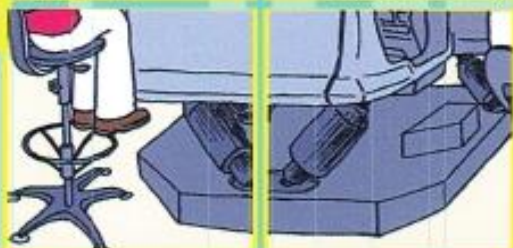
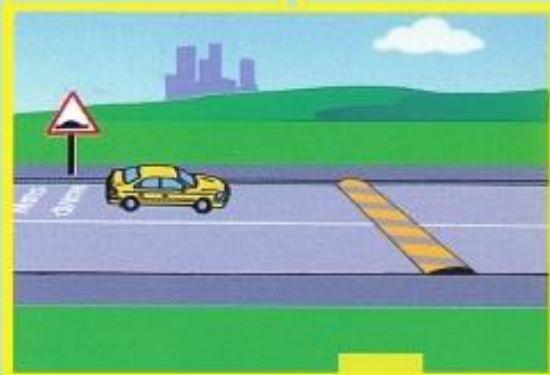
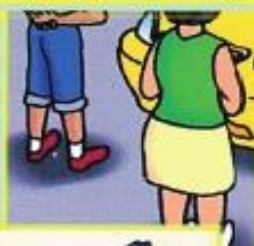




MOTORCAR AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION **PRACTICAL TRAINING HANDBOOK**

FOR BEGINNER DRIVER



PREFACE

This book aims to complement the practical lessons so as to speed up the learning process. The contents in this book are structured according to the practical lessons. You should read the related subjects before attending the actual training as it contain details of the subject, practical application and its requirements. This will make instructions easily understood, leaving more time for practice. At the end of the lesson, it serves as a reference to what is being taught.

CONTENTS

Stage 1 Subjects	Page
1.01 Orientation of Vehicle	1
i) Pre-drive checks.	
ii) Getting in/out of vehicle.	
iii) Proper usage of controls and devices.	
iv) Adjustment and use of mirrors.	
v) Blind areas and blind spots.	
1.02 Pre-drive Procedures	19
i) Driving posture and seat adjustment	
ii) Seat belt.	
iii) Dry run on pedals.	
1.03 Moving Off and Stopping	22
i) Starting and stopping the engine.	
ii) Control of Accelerator and Brake pedals.	
iii) Selection of gears.	
iv) 'Creeping' of vehicle.	
1.04 Steering Technique	27
i) Visualize position and track of the wheels.	
ii) Steering technique on straight road and gradual turns.	
iii) Line of vision.	
1.05 Speed Adjustment	34
i) Smooth acceleration.	
ii) Adjust speed up to 50km-h.	
1.06 Slowing Down and Stopping	35
i) Reducing speed and engine braking.	
ii) Stopping at targeted point.	
1.07 Speed Regulation	38
i) Regulating speed up to 70km/h	
ii) Gradual and Rapid acceleration.	
1.08 Braking	41
i) Intermittent braking.	
ii) Braking before turning.	
1.09 Negotiating Sharp Turns	44
i) Wheel track difference.	
ii) Low speed control.	
iii) Steering control.	
1.10 Safety Routine	47
i) Driver's signal and mirrors.	
ii) Blind spot checking.	
iii) Moving off and stopping at kerb-side.	
1.11 Stage 1 Review	52
i) Review all Stage 1 subjects.	
ii) Improve on weak subjects.	
DS1.01 Driving Simulator	53
i) Human and vehicle characteristics.	
ii) Hazardous situations.	
iii) Perceive dangers from different view.	

CONTENTS

Stage 2 Subjects	Page
2.01 Driving in Observance of Traffic Rules.....	55
i) Traffic signals and signs.	
ii) Passing intersection.	
iii) Yellow box.	
iv) Lane discipline.	
v) Distance between vehicles.	
2.02 Pedestrian Crossing	65
i) Types of pedestrian crossings.	
ii) Safety precaution.	
iii) Stopping position.	
2.03 Left Turn and Slip Road at Junction	72
i) Safety procedure.	
ii) Speed adjustment.	
iii) Positioning of vehicle.	
iv) Judgement of speed and distance of approaching traffic.	
2.04 Lane Change	80
i) Safety procedure.	
ii) Use of mirrors.	
iii) Judgement of speed and distance of approaching traffic.	
iv) Forward and lateral movements.	
2.05 Right Turn	88
i) Safety procedures.	
ii) Speed adjustment.	
iii) Positioning of vehicle.	
iv) Judgement of speed and distance of approaching traffic.	
v) Lane discipline.	
2.06 U-turn and Roundabout	94
i) Safety procedures.	
ii) Speed adjustment.	
iii) Positioning of vehicle	
iv) Judgement of speed and distance of approaching traffic.	
v) Lane discipline.	
2.07 Driving on Slopes.....	101
i) Safety procedures.	
ii) Regulating speed.	
iii) Stopping and moving off.	
2.08 Reacting to Road Hazards	106
i) Road hazards.	
ii) Passing obstacles.	
iii) Safety precaution.	
2.09 Lane Changing in Heavy and fast Traffic.....	111
i) Regulating of speed.	
ii) Use of mirrors.	
iii) Forward and lateral movements.	

CONTENTS

	Page
2.10 Overtaking and Being Overtaken.....	120
i) "Kick-down" for power and speed.	
ii) Overtaking and being overtaken.	
iii) Safe interaction with other road users.	
iv) Safety procedures.	
2.11 Stage 2 Review	126
i) Review all Stage 2 subjects.	
ii) Improve on weak subjects.	

Stage 3 Subjects

3.01 Driving in Circuit	127
i) Traffic signals and signs.	
ii) Left turn and Slip road.	
iii) Lane change.	
iv) Right turn.	
v) Yellow box junction.	
vi) Safety precautions.	
3.02 Reversing Technique	132
i) Sitting posture.	
ii) Low speed control.	
iii) Target estimation.	
iv) Pulling to the side.	
3.03 Crank Course & 'S' Course	136
i) Positioning and safety procedure.	
ii) Steering control.	
iii) Corrective actions	
3.04 Directional Change.....	146
i) Positioning.	
ii) Steering control and turning point.	
iii) Safety checks.	
iv) Corrective actions.	
3.05 Parallel Parking	152
i) Visualize length and breadth of vehicle.	
ii) Positioning.	
iii) Steering control and turning point	
iv) Safety checks.	
v) Corrective actions.	
3.06 Circuit Slope.....	161
i) Driving up and going down the slope.	
ii) Stopping and moving off on a slope.	

CONTENTS

3.07	Vertical Parking.....	163
i)	Positioning.	
ii)	Steering control and turning point.	
iii)	Safety checks.	
iv)	Corrective actions.	
3.08	Brake on Ramp.....	167
i)	Drive up the ramp.	
ii)	Stop on ramp.	
iii)	Creeping up the ramp.	
3.09	Emergency Brake.....	172
i)	Correct technique.	
ii)	Stopping within stipulated distance.	
3.10	Three-point-turn.....	173
i)	Safety procedures.	
ii)	Speed adjustment.	
iii)	Positioning of vehicle.	
iv)	Steering technique.	
3.11	Stage 3 review.....	175
i)	Review all stage 3 subject.	
ii)	Improve on weak subjects.	
	Risk Forecast Training – PPL 5.01.....	176
i)	Observe & Predict Danger cause by others.	
ii)	Apply Counter Measure to Prevent Accident.	

Stage 4 Subjects

4.01	Defensive Driving in Training Route Part I.....	177
i)	Identify all Hazardous areas along Defensive Training Route 11 & 12	
ii)	Take preventive actions to ensure safety	
iii)	Review all circuit and road subjects	
4.02	Defensive Driving in Training Route Part II	
i)	Identify all Hazardous areas along Defensive Training Route 13 & 14	
ii)	Take preventive actions to ensure safety	
iii)	Review all circuit and road subjects	
	Defensive Training Route 11 & 12	178
	Defensive Training Route 13 & 14	179
	Courteous and Considerate Driving	180

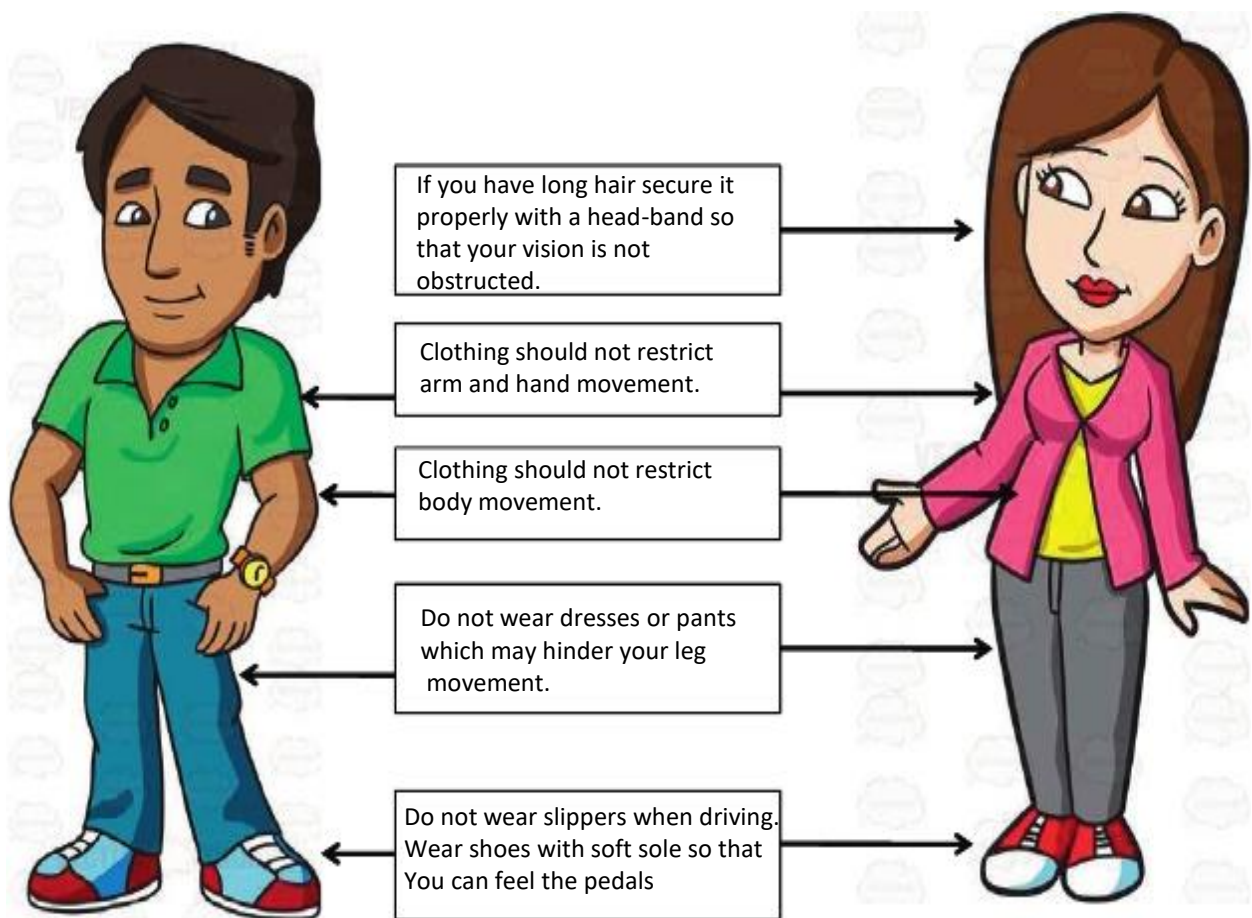
Stage 5 Subjects

5.01	Final Evaluation.....	182
i)	Circuit courses.	
ii)	Public road.	

CONTENTS

Scan Danger	Page
01. Cruising On A Straight Road.....	183
02. Cruising On A Straight Road.....	184
03. Cruising On A Straight Road.....	185
04. Driving Along A Two-Way Traffic Road.....	186
05. Passing A Parked Vehicle.....	187
06. Approaching A T-Junction.....	188
07. Making A left Turn At A T-Junction.....	189
08. Making A left Turn At A T-Junction.....	190
09. Making A left Turn At A Filter lane.....	191
10. Approaching A Zebra Crossing.....	192
11. Approaching Road Works.....	193
12. Approaching A Yellow Box.....	194
13. Approaching A Taxi Stand.....	195
14. Approaching A Bend.....	196
15. Approaching A Side-Road On the Right.....	197
16. Approaching A Side-Road On the Right.....	198
17. Making A Right Turn At A Cross Road.....	199
18. Making A Right Turn At A Cross Road.....	200
19. Making A Right Turn At A Cross Junction.....	201
20. Making A Right Turn At A Cross Junction.....	202
21. Turning Right At A Traffic light T-Junction.....	203
Final Assessment Checklist.....	204
Circuit Map.....	208
Test Routes.....	209
Terms & Conditions Of Learner's Course Agreement.....	214

Proper driving attire



SUBJECT 1.01 ORIENTATION OF VEHICLE

Training Objective – Able to:

- ☐ Perform inspection of vehicle.
- ☐ Get in and out of vehicle safely.
- ☐ Locate and operate controls/devices.
- ☐ Identify and know the extent of the blind area from the driver's seat.
- ☐ Identify blind spots and the correct checking of blind spot.



***Car in yellow indicates your car.**

i) Pre-drive Check.

Aim: Perform simple checks for a trouble free journey



All drivers should regularly perform basic checks on their vehicle.

Exterior of the car

Exterior Lights – Check daily
Ensure all lights are working.
Light cover are clean and not damaged

Ensure handbrake is applied. Gear is in park position. Ignition key is to 'ON' position



Low/high beams

Position Lights

Signal/Hazard Lights

Tail Lights

Licence Plate Lights



Brake Lights: To check, get assistance or park vehicle close to wall and depress foot brake to turn light "ON".



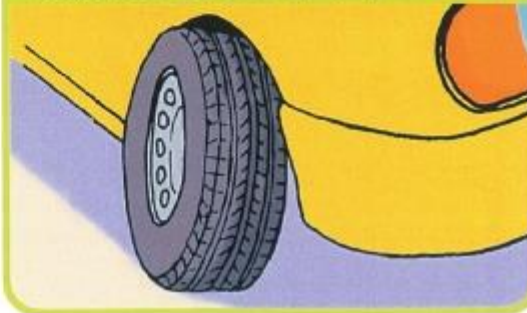
Reverse Light: Ensure engine is not running. Ignition key at 'ON' position. Select reverse gear.



Ensure windscreens and windows are clean. Wipers are in good working condition.



Check for punctured tyres daily. Check tyres condition weekly for uneven wear, tread depth, air pressure

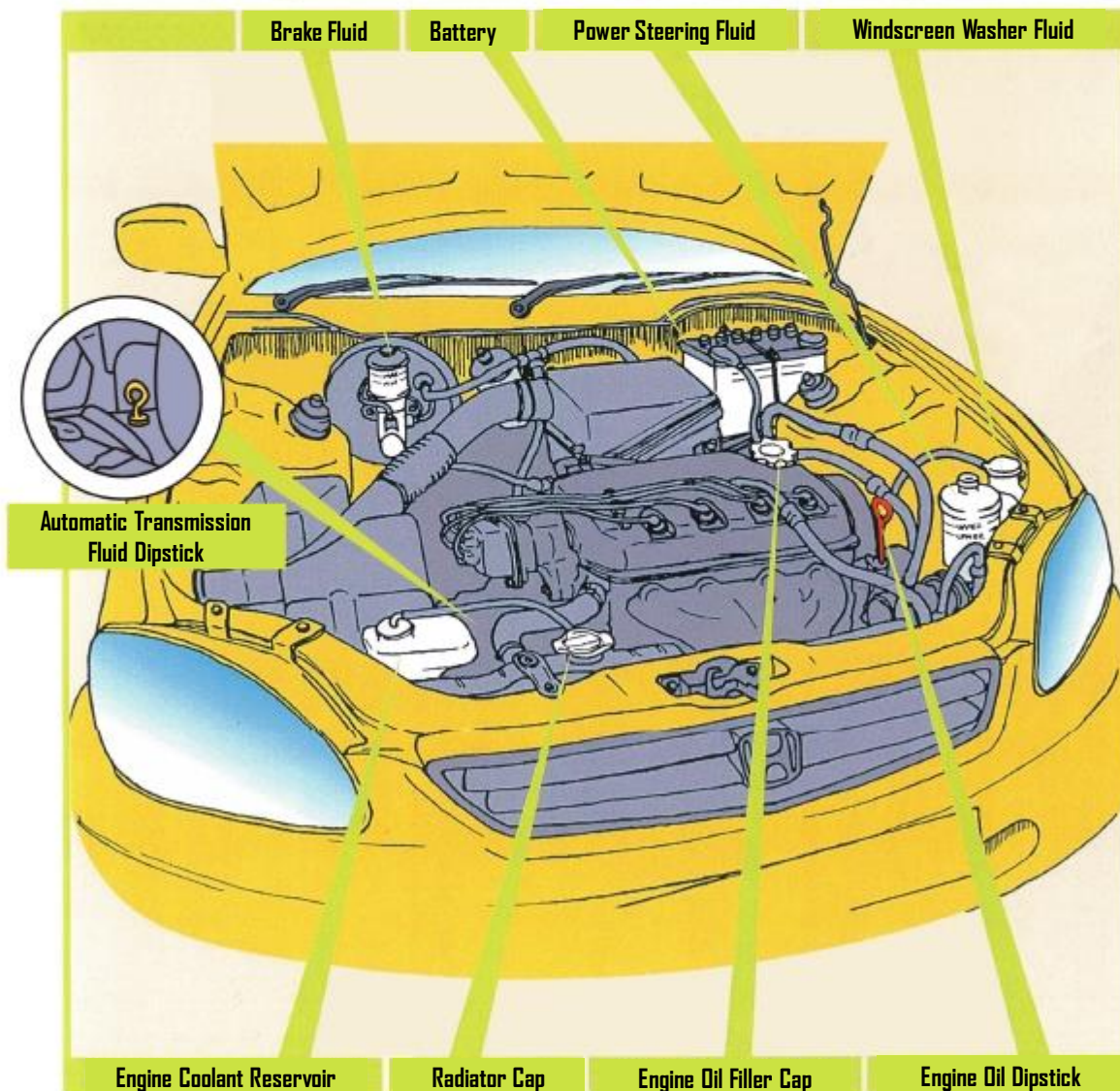


Engine compartment.

Pull lever (under right side dashboard) to unlock bonnet.
The bonnet will open slightly



To open bonnet-push safety latch lever to the left and
lift up bonnet



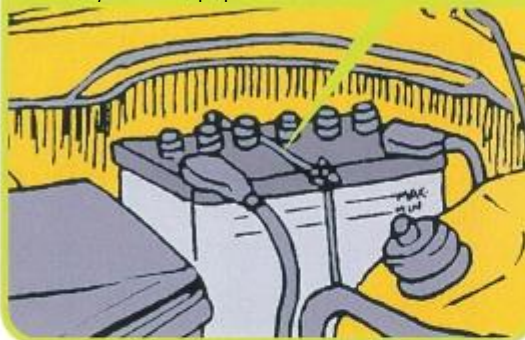
Fluid checks

Always lookout for fluid on the ground(leakage)under the engine compartment before driving off. Check all fluid level(when cold) weekly and ensure level is between the UPPER/LOWER or MAX/MIN levels indicated on the outside of the fluid reservoir. Top up if level is low, DO NOT TOP UP BEYOND UPPER/MAX LEVEL. Refer to owner's manual for recommended type/grade, handling precautions and fluid replacement intervals.

Brake fluid – top up with recommended grade for optimal performance.



Battery water – top up with distilled water



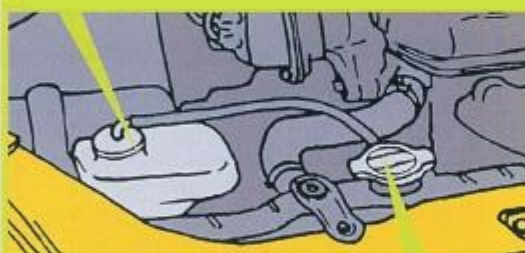
Windscreen washer – top up with clean water



Power steering fluid – top up when level is low

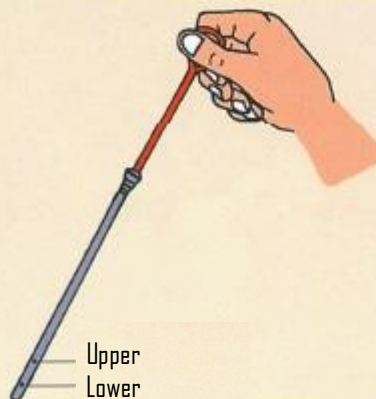


Coolant reservoir – top up with recommended ratio of coolant and water mixture or clean water.



Do not open radiator cap when engine is hot – hot coolant may spurt and scald you

Engine oil filler cap – unscrew cap to top up engine oil

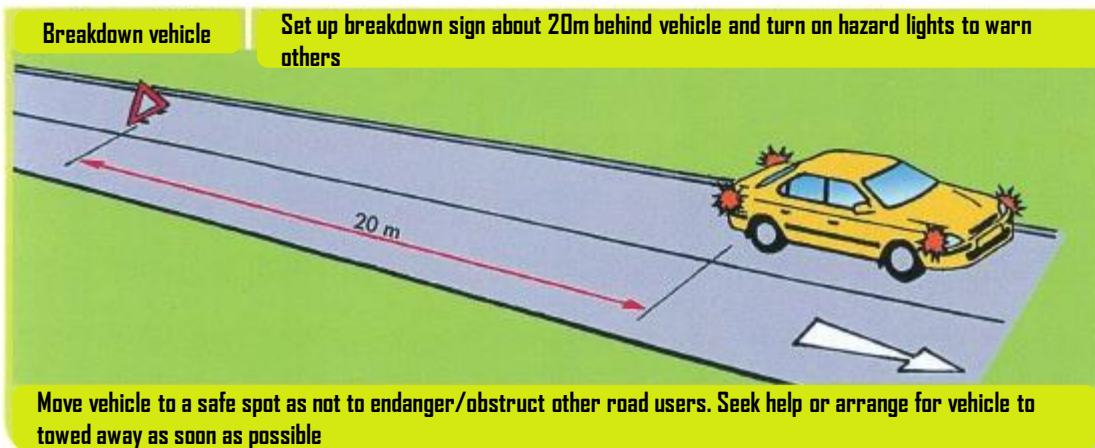
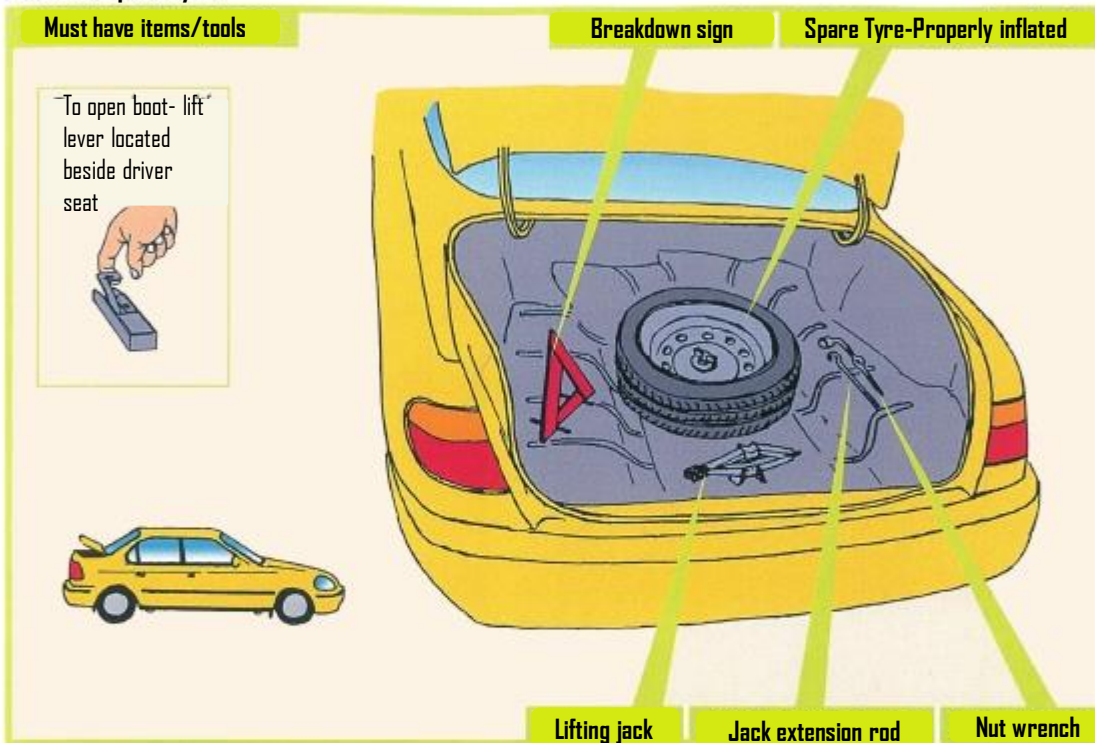


Use the dipstick to check engine oil level. 1) Pull out the dipstick and wipe away oil film. 2) Insert the dipstick all the way back into the engine. 3) Pull out again, oil film on dipstick should be between upper and lower mark

Transmission (Gear) Oil



Boot and Spare Tyre




Changing Punctured Tyre

Drive vehicle slowly to the left side of the road. Avoid areas where the view of approaching vehicle is being obstructed e.g. Turn on the hazard lights and set-up breakdown sign to warn others.


Always face the on-coming traffic when working on the wheel, for safety.

1



Loosen wheel nuts anti-clockwise $\frac{1}{2}$ a round with the wrench.


2



Jacking Point


Set lifting jack – turn lifting jack clock-wise to set it underneath jacking point nearest to the wheel.

3



Lift vehicle (crank jack with the aid of the extension rod & wrench) till there is clearance for an inflated wheel.

4




Remove nuts and pull out the punctured tyre.

5




Mount inflated wheel and hand tighten nuts in diagonal order, to ensure wheel is seated squarely to the hub.

6



Lower vehicle to the ground (turn lifting jack anti-clockwise) and remove the jack.

7



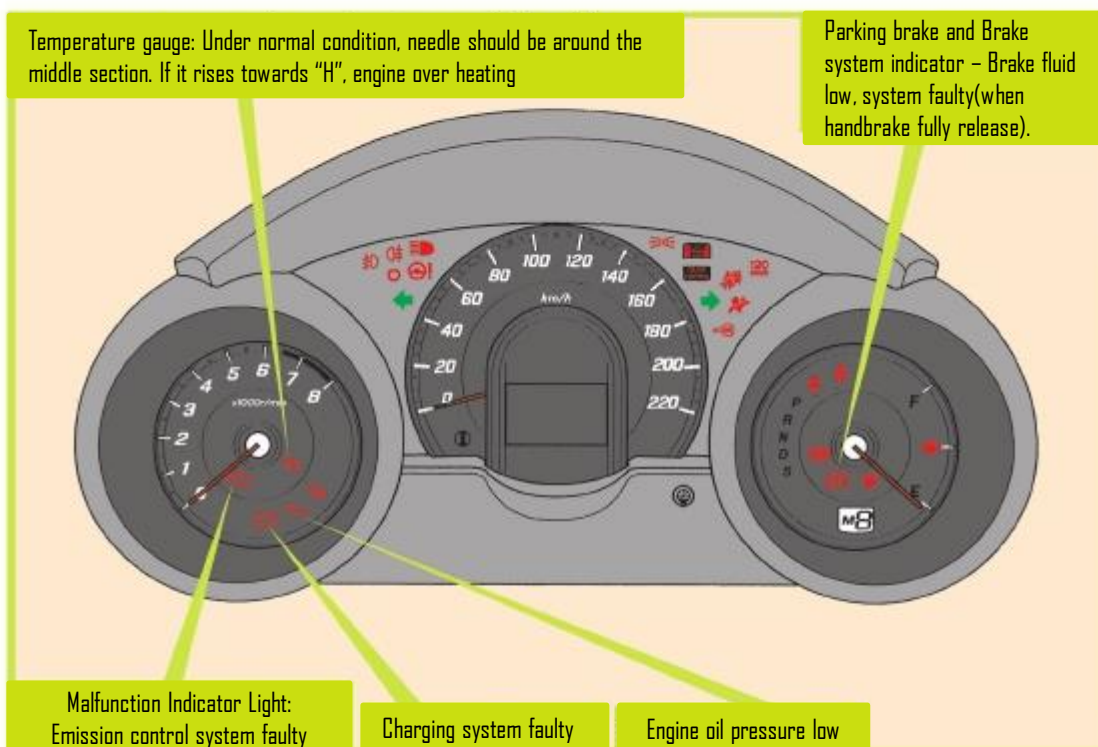
Tighten in diagonal order

Secure wheel by tightening the nuts another $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ round (refer to manufacture's recommended torque).

Cabin

Warning indicator:

Under normal circumstances all warning indicators will light when engine is started and go off after a few seconds



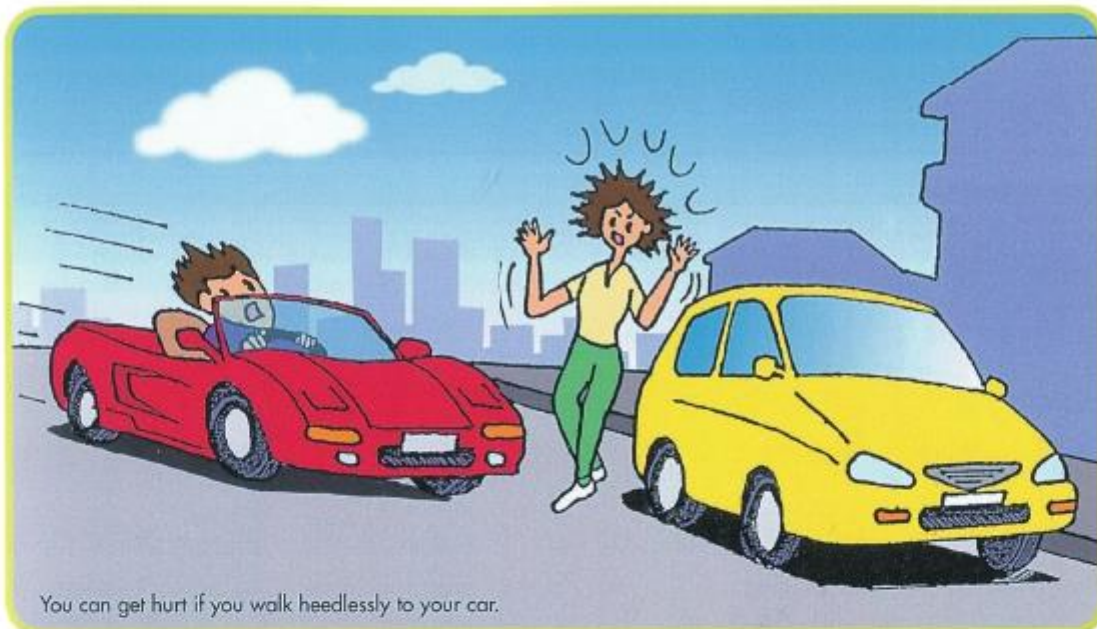
While driving, if any of the warning lights lighted up(except for charging system warning light).

- You should stop the vehicle safely and turn off the engine.
- Allow the engine to cool for a few minutes.
- Check related fluid level – require top-up if low
- Restart engine and check warning lights.
 - If warning light goes off, you may drive cautiously and get it checked as soon as possible.
 - If warning light remain "ON" after few seconds, turn engine off and get assistance.

For charging warning system, you should turn off all electrical accessories and continue driving to the nearest service station for assistance.

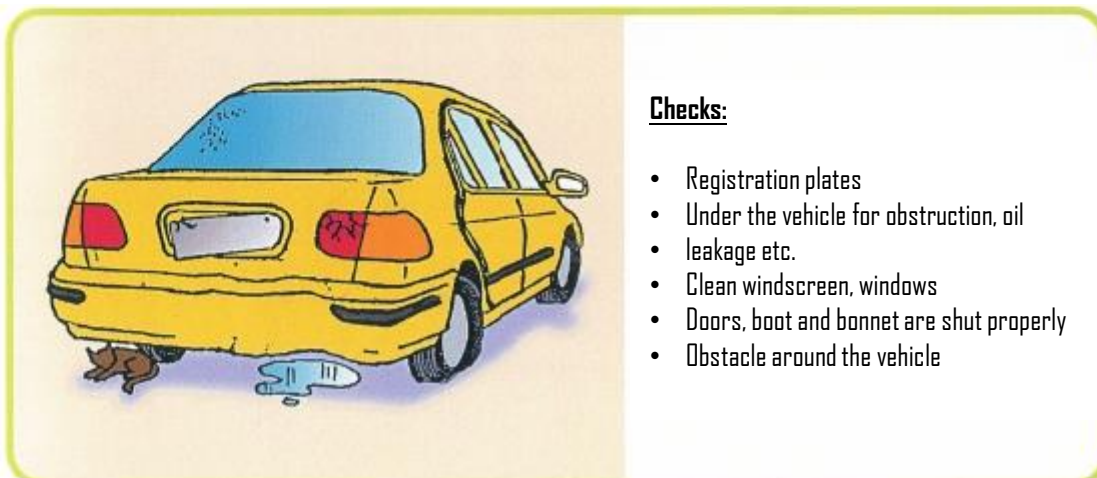
ii) Getting in and out of vehicle.

Aim: To cultivate safe habits of getting into and out of a vehicle.



Exterior of Vehicle and Surroundings

It is your responsibility to check the exterior of the vehicle prior to moving off, to ensure compliance with traffic rules and to minimise possible danger caused to yourself and other road users.

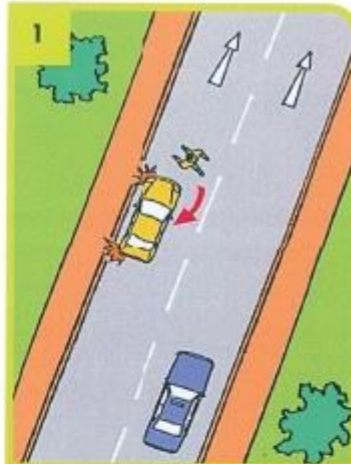
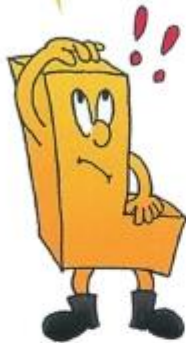


Checks:

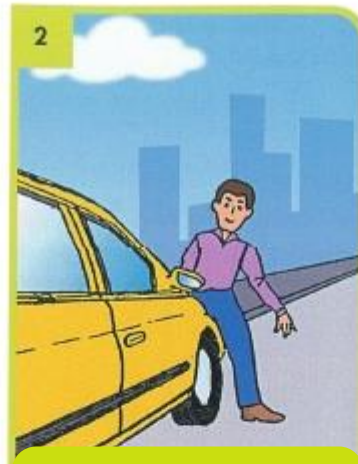
- Registration plates
- Under the vehicle for obstruction, oil leakage etc.
- Clean windscreen, windows
- Doors, boot and bonnet are shut properly
- Obstacle around the vehicle

Getting in safely

Which is the safest way to get into the car?



Walk facing the flow of traffic towards the driver's door.



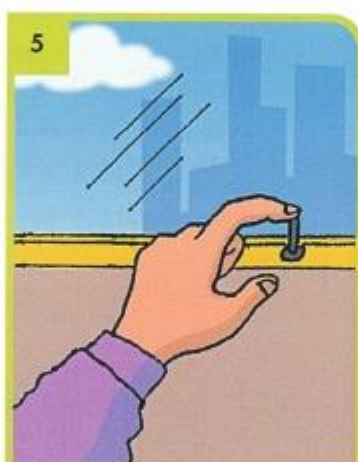
Pause in front of the vehicle and look out for approaching vehicle before proceeding.



Walk close to the side of vehicle, open door just wide enough to get in.



Ensure there is nothing e.g someone's hand in the way of the door before closing.

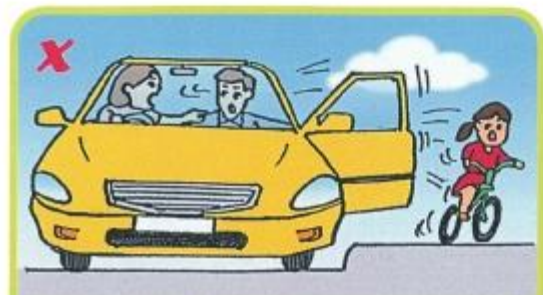


Once inside, lock the doors for own safety.

Getting out carelessly.



Getting out of the car carelessly causes an accident.

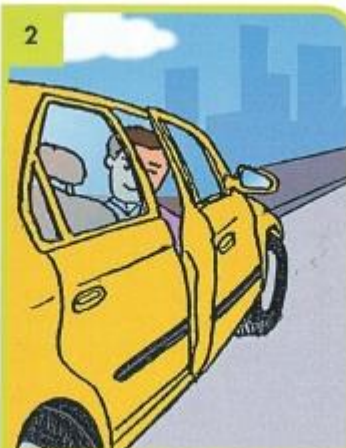


Do not endanger other road user.

Getting out safely



1
Check rear view mirror and look over shoulder for approaching vehicles or pedestrian.



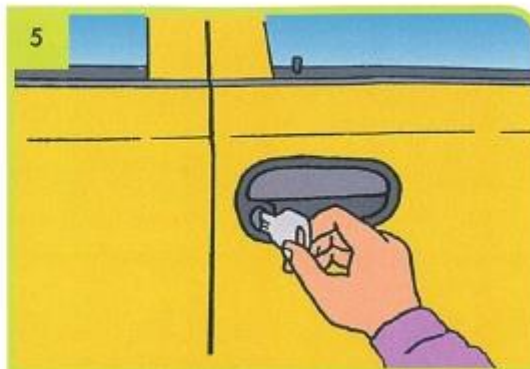
2
Unlock, open the door slightly to indicate intention, at the same time re-confirm safety.



