A** Reversing around a sharp corner
- B** A rounded corner
- C** How the position of the vehicle at the start of the reverse differs. On the sharp corner the vehicle needs to be slightly further from the kerb
- D** How the vehicle cuts in towards the kerb as it makes the turn around the sharp corner

Note: ORU's = Other Road Users

Reverse Park

This diagram is split in to 2 parts.

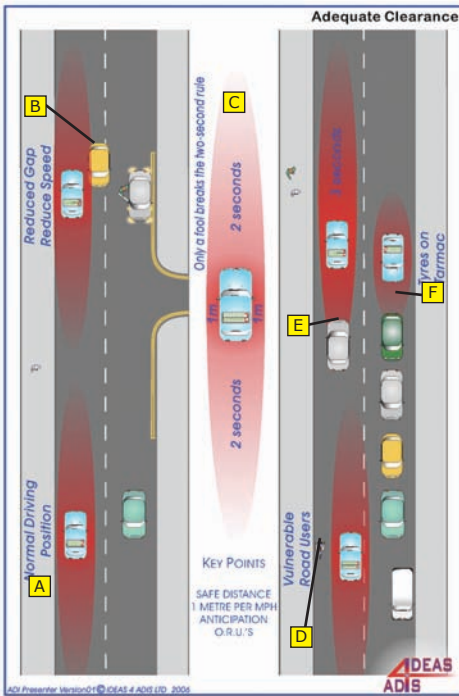
- ① Enables you to use a miniature car to demonstrate the manoeuvre
- ② The path of the vehicle is detailed by the white outlines, the red outline indicates the position of a parked car which is 2 car lengths behind the target vehicle



Making Progress

This diagram is split in to 3 parts.

- ① Illustrates 'too fast', showing:
 - A** The stopping distance of a vehicle travelling at 30mph
 - B** The possible danger that could be waiting behind the parked van
- ② Shows the view from the moving vehicle and how it may be possible to anticipate the potential danger. Also, additional hazards being the cyclist, the emerging red car & pedestrians.
- ③ Gives the user the opportunity to discuss 'too slow', showing:
 - C** The vehicle to the rear of the queue impatiently moving out
 - D** The unseen hazards ahead - the cyclist, emerging car and pedestrians

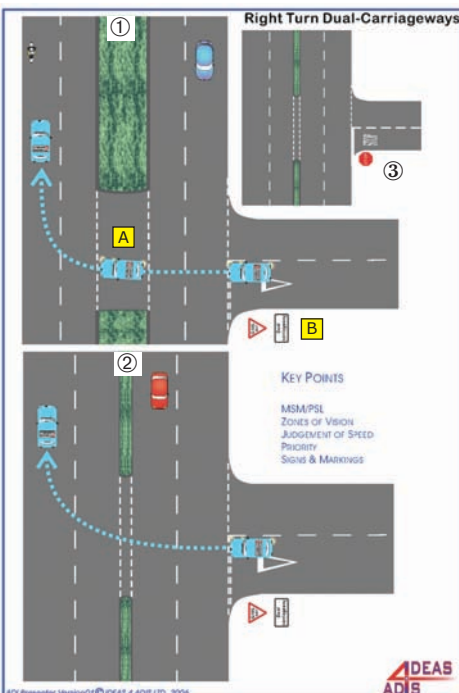
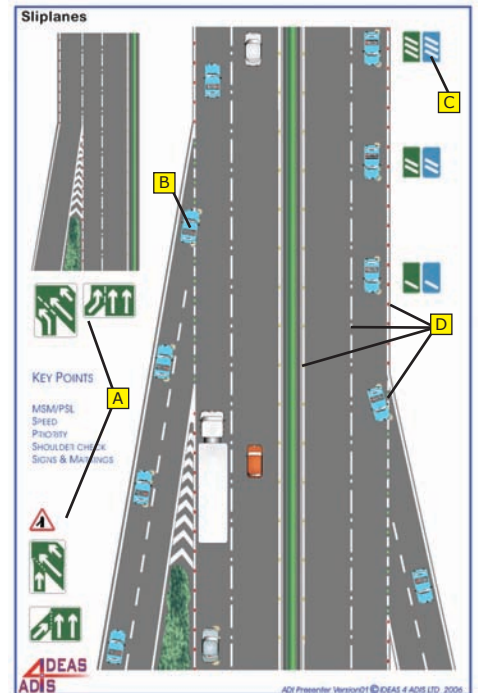


Adequate Clearance

- A** Shows Normal Driving Position 1 metre from the kerb
- B** This shows a typical reduced gap - reduce speed situation
- C** Shows the ideal clearance all round the vehicle
- D** Overtaking cyclist showing more than 1 metre gap
- E** Car behind only 1 second distance, shows the extended 3 second gap in front
- F** Indicates tyres on tarmac clearance when in queues

Sliplanes

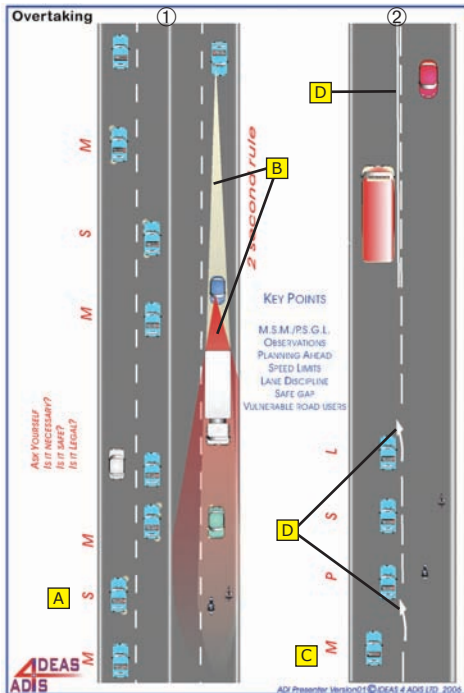
- A** Signs shown on approach on main carriageway & sliplane
- B** Illustration shows position of vehicle when entering and exiting dual-carriageway
- C** 300 yard countdown marker to sliplane
- D** Red, Green, Amber and White studs are shown for reference



Right Turn Dual-Carriageway

This diagram is split into 3 parts.

- ① Wide central reservation:
 - A** Safe area to stop and wait for gap in traffic
 - B** Road signs on approach
- ② Narrow central reservation which shows the situation when both carriageways must be clear before proceeding
- ③ Inset diagram features STOP sign



Overtaking

This diagram is split in to 2 parts.

① The left hand picture illustrates:

- A** Use of the MSM routine when overtaking
- B** The advantages with regards zone of vision when maintaining a safe gap

② The right hand illustration shows:

- C** The MPSL routine use when preparing to overtake or when holding back for an overtaking opportunity
- D** Deflection arrows and a solid white line