



Question	Question and Multi-Choice Answer
Number	Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer
	Tick [F] Box as appropriate for your answer

1	Chapter 1, page 2 it says that for more than 90% of traffic accidents the cause is:-
	[] (a) Accident black spots
	[] (b) Road or vehicle defects
	[] (c) Human error
	[] (d) Disobeying road signs
2	Roadcraft, Chapter 1, page 7 says Advanced riders, like riders in the emergency services, need to be aware that risks cannot be justified. Your overriding responsibility in any situation is:-
	[] (a) To ride safely
	[] (b) To get to your destination as quickly as possible
	[] (c) To avoid accidents
	[] (d) The correct use of horn and signals.
3	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, Page 70 - the only reliable way to corner safely is to:-
	[] (a) Adjust your speed on the approach to bends so that you are able to stop on your own side of the road within the distance you can see to be clear
	[] (b) Adjust your speed as you enter the bend to suit the surface conditions and the severity of the bend and then increase that speed around the bend.
	[] (c) Adjust your speed on the approach to maintain slight deceleration throughout the bend
	[] (d) Adjust speed to that of the vehicles in front
4	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, Page 68. It says that "Acceleration sense" is:-
	[] (a) The ability to maintain smooth acceleration at all times
	[] (b) The ability to accurately reduce the speed of the machine without using the brakes
	[] (c) The ability to vary machine speed in response to changing road and traffic conditions by accurate use of the throttle
	[] (d) The ability to vary machine speed in response to changing road and traffic conditions by accurate use of the brakes.





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Question Number	Question and Multi-Choice Answer Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer
5	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 86. It says that a moving machine is at its most stable when:-
	[] (a) It is under deceleration
	[] (b) Under firm acceleration
	[] (c) When travelling in a straight line on a level, straight course
	[] (d) Accelerating on a curved path
6	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, page 69. What is the "Basic Riding Safety Rule"?:-
	[] (a) Never exceed the machines capabilities
	[] (b) Be able to stop in the shortest possible distance
	[] (c) Always wear a safety helmet
	[] (d) Be able to stop on your own side of the road within the distance you can see to be clear
7	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, page 71. It says when "using the gears" you should aim to:-
	 Know the approximate maximum road speed for each gear of the machine Make all gear changes smoothly Know how many gears your machine has and use them all Develop good hand and feet control for a smooth gear change Know where neutral is Be in the correct gear for the road speed and traffic situation
	Is it:-
	[] (a) 1-3-4
	[](b) 1-2-6
	[](c) 3-5-6
	[] (d) 2-4-5
8	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, page 74. There are two techniques which can be used to change down gears. One is 'sequential' changing. Which is the other?:-
	[] (a) Independent changing
	[] (b) Quick changing
	[] (c) Block changing
	[] (d) Slow changing





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Number	Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer
9	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 28. It says the system of motor cycle control gives you that
9	essential aspect of safe riding. Is it:-
	[] (a) Over confidence
	[] (b) Time to react
	[] (c) Improved reaction times
	[] (d) Increased skill levels
10	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 28. There are three main types of hazards:-
	 Physical features such as junctions, roundabouts, bends or hill crests Risks arising from the position or movements of other road users Problems arising from variations in the road surface, weather conditions and visibility The condition of the machine and the physical and mental condition of the rider
	(5) The volume of vehicles and pedestrians encountered in day to day riding(6) Large vehicles making use of small country lanes.
	Are they:-
	[] (a) 3-4-6
	[](b) 2-5-6
	[](c) 1-4-5
	[] (d) 1-2-3
11	Roadcraft, Chapter 6, page 111. In the paragraph concerning the sounding of the horn, what is the purpose of the horn?:-
	[] (a) To tell others that you are coming through
	[] (b) To inform others that you are there
	[] (c) To rebuke another driver
	[] (d) To give right of way
12	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 33. For the phases of the system, at what stage is a 'life saver' considered?:-
	[] (a) After gear and before acceleration
	[] (b) After speed and before gear
	[] (c) After position and before gear
	[] (d) After acceleration