3
Open door just wide enough to get out safely.



4
Close door firmly.



5
Lock the door when you are leaving the car.



6
Confirm all doors are locked.



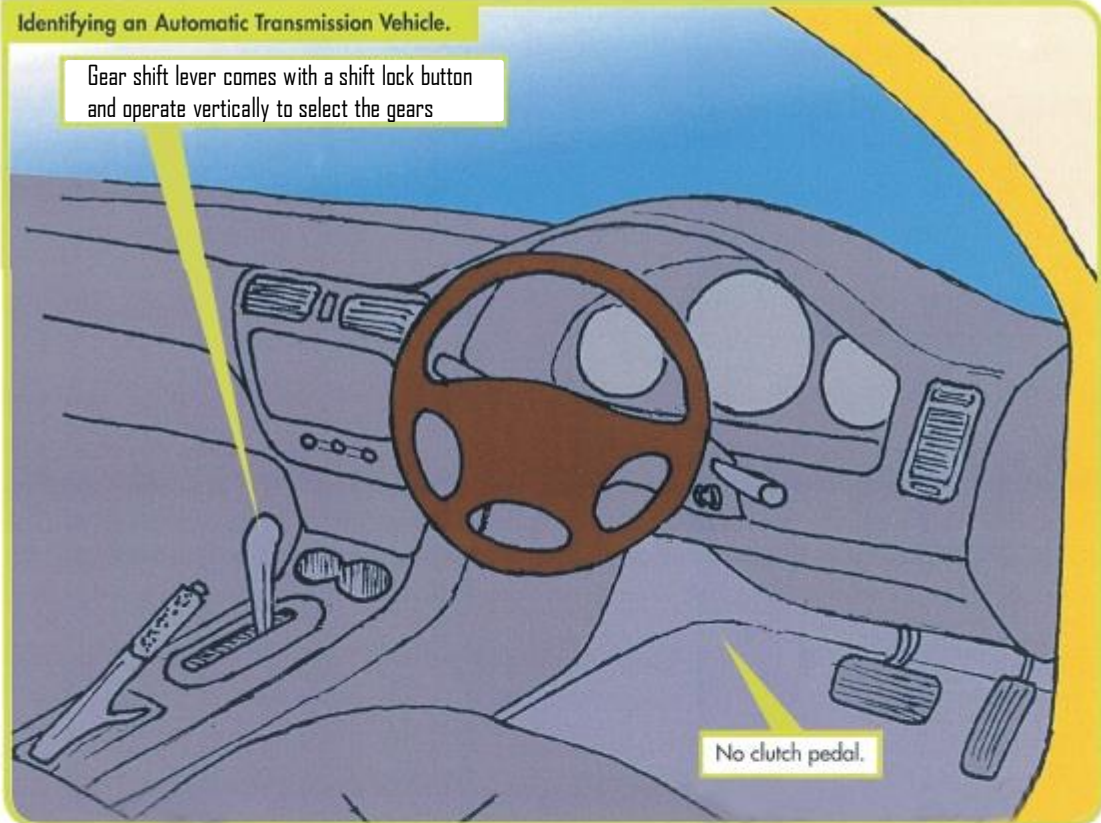
7
Walk towards the direction of approaching traffic.


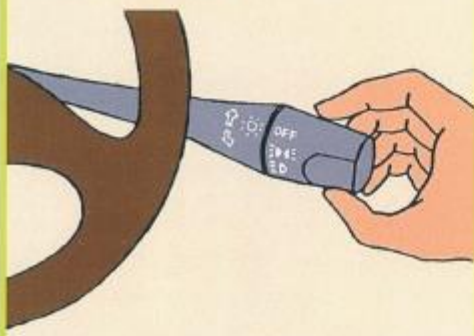
iii) Proper Usage of Controls and Devices.

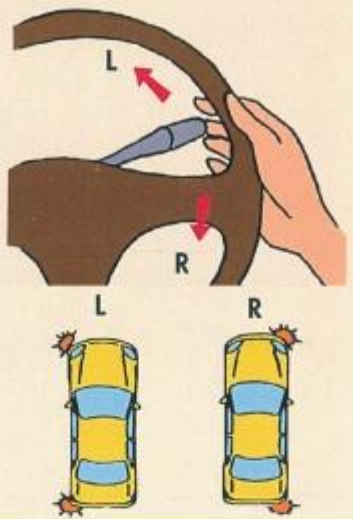


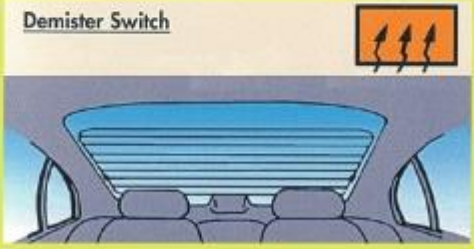
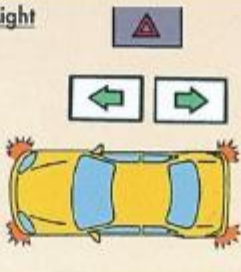
Stage 1


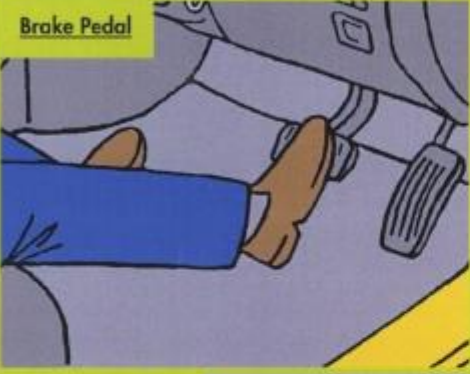

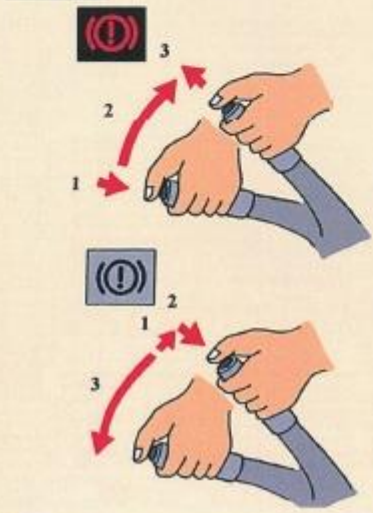
Subject 1

Aim: Locate and operate the various control and devices



DEVICES	USAGE
<p>Ignition Switch</p> 	<p>Use to turn on electric current supply, start and stop the engine.</p> <p>LOCK/OFF (0) Insert or remove the key at this position. Turn the key while moving the steering wheel to the left or right to unlock the steering wheel.</p> <p>ACCESSORY (I) Electric current is supplied to audio system and other accessories.</p> <p>ON (II) Electric current to the ignition system.</p> <p>START (III) To start the engine. Once the engine started, release the key immediately and it will remain at on position.</p>
<p>External Lights Switch</p> 	<p>Frontal light i.e. the low and high beams are used, not only to illuminate the foreground when driving at night, but to make you more visible to other road users.</p> <p>Off position - To turn off the head and tail lights</p> <p>Position/Parking light - Low intensity illumination, used when stationary</p> <p>Low Beam - Use while driving at night in built up areas or in reduced daylight condition</p> <p>High Beam - Used where visibility is poor as it illuminates over a longer range</p>

DEVICES	USAGE
<p><u>Direction Indicator Switch</u></p> 	<p>Turn on direction indicator, to signal your intention to other road user.</p> <p>When operated, orange indicator lights up, situated at each end of the front and rear of the vehicle. It will flash on and off informing other road users the direction in which you wish to proceed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before turning left, shift the indicator lever upward. • Before moving off or turning right, shift indicator lever downward.
<p><u>Horn</u></p> 	<p>It is used to warn other road users of any danger.</p> <p>Apply courtesy when using the horn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tap on the horn to sound it. <p>Do not sound the horn continuously, it will irritate or make the road user very nervous and confused.</p>
<p><u>Windscreen Wiper and Washer Switch</u></p> 	<p>To operate windscreen wipers and washer jets.</p> <p>Shift lever downwards to operate wiper.</p> <p>INT – Intermittent speed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Low speed = - High Speed <p>Pull lever to operate washer jet.</p>
<p><u>Demister Switch</u></p> 	<p>Activate to clear mist on rear windscreen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat is generated through conductors on the rear windscreen to clear mist.
<p><u>Hazard Light</u></p> 	<p>Activate to clear warn other road users of hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depress the hazard button to activate the hazard light. • All direction indicator lights will flash at the same time.

CONTROLS	USAGE
<p><u>Steering Wheel</u></p> 	<p>Control Direction of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold steering wheel lightly with left hand at 9 o'clock and right hand at 3 o'clock position. • Apply hand over hand technique for a gradual to sharp turns. • Do not release the steering wheel and allow it to spring back after you have made a turn(guide it back with your hands). • Do not move your body when turning the steering wheel.
<p><u>Brake Pedal</u></p> 	<p>For reducing speed or to stop vehicle.</p> <p>Depress/release pedal gradually using knee movement with ball of the right foot.</p>
<p><u>Accelerator Pedal</u></p> 	<p>For regulating speed.</p> <p>Depress/release pedal gradually with the heel resting on the floor using ankle movement</p>
<p><u>Handbrake</u></p> 	<p>For keeping vehicle stationary.</p> <p>Before applying handbrake, depress the footbrake firmly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To apply - depress button at the end of the lever, pull lever upwards firmly and release the button. • This locks the two rear wheels. The brake warning light will appear. • To release - Lift lever up slightly, depress button and push down fully downwards and release button. • The brake warning light should go off.

AUTOMATIC GEAR SHIFT LEVER



For selecting gears to regulate power and speed of the vehicle.

PARK (P) – To keep vehicle stationary. Select when leaving vehicle, To start and stop engine.

REVERSE (R) – To move vehicle backwards.

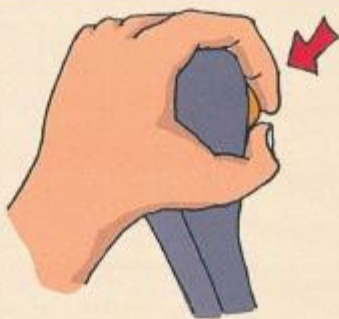
NEUTRAL (N) – No gear is selected. Select to restart a stalled engine or stop briefly with the engine running.

DRIVE (D) – Select for normal driving conditions. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear (high) and low for your speed and acceleration

- For better acceleration
- To increase engine brake
- When going up or down hills
- When driving in the 7-speed manual shift mode.

❖ The gear will be selected on the control panel

SHIFT RELEASE BUTTON



The shift release button is a safety mechanism to prevent accidental selection of 'sensitive' gears. Do not press this button for all gear selection or its purpose would be defeated

- Depress shift release button before:
 - Shifting to/out of PARK.
 - Selecting REVERSE.
 - Selecting "D" to "S".
- Do not depress shift release button when:
 - Selecting from "R" to NEUTRAL or "D".
 - Selecting from "S" to "D" or NEUTRAL.

Instrument Panel












Gauges /Information Display /System Indicators

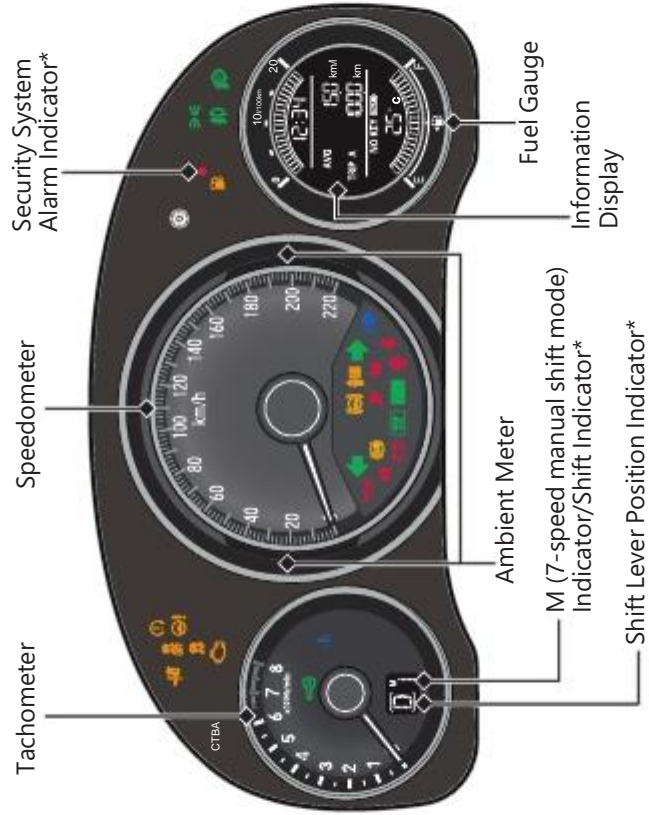
Quick Reference Guide

System Indicators

-  Malfunction Indicator Lamp
-  Low Oil Pressure Indicator
-  Charging System Indicator
-  Vehicle Stability Assist (VSA) System Indicator
-  VSA OFF Indicator
-  Immobilizer System Indicator
-  Keyless Access System Indicator*
-  Starter System Indicator*
-  Rotate Wheel Indicator*
-  Electric Power Steering (EPS) System Indicator
-  High Temperature Indicator (Red)
-  Low Temperature Indicator (Blue)

System Indicators

-  Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators
-  Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Indicator
-  Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator (Red)
-  Brake System Indicator (Amber)
-  Door and Tailgate Open Indicator
-  Low Fuel Indicator
-  Seat Belt Reminder Indicator
-  Supplemental Restraint System Indicator
-  CRUISE MAIN Indicator
-  CRUISE CONTROL Indicator
-  Shift to Park Indicator*
-  City-Brake Active System Indicator*



Lights Indicators

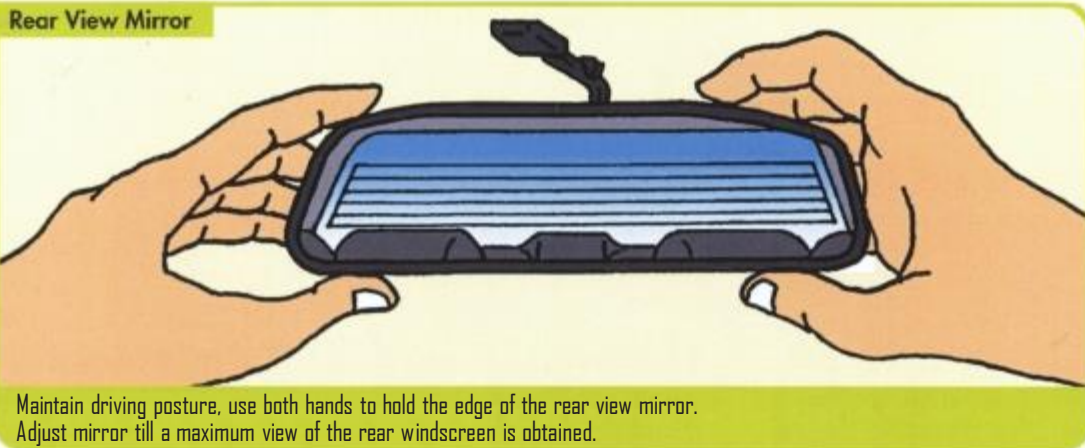
-  Lights On Indicator
-  Light Control Indicator*
-  High Beam Indicator
-  Fog Light Indicator*

iv) Adjustment and use of Mirrors.

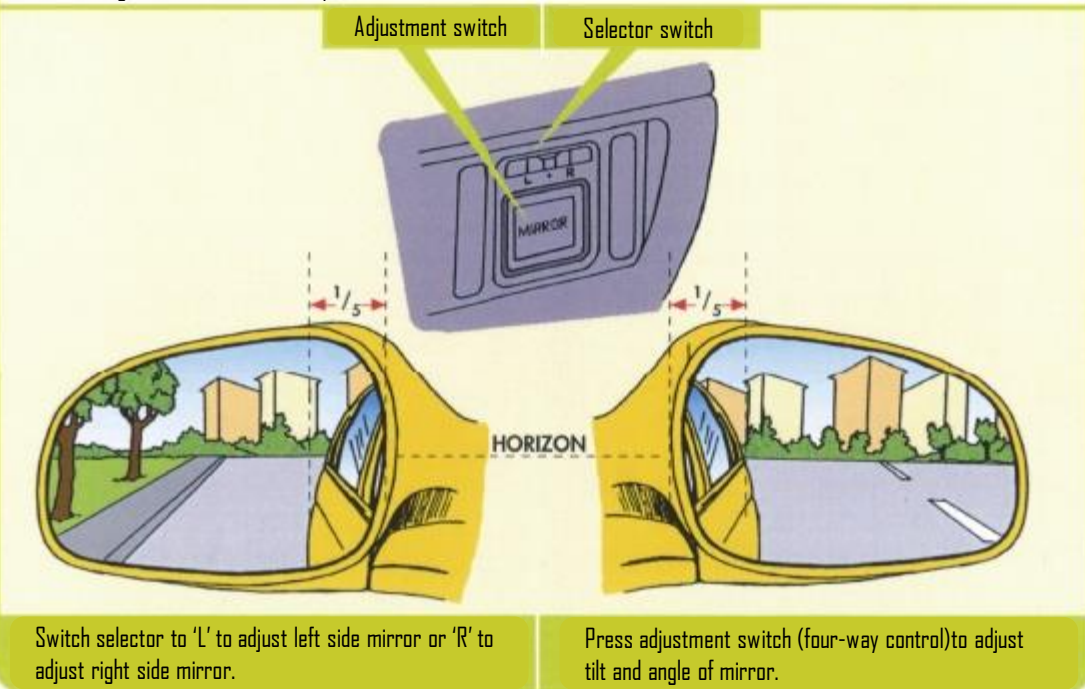
Aim: Adjust mirrors correctly and understand their usage and limitations.

Mirrors are used to check traffic condition behind your vehicle. You should check the mirrors before moving off, slowing down/stopping, turning and moving towards the left or right. When Cruising check every 5-10 seconds.

Adjust the mirrors when you are properly seated with seat belt fastened.



Side mirrors The side mirror should be adjusted to reflex the horizon along the center line of the mirror with one fifth showing the side of the car body.

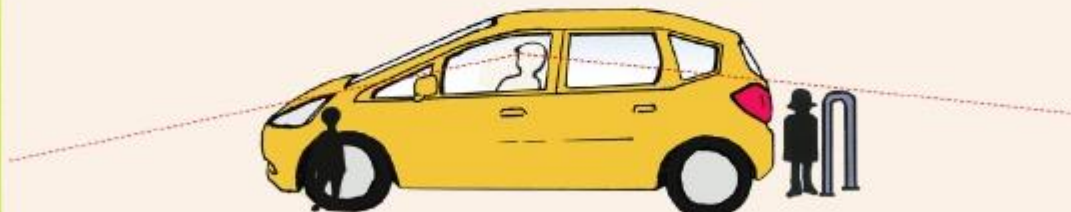
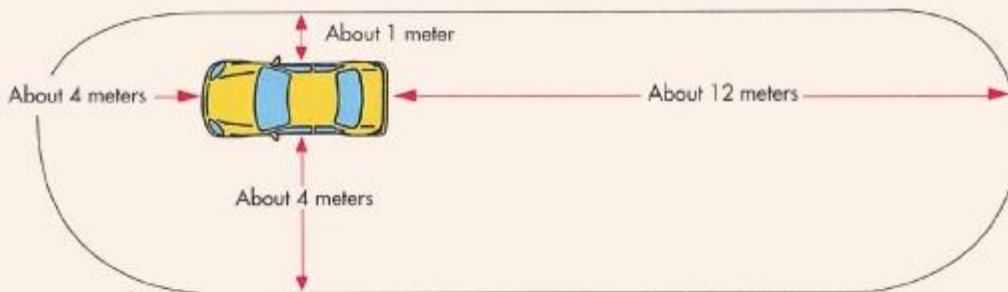
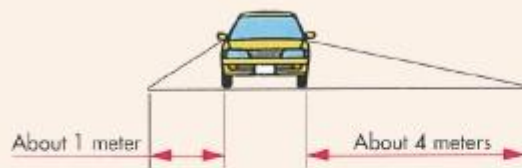


v) Blind Areas and Blinds Spots.

Aim: To identify blind area and blind spots surrounding the vehicle and the dangers they may prevent.

When seated on the driver's seat your view of the exterior surrounding the vehicle is limited through the glass panels. Those areas surrounding the vehicle, which you cannot see are known as blind areas

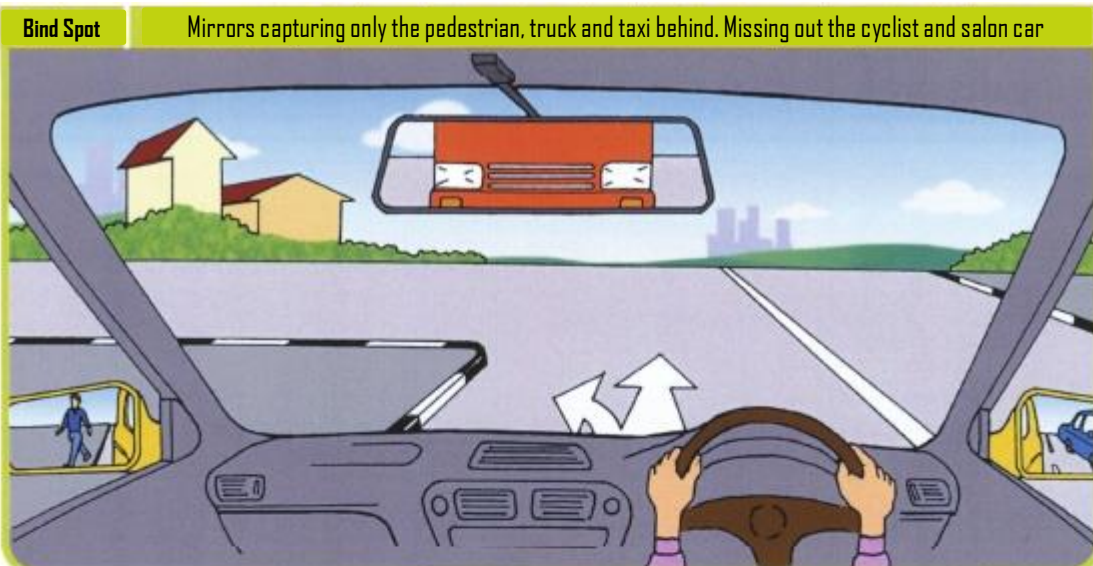
BLIND AREAS OF THE VEHICLE



Beware of children or obstacle within the blind areas around the car

Blind Spot.

These are two areas to your left and right which the mirrors do not covers, they are known as blind spot.
See diagram below – pedestrian on the left and saloon car on the right.



To check blind spot – turn head to look over shoulder without turning body.

When should check



- Before turning.
- Before changing lanes.
- Before moving towards the left or right

Objective – Able to:

- ☐ Adapt correct driving posture.
- ☐ Put on seat belt correctly
- ☐ Operate the pedals properly

i) Driving posture and seat adjustment.

Poor driving posture reduces driver's ability to assume full control of the vehicle, and may lead to driver fatigue and cause accident



Driver seated too far, stretching to reach controls



Driver seated too close, restricting limb movement

Seat Adjustment

Right hand hold steering wheel. Lift adjustment lever under left side of the seat with left hand and slide seat forward/backward.



Left knee should be slightly bend when left foot stepping the floor board.

Backrest

Left hand holding steering wheel, lift adjustment lever on the right of the seat with right hand. Lean seat forward and backward using body.



Lean against backrest, arms should be slightly bend when holding steering wheel.

Head rest



Head restraint is to minimize neck injury during an accident. Lift to raise restraint. Depress lock at the base and push restraint down to lower.



The middle of the head restraint should form a straight line with you ear and eye. (Do not lean on head restraint when driving).

ii) Seat Belt

Aim: Belting up correctly when driving.

The seat belt is to prevent driver/passenger from being thrown forward in an accident, minimizing head and chest injuries. It is an offence to drive without belting up – including passengers.

- Fasten the seat belt only after you have adjusted the seat and are in the correct driving posture.
- To fasten the seat belt, pull latch plate gently from the retractor and insert into the buckle



Seat belt strapped across the neck.



Seat belt strapped across the abdomen.



Seat belt twisted when strapped.



Seat belt should be strapped across the body and hip.



Depress "PRESS" button to unlock belt.

iii) Dry run on pedals.

The accelerator and brake pedals is operated with the right foot only.

Accelerator Pedal - Dry Run

Practice with the vehicle stationary and gear in **PARK** or **NEUTRAL** position



Step 1:
Depress the accelerator pedal gradually to increase the engine speed from idle to about 1500-2000 rpm. Maintain for several seconds.



Step 2:
Increase the engine speed further from 2000 to 3000 rpm. Maintain for several seconds.



Step 3:
Release accelerator pedal gradually to reduce engine speed back to approximately 1500 rpm.



Step 4:
Release accelerator pedal completely to idling speed.

Repeat Step 1, 2 and 3 until able to increase the engine speed smoothly without racing the engine.

Brake Pedal - Dry Run



Step 1:
Depress pedal with light pressure. (Apply to reduce speed of vehicle slightly or stop a slow vehicle).



Step 2:
Depress pedal gradually with increasing pressure. (Apply to reduce speed quickly or stop a fast vehicle).



Step 3:
Hold pedal down firmly and gradually reduce pressure slightly. (Apply when speed of vehicle is reduced sufficiently, for a smooth stop).



Step 4:
Hold pedal down firmly. (Apply to keep vehicle stationary until ready to move off).

1.03 MOVING OFF AND STOPPING

Training Objectives: Able to

- ☐ Start the engine and release the ignition key immediately when the engine has started.
- ☐ Switch off the engine properly.
- ☐ Select gear with safety procedure
- ☐ Move & stop the vehicle smoothly

i) Starting and Stopping the Engine



Starting the Engine and Safety Procedures



Step 1:
Depress foot brake.



Step 2:
Ensure handbrake is applied.



Step 3:
Ensure gear shift lever is at "PARK" or "NEUTRAL" position



Step 4:
Turn key in clockwise direction to "START" position. Hold key for about 1-2 sec till engine is fired.



Step 5:
Release key once engine started. It will spring back to "ON" position of the ignition switch.

Stopping the Engine and Safety Procedures



Step 1:
Depress foot brake.



Step 2:
Apply handbrake.



Step 3:
Shift to "PARK"



Step 4:
Turn ignition key in anti-clockwise direction to "ACC" position.



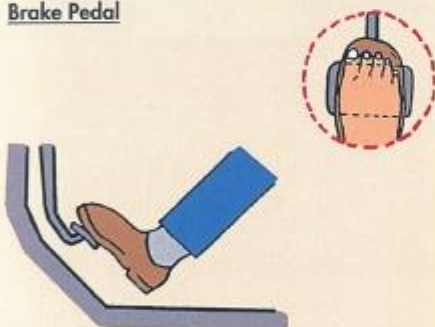
Step 5:
Push key inwards & turn key anti-clockwise to 'LOCK' position to remove key

ii) Control of Accelerator and Brake Pedals

Aim: Move off and Stop the vehicle smoothly.

Practice with the vehicle stationary and gear in PARK or NEUTRAL position.

Brake Pedal



For reducing speed or to stop vehicle.

Depress/release pedal – use knee movement with the ball of the right foot.

Depress pedal gradually to reduce speed.

Release pedal gradually when desired speed is attained

- When brakes are applied, the brakes light at the rear of the vehicle will turn on, warning vehicles following behind

Accelerator Pedal



For regulating speed of vehicle.

Depress/release pedal, with heel resting on floorboard using ankle movement.



- Depress pedal to accelerate.
- Release pedal to decelerate

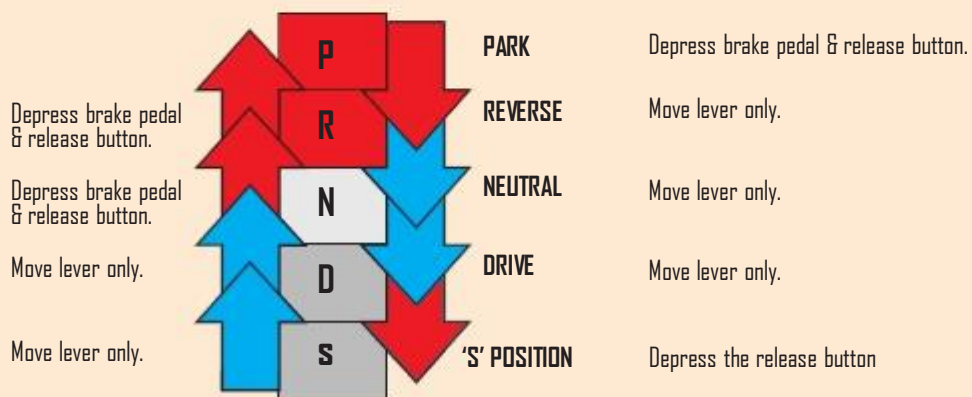
The pedal is very sensitive. Therefore light and progressive pressure is necessary for smooth control of vehicle.

iii) Selection of Gears

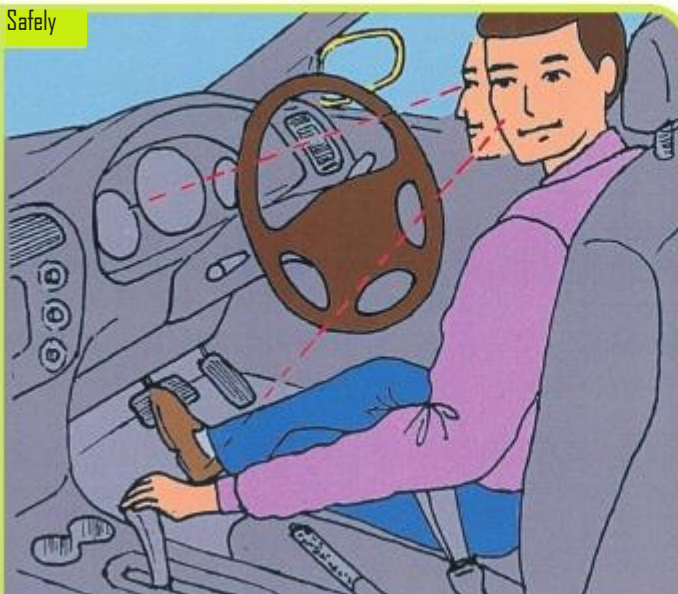
Automatic Gear shift Lever Operation - Practice shifting into all gears with correct procedure

Press Shift Release Button only when shifting into "sensitive" gears - do not use for all gears!

 Do Not Press Release Button
 Press Release Button

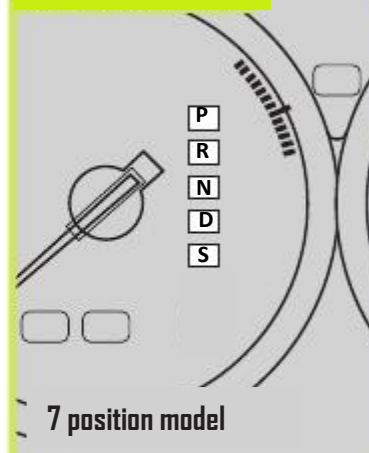


Safely



When vehicle is stationary, always depress brake pedal firmly before selecting a gear and confirm the right gear is selected before moving off.

Gear Position Display



Use to confirm gear selected. Do not look down at the gear lever when selecting gears on the move!

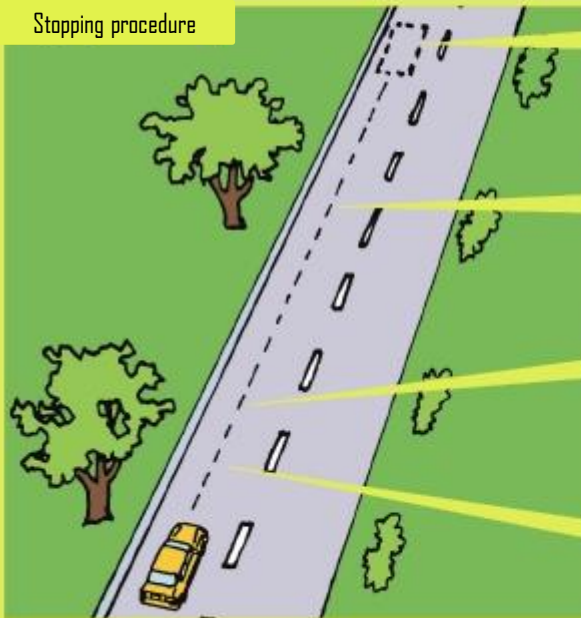
Stopping the Vehicle

Excessive pressure applied to the brake pedal when slowing down or stopping causes the vehicle to dip forward uncomfortably and stop abruptly. Always slowdown early and apply appropriate pressure according to the speed of the vehicle and distance available to stop.

Vehicle Jerks



Stopping procedure



Step 1:
Determine stopping point early.



Step 5:
Hold brake pedal firmly after stopping to prevent vehicle from creeping forward.



Step 4:
Adjust brake pressure to stop vehicle close to stopping point.



Step 3:
Depress brake pedal to reduce speed.



Step 2:
Release accelerator pedal.

1.04 Steering Technique

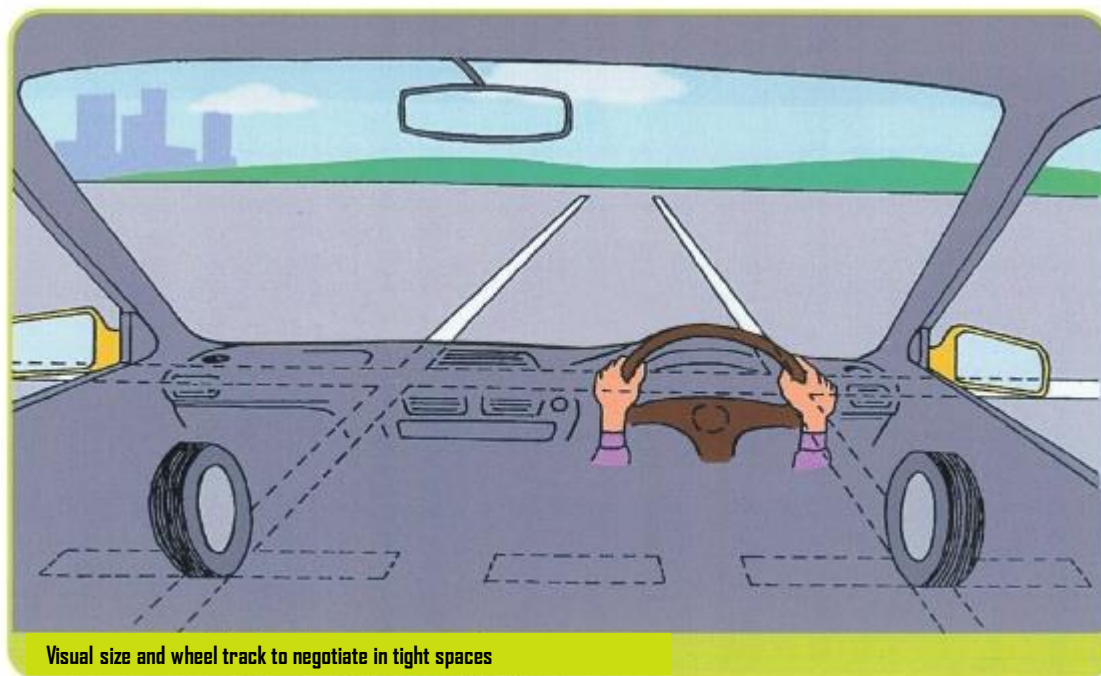
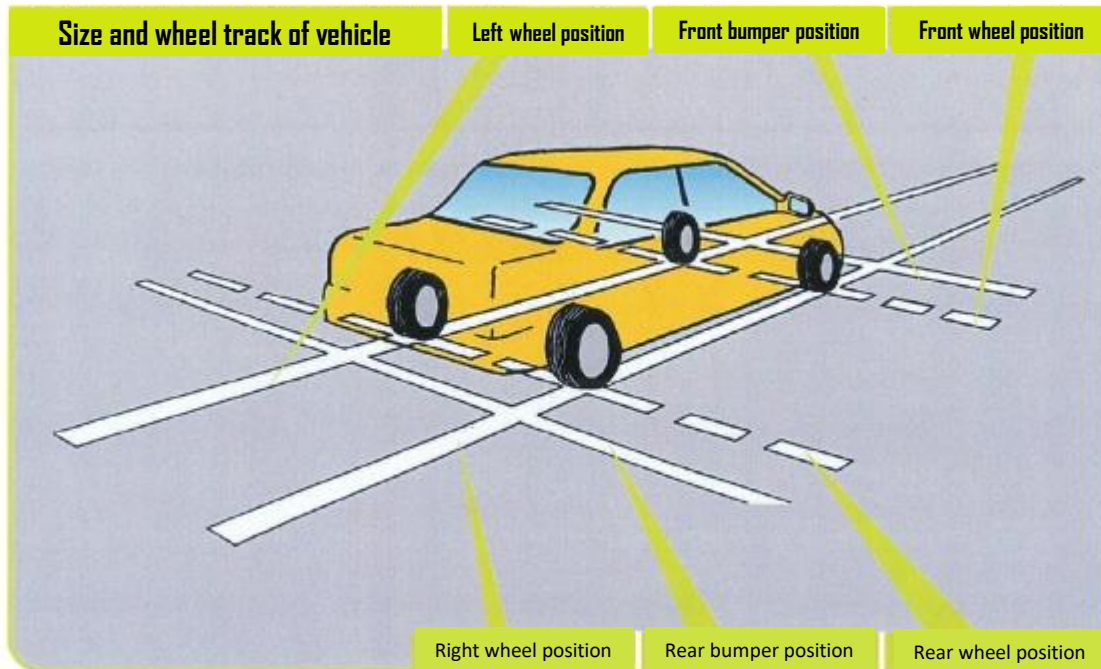
Objective - Able to:

- ☐ Steer the vehicle without zig-zag with in the lane on straight road and gradual turns.

i) Visualise position and Track of the wheels.

Aim: Determine size of the vehicle, position and track of the wheels.

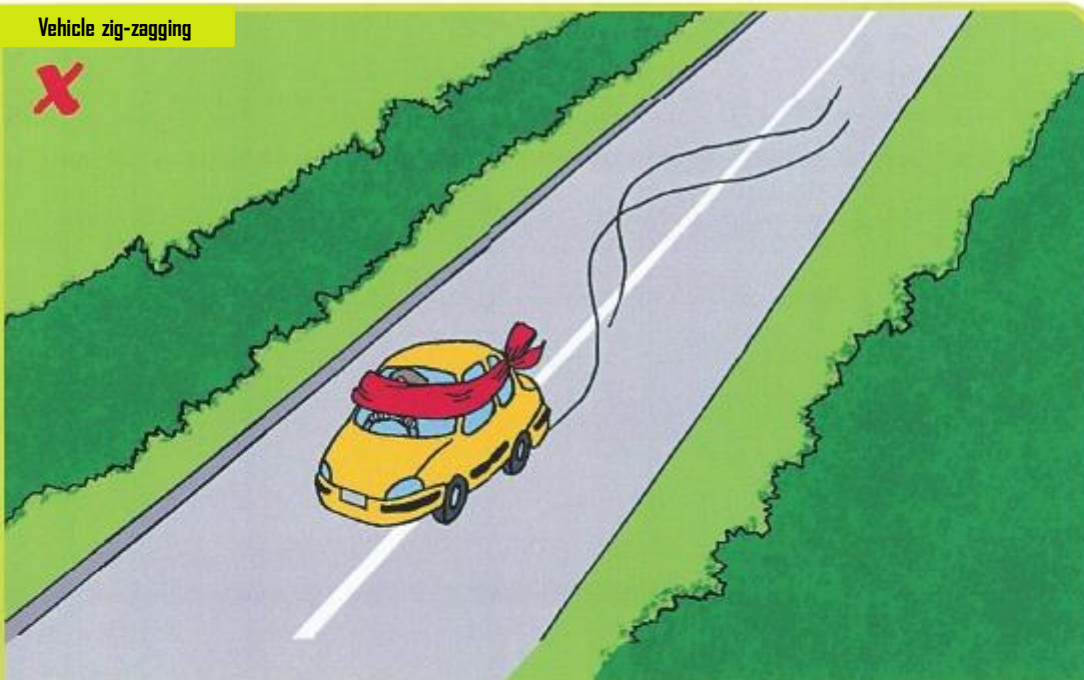
Able to visualise the position and track of the wheels to maintain the vehicle in the correct path and position.



- ii) Steering Technique on Straight Road and Gradual Turns.
- iii) Line of Vision.

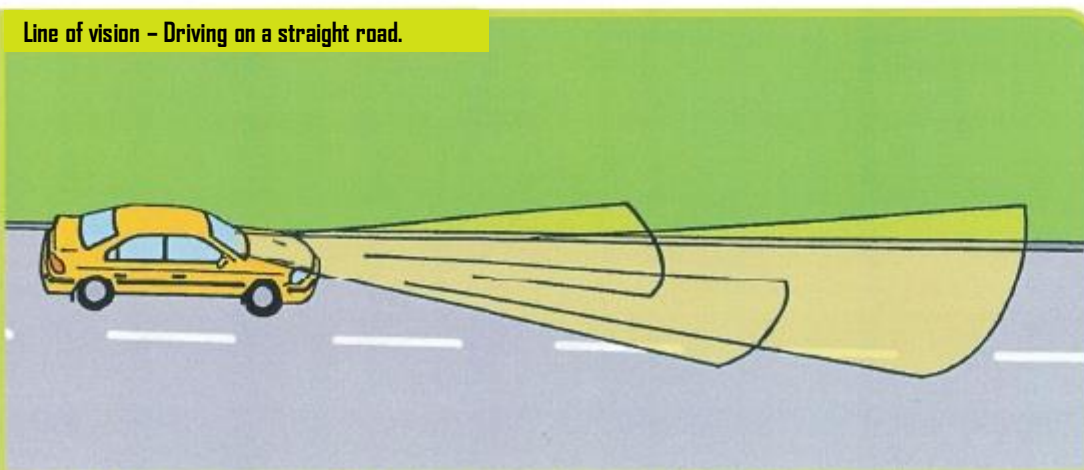
Aim: Adopt correct steering technique and line of vision to maintain vehicle on a straight course and gradual bend without zig-zagging

Vehicle zig-zagging



Not looking far enough or vision not directed at intended path of travel.

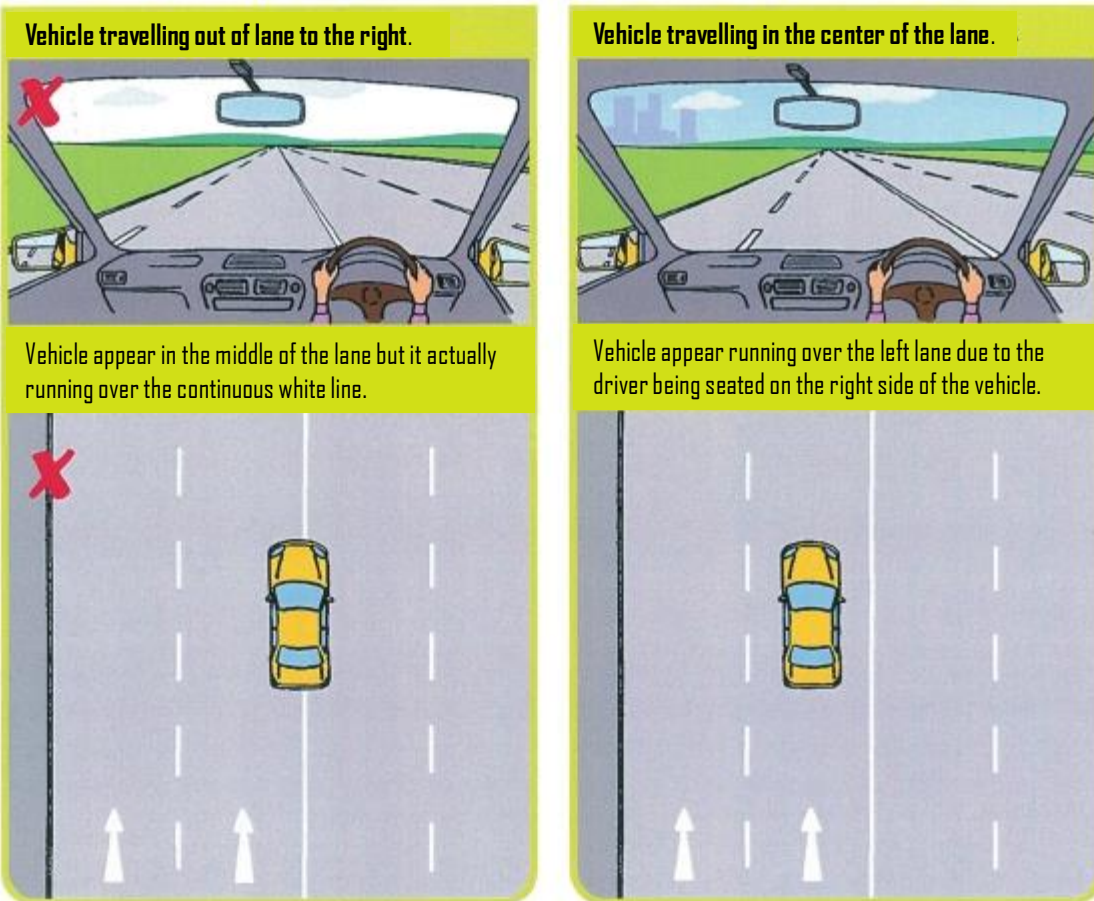
Line of vision – Driving on a straight road.



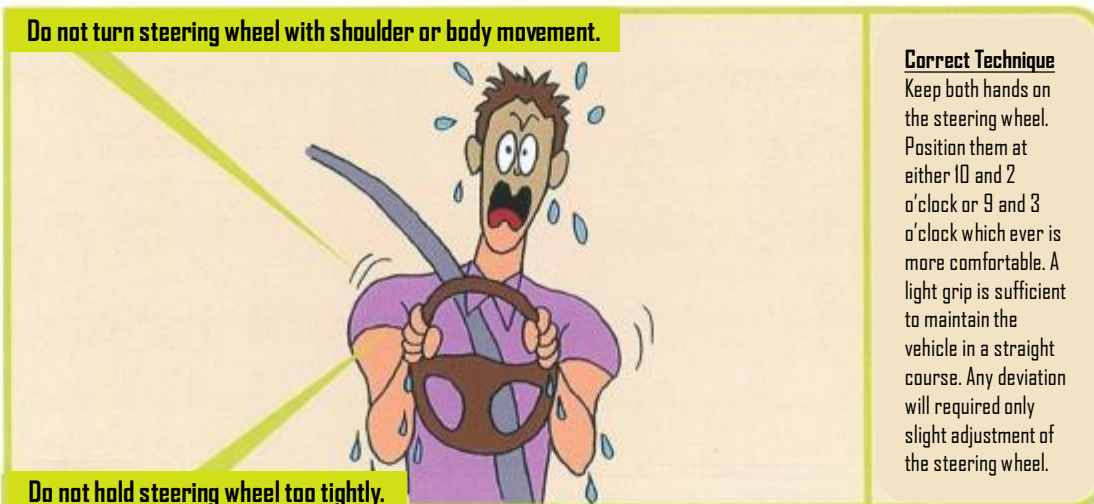
Look far ahead and keep vehicle in the middle of the lane by using both left and right lane marking as guides.

- Looking down at the end of the bonnet makes you sway side to side

Driver's view of vehicle position on a straight road.

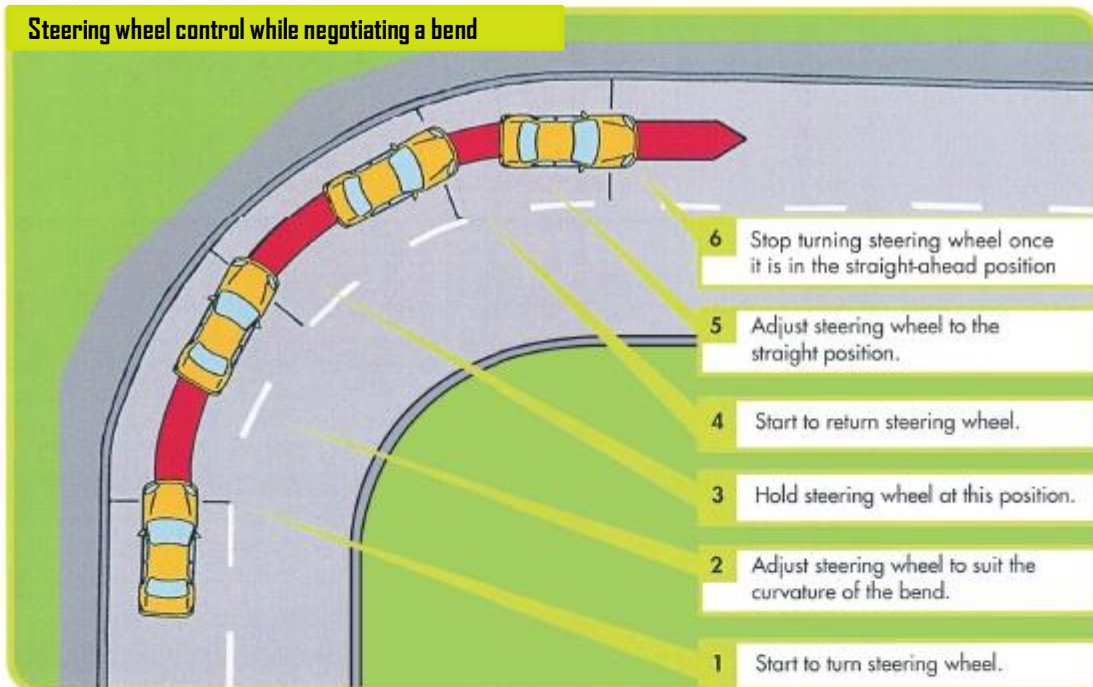


Steering wheel control.

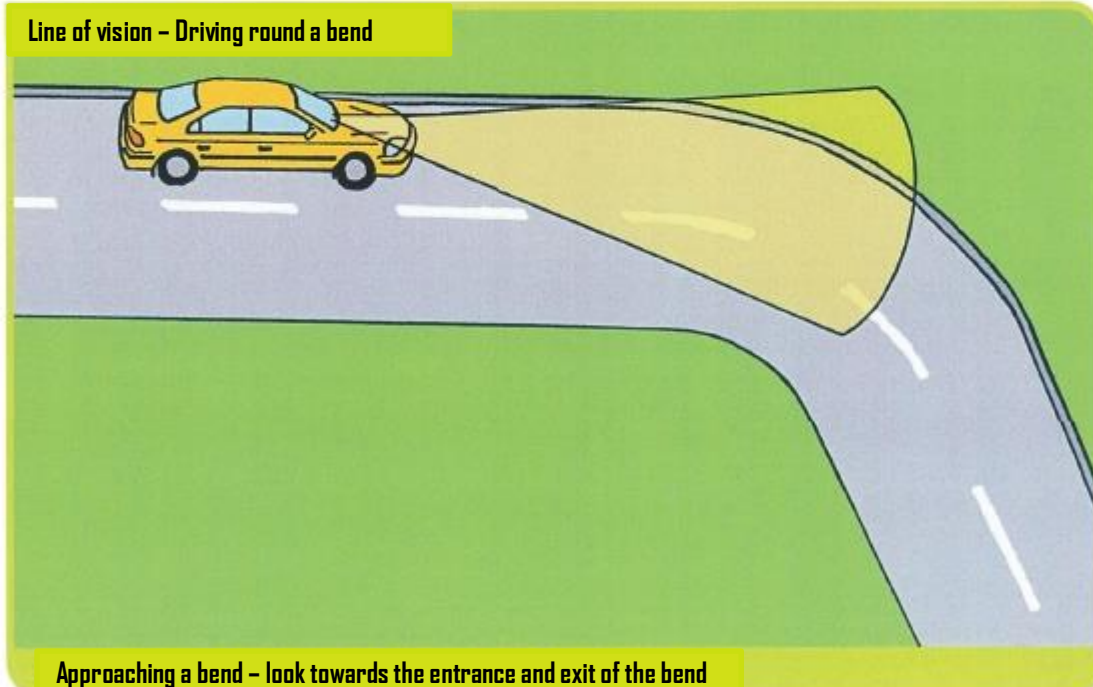


Driving round a bend

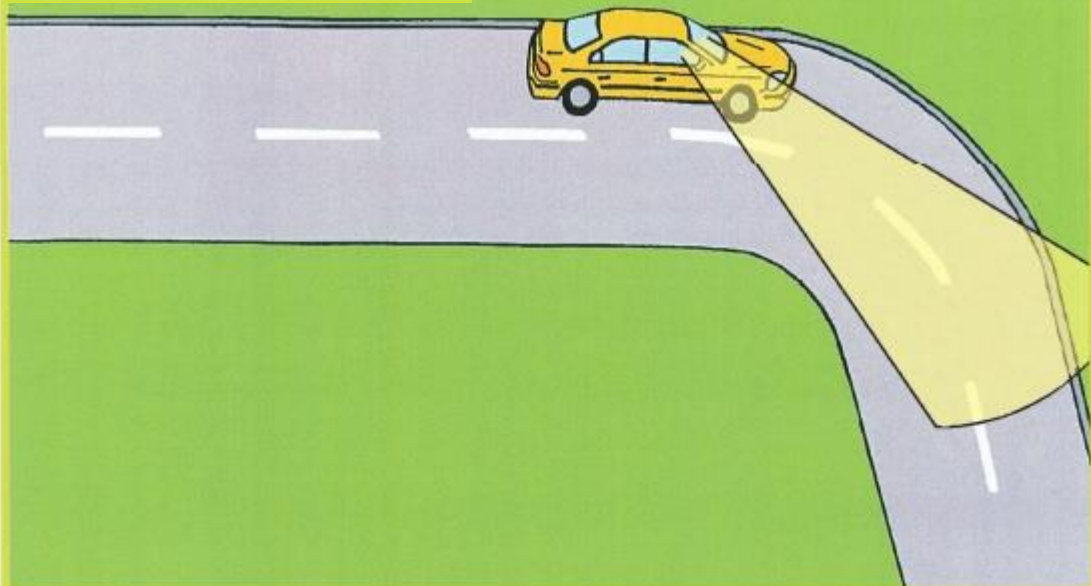
Steering wheel control while negotiating a bend



Line of vision - Driving round a bend

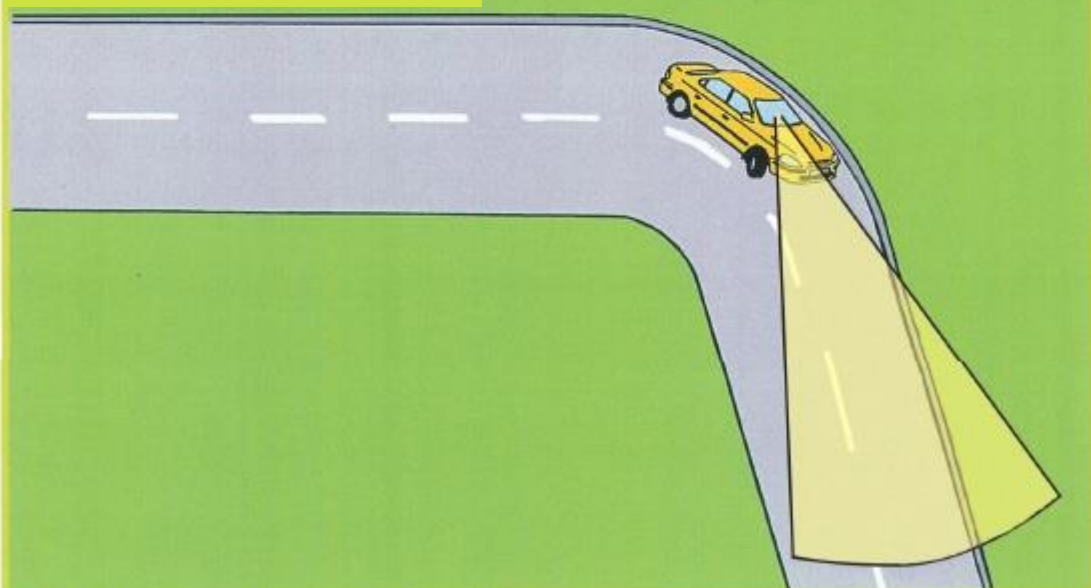


Line of Vision – Driving Round a Bend



Entering the bend – look towards the exit of the bend

Line of Vision – Driving Round a Bend



Mid section of the bend – look far ahead towards the straight road

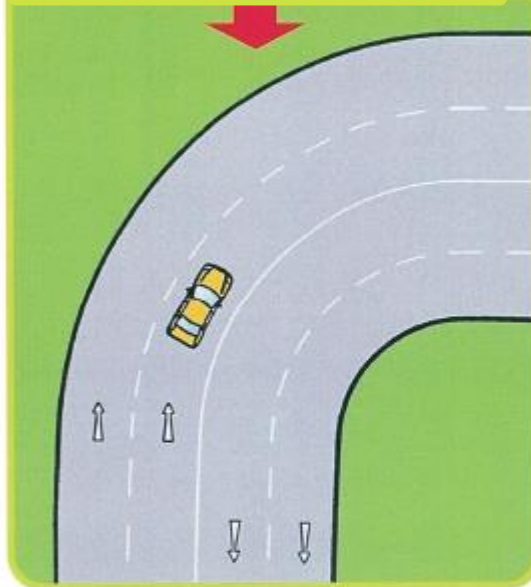
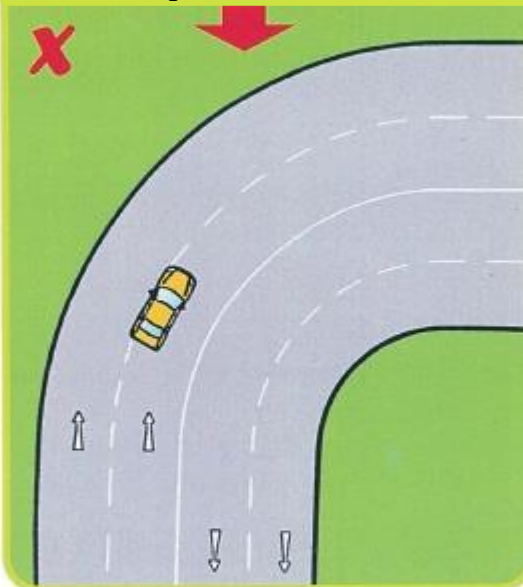
Driver's View of Vehicle Position – Round a Bend



Vehicle travelling out of lane to the left



Vehicle travelling in the middle of the lane



Steering technique for gradual to sharp turns.

- Maintaining this position whenever possible.

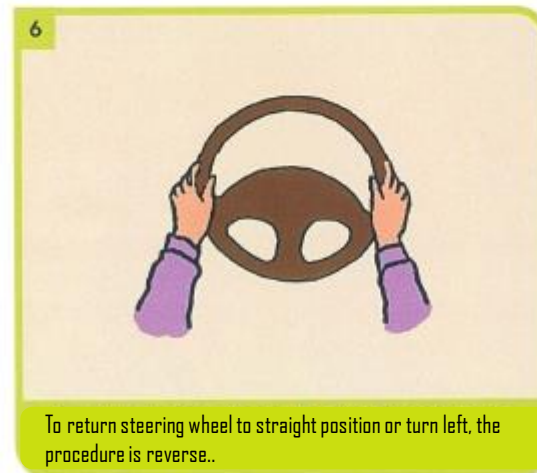
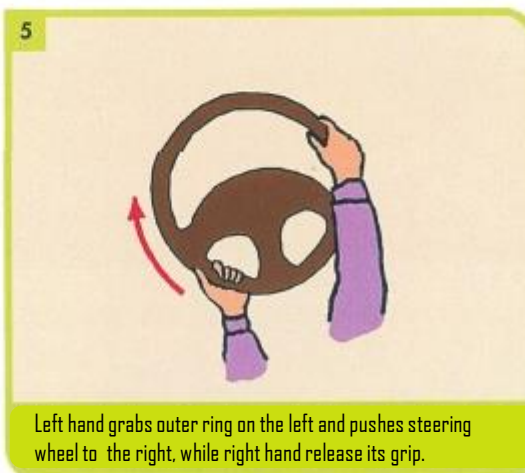
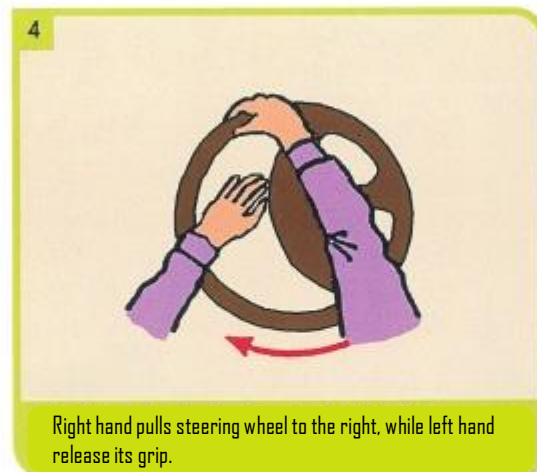
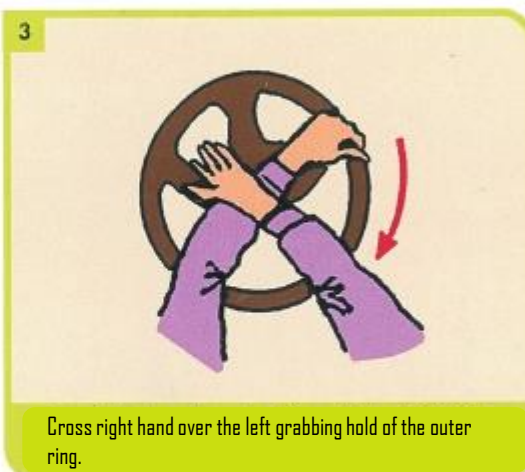
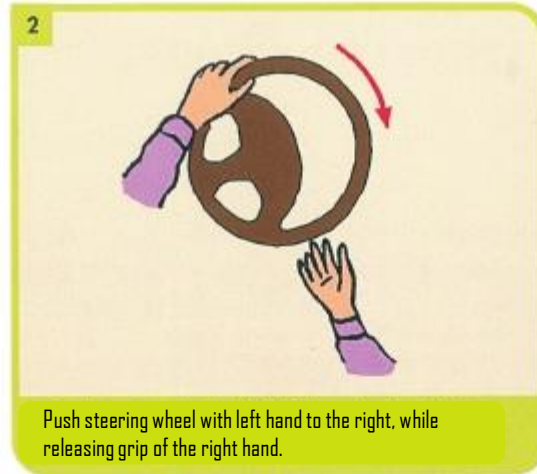
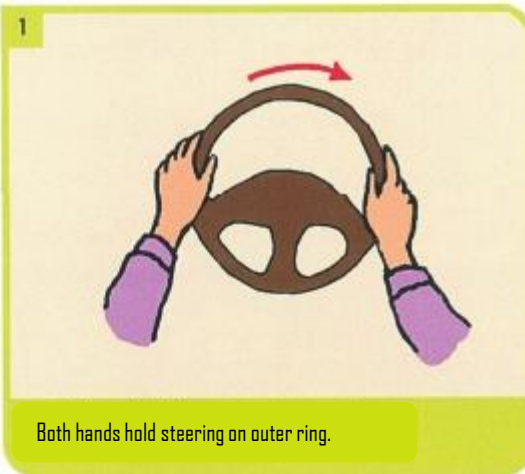


Do not hold the inner ring of the steering wheel.

Hand Over Hand Steering Technique



Hand Over Hand Steering Technique – When Turning Right



- How much to turn and where to hold the steering wheel when hand crosses over depends on how steering input is required.

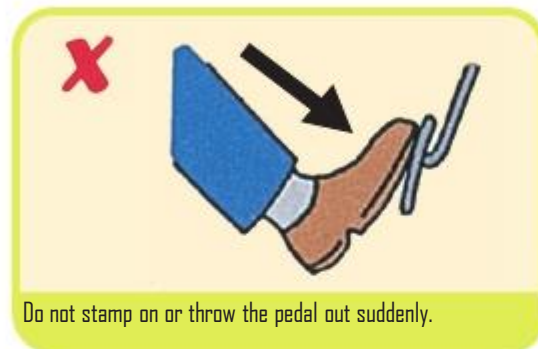
1.05 SPEEDADJUSTMENT

Training objective – Able to

- ☐ Acceleration smoothly without over revving the engine
 - ☐ Adjust speed up to 50km/h with in 12sec on a 50km/h road when traffic condition permits
- When the selector is at "D", it automatically selects a suitable gear as you drive

i) Smooth Acceleration.

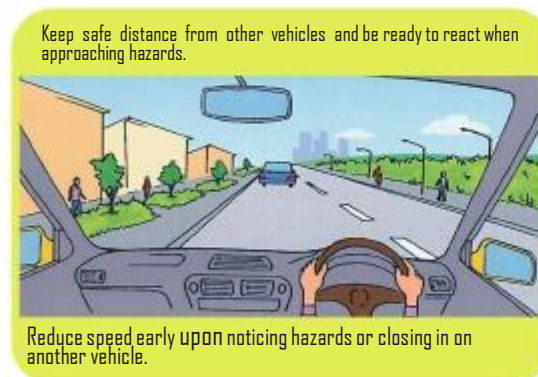
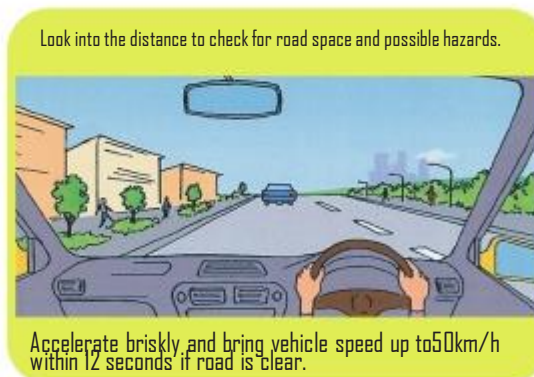
To be able to increase the speed of the vehicle smoothly, the driver must have a good feel of the sensitivity of the accelerator



ii) Adjust Speed up to 50km/h

Poor speed control is due to the driver not looking far ahead enough causing the driver fail to adjust the vehicles speed accordingly to the available space ahead

Be aware of the traffic and road condition ahead to adjust speed accordingly




1.06 Slowing Down And Stopping

Training objective – Able to:

- ☐ Slow down to a stop at targeted area by using engine brake and foot brake without vehicle jerking.

Late Braking Applying the brakes late or suddenly can cause accidents.



Others may not be able to react quickly Too little time for vehicle following behind to stop safely.

- Always reduce speed in advance and brake gradually to stop.

i) Reducing Speed and Engine Braking.

Engine brake ???

Reducing speed of the vehicle is achieved by resisting the rotation of the wheels. This is done by either applying engine brake or foot brake.

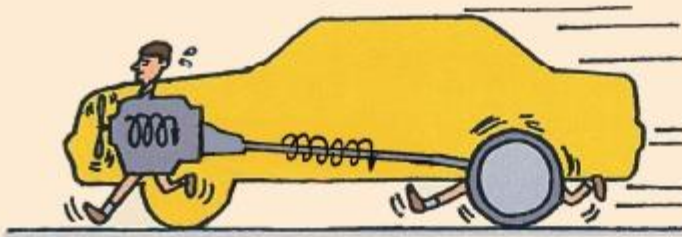
However, stopping the vehicle will require the use of foot brake.

Combining the use of both engine brake and foot brake will reduce the speed of the vehicle most effectively.



Engine Brake – Utilizing the reduction in engine speed to force the wheel to slow down it's rotation

How It Works



Fast spinning engine produces more power to rotate the wheels faster.

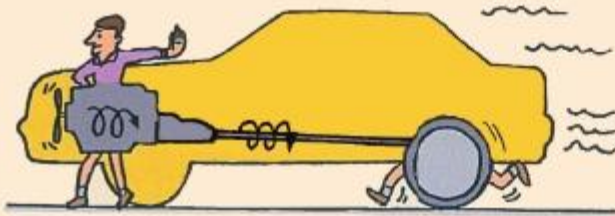
Accelerator Pedal Depressed



(Engine Speed Increases)



How It Works



Slower engine forces the wheels to rotate slower - reducing speed of vehicle.

Accelerator Pedal Released



Engine Speed Decreases



* Engine brake is stronger in the low gears.

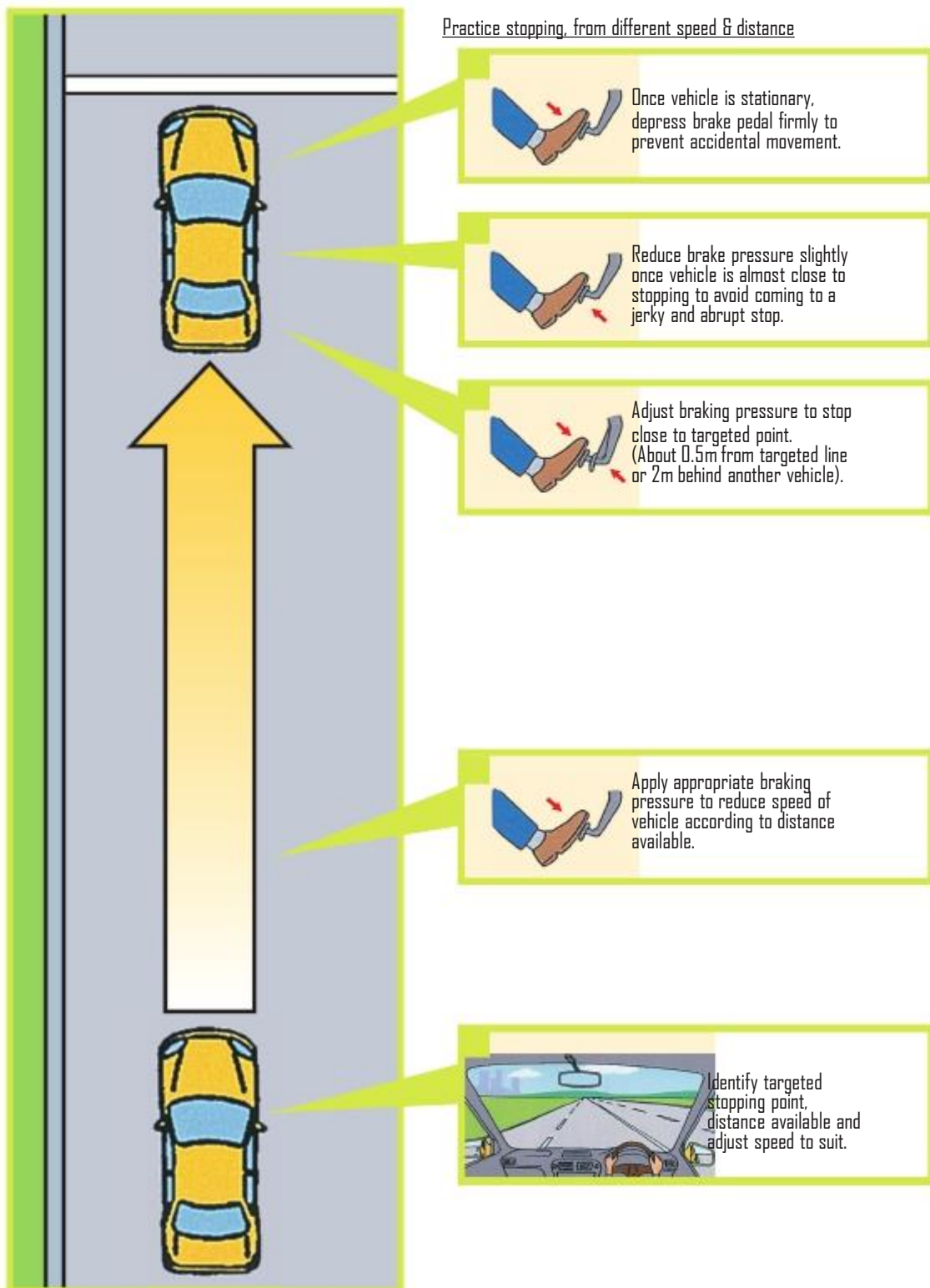
Why must I make use of engine brake ?



Prolong usage of footbrake or hard braking cause brakes to over heat making it ineffective, especially when going down long steep slope.



ii) Stopping at targeted point.

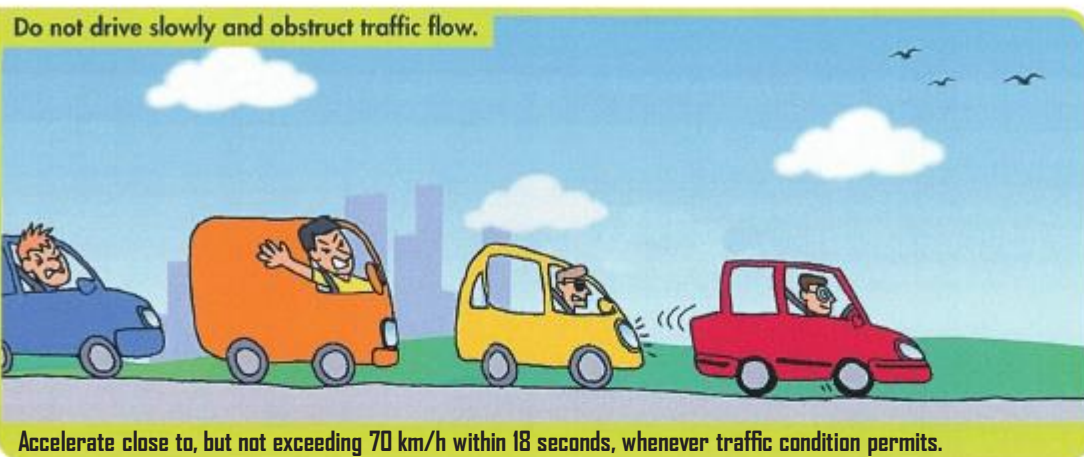


1.07 SPEED REGULATION

Training Objectives – Able to

- ❑ Accelerate smoothly to reach up to 70km/h within 18sec on a 70km/h road when the traffic condition permits.
- ❑ Regulate speed according to traffic conditions.

Regulating speed up to 70 km/h.

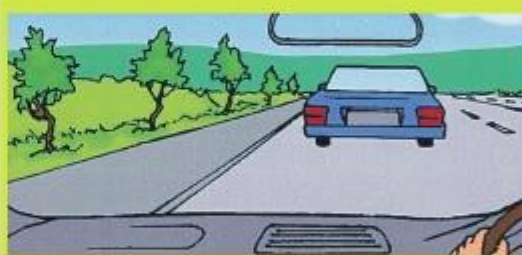


1. Favourable conditions and a safe distance away from other road users.



Increase Speed. Depress the accelerator pedal progressively with increasing pressure.

2. 2 seconds behind a moving vehicle or close to the road speed limit and no apparent dangers.



Maintain Speed. Once desired speed is attained, maintain speed with light constant pressure on the accelerator pedal.