Question Number	Question and Multi-Choice Answer		
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13	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 31. What is the standard advice for manoeuvring?:-		
	[] (a) Rear observation, manoeuvre, signal		
	[] (b) Signal, rear observation, signal		
	[] (c) Rear observation, signal, manoeuvre		
	[] (d) Manoeuvre, rear observation, signal		
14	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 40. In the chapter on observations what are the three element of a riding plan?:-		
	 (1) Speed (2) Anticipate hazards (3) Order hazards in importance (4) Correct gear (5) Decide what to do (6) Correct signals 		
	Are they:-		
	[] (a) 1 - 2 - 3		
	[] (b) 2-4-5		
	[](c) 1-5-6		
	[] (d) 2-3-5		
15	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 55. In the chapter on observations what is the advice given regarding metal covers?:-		
	[] (a) Avoid them at all costs		
	[] (b) Avoid them where you can		
	[] (c) Ride over them slowly		
	[] (d) Accelerate over them		





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16	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 42. In planning for hazards what should be taken into account when deciding 'what to do'?:-	
	 (1) What can be seen (2) What cannot be seen (3) What might reasonably be expected to happen (4) Which hazard represents the greatest threat (5) What to do if things turn out differently from expected 	
	Are they:-	
	[] (a) 1-3-4-5	
	[](b) 1-2-4-5	
	[](c) 1-2-3-4-5	
	[] (d) 1-2-3-4	
17	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 59. At night cats eyes indicate the type of white lines along the centre of the road. If the white line is a hazard line how would the cats eyes be situated?:-	
	[] (a) One in every gap	
	[] (b) One in every third gap	
	[] (c) One in every second gap	
	[] (d) Wherever possible	
18	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 60. In the paragraph on 'road signs and markings' reference is made to the amount of paint used in road markings. Is It:-	
	[] (a) The less paint the more road signs	
	[] (b) The more paint the easier the hazard	
	[] (c) The more road paint the greater the danger	
	[] (d) The less road pain the greater the danger	
19	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 61. What should you do about 'unofficial' road signs?:-	
	[] (a) Ignore them	
	[] (b) Make use of them	
	[] (c) Treat them with contempt	

[] (d) Remove them





Question Number	Question and Multi-Choice Answer	
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20	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 63. In the observation links, "when you seelook out for", when you see an accident what should you look out for?:-	
	[] (a) An ambulance	
	[] (b) Debris	
	[] (c) A fight	
	[] (d) Others slowing down to look	
21	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, page 82. One way of keeping a safe distance on fast roads is by leaving a gap between you and the vehicle in front. An easy way to time this gap is by saying:-	
	[] (a) Only a fool breaks the two second rule	
	[] (b) Only a fool breaks the one second rule.	
	[] (c) Only a fool breaks the three second rule.	
	[] (d) Only a fool breaks the half second rule.	
22	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 86. In the chapter on cornering, four key principles of safe	
	cornering are given.	
	(1) Your machine should be in the right position on the approach	
	 You should be travelling at the right speed for the corner or bend You should decelerate into the bend and accelerate when the road straightens. 	
	(4) You should have the right gear for that speed.	
	(5) You should be able to stop on you own side of the road in the distance you can see to be clear	
	(6) You should maintain acceleration throughout the bend or corner	
	Are they:-	
	[] (a) 3-4-5-6	
	[] (b) 1-2-3-6	
	[](c) 2-3-4-5	
	[] (d) 1-2-4-5	
23	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 90. What is "superelevation"?:-	
	[] (a) Where the whole width of the road is banked up towards the outside edge of the bend	
	[] (b) Where the whole width of the road is banked up towards the nearside edge of the bend.	
	[] (c) Where the whole of the road is banked to both sides	
	[] (d) Where the whole of the road is elevated on supports	