3. Closing in on vehicles, hazards or about to exceed road speed limit.



Reduce Speed. Release accelerator pedal and apply light braking pressure to assist, if necessary.

4. Once safe space is created or available.

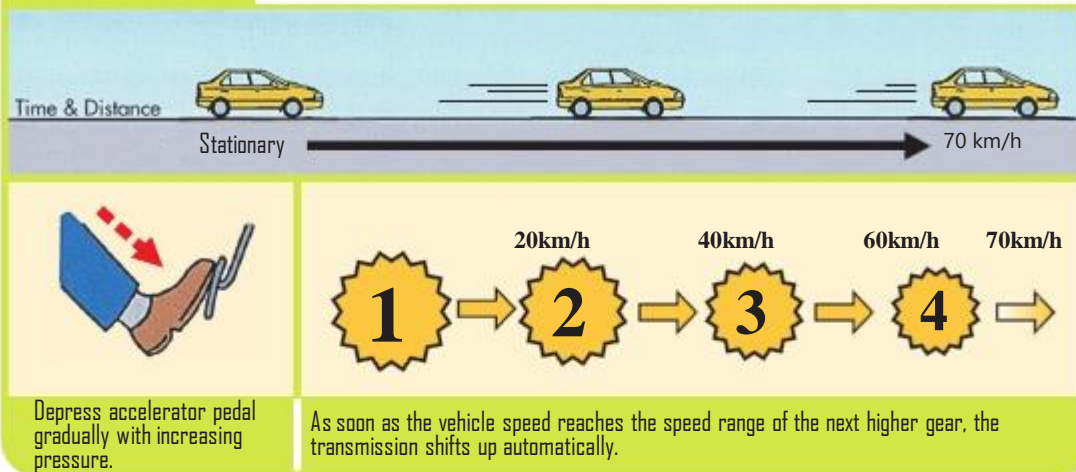


Flow with Traffic. Adjust accelerator pedal pressure accordingly to move with traffic flow.

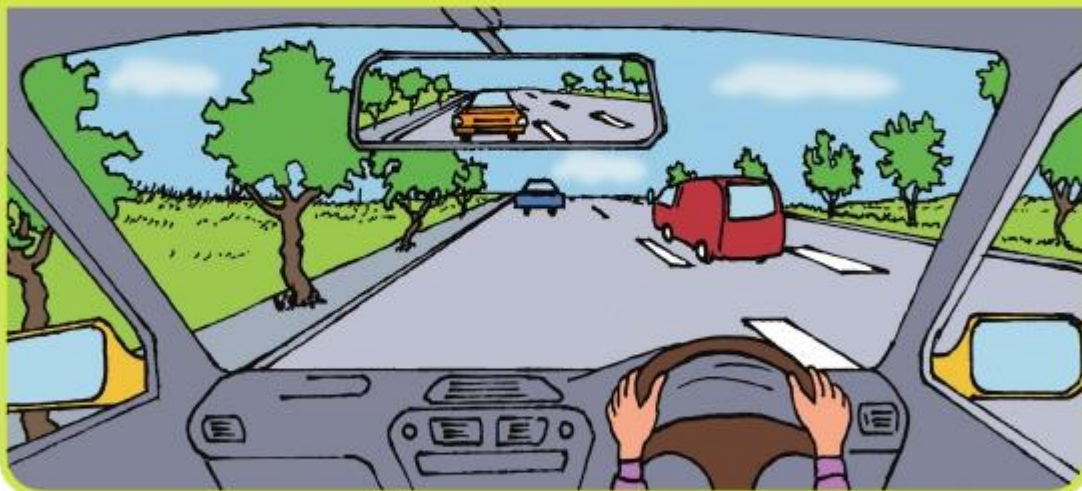
ii) Gradual and Rapid Acceleration.

Gradual Acceleration

Vehicle takes a longer distance and time to attain speed limit of the road.

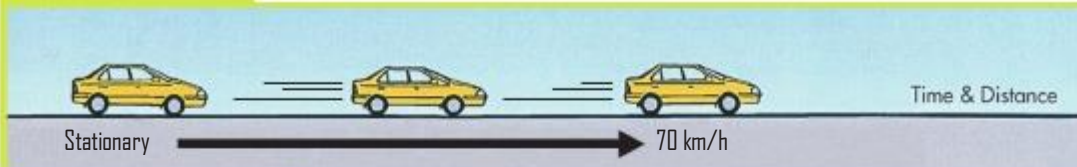


Apply when traffic condition is moderate to heavy.



Rapid Acceleration

Vehicle attains speed limit of the road in a shorter distance and time.

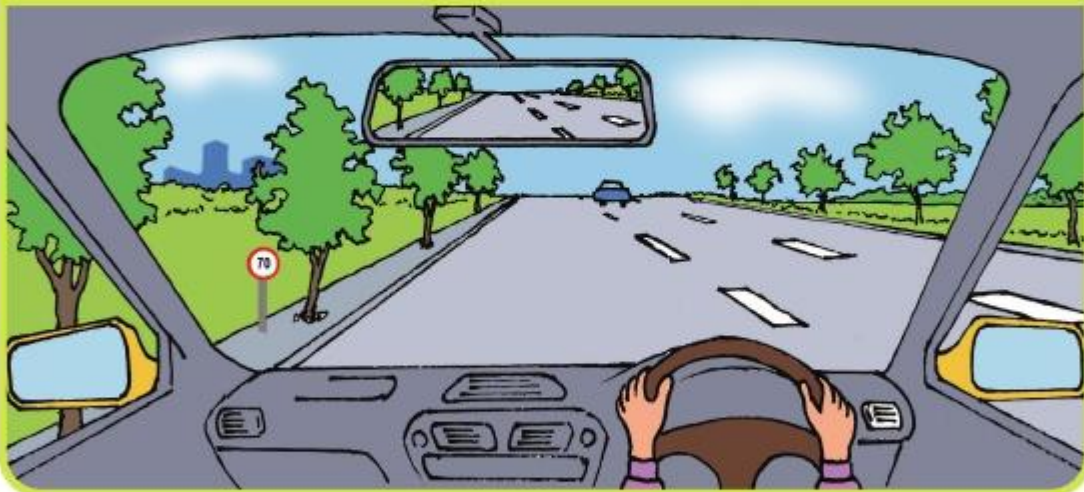


Depress accelerator pedal swiftly with more pressure.



The transmission stays in the lower gear (for more power) till vehicle speed reaches the upper speed range of the gear before shifting up automatically.

Apply when traffic condition is light and fast flowing, without apparent hazards ahead.



1.08 BRAKING

Stage 1 Subject 8

Training Objective – Able to:

- ☐ Apply intermittent braking as warning without sudden jerks.
- ☐ Apply the brakes at least 50m when the speed is about 50km/h to slow down or stop.

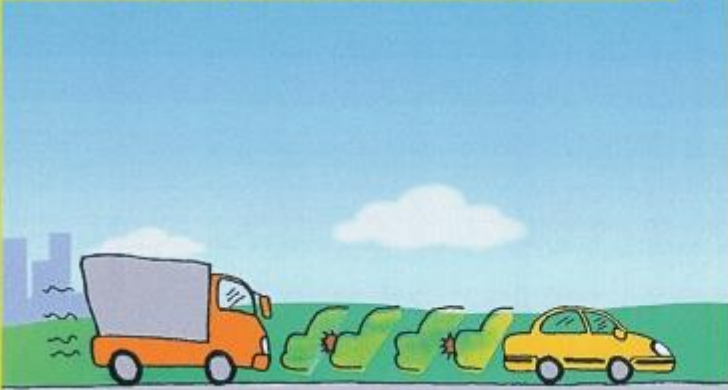
An automatic transmission vehicle change the gear automatically when you are driving. And when reducing the speed, the transmission selects to a lower gear only when the speed is sufficiently reduced. This makes the engine braking effect less effective. Hence, when slowing down or stopping from high, you have to start applying the brakes early. i.e apply the brakes at least 50 meter away when the speed is about 50 km/h to slow down or stop.

i) Intermittent Braking

Intermittent braking is the technique of depressing and releasing the brake pedal 2-3 times to flash the brake light. It gives adequate warning to motorist following behind. When applying hard intermittent braking, it prevent wheels from locking which may cause vehicle to skid.

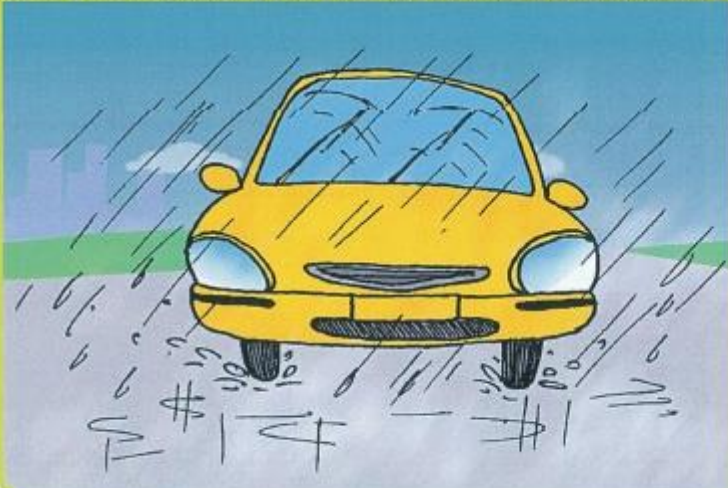
Situation to apply intermittent braking

Warning Tailgaters of Your Intention to Reduce Speed or Stop.



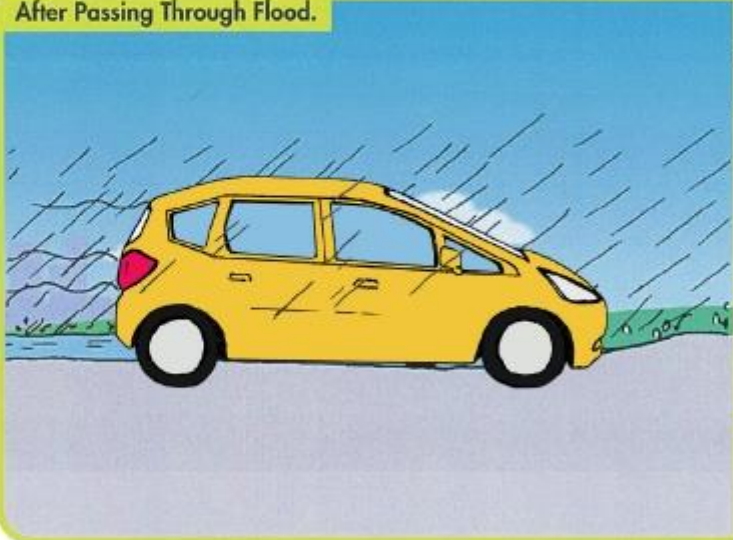
- 1) Depress brake pedal slightly to turn on the brake lights to warn vehicle behind.
- 2) Release brake pedal to turn off the brake lights.
- 3) Repeat step 1 & 2, two to three times to attract the attention of the driver behind.
- 4) Depress brake pedal with sufficient pressure to slow down or stop.

Slowing Down or Stopping Over slippery Road Surfaces in an Emergency.




- 1) Depress brake pedal sufficiently to quickly reduce speed of vehicle.
- 2) Release brake pedal slightly to prevent the wheels from locking.
- 3) Repeat step 1 & 2, several times until desired speed is achieved.
- 4) Depress brake pedal with sufficient pressure to slow down or stop.

After Passing Through Flood.



1) Depress brake pedal hard to clear water accumulated in the brake drums.



2) Release brake pedal fully.



3) Repeat step 1 & 2, several times until brakes are working normally.

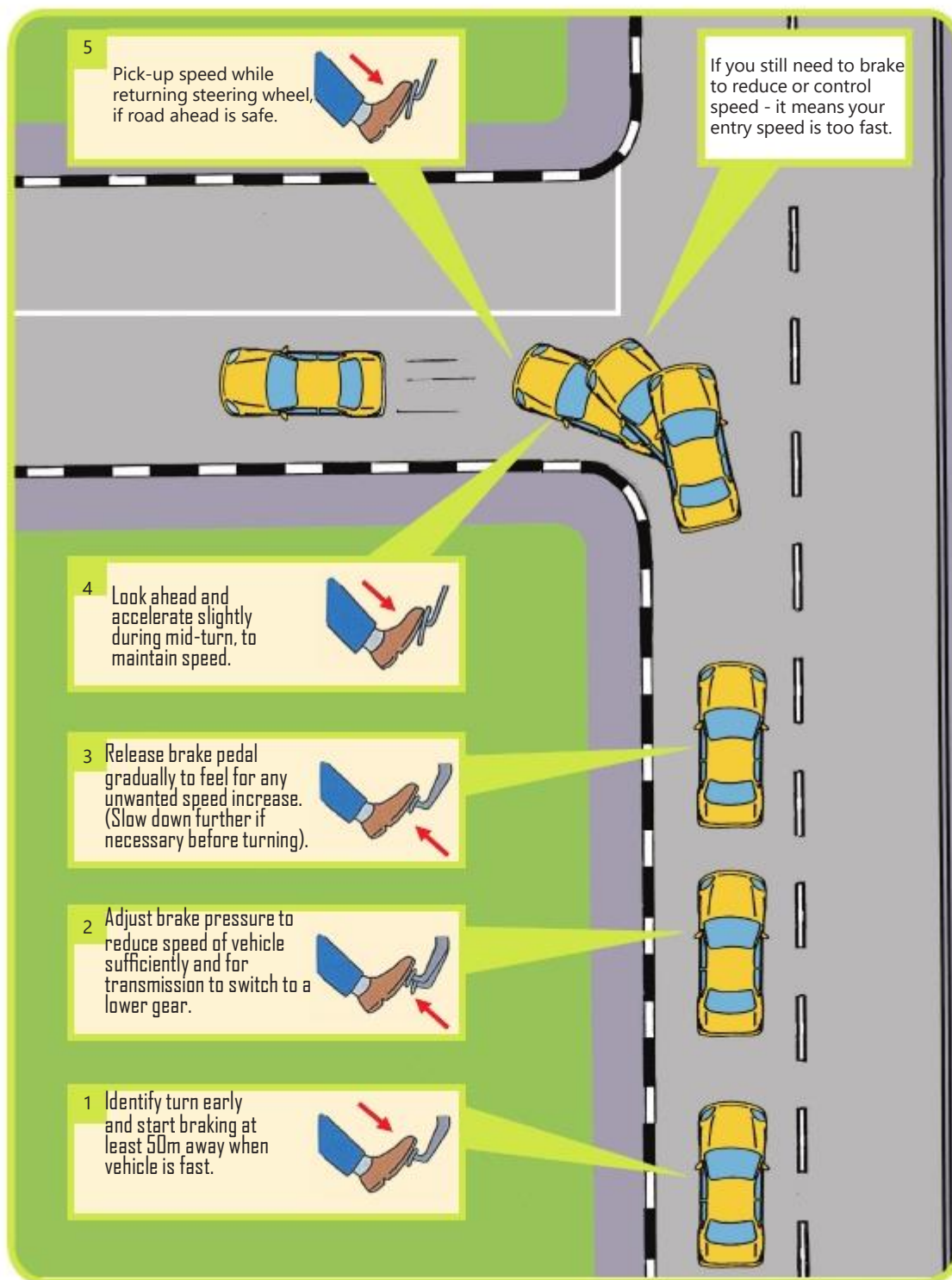
Pumping the brakes with the above method restores braking efficiency quickly. Failing to do so may lead to accidents.

ii) Braking Before Turning.



Always slow down to a safe speed at least one car length before turning

Illustration



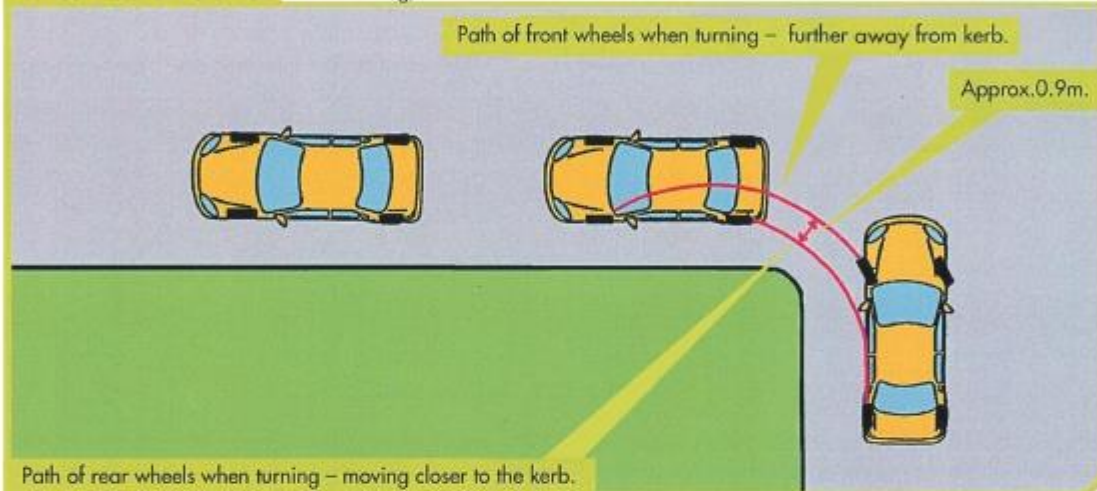
Training Objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Position the vehicle approximately 1m away from kerb before turning.
- ☐ Make sharp left turns without striking or mounting kerb and cutting corners.

i) Wheel Track Differential.

Wheel track differential refers to the different paths the front and rear wheels take when making a turn.

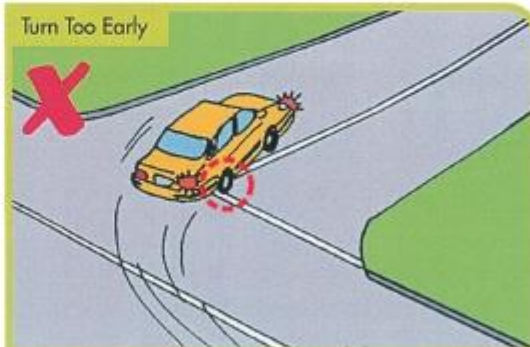
Wheel Track Differential. When turning, the rear wheels will move in a smaller radius around the kerb than the front.



Understanding the different paths of front and rear wheels when turning, enable you to negotiate sharp turns safely.



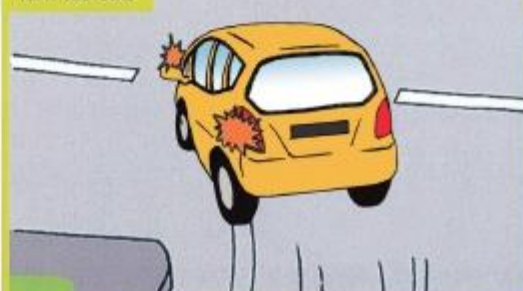
Common mistakes.

Turn Too Early

Rear inner wheel cutting corner when turning right.

Turn Too Early

Rear inner wheel strikes kerb when turning left.

Turn Too Late

Turning wide to avoid striking kerb – car crosses right lane.

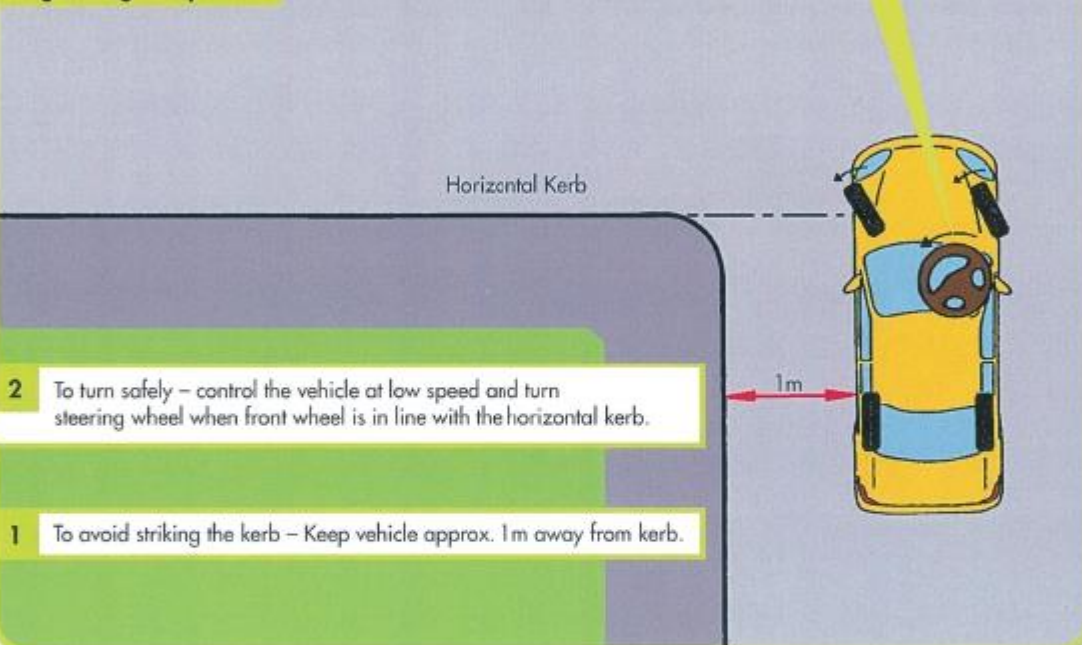


To avoid making a sharp or wide turn, you will have to... ..

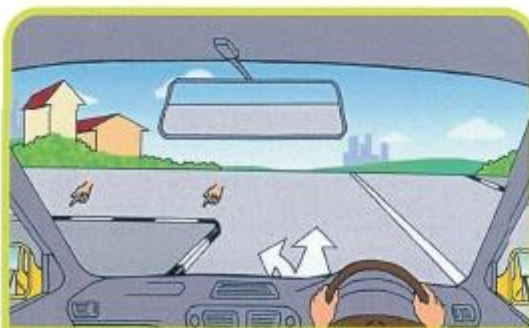
Apply hand over hand steering technique for sharp turns.



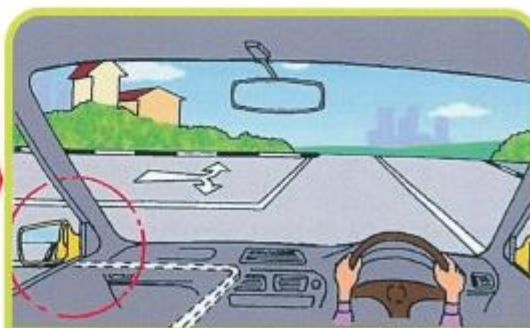
Negotiating Sharp Turns



Negotiating Sharp Left Turn – Sighting and Turning Point:



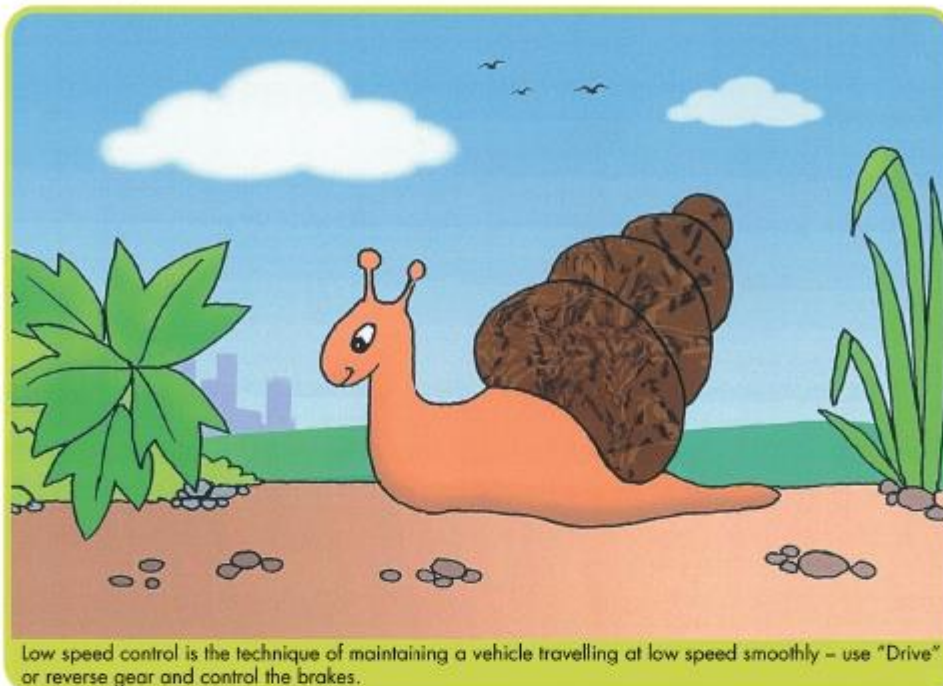
Move vehicle straight ahead in the middle of the lane.



Start turning when front wheels are in line with the horizontal kerb – kerb appears under side mirror.

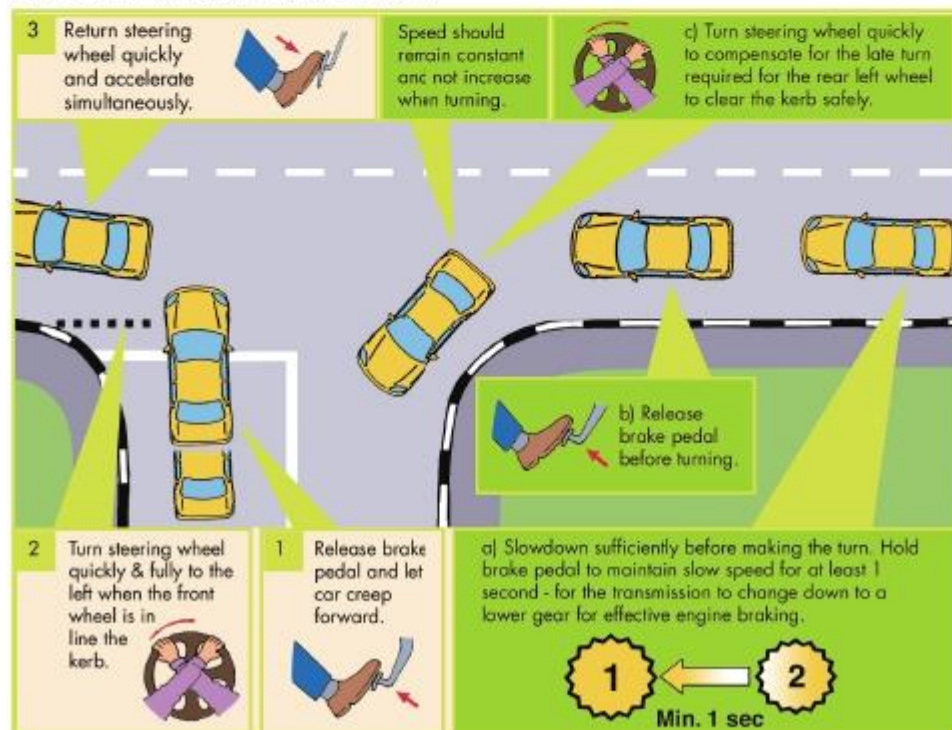
- It is necessary to control the speed of the vehicle to suit the turn i.e. sharper turns, slower speed.
- Avoid turning the steering wheel too quickly or too slowly.

ii) Low Speed Control.



iii) Steering Control.

Speed control when negotiating very sharp turns.

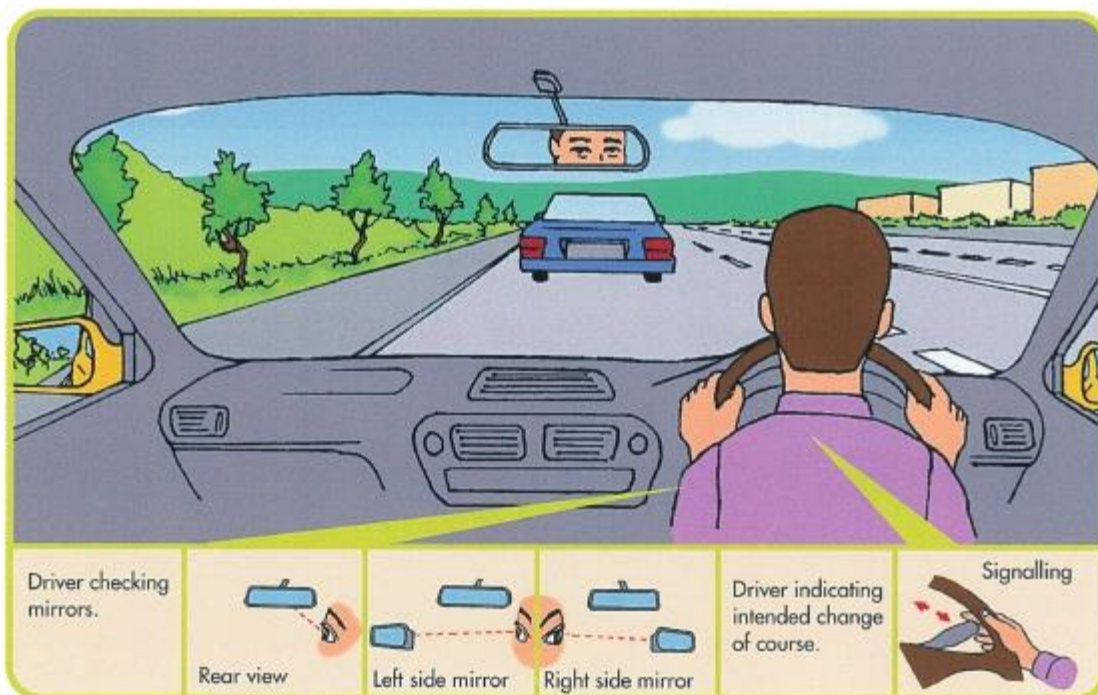


1.10 SAFTY ROUTINE

Training objective - Able to:

- ☐ Carry out safety procedures for moving off and stopping by the kerb side.
- ☐ Check rear view mirror at least 5 sec before slowing down or stooping.
- ☐ Signal at least 2 sec before moving off, stopping and turning.
- ☐ Check blind spot properly in about 1 second

i) Driver's signal and mirrors



Signal.



When driving, communication between you and other road users is required to minimize confusion. This is done through signals;

- Direction indicators before turning or changing path.
- Brake lights when slowing down/stopping.

Always give ample warning to other road users at least 3 seconds in advance.

Mirrors.

Be aware of traffic situation behind you and take necessary precautions to prevent accidents. The proper way to check mirrors is to take a **quick glance** to perceive objects behind you. Staring at the mirrors take your attention off the traffic situation ahead and may lead to accidents.

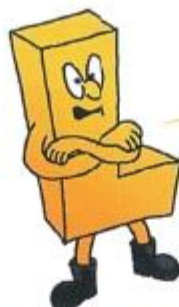


You should check mirrors.....

- Every 5-10 seconds while on the move.
- Before slowing down.
- Before moving off.
- Before changing path. (Lane change)
- Before turning.
- Before overtaking.

ii) Blind Spot Checking

[See 'Blind Spot' (Pg 18)]



How to check ?

Check right blind spot before moving/turning right.



Turn head and look over right shoulder.

Check left blind spot before moving/turning left.



Turn head and look over left shoulder.

Vehicle Veers Off Course...



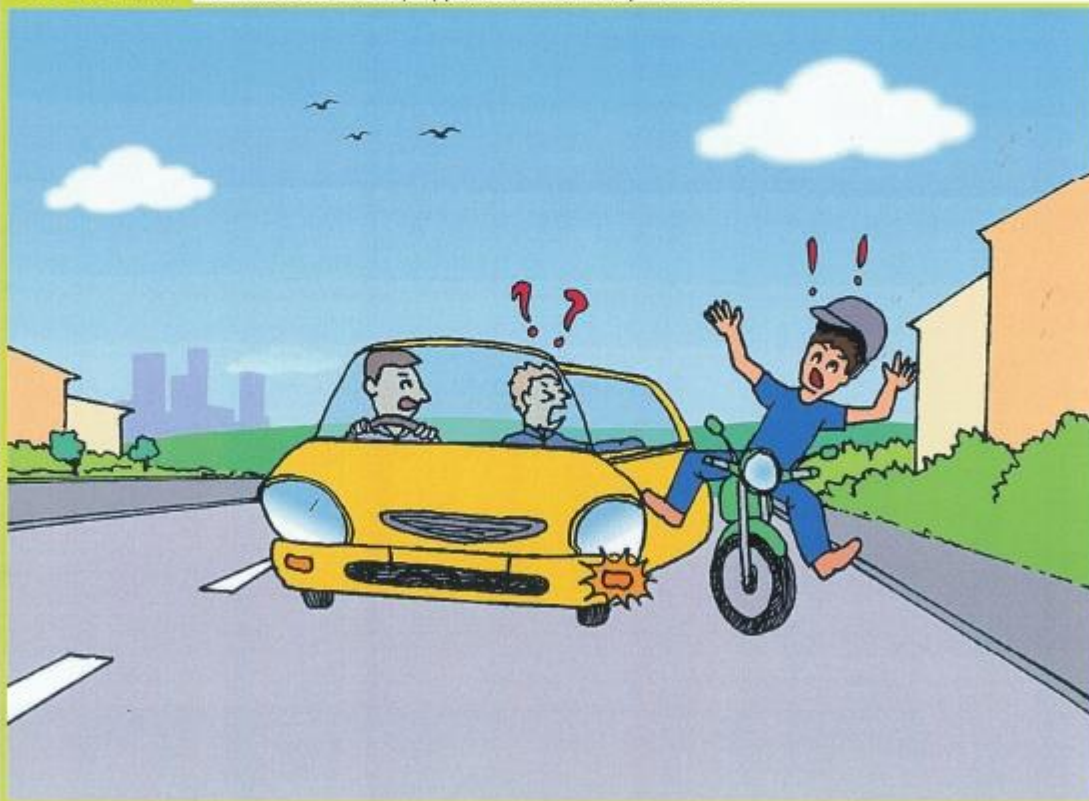
iii) Moving Off and Stopping at kerb side.



Precautions to take when stopping
by the kerb side... ..

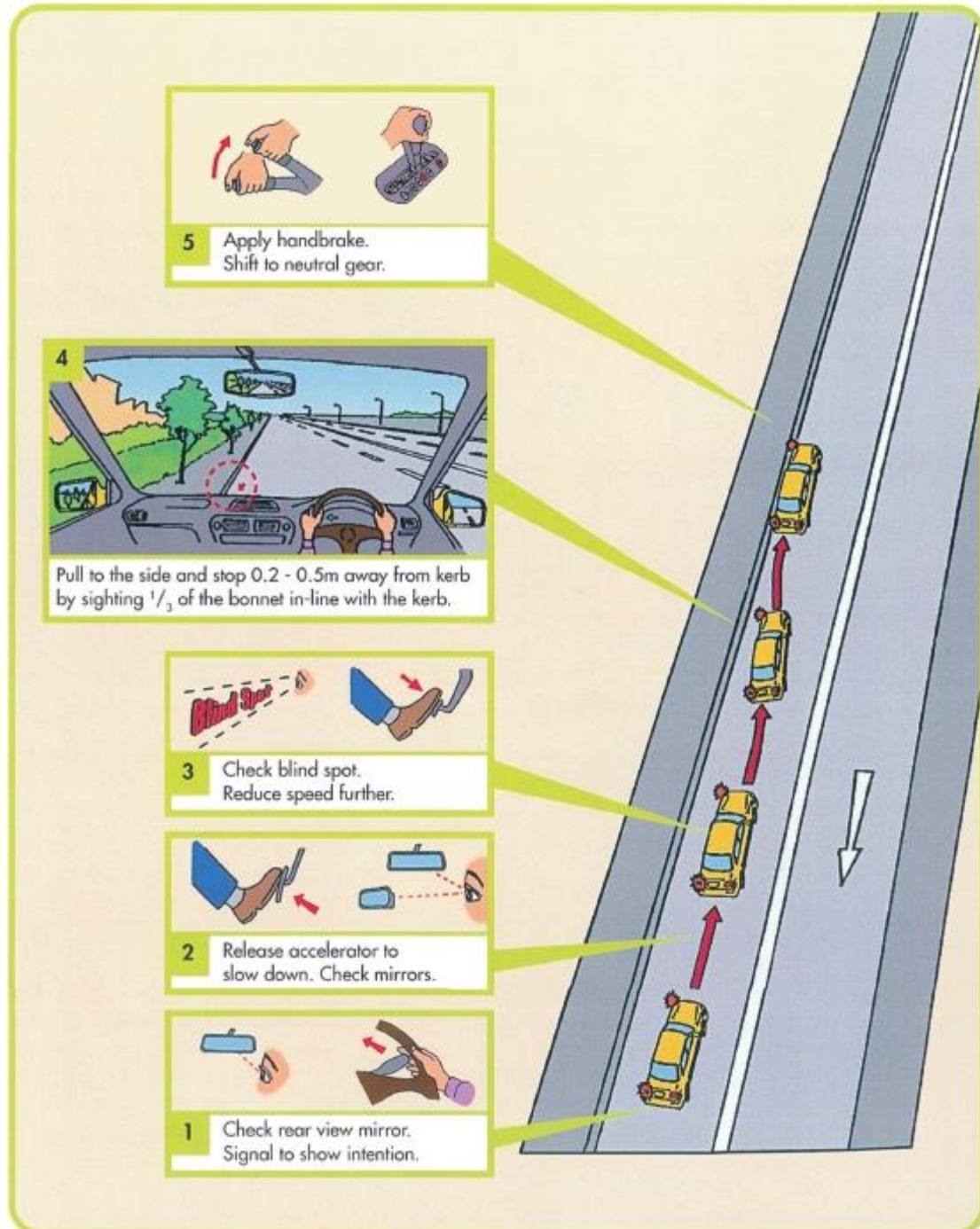
- Choose a safe place to stop without causing inconvenience to others.
- Warn vehicle behind and allow sufficient space for them to overtake.
- Keep safe clearance from kerb for alighting/boarding passengers and do not obstruct traffic.

Side Clearance Pull to the side and stop approx. 0.2-0.5m away from kerb.

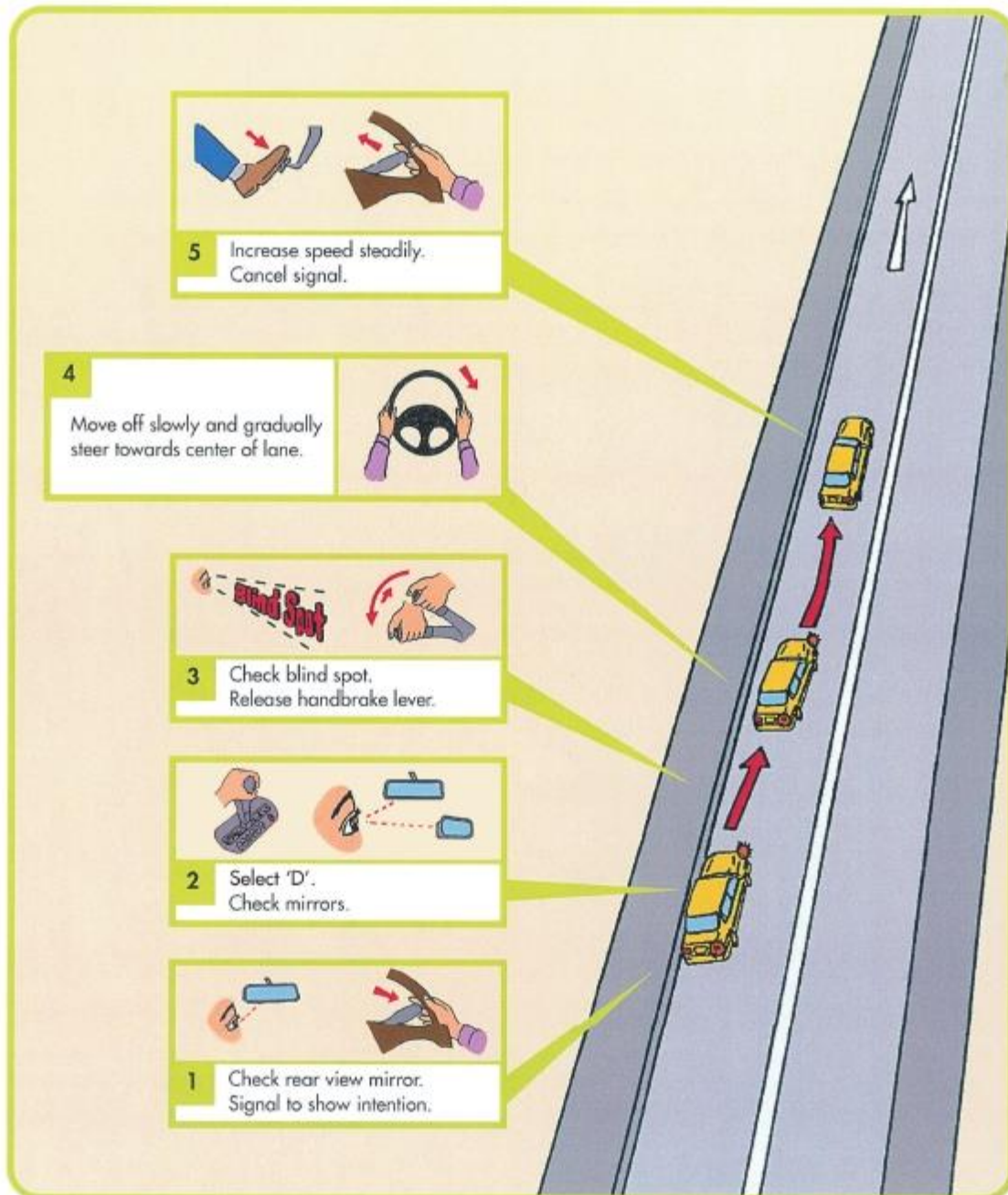


Stopping too far away from the kerb invites cyclist to pass on your left.

Stopping.



Moving Off.

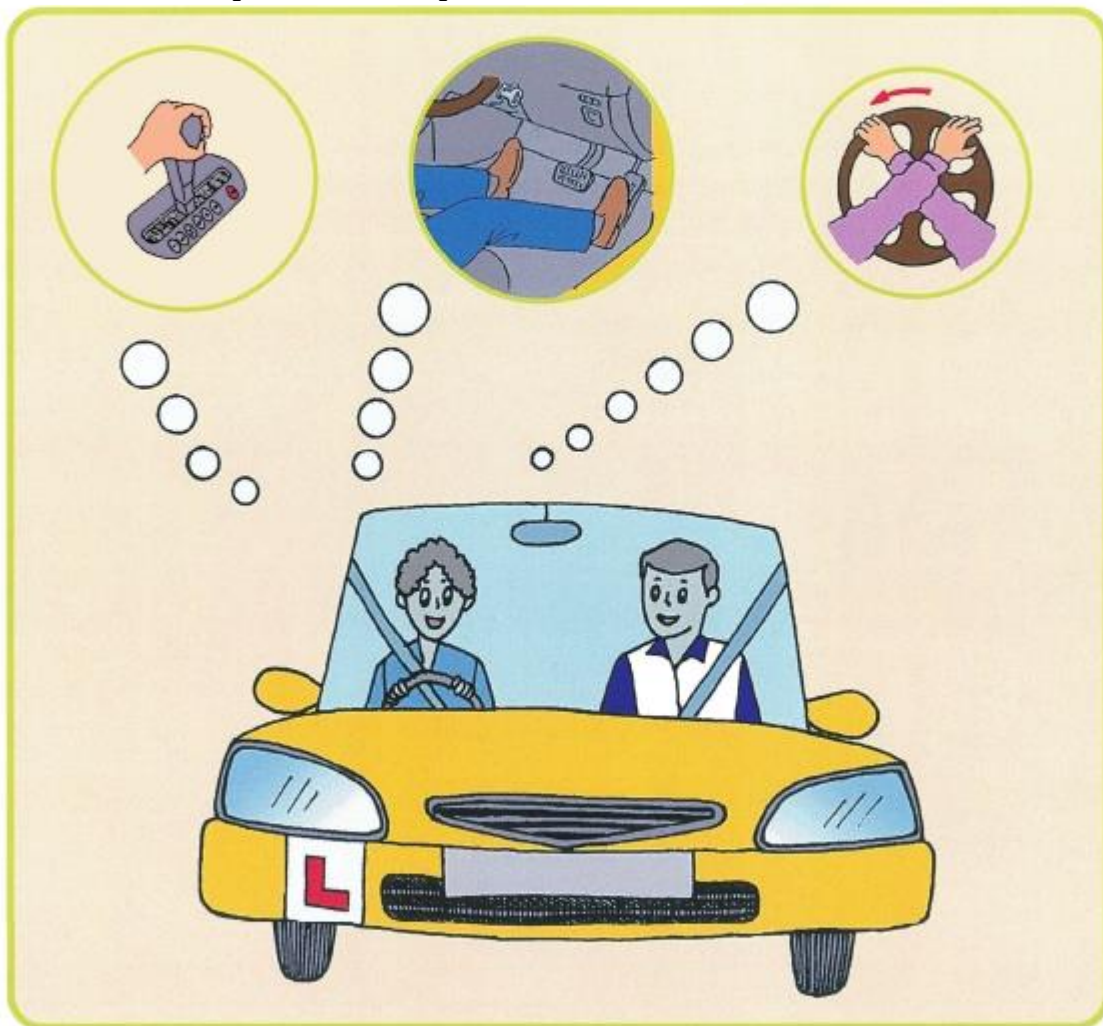


1.11 STAGE 1 REVIEW

- I. Review all stage 1 subjects.
- II. Improve on the weak subjects.

Training objectives – Able to:

- ☐ Perform all driving manoeuvres of stage 1 without assistance

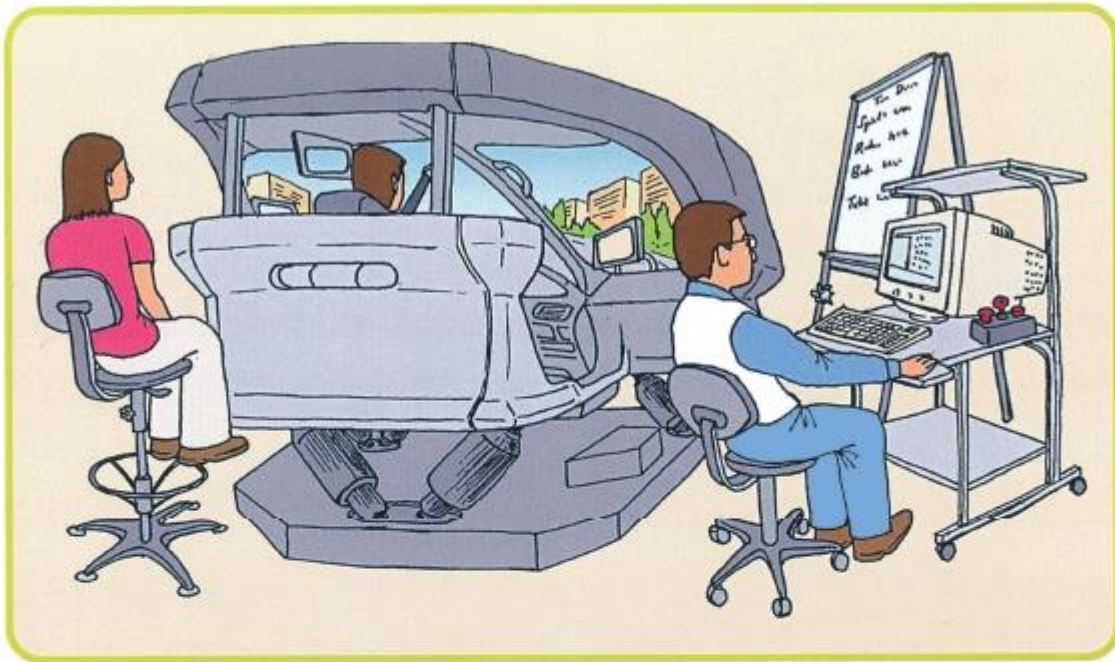


DS 1.01 DRIVING SIMULATOR

Training objective – Able to:

- ☐ Understand reaction and braking distance.
- ☐ React correctly in a hazard situation to prevent accident.

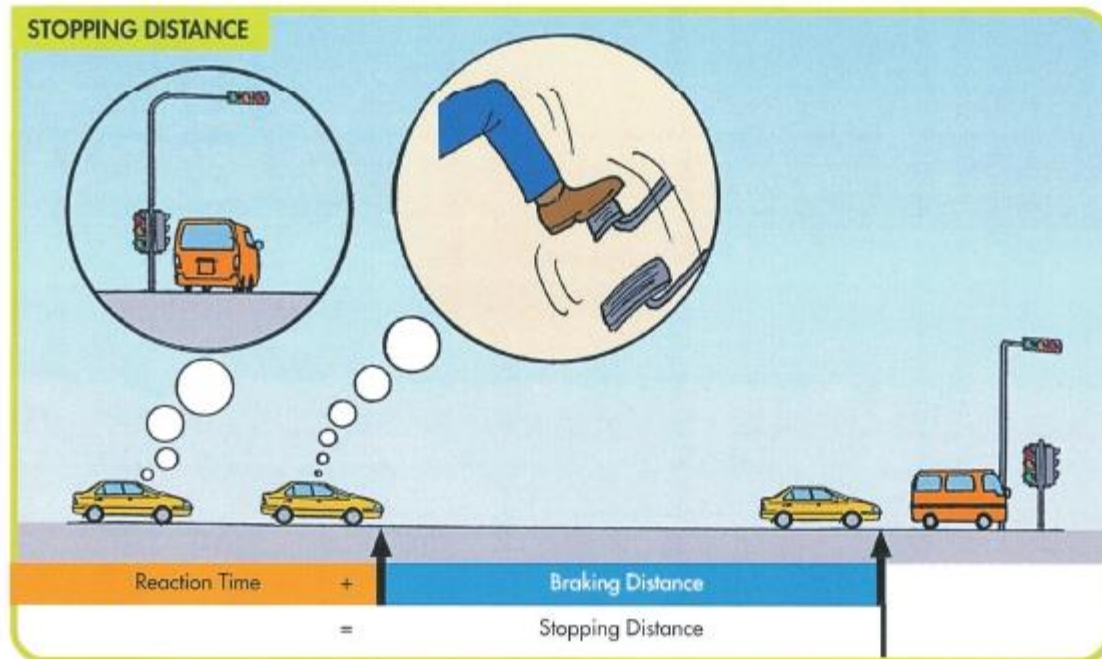
Aim: To enhance a driver's ability to anticipate danger and drive defensively



In this lesson you will gain valuable knowledge and experience in a safe environment without having to learn it through actual accident.

i) Human and Vehicle Characteristics

In this topic, you will learn about the capabilities/limitation of the vehicle/driver and the consequences of driving beyond your capabilities and that of the vehicle.



Distance a vehicle will cover at different speeds before stopping under normal conditions.				
40km/h	11 m	+	11 m	= 22 m
80km/h	22 m	+	54 m	= 76 m
100km/h	28 m	+	84 m	= 112 m

- The distance increases with the deterioration of road/weather condition, condition of vehicle and/or alertness of the driver.

ii) Hazardous Situation.

iii) Perceive Dangers from Different Views.

The driving simulator creates various hazardous situations – which you may encounter in real life, to make you realize the need to anticipate every move of other road users and possible dangers that may be lurking in the surrounding to prevent accidents. At the end of the lesson, you should have a better awareness of possible hazards and the appropriate precautions to take when driving on the roads – making you a better and safer driver.

2.01 DRIVING IN OBSERVANCE OF TRAFFIC RULES

Training objective – Able to:

- ☐ React correctly to traffic signs and signals.
- ☐ Look out for traffic within 20 meters of a junction.
- ☐ Consistently keep 2 second behind vehicle in front.
- ☐ Keep in the appropriate lane when driving

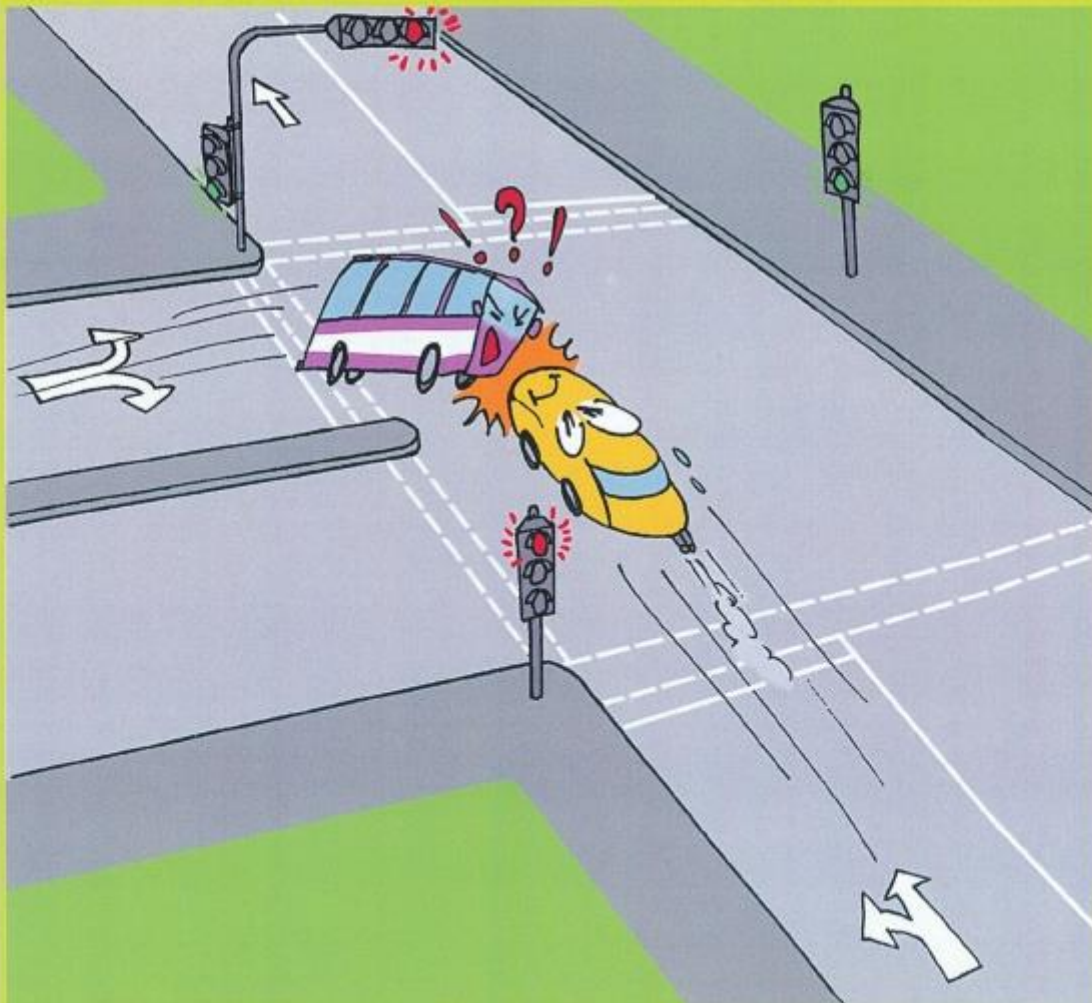
Traffic rules are set to maintain traffic order and prevent/minimize congestion and accidents.



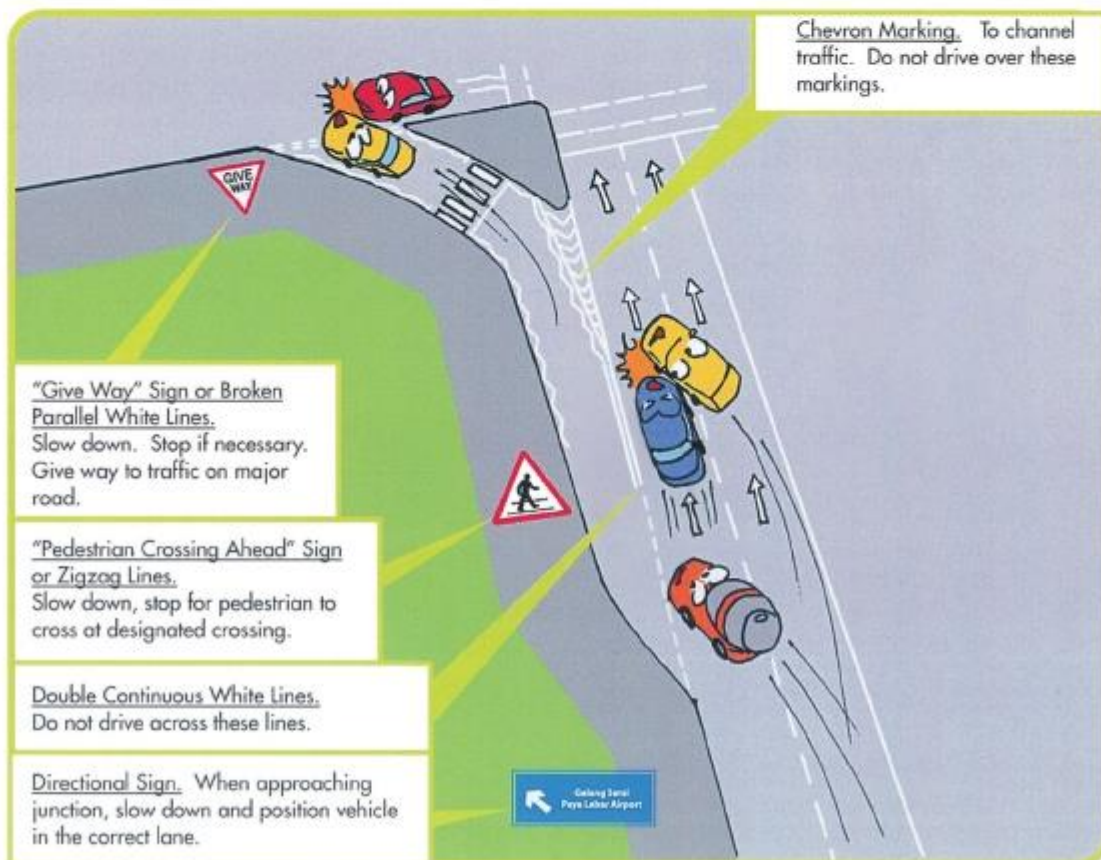
In this lesson, you should drive without violating any traffic rules by reacting accordingly to the various traffic signs, signal and road marking.

i) Traffic Signals and Signs

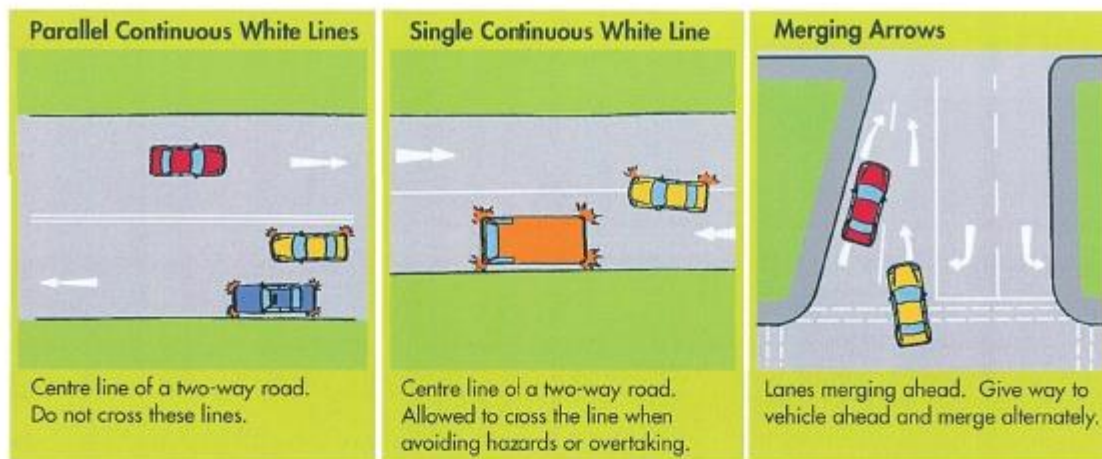
Traffic signals control flow of traffic – obey at all times. Failure to obey may result in accident.



Note: Having right of way does not always guarantee a safe passage. Other road users may drive into your path due to poor judgement/control of vehicle or not observing traffic rules.



Common Road Markings – Positioning.



ii) **Passing Intersection.**

Always reduce speed and keep a lookout for potential hazards when approaching intersections.





Common Mistakes

Traffic light is in your favour – GREEN.

Traffic light changes to AMBER when you are close.

X

Stopping abruptly when signal changes to amber.

X

Beating traffic signal
Fail to notice signal changing or cannot stop in time.

You should slowdown (release accelerator), drive cautiously and be ready to stop if traffic signal changes.

This is the result of not slowing down when approaching junction.

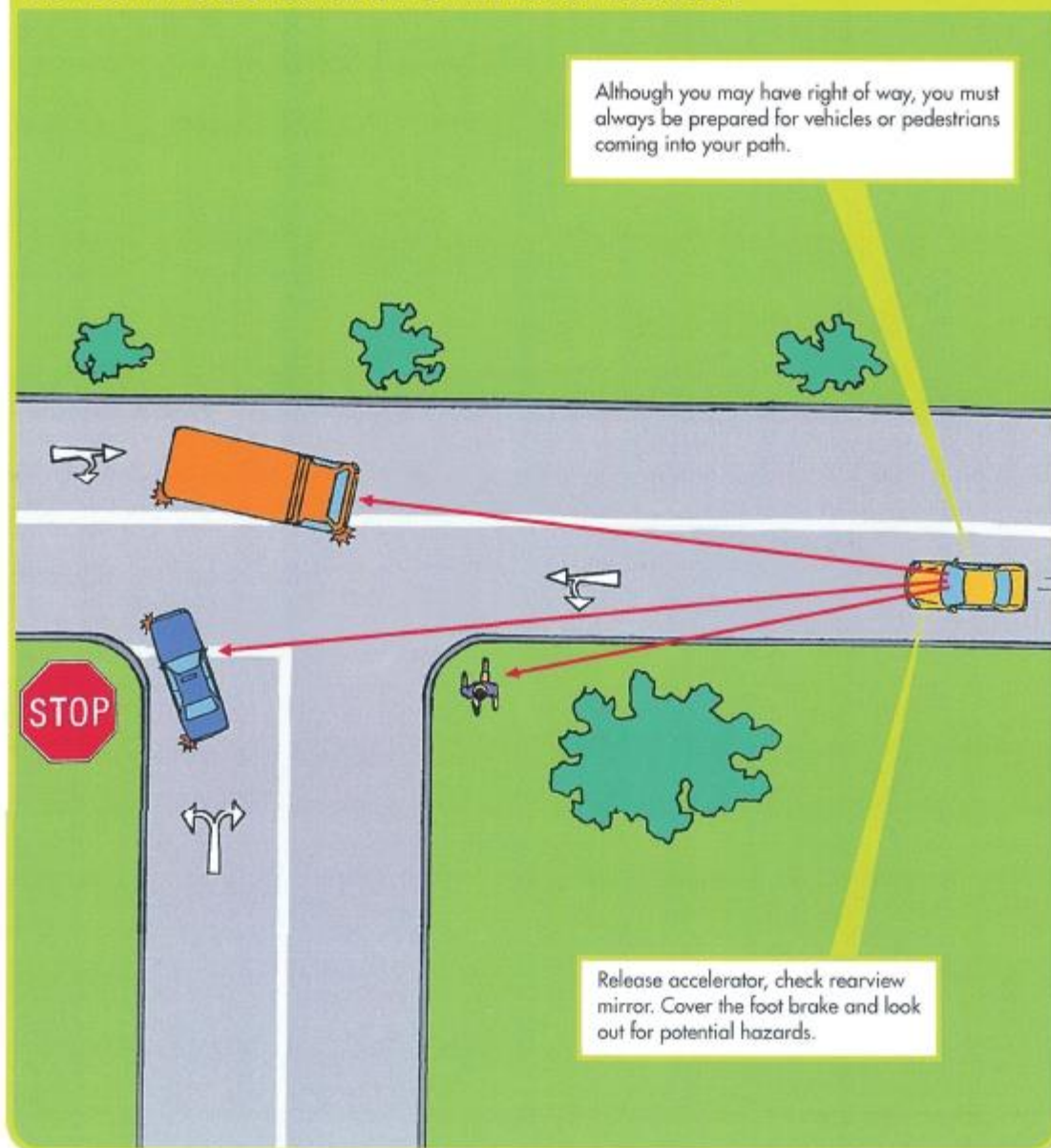
- Increase speed to pass the junction quickly.
- Maintaining speed is also incorrect.



When approaching an intersection, you should drive defensively and be aware of traffic movement & potential danger.

SLOW DOWN AND LOOK OUT FOR TRAFFIC WITHIN 20M OF THE JUNCTION.

Although you may have right of way, you must always be prepared for vehicles or pedestrians coming into your path.

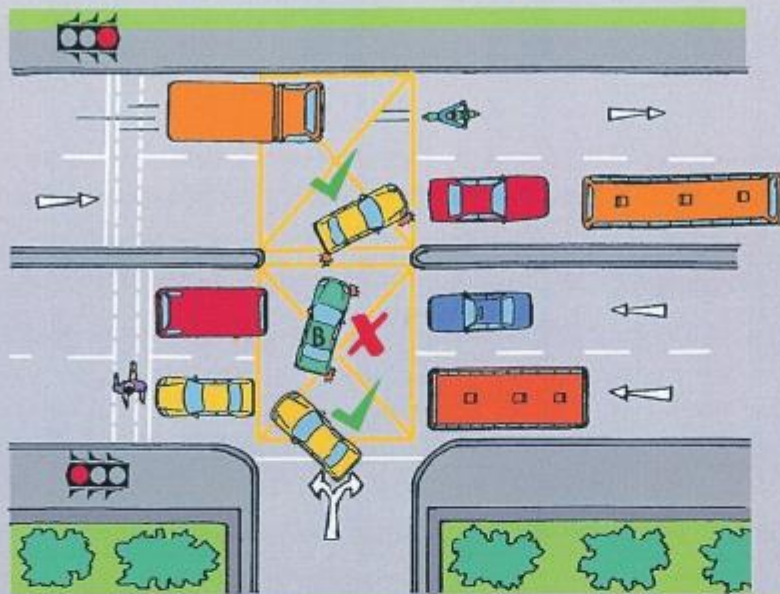


Release accelerator, check rearview mirror. Cover the foot brake and look out for potential hazards.

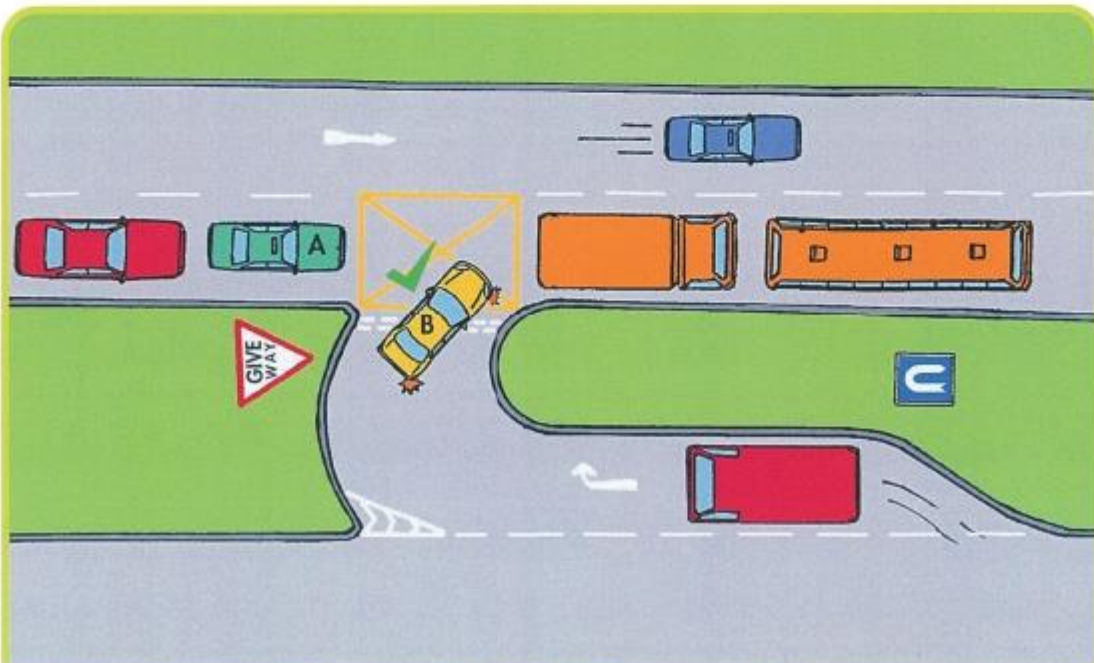
iii) Yellow Box

The function of the yellow box is to regulate traffic. It restricts vehicle from stopping in areas which will hinder the flow of traffic, and also to ease movement of vehicles turning into roads where traffic is heavy.

Yellow boxes allow turning vehicle to join main traffic.



It is an offence for vehicle B to remain in yellow box – it will obstruct traffic when traffic signal changes.

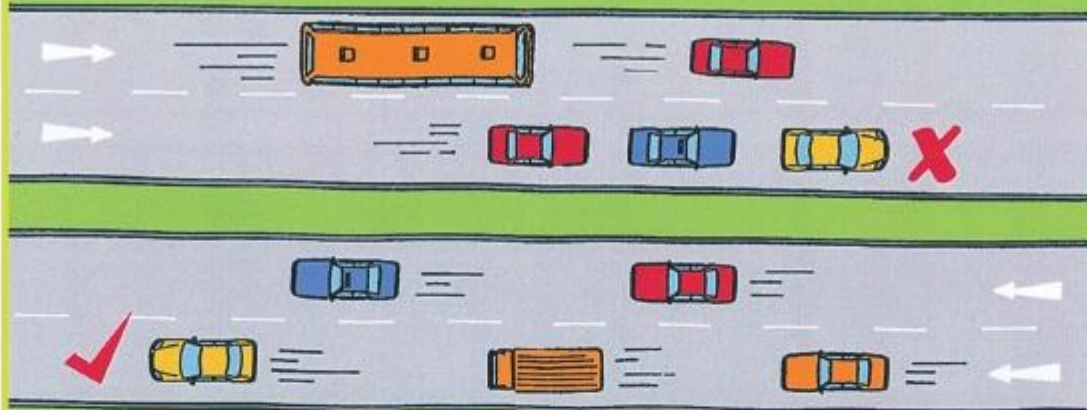


Make sure the oncoming vehicle 'A' has stopped before vehicle 'B' moves into yellow box.

iv) Lane Discipline.

Keep to the left lane when driving along a road with 2 or more lanes, unless there are road works or parked vehicles obstructing your path of travel. In such circumstances, move to the lane on your right when it is safe – move back to the left lane once obstruction is cleared and do not hog the right lane.

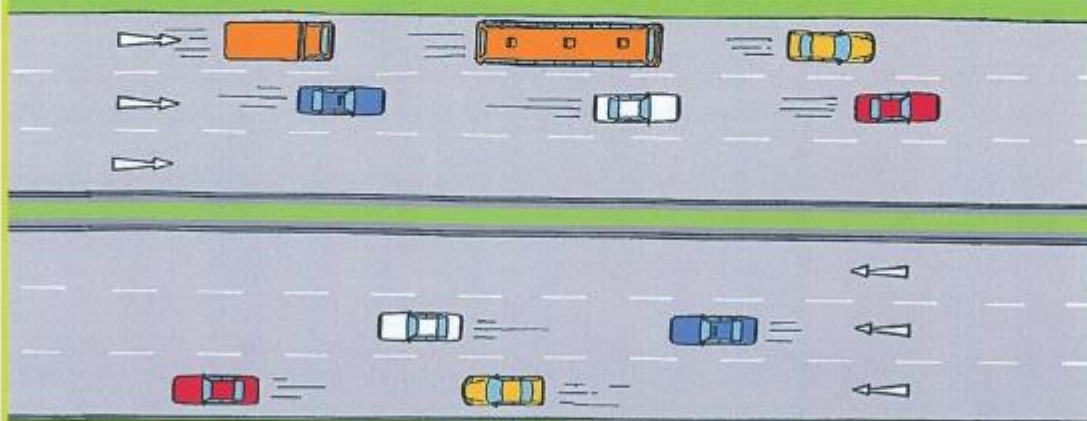
Road with Two Lanes.



The left lane is for normal driving. The right lane is for emergency, right-turning and overtaking vehicles. Drive close to the maximum speed limit if the traffic condition permits.

Road with Three Lanes.

The right lane is for emergency, overtaking and right-turning vehicles.



The left lane is for slower moving vehicles e.g. commercial and heavy vehicles. The center lane is for faster vehicles.

v) Distance between vehicles



Always keep a safe distance when driving or stopping behind a vehicle – tailgating is dangerous.



How to keep a safe following distance?

Two-second Rule

It can be applied at any speed and traffic condition.

"One thousand and one"

1 Pick a stationary object as a marker.

← 2 seconds →

2

When vehicle ahead passes this marker, start saying the words "ONE THOUSAND AND ONE, ONE THOUSAND AND TWO". It takes 2 seconds to complete the sentence.

Two-second Rule

"One thousand and two"

← 2 seconds →

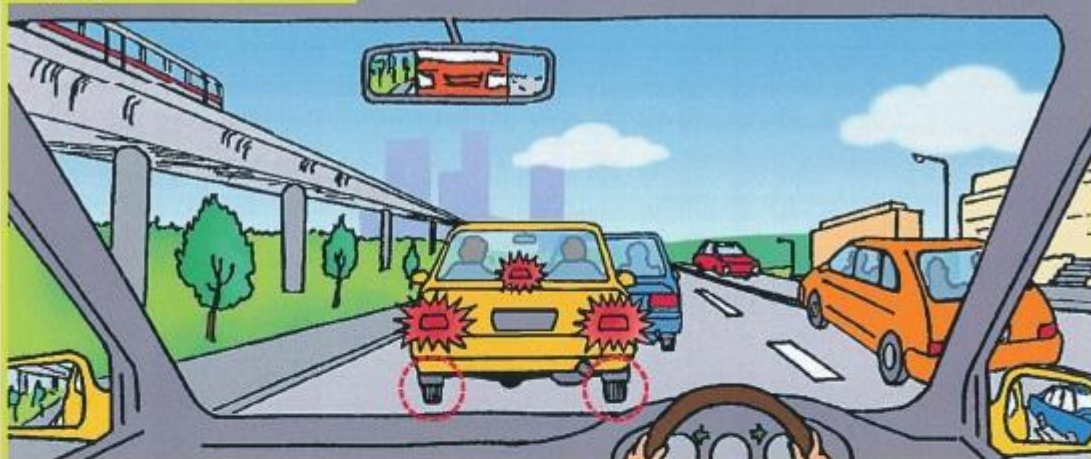
You are following safely, 2 seconds or more, behind the vehicle ahead if you complete the 'sentence' before the marker.

If you have passed the marker before completing the 'sentence', you are following too close – reduce speed and keep further away from the vehicle ahead.

Stopping Distance.