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24	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 91. What is the "limit point"?:-		
	[] (a) A point where your view reappears		
	[] (b) The furthest point along the road to which you have an uninterrupted view of the road surface		
	[] (c) The furthest point along the road that you can see clearly without vision aids		
	[] (d) A point in the distance where a new speed limit starts		
25	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 99. What does "A.B.S." stand for?:-		
	[] (a) Air bag supplied		
	[] (b) Automatic brake shutoff		
	[] (c) Air brake system		
	[] (d) Anti-lock braking system		
26	Roadcraft, Chapter 6, page 112. In the chapter on signalling, the flashing of the headlamp is used for one purpose only:-		
	[] (a) To allow precedence to another vehicle		
	[] (b) To thank another driver for showing courtesy		
	[] (c) To inform other road users of your presence		
	[] (d) To direct other vehicles to clear your path		
27	Roadcraft, Chapter 7, page 119. Roadcraft advises with regard to positioning that "when riding along a row of parked vehicles get into the habit of asking yourself":-		
	[] (a) Am I close enough to avoid oncoming vehicles		
	[] (b) Could I stop in time if a child ran out		
	[] (c) Do I need to consider a horn warning		
	[] (d) Am I making sufficient progress to avoid holding up following vehicles		
28	Roadcraft, Chapter 7, page 120. In a stream of traffic always keep a safe distance behind the vehicle in front. A guide for following distances in open conditions is:-		
	[] (a) One metre/yard per m.p.h		
	[] (b) Two metres/yards per m.p.h.		
	[] (c) Half metre/yard per m.p.h.		
	[] (d) One metre/yard per 10 m.p.h.		





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	1	
29		aft, Chapter 8, page 126. Overtaking places you in a zone of potential danger and s good judgement if it is to be safe. Roadcraft says "if in doubt?:-
	[] (a)	Accelerate through the potential danger
	[] (b)	Give an early signal
	[] (c)	Flash the headlamp
	[] (d)	Hold back
30		aft, Chapter 8, page 132. Roadcraft advises with overtaking to "generally position achine towards the off side rear corner of the vehicle in front". This position has two ages:-
	(1) (2) (3) (4)	Prevents others from being able to overtake you The driver in front can see you through the interior mirror and side mirror You have an escape route to the off side Gives a better view of the centre white lines
	Is It:-	
	[] (a)	1 - 2
	[](b)	2 - 4
	[] (c)	1 - 4
	[] (d)	2 - 3
31		aft, Chapter 8, page 132. When planning to overtake a large vehicle, the larger the in front:-
	[] (a)	The further to the off side you need to be
	[] (b)	The further to the nearside you need to be
	[] (c)	The further back you need to be
	[] (d)	The closer you need to be
32	Roadcr	aft, Chapter 8, page 142. What is a "lurker"?:-
	[] (a)	A vehicle which closes right up behind other vehicles and then sweeps out into full view
	[](b)	A vehicle which follows other vehicles through overtakes regardless of there being room for two vehicles
	[] (c)	A pedestrian standing close into a hedgerow on a country road
	[](d)	Heavy goods vehicles that follow each other nose to tail





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Number	Tick [Box as appropriate for your answer
33	Roadcraft, Chapter 8, page 142. On single carriageway roads marked with three lanes, roadcraft advises, "avoid overtaking when you would make a third lane of moving vehicles unless":-
	[] (a) You are following another vehicle
	[] (b) You can see overtaking vehicles approaching
	[] (c) You are sure it is absolutely safe to do so
	[] (d) You are responding to an emergency call
34	Roadcraft, Chapter 9, page 152. On motorways the high speeds of traffic make it necessary to take information carefully before making any manoeuvre. Look for early warnings of the intention of other road users to overtake. Indications of another driver's intention to move out are:-
	 (1) Relative speeds (2) Head movements (3) Body movements (4) Vehicle movements from the centre of the lane towards the white lane markers. (5) Use of his mobile telephone
	Are they:-
	[] (a) 1-2-4-5
	[](b) 1-2-3-4
	[](c) 2-3-4-5
	[] (d) 1-3-4-5
35	Roadcraft, Chapter 9, page 156. When leaving the motorway always allow sufficient time for other drivers to react to your signals. Generally you should indicate no later than:-
	[] (a) The start of the slip road
	[] (b) The 100 yard marker
	[] (c) The 200 yard marker
	[] (d) The 300 yard marker
36	Roadcraft, Chapter 1, page 4. Some riders are consistently more at risk than others. Riders who have had an accident in the previous three years are more likely than average to have an accident in the following year. Is it:-
	[] (a) No more likely
	[] (b) Twice more likely
	[] (c) Three times more likely
	[] (d) Four times more likely