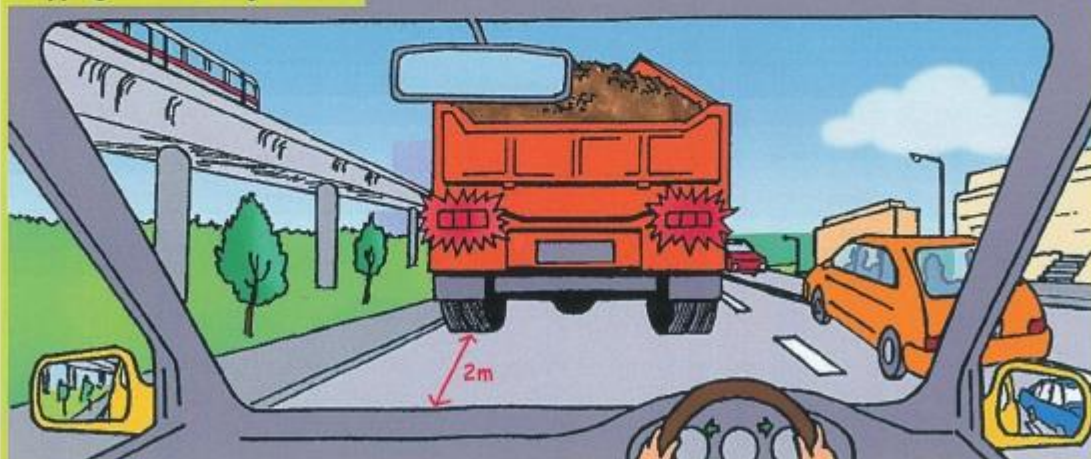
You should stop just before the stop-line – not beyond it or too far away. Leave a safe gap when stopping behind a vehicle.

Stopping Behind Small Vehicles



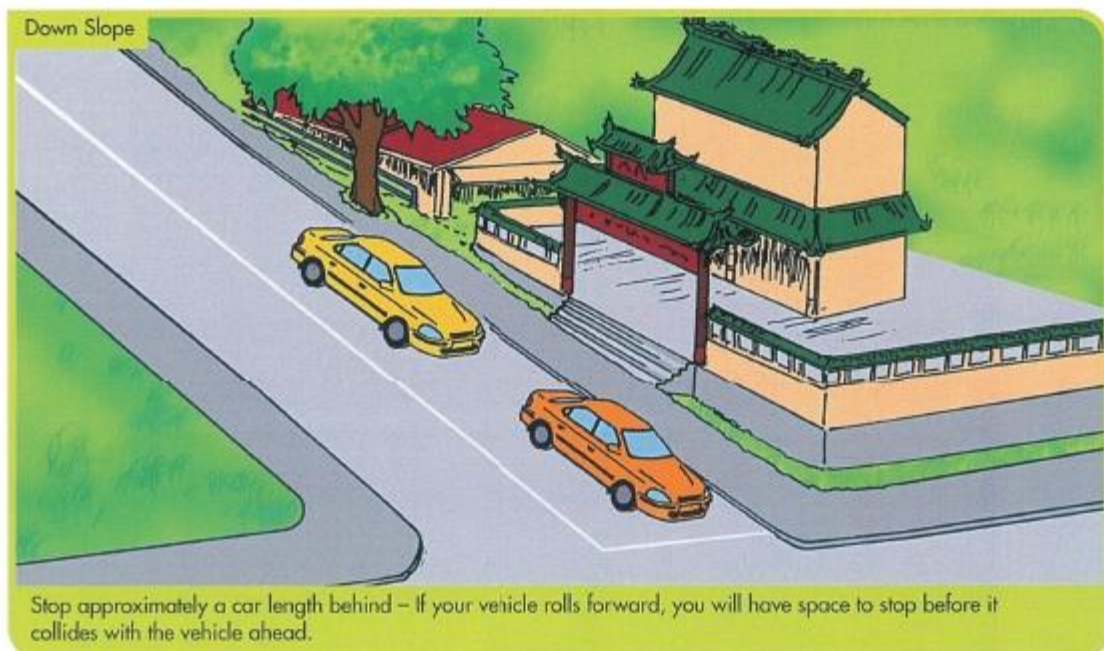
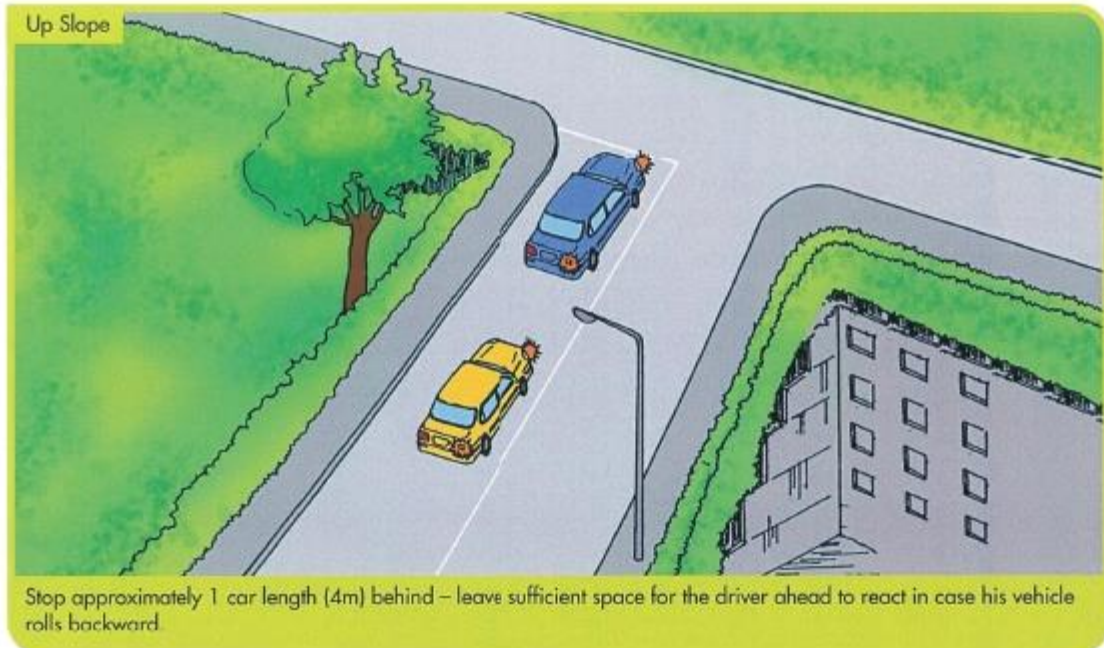
Stop approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ a car length (2m) behind – leave sufficient space to pull out when necessary. You should be able to see the rear wheels of front vehicle with little or no road space in between.

Stopping Behind a Large Vehicle



Stop approximately a car length behind to have a better view ahead. You should be able to see the rear wheels of the vehicle ahead with approximately 2m of road space in between.

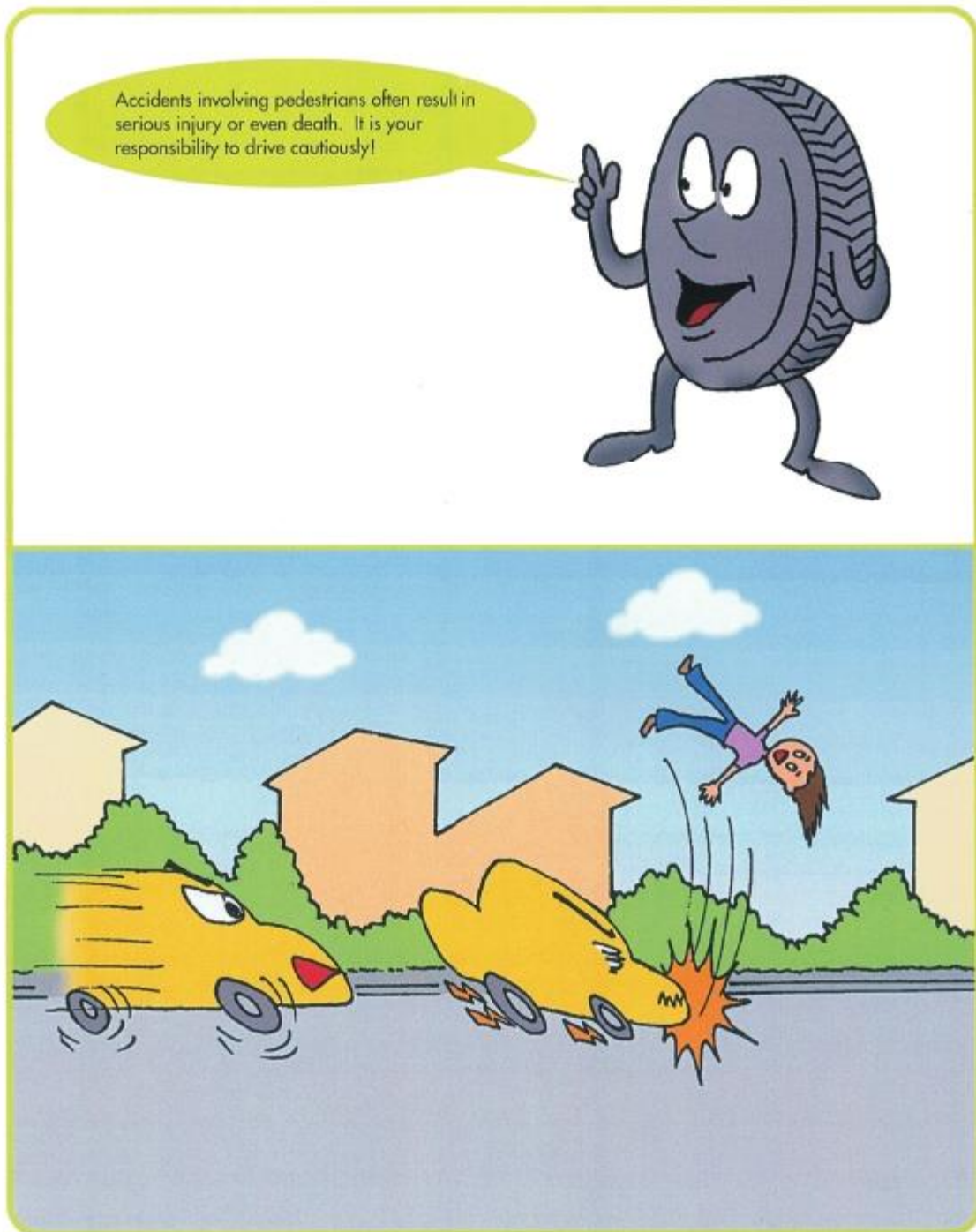
Stopping Behind Vehicles On A Slope.



2.02 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

Training Objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Identify the types of pedestrian crossings.
- ☐ Stop at a safe distance away from the stop line when giving way to pedestrians.
- ☐ Keep a safe gap and speed from pedestrian when passing them.



i) Types of Pedestrian Crossings.

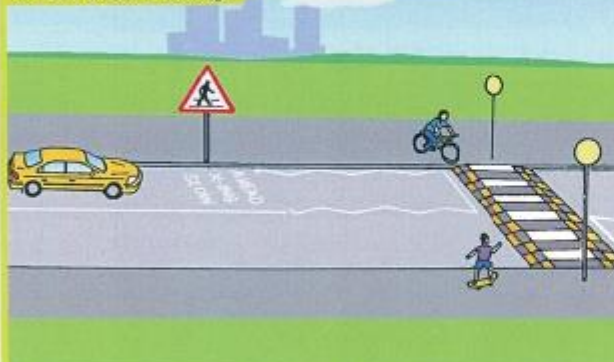
Zebra Crossing



Pedestrians have the right of way at Zebra Crossings. You must give way and cannot obstruct their path by stopping on the crossing. Zigzag lines are drawn on the road to give you advance warning of the crossing ahead. Reduce speed and look out for pedestrians. No parking or waiting is allowed within the zigzag zone.

Slow down, prepare to give way and stop behind the stop line when pedestrians are spotted near the crossing.

Raised Zebra Crossing



Such crossing is constructed over a hump to restrict the speed of passing vehicles. It is indicated by the words "SLOW X-ING AHEAD" marked on the road before the crossing or the yellow checkered markings just before the zebra crossing. Reduce speed regardless of the presence of pedestrians.

Situated in areas where human traffic is high or near schools - approach cautiously.

Signalized Pedestrian Crossing (Red and Green Men Crossing)

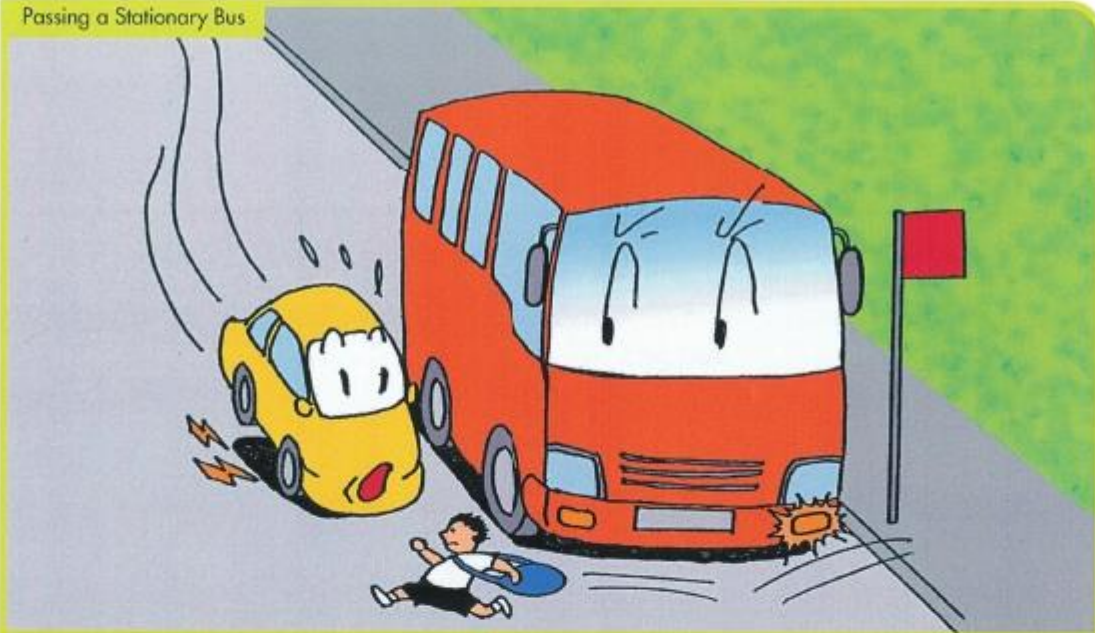


Such crossing is operated using a press button by the pedestrians. When pedestrians are spotted around the vicinity, slow down and prepare to stop as traffic signal may be changing soon.

Situated along straight roads primarily for pedestrian safety.

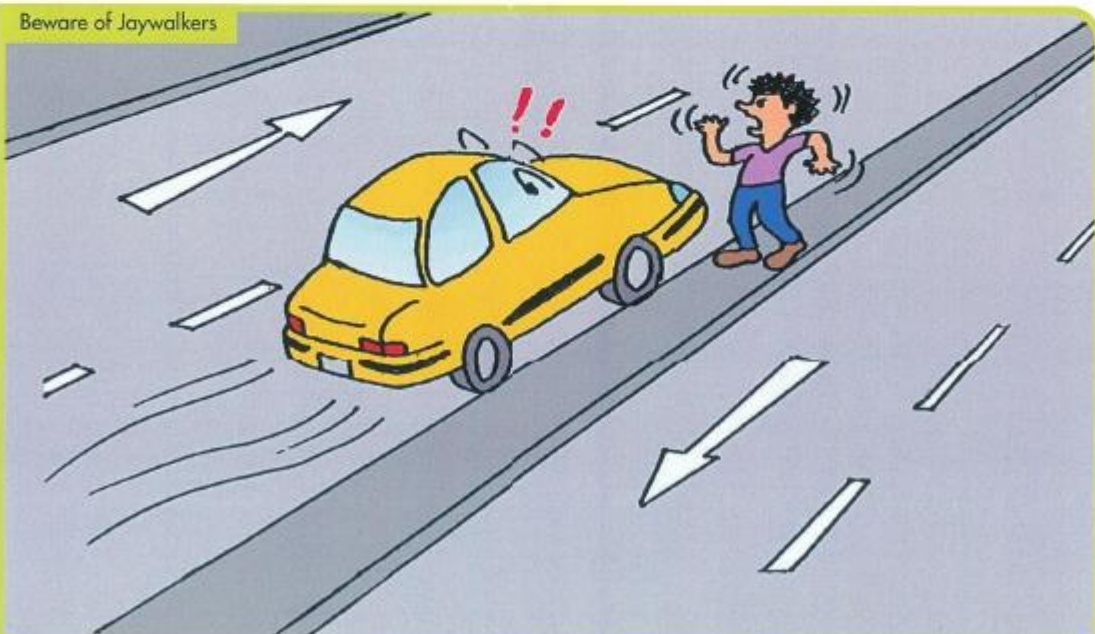
ii) Safety Precaution.

Passing a Stationary Bus



Be prepared for pedestrians dashing across the road in front of a bus.

Beware of Jaywalkers



They may not be aware of approaching vehicles.

Elderly and Handicapped



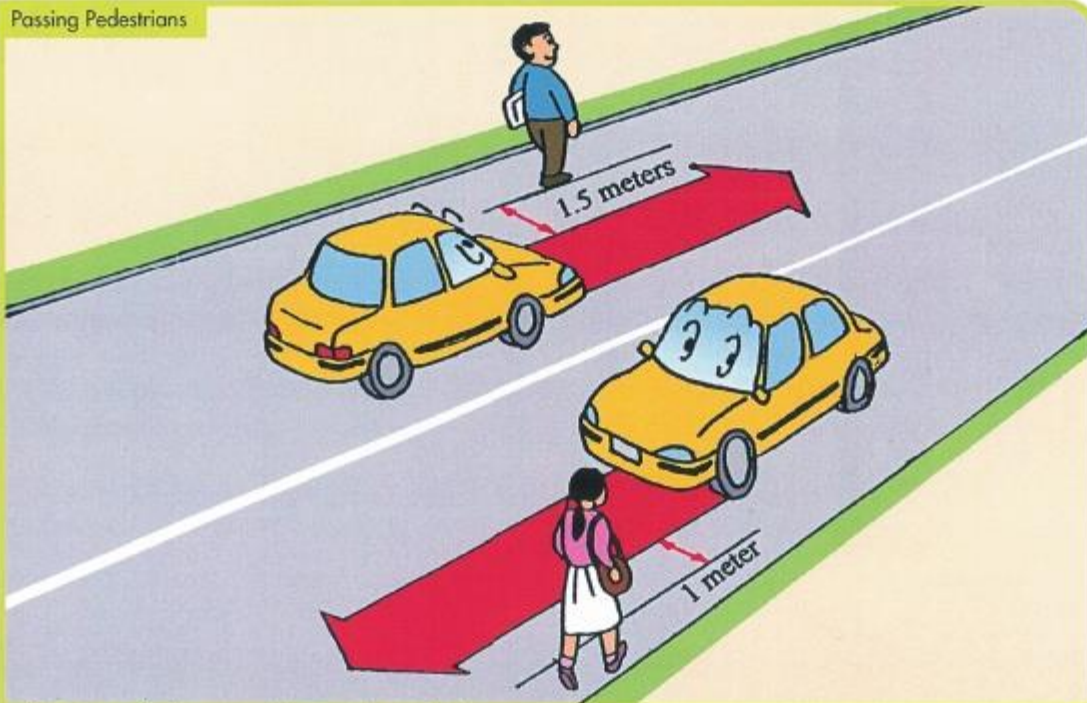
The elderly & handicapped are slow when crossing the road. Give way and stop if they are in your path.

Young Children



Beware of children dashing across the road. They are not aware of the dangers on the road and traffic patterns.

Passing Pedestrians



Maintain a safe clearance when passing pedestrians.

Speed Control Areas.

Observe warning signs/road markings and reduce speed when travelling in the vicinity of high human traffic e.g. schools.



Check rearview mirror.



Slow down.

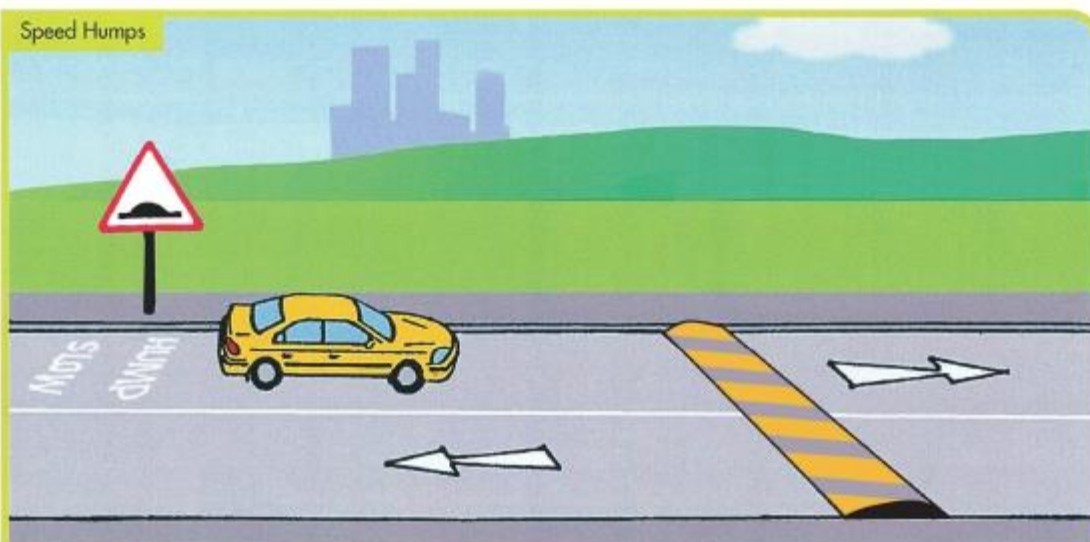


Look out for pedestrians.



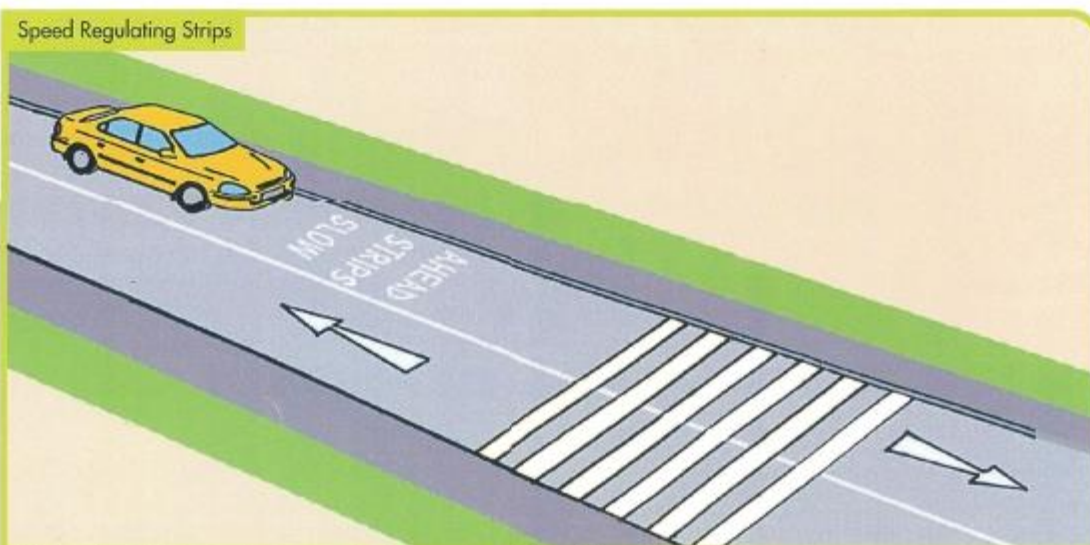
Reduce speed accordingly.

Speed Humps



Reduce to suitable speed to go over hump.

Speed Regulating Strips

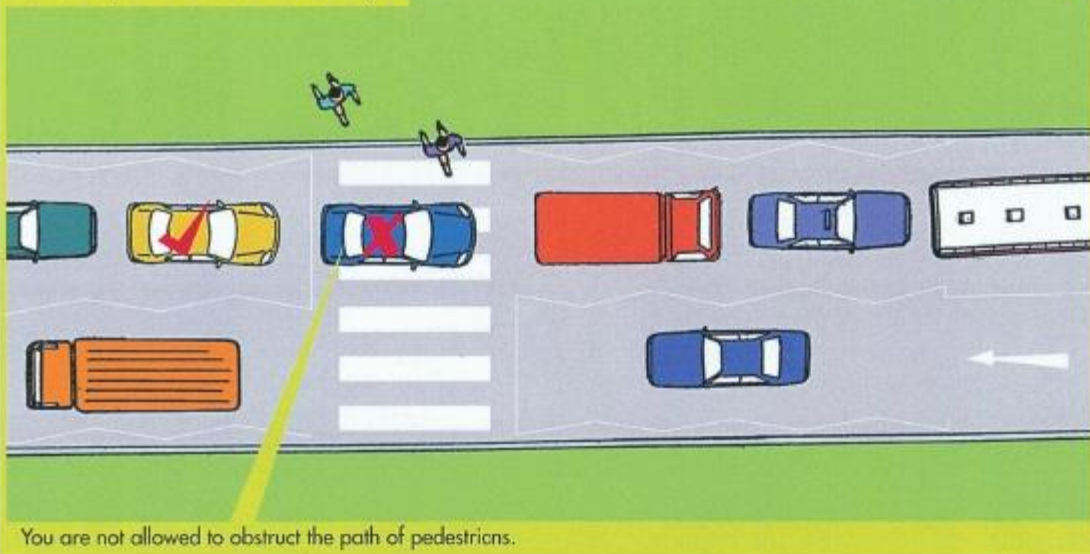


Reduce to suitable speed when passing the speed regulating strips.

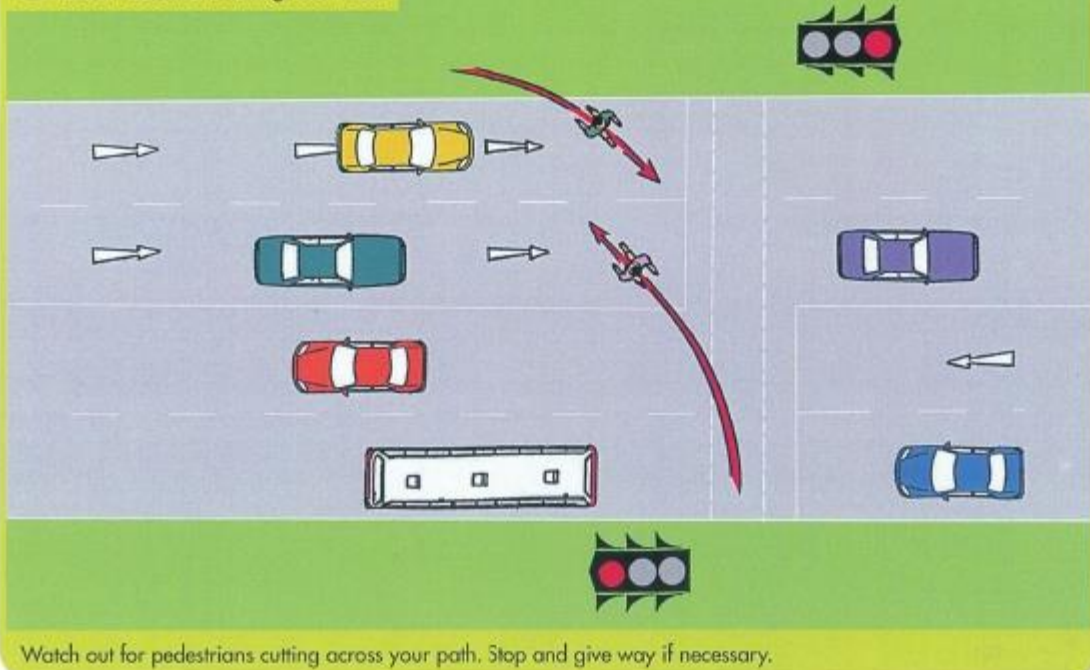
iii) Stopping Position.

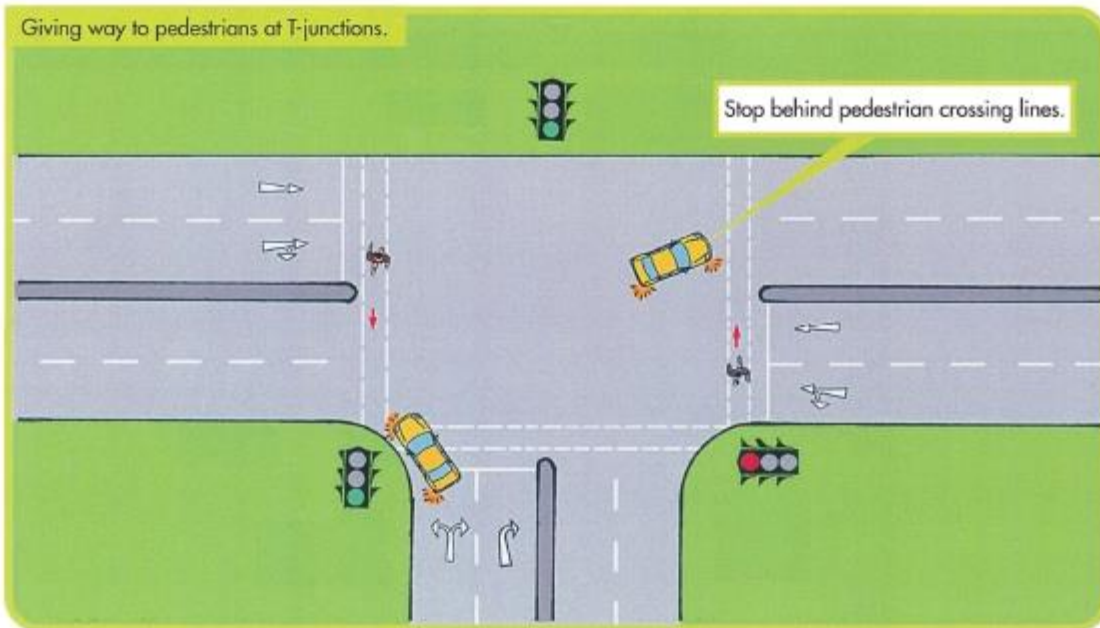
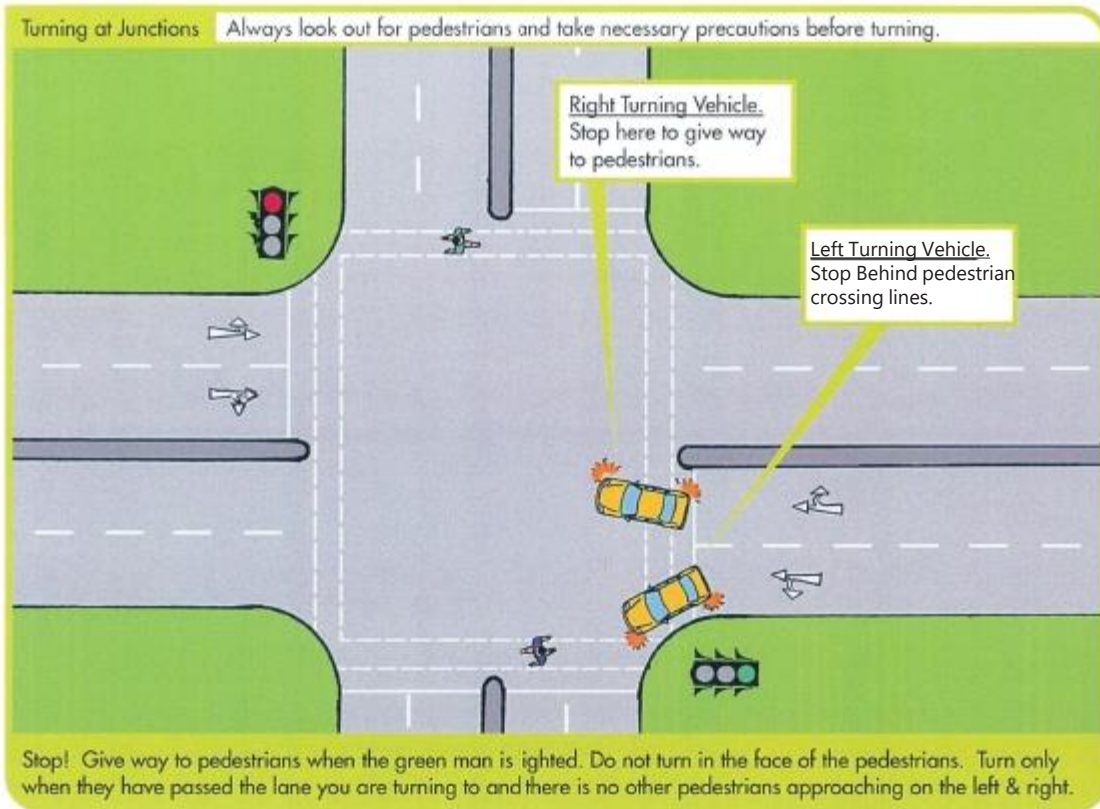
Always stop before the stop line when giving way to pedestrians.

Do Not Stop On the Pedestrian Crossings



Beware of Pedestrians Taking Short Cuts





2.03 LEFT TURN AND SLIP ROAD AT JUNCTION

Training objectives – Able to:

- ☐ Position the vehicle correctly without causing inconvenience to other road users.
- ☐ Give way to vehicle with the right of way.
- ☐ Regulate speed and control steering wheel for left turns without hitting kerb or wide turning.
- ☐ Complete checking blindspot about 2 seconds before turning.

- ❖ Safety Procedure.
- ❖ Speed Adjustment.
- ❖ Positioning of Vehicle.
- ❖ Judgment of speed and distance of the approaching traffic

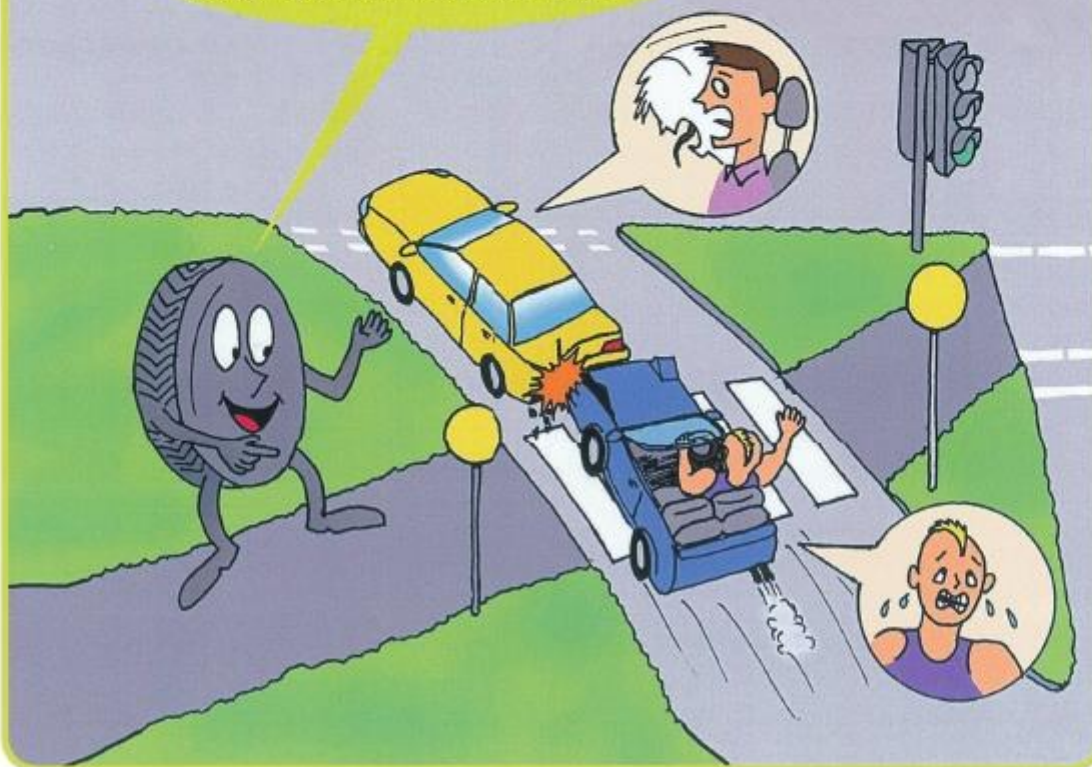


You should identify all potential dangers before making a turn. Check safety in order to avoid accidents.

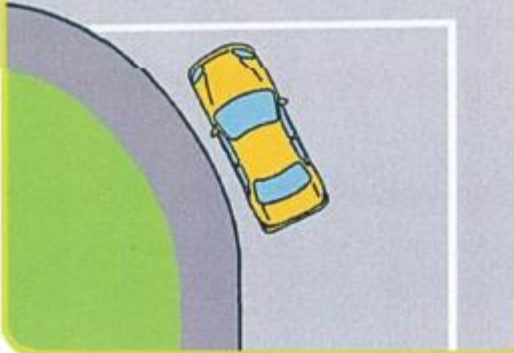
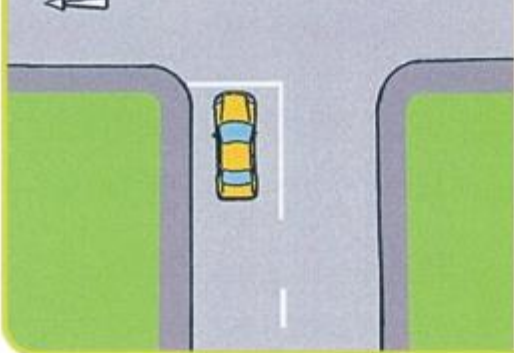
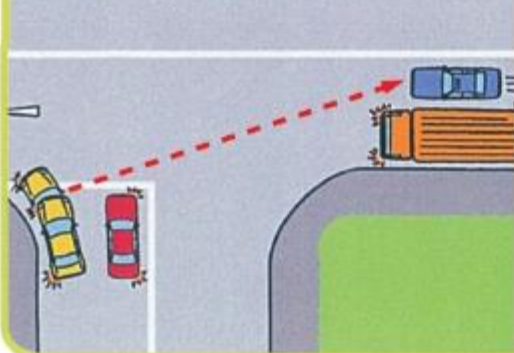
Having Poor Control of Vehicle or Judgement of Traffic Situation Leads to Accidents.



Stopping unnecessarily at the exit of a give-way area may cause an accident if the vehicle behind is tailgating and did not expect you to stop.

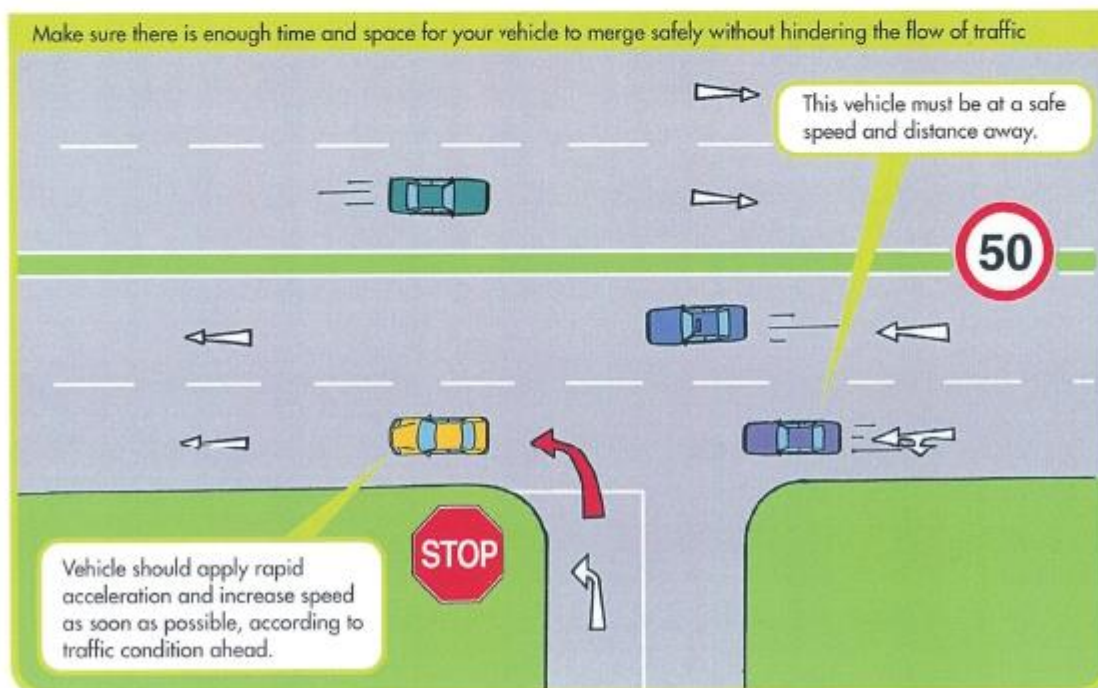
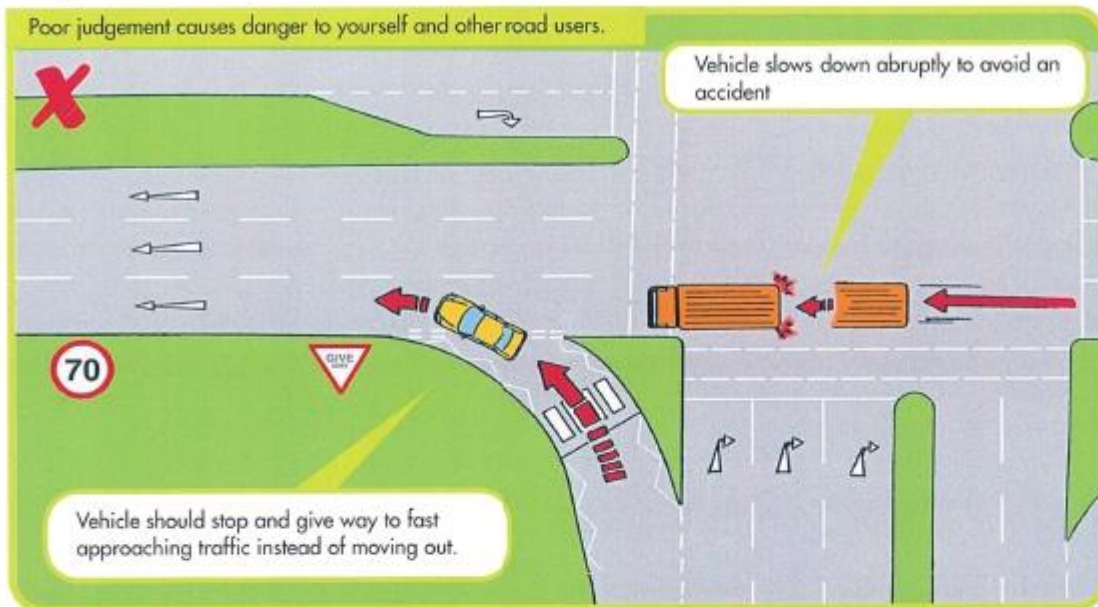


Left turn stopping position

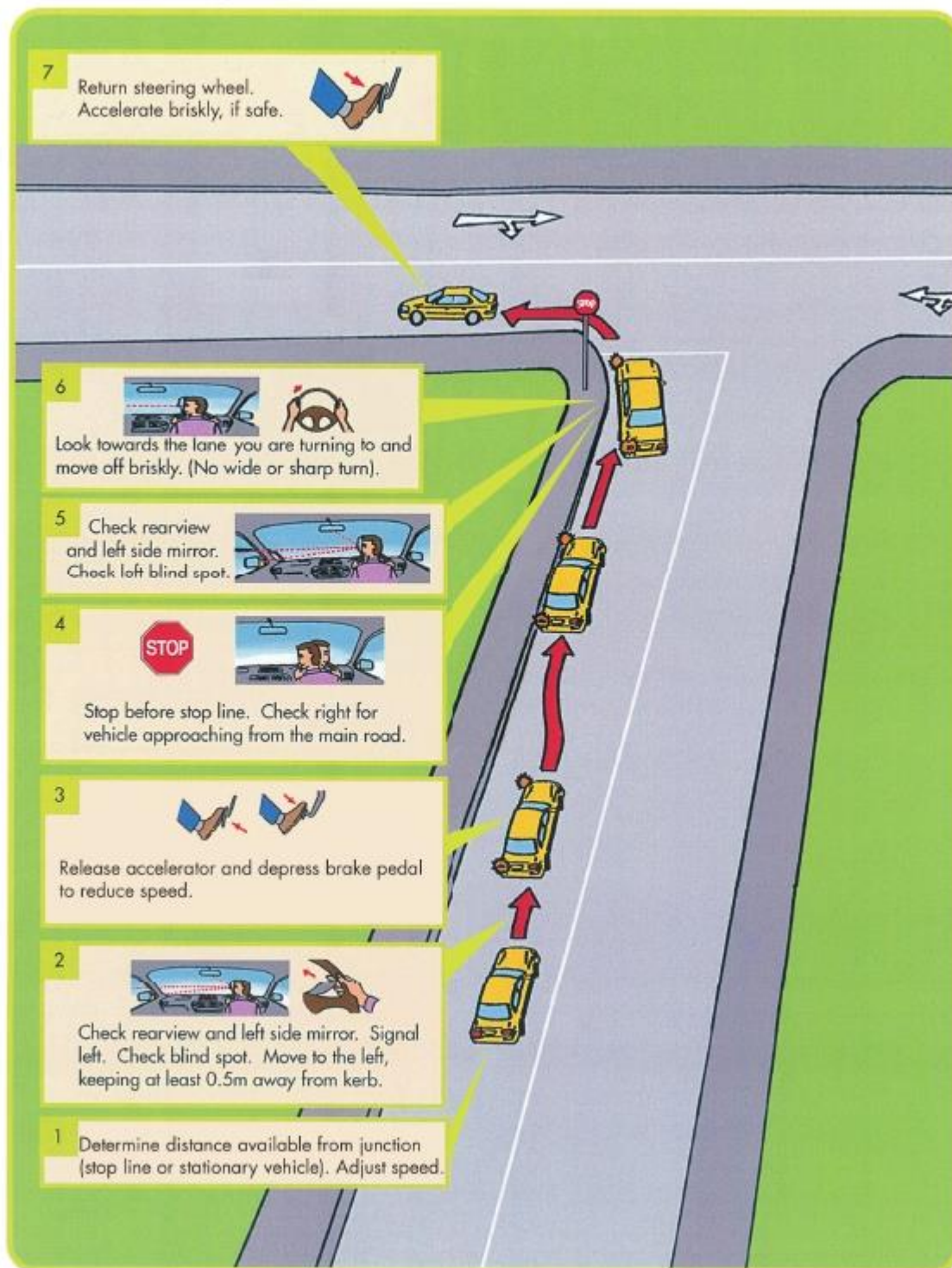
<p>Wide Lane</p>  A top-down view of a yellow car in a wide lane, positioned about 0.5m from the left kerb. The car is angled towards the left. A white stop line is visible ahead.	<p>Keep to the left about 0.5m away from kerb. Move alongside the kerb and reduce speed further. Turn vehicle according to the kerb and stop behind the stop line</p>
<p>Narrow Lane</p>  A top-down view of a yellow car in a narrow lane, positioned in the middle of the lane. The car is straightened. A white stop line is visible ahead.	<p>Position vehicle in the middle of the lane. Straighten the wheel(sharp kerb).</p>
<p>View Being Obstructed</p>  A top-down view of a yellow car in a lane with a red car ahead. A dashed red arrow points from the yellow car towards a blue car and an orange truck in the intersection, indicating an obstructed view. A white stop line is visible ahead.	<p>Stop behind the stop line. If your view is being obstructed, move forward slowly to have better view. Check traffic condition again. Proceed when traffic is safe.</p>

iv) Judgement of Speed and Distance of Approaching Traffic

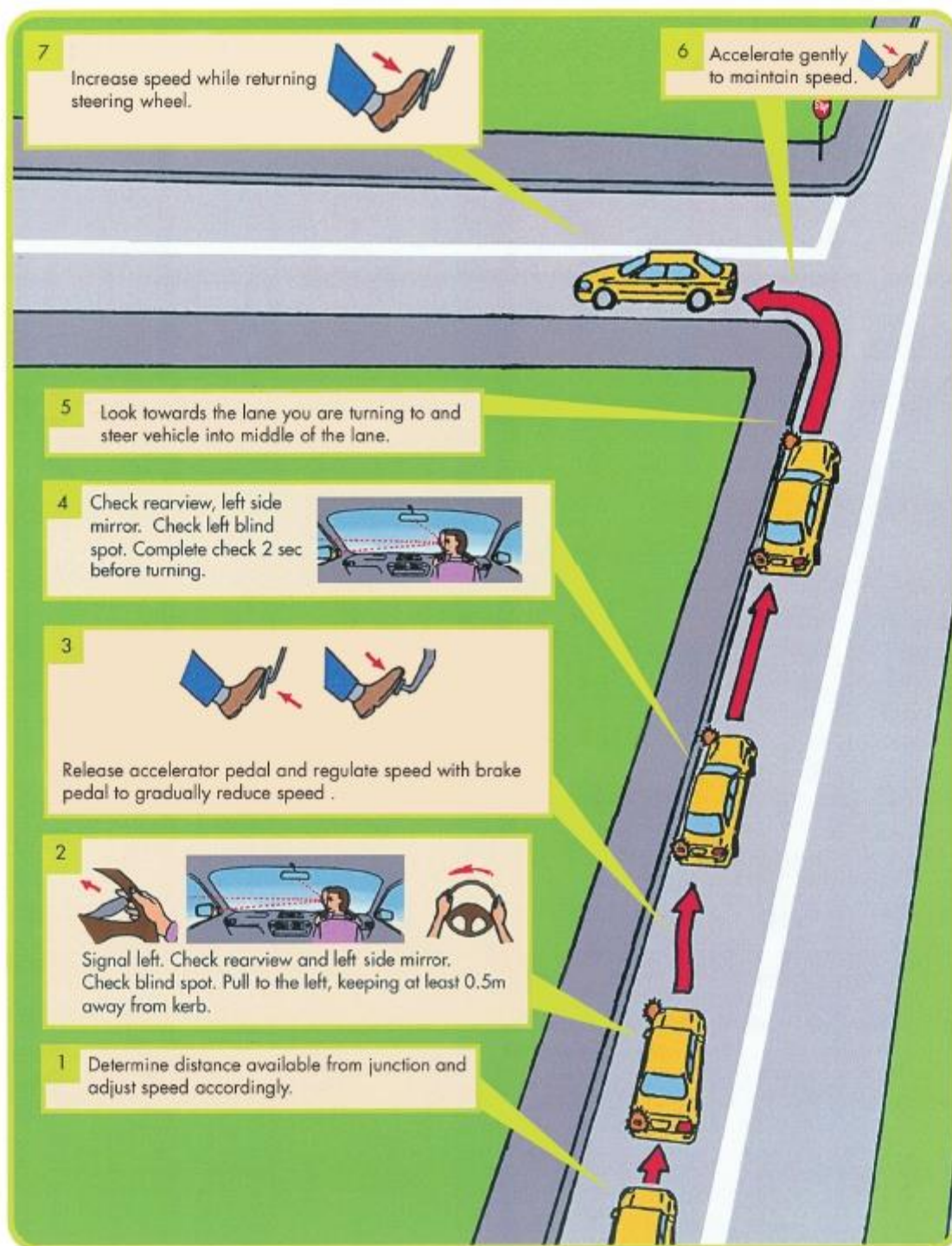
When turning from minor road to major road, you have to judge accurately the speed and distance of approaching vehicles from the right to decide on moving out.



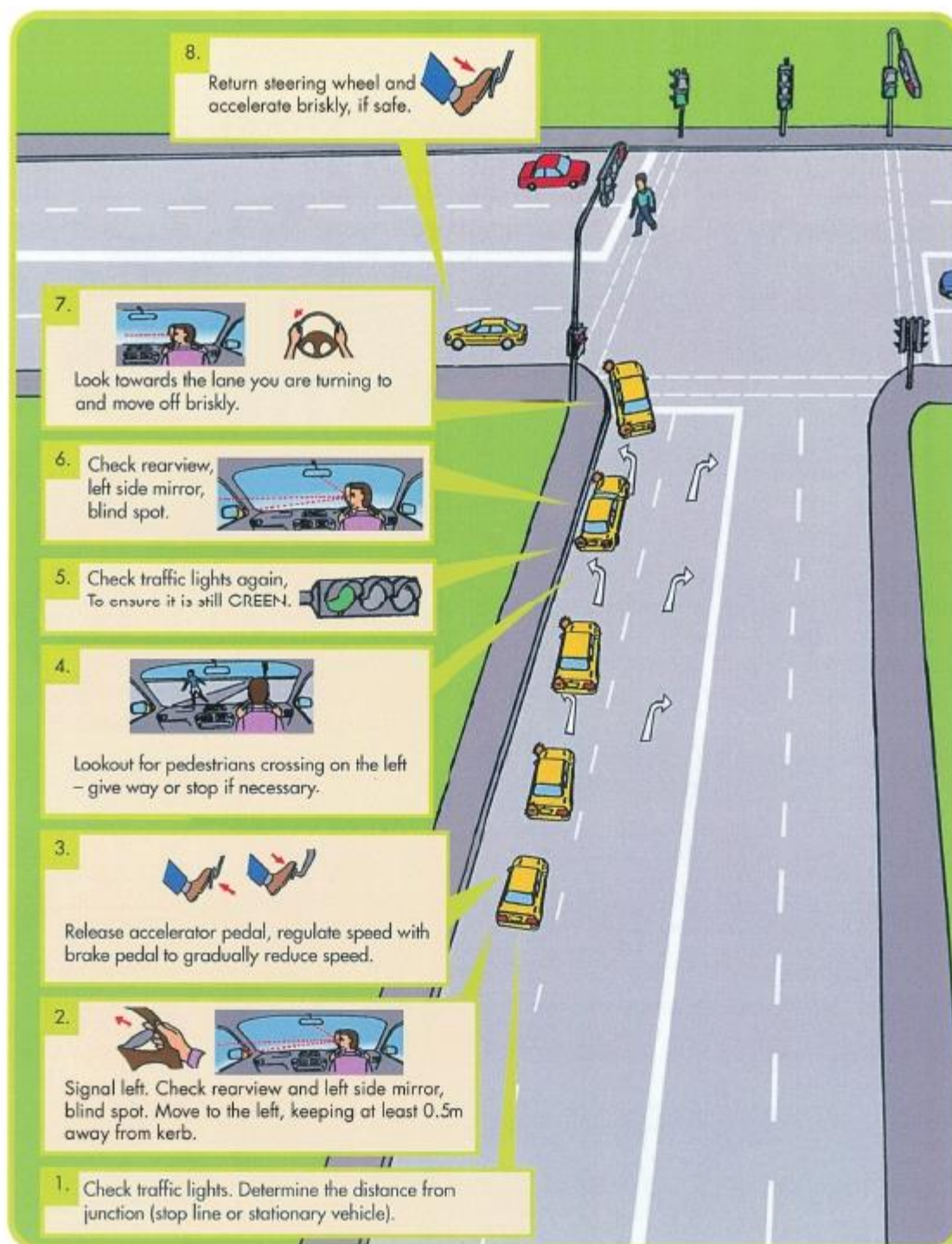
Left Turn from Minor to Major Road.



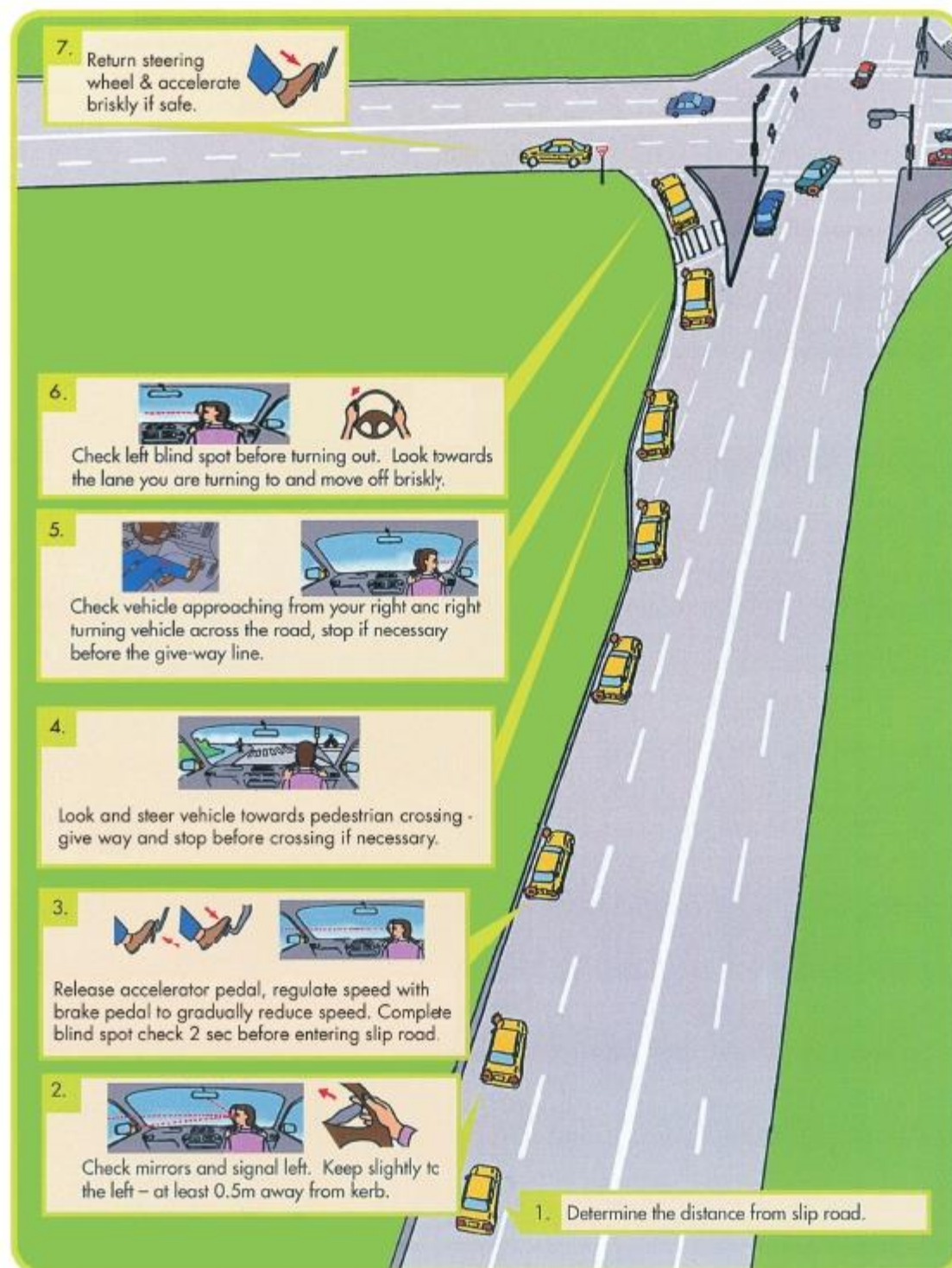
Left Turn from Major to Minor Road.



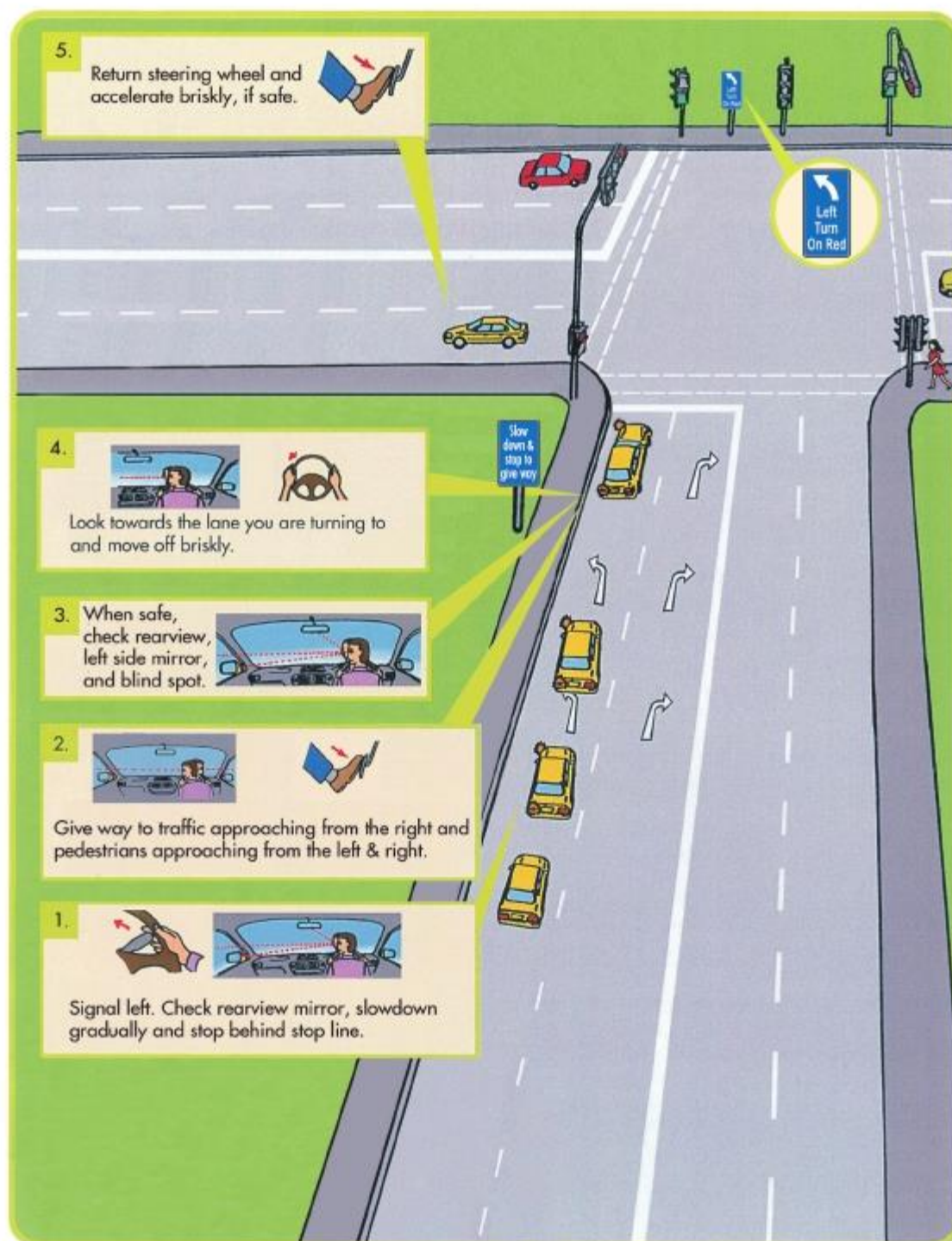
Turning Left at Signalized Junction



Turning Through Slip Road



Left Turn on Red Junction



2.04

LANE CHANGE

Training Objective – Able:

- ☐ Apply safety procedure with the correct sequence.
- ☐ Judge speed and distance of approaching vehicles with the aid of mirrors to change lane safely without causing obstruction or inconvenience to other vehicle.
- ☐ Change lanes gradually and not at the bends.
- ☐ Complete checking blind spot and look ahead before changing lane

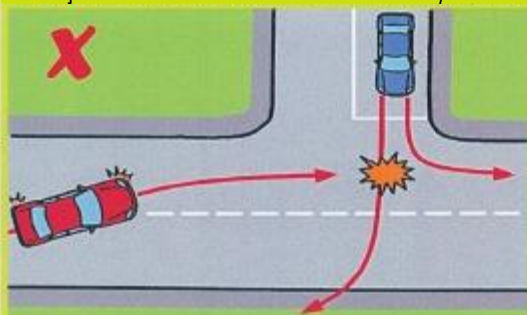


To a new driver, the most difficult aspect of changing lanes is the accurate judgement of the speed and distance of vehicle approaching from behind, with the aid of rear view mirror

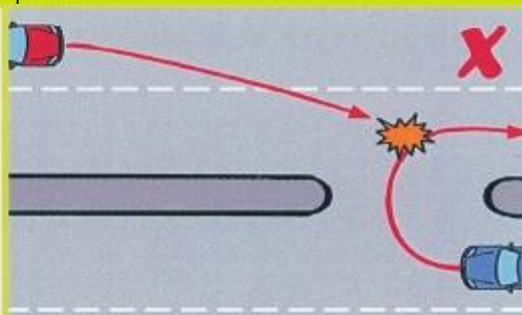
i) Safety Procedure

Area or situation to avoid when changing lanes.

Near junction or side roads – other road user may move into your path.

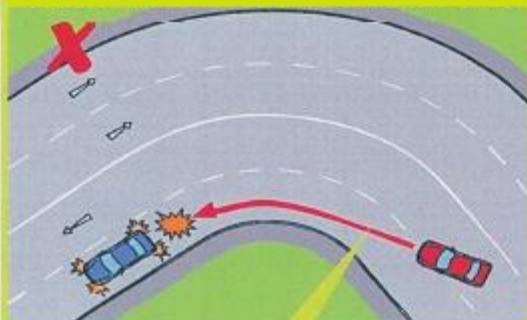


Vehicle from side road may think that you are turning left.

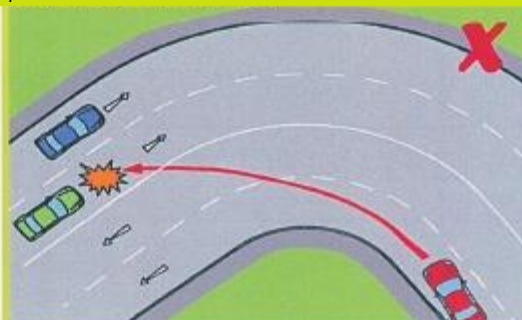


Vehicle may make "U" turn into your path, thinking that you will remain on the left lane.

At a bend – limited view of traffic condition ahead and vehicle may also drift out of course.

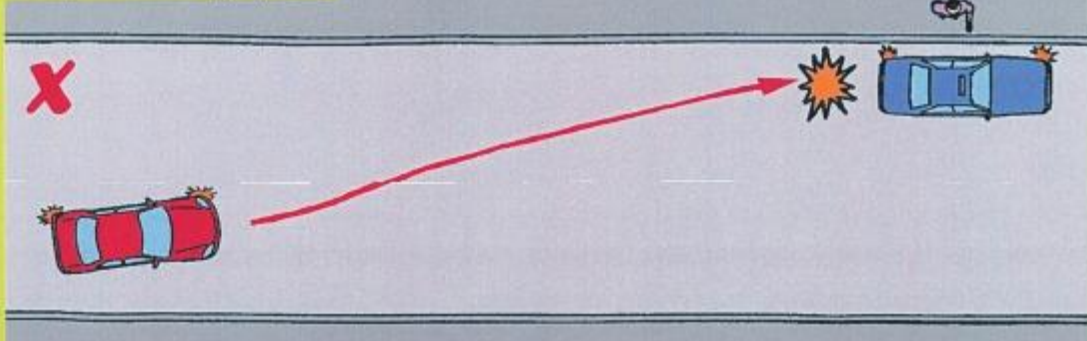


Your view ahead is restricted and there may be hidden hazards in your path.



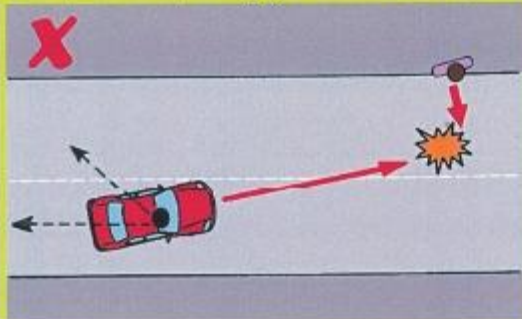
Vehicle veer out of course due to centrifugal force.

Near pedestrians – flagging a taxi.



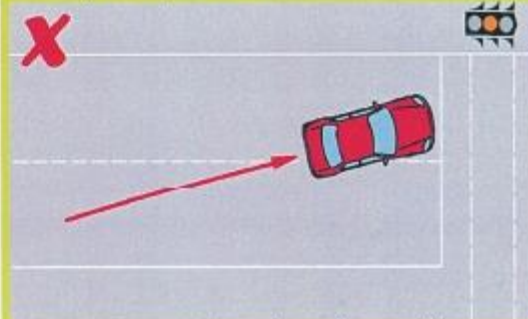
Danger of a taxi stopping abruptly.

Near pedestrians (standing by the side of the road).



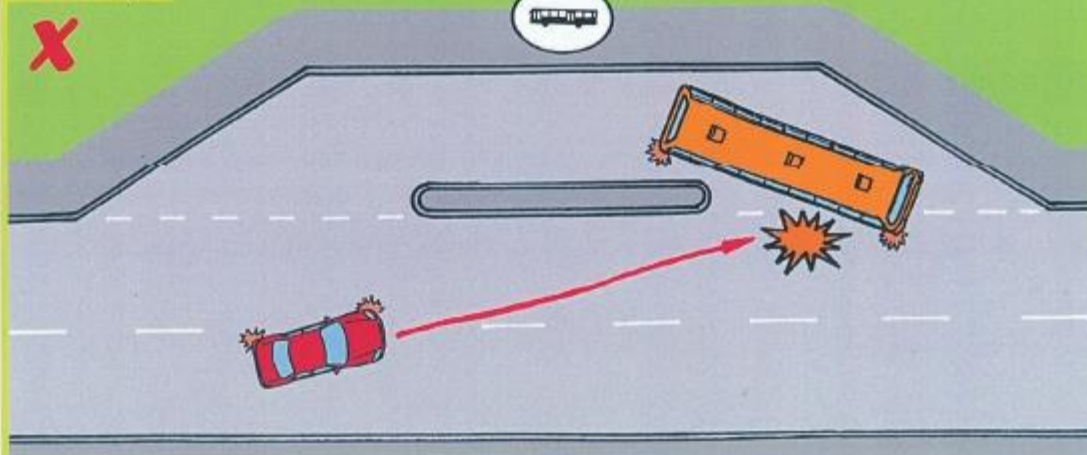
You may fail to notice pedestrians moving into your path.

Near signalized junctions.



Stopping over two lanes when traffic signal changes, or failing to notice changing signals while checking mirror & blindspot.

Near bus bays.

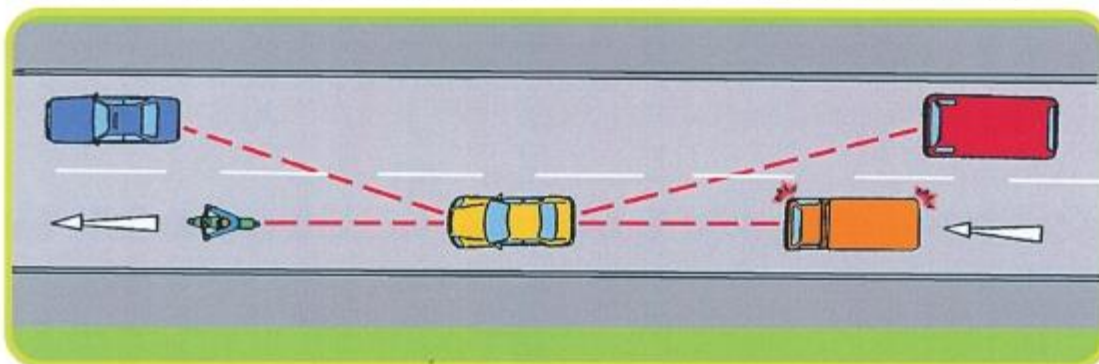


Bus may drive out from the bay.



When changing lane, you should:

- Signal your intention in advance (at least 3 sec).
- Check traffic situation ahead and vehicles approaching from behind (quick glances at mirrors and road ahead).
- Adjust speed – slowdown, maintain or increase speed depending on traffic condition behind and ahead of you.

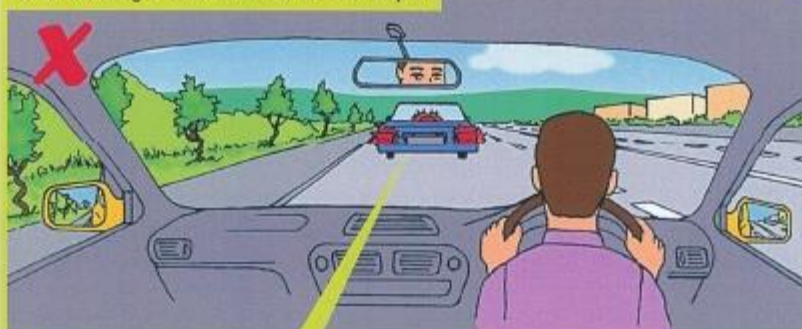


- Confirm safety and traffic situation ahead.
- **Accelerate** and **gently steer** vehicle towards the next lane gradually.

Common Mistakes



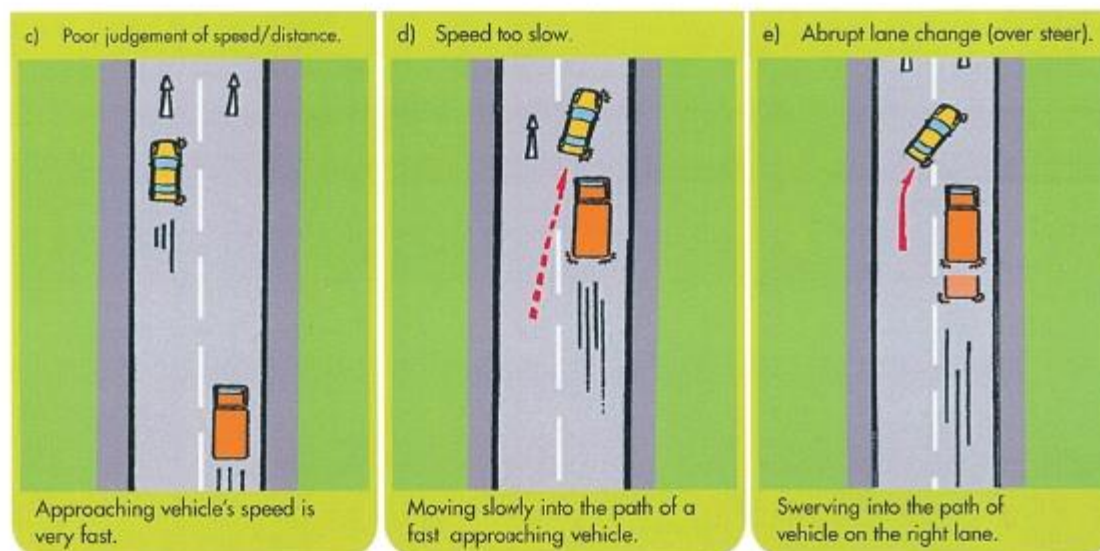
Take Too Long To Check Mirrors or Blind Spot



Not aware of traffic/road situation ahead – vehicle ahead may suddenly slow down/stop, or you may be heading towards road hazards e.g. a parked vehicle.

Common Mistakes

- a) Failure to confirm safety (check blind spot) after checking mirrors.
- b) Vehicle veers off-course – turning steering wheel while checking mirrors/blind spot.



ii) **Use of mirrors.**

While driving ahead, always make use of mirrors to check traffic situation behind you. After checking mirrors and ensuring that the situation is safe, turn your head (do not turn body) and look over your shoulder to check blind spot.

iii) **Judgement of Speed and Distance of Approaching Traffic**

Distance Can Be Judged by the Size of Approaching Vehicle's Image In The Mirror.

You will find vehicles closer to you appearing larger and smaller when they are further away.

Speed Can Be Estimated by the Increase of Vehicle's Size In The Mirror.