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Number	Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer
37	Roadcraft, Chapter 1, page 5. Every near miss and accident needs to be seen as an opportunity to:-
	[] (a) Think yourself lucky
	[] (b) Re-evaluate and improve your riding technique
	[] (c) Change your mind about motorcycling
	[] (d) Forget it as it didn't happen to you
38	Roadcraft, Chapter 1, page 8. What is 'Red Mist?'
	[] (a) The state of mind of riders who are so determined to achieve some objective, that they are no longer capable of realistically assessing riding risks
	[] (b) The state of mind of riders who are very inexperienced of the dangers of motorcycling
	[] (c) An optical illusion seen at night in pouring rain
	[] (d) Smoke emitted from Russian two stroke machines
39	Roadcraft, Chapter 1, page 15. In the paragraph on 'Recognising your own vulnerability' it is suggested that you consider the elements that bolster your unsafe riding attitudes and how you can change them. Most important amongst these are:-
	 (1) Not wearing the proper protective clothing (2) Neglect of machine maintenance (3) A false sense of personal invulnerability (4) An illusion of control
	Is it:-
	[] (a) 1-2
	[] (b) 2-3
	[](c) 3-4
	[] (d) 2-4
40	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 31. In the paragraph on 'The Lifesaver Check', Roadcraft states, "When you use a lifesaver do it early enough to allow you to adopt an alternative plan. There is no use in looking over your shoulder:-
	[] (a) Before turning
	[] (b) As you start to overtake
	[] (c) As you start to brake
	[] (d) As you start to turn the machine





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41	Boodsyst Charter 2 mags 20. In the information whose what do the letters T.H.C. significa		
41	Roadcraft, Chapter 2, page 30. In the information phase what do the letters T.U.G. signify? -		
	[] (a) Time. Use. Give.		
	[] (b) Take. Use. Grasp.		
	[] (c) Take. Up. Grasp.		
	[] (d) Take. Use. Give		
42	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 42. In the chapter on 'Observations', Roadcraft states, "Generally things do not just happen, they take a while to develop - good planning depends on:-		
	[] (a) Early observation and early anticipation of risk		
	[] (b) Always being in the right gear at the right time		
	[] (c) Good observations and assessment		
	[] (d) Early observations and good positioning		
43	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 52. In the paragraph on 'Weather and the road surface', what special hazards exist in the summer? -		
	 (1) Dust on the road (2) Increased road works (3) Overgrown hedgerows (4) Rain after a long dry spell (5) Melted Tarmac (6) Loose chippings 		
	Are they:-		
	[] (a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4		
	[](b) 1-4-5-6		
	[](c) 2-4-5-6		
	[] (d) 2-3-4-5		
44	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 102. When a skid develops the rider's first action should be:-		
	[] (a) Apply the front brake gently		
	[] (b) Apply the rear brake gently		
	[] (c) Get off		
	[] (d) Remove the cause		





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45	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 57. Roadcraft suggests in 'Night riding' on unlit roads your headlight should be on main beam unless it is dipped because of other road users.
	Two examples are given when a dipped headlight is more effective than main beam.
	 (1) When carrying a passenger (2) On a 6 volt system (3) On a left hand bend (4) On a right hand bend (5) On unlit country lanes (6) Going over a hump backed bridge
	Are they:-
	[] (a) 1-2
	[](b) 3-5
	[] (c) 3-6
	[] (d) 4-5
46	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 58. Roadcraft suggests that if you are dazzled by undipped headlights, you should:-
	[] (a) Close your eyes until the headlights have gone
	[] (b) Flash your own lights quickly to alert the other driver
	[] (c) Switch off your own headlight
	[] (d) Give the other driver a 10 second burn to teach him a lesson
47	Roadcraft, Chapter 3, page 61. If more than one road sign appears on the same pole, how would you read them generally:-
	[] (a) From top to bottom
	[] (b) From bottom to top
	[] (c) Both together
	[] (d) Wait and see
48	Roadcraft, Chapter 4, page 65. In the section on 'Tyre Grip', Road craft states, "The more you brake or accelerate:-
	[] (a) The less progress you will make
	[] (b) The less you will be able to corner safely
	[] (c) The greater the tyre wear
	[] (d) The greater the chance of falling off





Question And Multi-Choice Answer Number Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer

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40	Doodere	ft Chantay (mage 77. What are the guidelines for hypling.
49	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	Brake firmly only when travelling in a straight line Brake in plenty of time Use both brakes together Adjust brake pressure to the condition of the road surface Avoid using the front brake when the machine is banked, when turning or on loose or slippery surfaces On hills, brake on the straight stretches and ease off on the bends. Use the front brake only in an emergency
	Are they	,
		1-2-3-6
	[](b)	1 - 4 - 5 - 7
	[] (c)	3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7
	[] (d)	1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6
50		off, Chapter 4, page 81. The 'Thinking Distance' is the distance travelled in the time in first observing the need for action and acting. The average rider reacts to expected in:-
	[] (a)	0.4 seconds
	[](b)	0.6 seconds
	[] (c)	0.7 seconds
	[] (d)	0.5 seconds
51		ift, Chapter 5, page 89. In the section on 'Camber and Superelevation', Roadcraft how camber affects cornering. Which effect applies to a left hand bend?
	[] (a)	Camber assists cornering because the road slopes away from the direction of the turn and increases the angle between the tyre and the road surface
	[](b)	Camber reduces the stability of cornering because the road slopes away from the direction of turn and increases the angle between the tyre and the road surface
	[](c)	Camber assists cornering because the road slopes down in the direction of turn and reduces the angle between the tyre and the road surface
	[] (d)	Camber reduces the stability of cornering because the road slopes down in the direction of turn and reduces the angle between the tyre and the road surface.





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52	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 95. On the approach to a corner or bend you should be constantly scanning the road for information, but especially you need to look for:-
	 (1) The traffic in front and behind (2) An escape route (3) Overtaking opportunities (4) The road surface and the effect of weather conditions on it (5) The severity of the bend (6) The limit point
	Are they:-
	[] (a) 1-2-4-6
	[](b) 3-4-5-6
	[](c) 2-3-4-5
	[](d) 1-4-5-6
53	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 95. There is great flexibility in positioning a motorcycle; you should use this to compensate for your increased vulnerability as a rider. You need to consider four things when deciding where to position your machine for cornering:-
	 (1) Safety (2) Stability (3) Information needs (4) Maintaining progress (5) Reducing the tightness of the bend
	Are they:-
	[](a) 1-2-3-5
	[](b) 1-2-3-4
	[](c) 2-3-4-5
	[](d) 1-3-4-5
54	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 97. In planning your course through a series of bends you will want to take the best position for the next bend; what must you never do?
	[] (a) Sacrifice position for Safety
	[] (b) Sacrifice Safety for position
	[] (c) Sacrifice progress for Safety
	[] (d) Sacrifice position for progress





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55`	Roadcraft, Chapter 5, page 101. In the section on 'What causes a skid?' Roadcraft states, "A skid does not just happen - it is almost always the result of:-
	[] (a) A riders actions
	[] (b) Underinflated tyres
	[] (c) lcy roads
	[] (d) Other vehicles pulling out
56	Roadcraft, Chapter 6, page 107. In the chapter on 'Signals' it states "Only give signals when:-
	[] (a) You intend to turn left or right
	[] (b) You intend to pull in or stop
	[] (c) Another road user signals
	[] (d) Another road user may benefit from it
57	Roadcraft, Chapter 6, page 109. The system of motorcycle control advises you to give a signal only when pedestrians or other road users could benefit. This helps your riding because:-
	 It encourages you to be attentive and aware of what is happening on the road around you, especially behind you It reduces the number of rear observations that need to be made It reduces the number of hand movements you have to make It reduces the need to adopt the correct position when turning left or right It reduces signalling clutter, there is always the possibility that your signal could be misinterpreted
	They are:-
	[] (a) 2-3-4-5
	[] (b) 1-2-4-5
	[] (c) 1-3-5
	[1 (d) 2-3-5





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58	Roadcraft, Chapter 6, page 112. During darkness use headlight flashes to inform other road users of your presence:-
	 On the approach to a junction On the approach to a hill crest or narrow hump-back bridge When travelling along unlit dual carriageways When travelling along very narrow winding roads
	s it:-
] (a) 2 - 4
] (b) 1-2
] (c) 1-3
] (d) 3 - 4
59	Roadcraft, Chapter 7, page 118. In the chapter on 'Positioning', Roadcraft suggests, "When you are riding through a series of bends in wet weather:-
] (a) Maintain the nearside position for right hand bends and the centre line position for left hand bends
] (b) Straighten the bends out as much as possible
] (c) Follow the dry line of previous vehicles providing it does not take you too far off course
] (d) Adopt a nearside position for left hand bends and a centre line position for right hand bends
60	Roadcraft, Chapter 7, page 123. Roadcraft suggests that you, "Park your bike safely, preferably on level firm ground, away from strong winds and on its central stand. If you park it on a hill:-
	1 (a) Face the hike downhill in first gear and use the side stand

[] (b) Face the bike uphill, in neutral and on its central stand
[] (c) Face the bike downhill, in neutral and on its central stand
[] (d) Face the bike uphill, in first gear and use the side stand





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61	Roadcraft, Chapter 8, page 144. In the chapter on 'Overtaking', Roadcraft states, "If other
01	road users wish to overtake you, assist them:-
	(1) Be alert to the intentions of riders and drivers behind you, use your mirrors and assess whether they wish to overtake or not
	(2) Close the gap between you and the vehicle in front to indicate that you are not prepared to be overtaken
	 (3) Move to a nearside position to allow the following vehicle to travel along you offside (4) Allow enough distance between you and the vehicle in front for the overtaking vehicle to enter the gap
	Is it:-
	[] (a) 1 and 2
	[] (b) 2 and 3
	[] (c) 3 and 4
	[] (d) 1 and 4
62	Roadcraft, Chapter 9, page 157. Poor weather conditions can reduce visibility and road holding. At high speeds the effects of these hazards are increased. When visibility is restricted you should reduce speed and consider using your headlight and foglight. You must use them if visibility drops below:-
	[] (a) 200 metres
	[] (b) 100 metres
	[] (c) 50 metres
	[] (d) 150 metres
63	Roadcraft, Chapter 9, page 158. Water lying on the road surface can build up to form a wedge of water between the tyres and the road causing aquaplaning. This results in:-
	[] (a) Instant and complete loss of control
	[] (b) A reduction in speed
	[] (c) Heavier steering particularly when cornering
	[] (d) Increased fuel consumption
64	Roadcraft, Chapter 9, page 158. When riding in snow, Roadcraft states that "Stability problems arise when ruts develop in the snow. Often stability can only be maintained by:-
	[] (a) Travelling at normal speed with both feet on the ground
	[] (b) Travelling at normal speed with one foot on the ground
	[] (c) Fitting a sidecar
	[] (d) Travelling at walking pace with both feet ready to support the bike





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65	Roadcraft, Chapter 10, page 163. In the chapter on 'Speed and Safety' reference is made to the 'Safe stopping distance rule.' Is it:-
	[] (a) Ride so that you are able to stop within the range of your vision
	[] (b) Ride so that you are able to stop within the distance you can see to be clear
	[] (c) Ride so that you are able to stop safely on your side of the road in the distance you can see to be clear
	[] (d) Ride so that you are able to stop at the maximum speed at which it is safe to ride
66	Roadcraft, Chapter 7, page 119. Passing stationary vehicles is relatively straightforward. Use the system to approach and assess the hazard. If the situation allows, what distance should be kept from the side of the stationary vehicle? -
	[] (a) At least a doors width
	[] (b) At most a doors width
	[] (c) At least a vehicles width
	[] (d) At most a vehicle width
67	Roadcraft, Chapter 8, page 130. In overtaking, what is your main task when in the following
	position? -
	[] (a) To maintain a constant distance at all times
	[] (b) To observe and assess the road and traffic conditions
	[] (c) Consider the need to signal
	[] (d) To position towards the offside of the vehicle in front
68	Roadcraft, Chapter 10, page 169. There are both internal and external pressures which will at times encourage you to ride faster than your competence or the circumstances justify. What does Roadcraft state as a safe maxim:-
	[] (a) Ride at a speed which is safe and at which you are confident and competent
	[] (b) Ride within your competence, at a speed which is appropriate to the circumstances
	[] (c) Ride within the limit of your machine regardless of your competence
	[] (d) Ride within the limits of your machine at a speed which is appropriate to the circumstances
69	Roadcraft, Chapter 10, page 168. In the paragraph on 'Using Speed Safely', Roadcraft states that, "Local knowledge, if wrongly used can be:-
	[] (a) Hazardous
	[] (b) A benefit
	[] (c) Of no consequence
	[] (d) Wasted





Question Number	Question and Multi-Choice Answer Tick [] Box as appropriate for your answer
70	Roadcraft, Chapter 10, page 168. If you double your speed you:-
	[] (a) Double your braking distance
	[] (b) Treble your braking distance
	[] (c) Quadruple your braking distance
	[] (d) Half your braking distance