Size of Vehicle's Image	Speed of Vehicle	What It Means to you
Image size remains constant	Vehicle is moving at the same speed as your vehicle	Safe, accelerate and move out
Image size increases	Vehicle is faster than your vehicle	Not safe, look ahead – let the vehicle pass
Image size stops increasing	Vehicle is reducing speed or Your speed is increasing	Vehicle may be giving way to you. Confirm safe, accelerate and move out.
Image gets smaller	Vehicle is reducing speed or You are faster than it	Safe to move out.

Perceiving Images in the Mirror - Distance of Vehicle

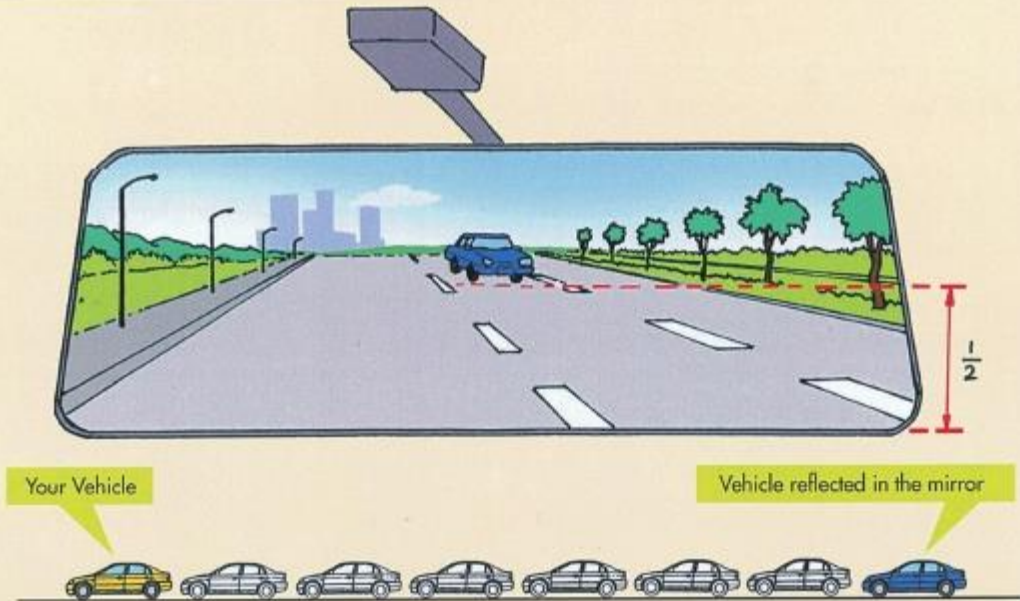


Image of the vehicle appearing along the middle of the mirror is approximately six car lengths away from you.

Perceiving Images in the Mirror - Distance of Vehicle

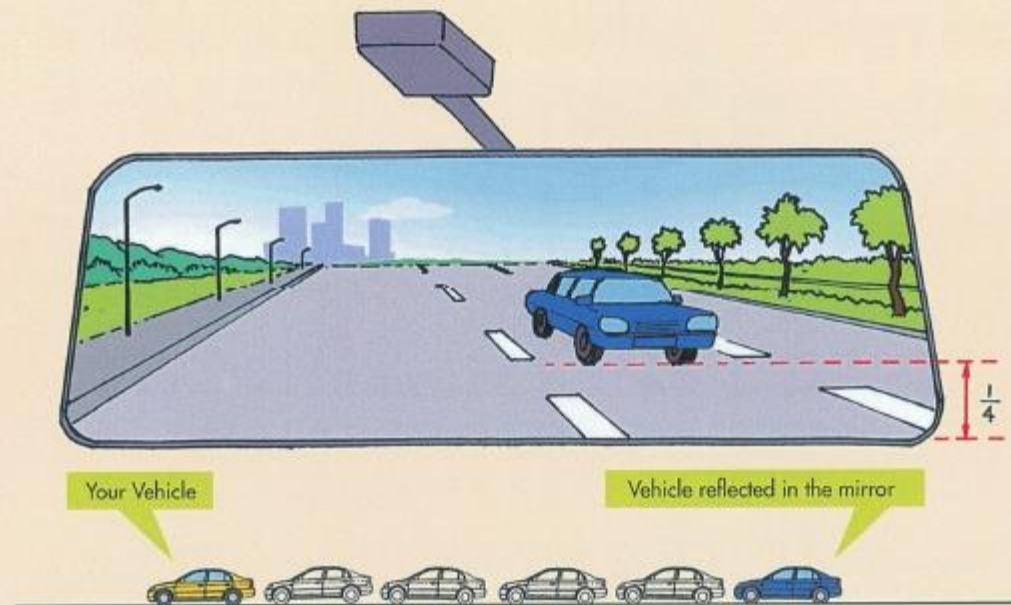
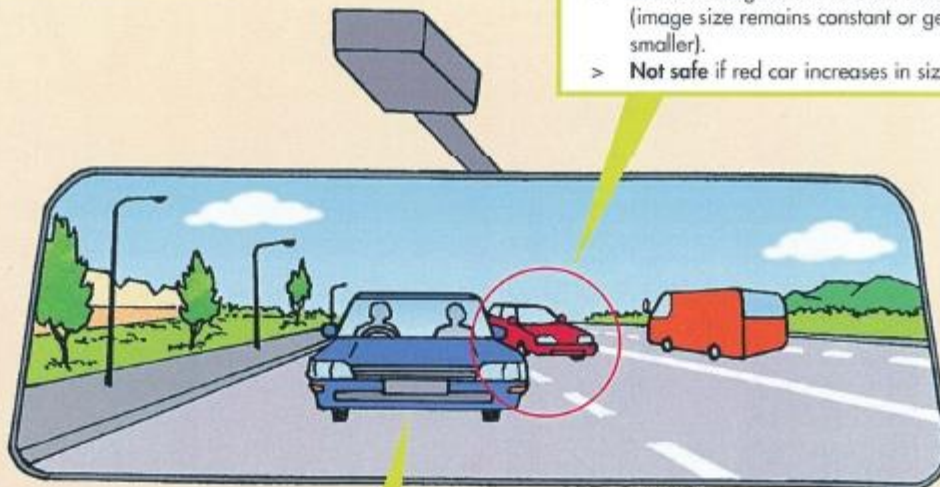


Image of the vehicle appearing $\frac{1}{4}$ above the base of the mirror is approximately 4 car lengths away from you.

Perceiving Images in the Mirror

Vehicle is on the right lane.

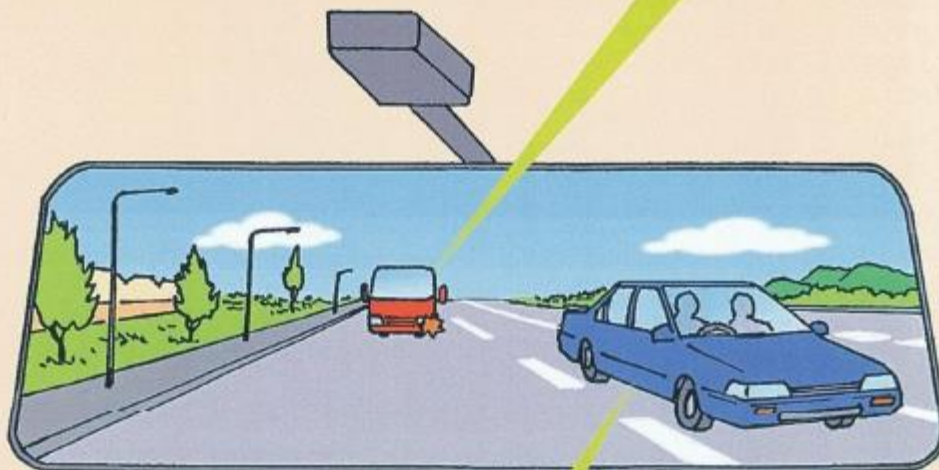
- > **Safe** to change lane if red car is slow (image size remains constant or gets smaller).
- > **Not safe** if red car increases in size.



Vehicle is right behind you, it is safe to change lane if the right lane is clear.

Perceiving Images in the Mirror

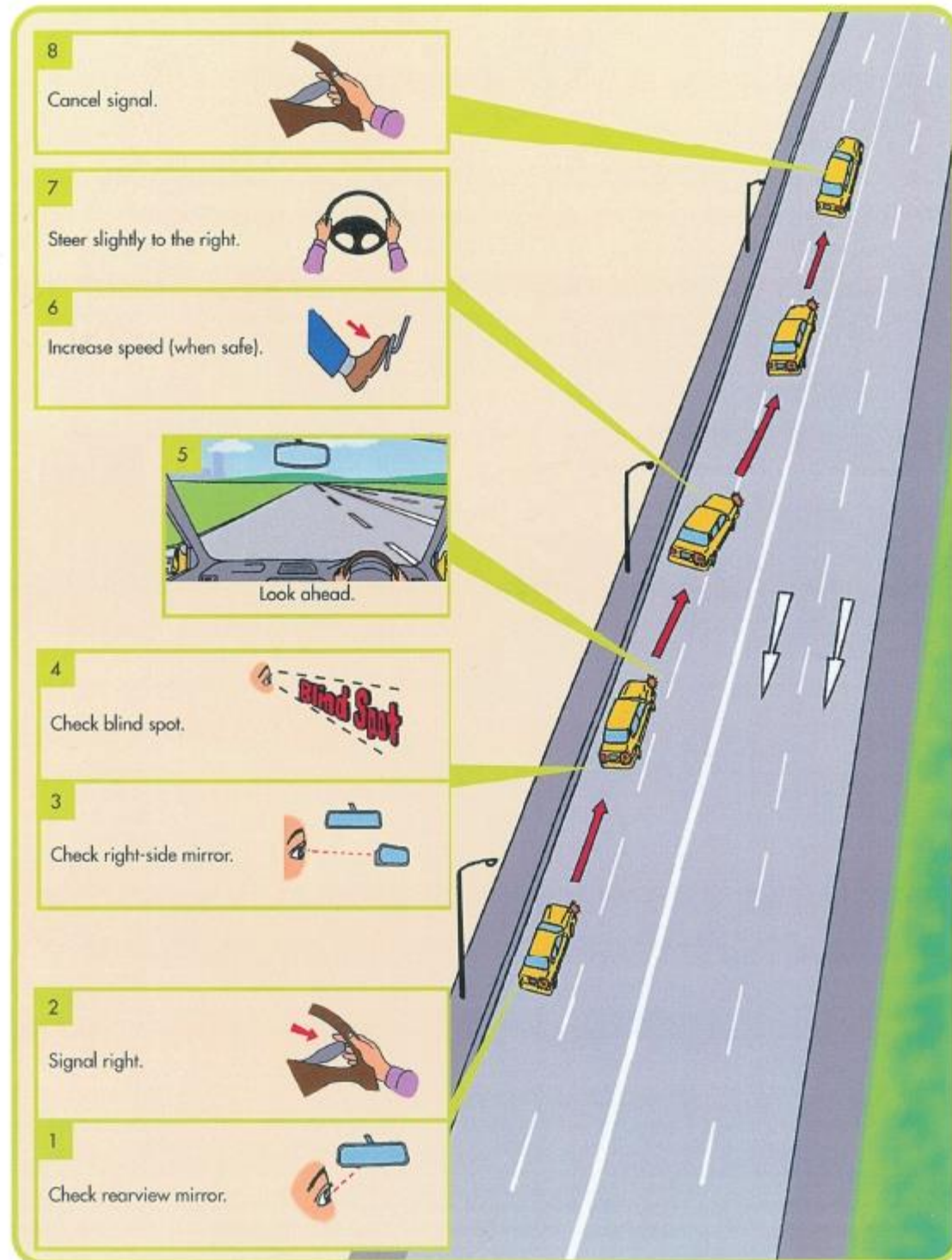
Vehicle far behind you. It may move to the right lane (signal is turned on).



Vehicle on the right may be too close for you to change lane safely.

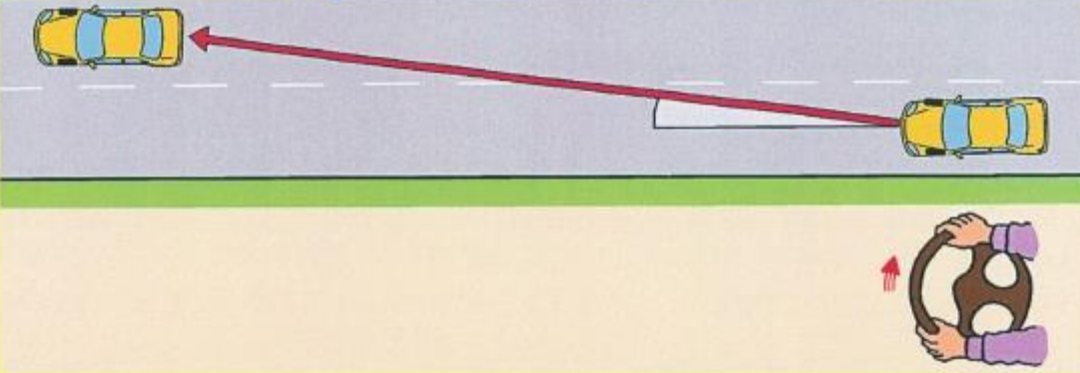
- **Not safe** to change lane if blue car disappears and you do not see the vehicle passing you – it is in your blind spot!
- **Not safe** to change lane if blue car's size increases or only part of the vehicle remains in the mirror – it is faster than you.
- **Safe** to change lane if blue car's size remains constant or gets smaller – it is giving way to you.

Lane Change Procedure.



iv) Forward and Lateral Movements.

Forward Movement Lane Change

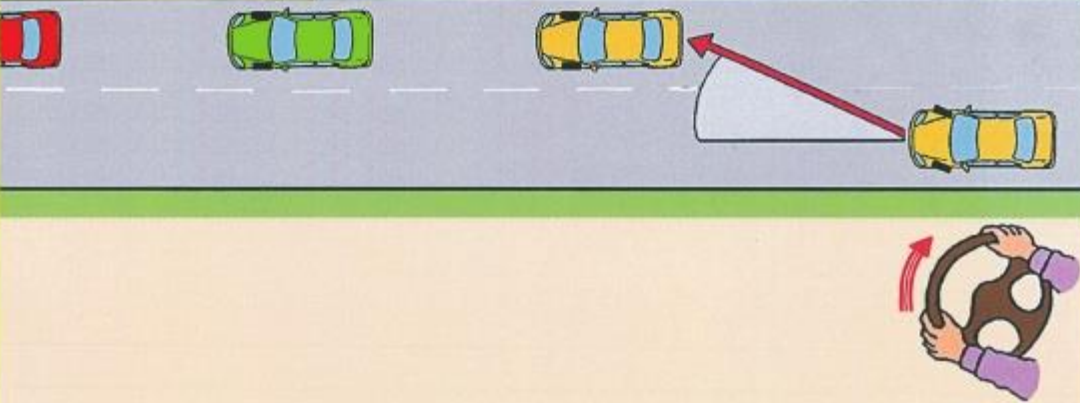


Forward Movement lane change is done by turning the steering wheel slightly. The distance to complete the lane change is longer.

More forward movement and less lateral movement when:

- Vehicle is travelling at a higher speed.
- There is more available space ahead

Lateral Movement Lane Change



Lateral Movement lane change is done by turning the steering wheel more. The distance to complete the lane change is shorter.

More lateral movement and less forward movement when:

- There is less available space ahead

Vehicle must be at lower speed when applying lateral movement lane change.

2.05 RIGHT TURN

Training objectives – Able to:

- ☐ Position vehicle correctly without causing inconvenience to other road user.
- ☐ Regular speed and control steering for right turns without making sharp or wide turns.
- ☐ Complete checking blind spot about 2 second before turning.
- ☐ Judge speed and distance of approaching vehicle and give way to vehicle with the right of way.
- ☐ Apply lane discipline.

Procedures of making right turns

- I. Safety procedures.
- II. Speed adjustment.
- III. Positioning of vehicle.
- IV. Judgement of speed and distance of approaching traffic
- V. Lane discipline.

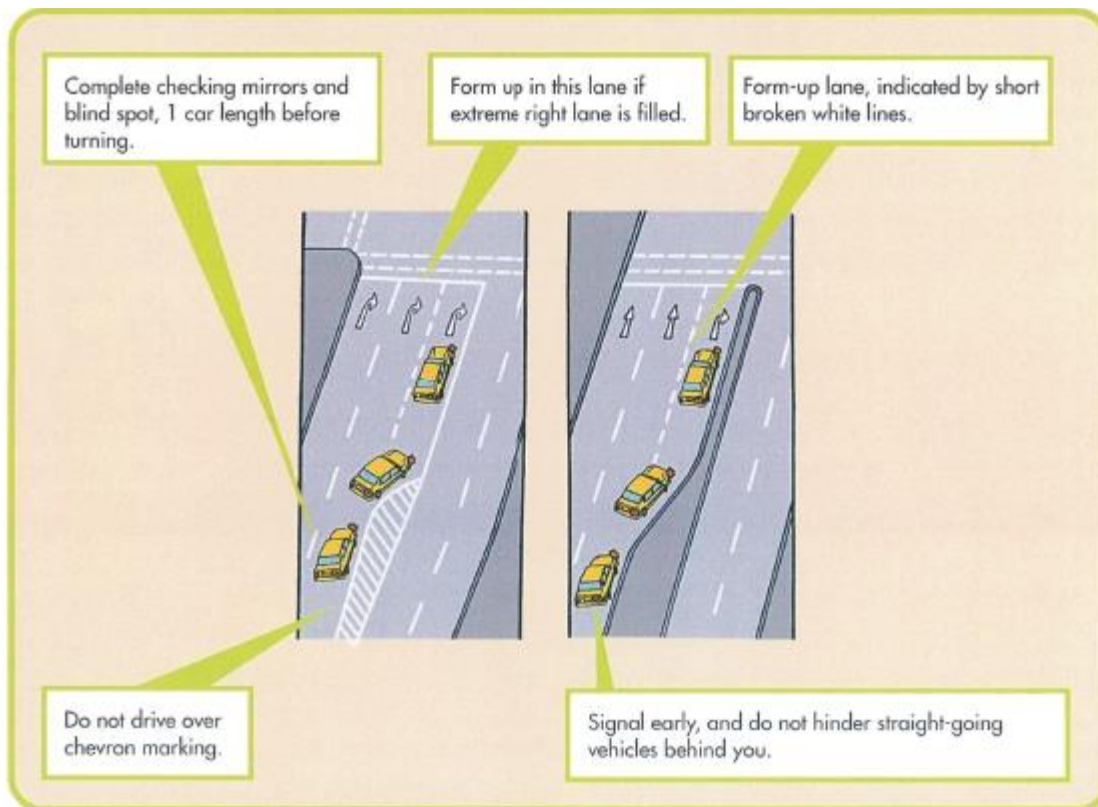


When turning right, you must give way to vehicles with the right way. Position your vehicle correctly without causing obstruction or danger to other road users.

Always position the vehicle in the correct well before making the turn, i.e at the extreme right lane. Unless the extreme right lane is congested, you may form up in the next lane, if it is designated right turn lane-refer to the directional arrow.

Form-up lane

The function of a form-up lane is to ease the flow of the traffic.



Judgement of Speed and Distance of Approaching Traffic.

Turning from Minor to Major Road

As a guide, you may turn if the vehicle approaching from your right is more than 6 seconds away from you and the vehicle on the left is more than 8 seconds away.

More than 8 seconds away

More than 6 seconds away

Stop. Give way to traffic approaching from the right and left, and move off as soon as it is safe without unnecessary delay.

Turning from Major to Minor Road

As a guide, you may turn if the oncoming vehicle is more than 6 seconds away from you.

More than 6 seconds away

Give way to oncoming traffic.

Common mistake

Drivers taking too long to move off or fail to accelerate briskly to clear the junction, exposes themselves to the risk of an accident by remaining in the collision course of traffic approaching them.

You must clear this area and reach position **U2** and building up speed when vehicle on the left reaches **L2**.

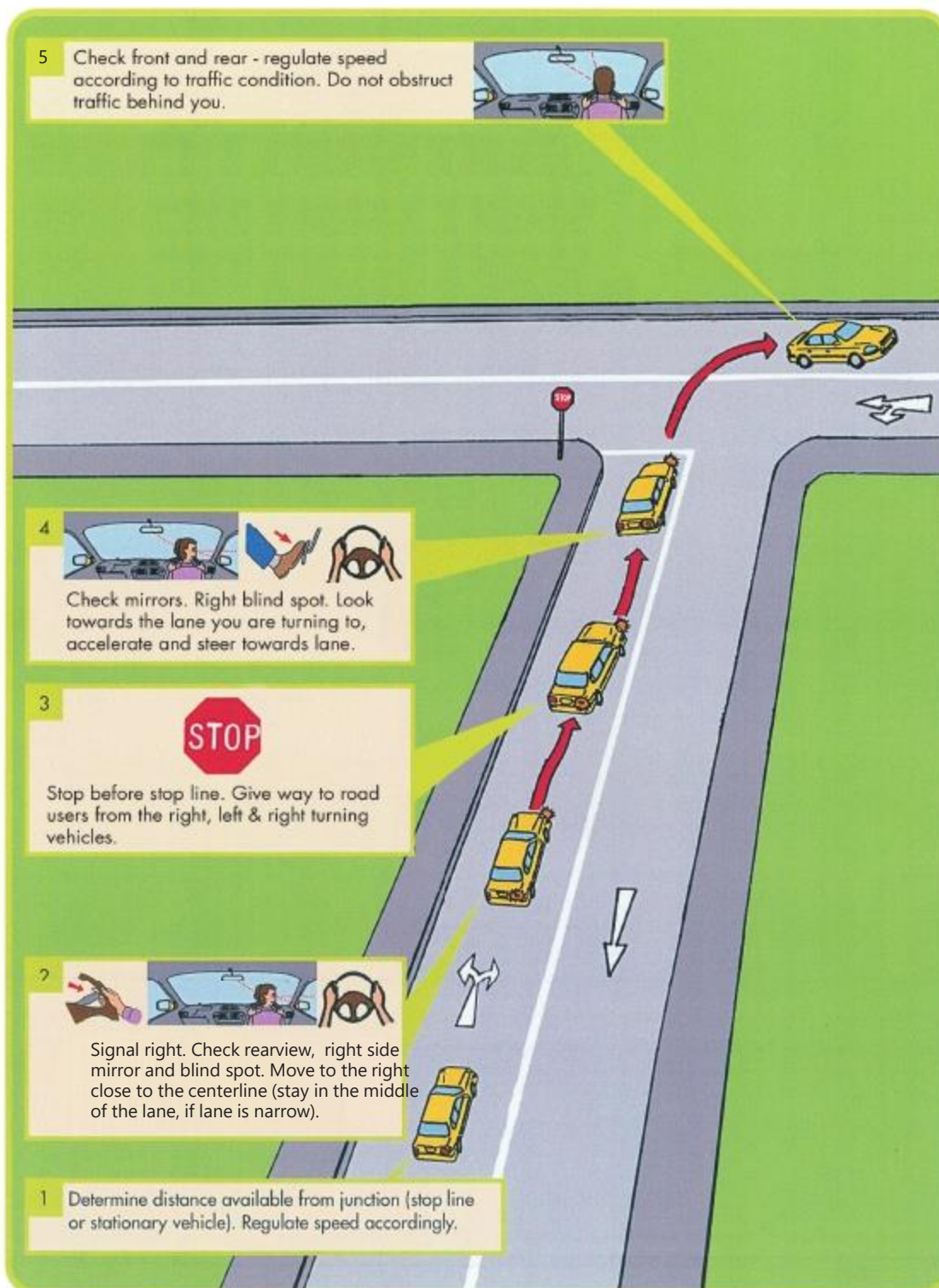
More than 8 seconds away

More than 6 seconds away

You must clear this area and be at **U1** before vehicle on the right reaches **R2** to be safe.

You should be fast enough not to obstruct vehicles behind you.

Turning from minor to major road



Turning from major to minor road

3a

If there is oncoming vehicles, stop and give way to vehicle going straight or turning left. Position vehicle close to the center line and stop approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lane before the lane you are turning in (**Do not stop if it is safe to turn**)

6 Check front and rear – regulate speed according to traffic condition. Do not obstruct traffic behind you.

5 Speed up (accelerate) if condition ahead is safe.

4 Check mirrors. Right blind spot. Look towards the lane you are turning to, maintain low speed & steer towards lane.

3 Move to the right, (close to the centerline). Lock out for oncoming vehicles and vehicles from the side road.

2 Check rearview mirror. Signal right. Gradually reduce speed.

1 Determine distance available from junction. Regulate speed accordingly.

Right turn at Controlled Junctions.

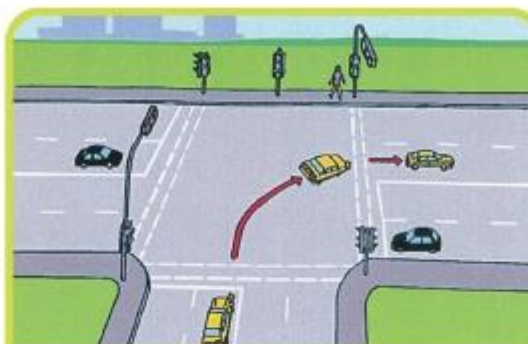
Position in the correct lane, slow down, check traffic light signal to determine if you are allowed to turn or have to stop. Do not obstruct vehicles going straight or move into path of turning vehicle opposite you.

1. Giving way to others - Cross Junction.



When traffic light is green, move into the right turn pocket and stop to give way to oncoming vehicles or pedestrians on the right. (Position similarly for junctions without the right turn pocket).

2. T-Junction.



When traffic light is green, stop only if you have to give way to pedestrians. Stop before the pedestrian crossing lines on the right if giving way to pedestrians.

3. Junction without Right Turn Signal.

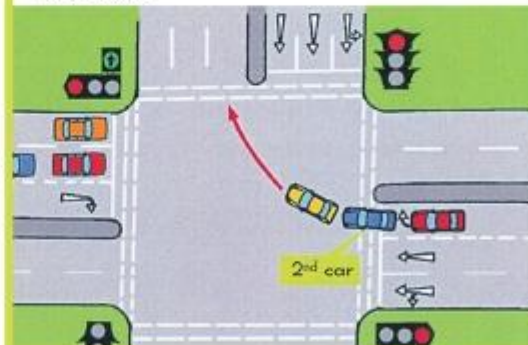
When traffic light is green. Proceed with the turn without stopping if safe. When traffic light changes to amber, confirm safety and complete turn - do not remain in junction and obstruct traffic.



2nd car should queue behind stop line. Do not proceed if traffic light changes to amber.

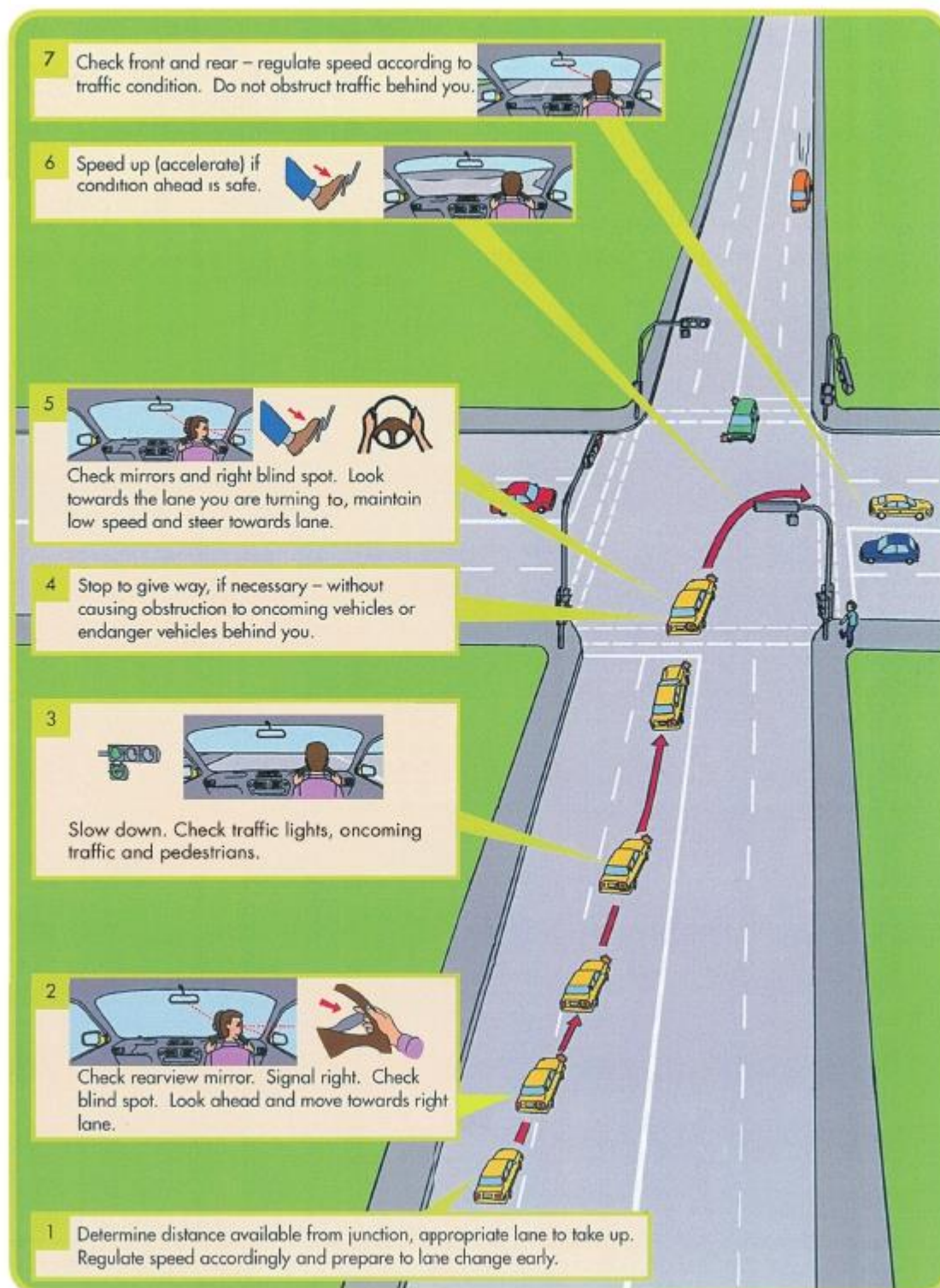
4. Junction with Right Turn Signal.

When right turn arrow appears, confirm safety before proceeding with turn (do not stop if safe). When the arrow is flickering, stop if you are behind the stop line.



When giving way, 2nd car can follow 1st car into junction.

Turning at controlled junction



2.06 U-TURN AND ROUND ABOUT

Training Objectives - Able to:

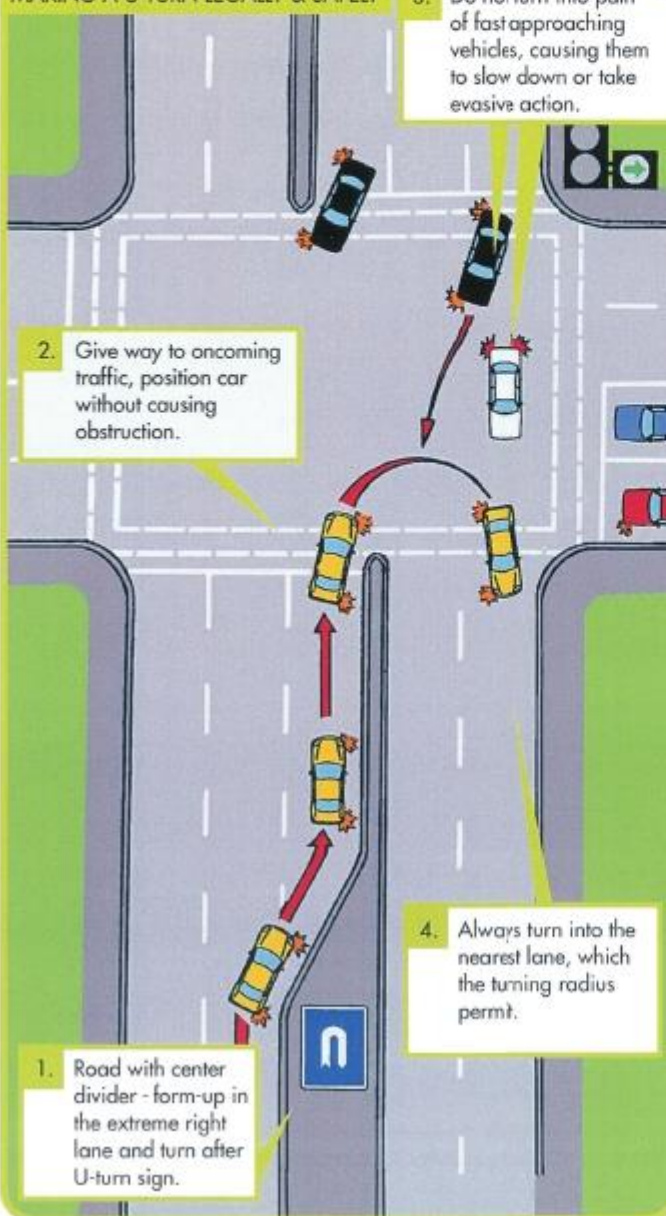
- ☐ U-turn and negotiate a roundabout without obstruction and with correct safety procedures.
- ☐ Judge speed and distance of approaching vehicle and give way to vehicles with the right of way.
- ☐ Complete U-turn without zig-zagging.
- ☐ Turn to the correct lane.
- ☐ Apply lane discipline.

- i) Safety Procedures.
- ii) Speed Adjustment.
- iii) Positioning of Vehicle.
- iv) Judgement of speed and Distance of Approaching Traffic
- v) Lane Discipline

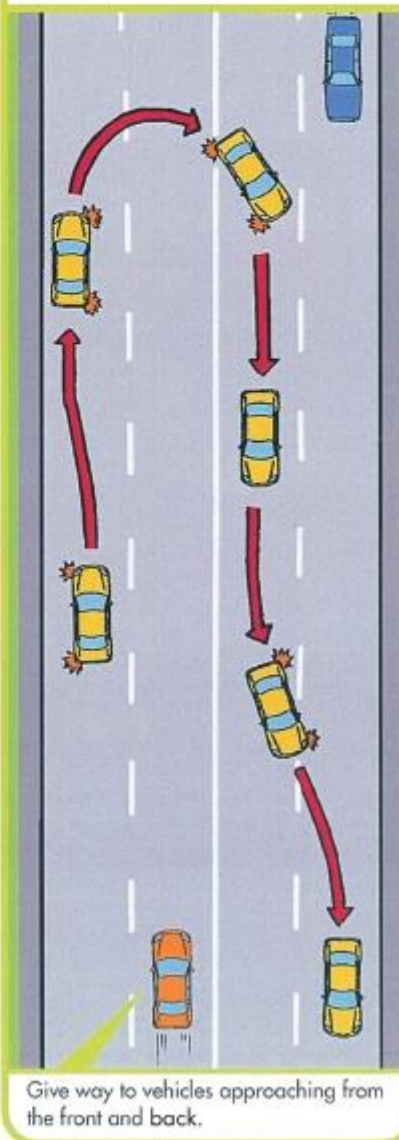
Before making a U-turn, determine whether you are allowed to do so without flouting traffic rules. Position the vehicle correctly and give way :



MAKING A U-TURN LEGALLY & SAFELY



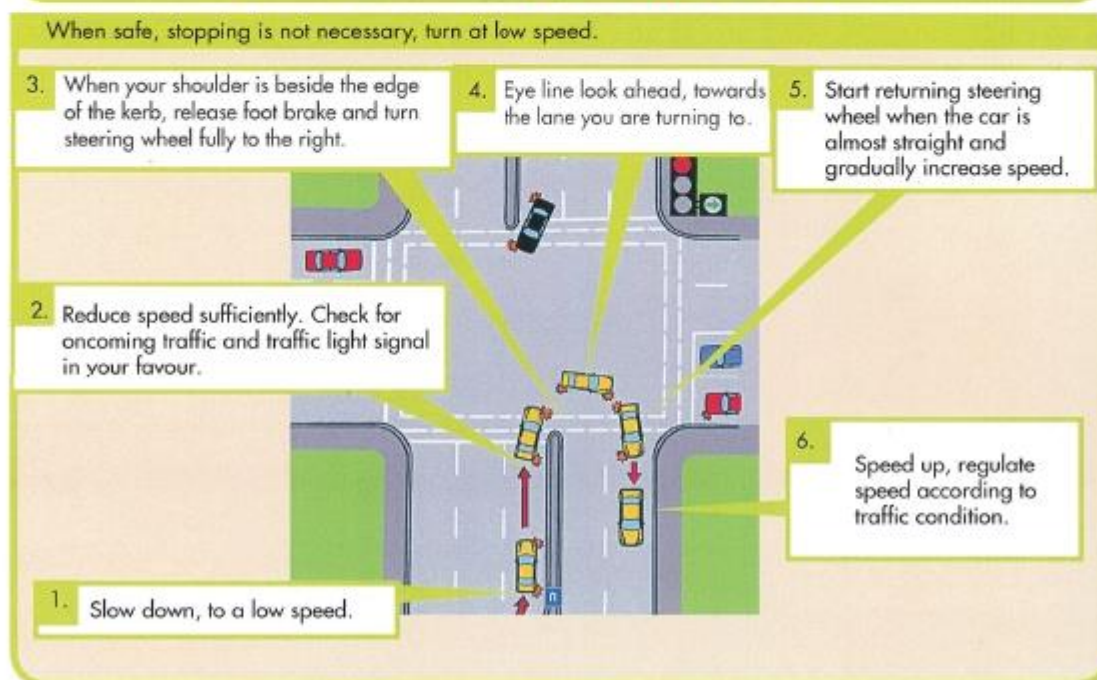
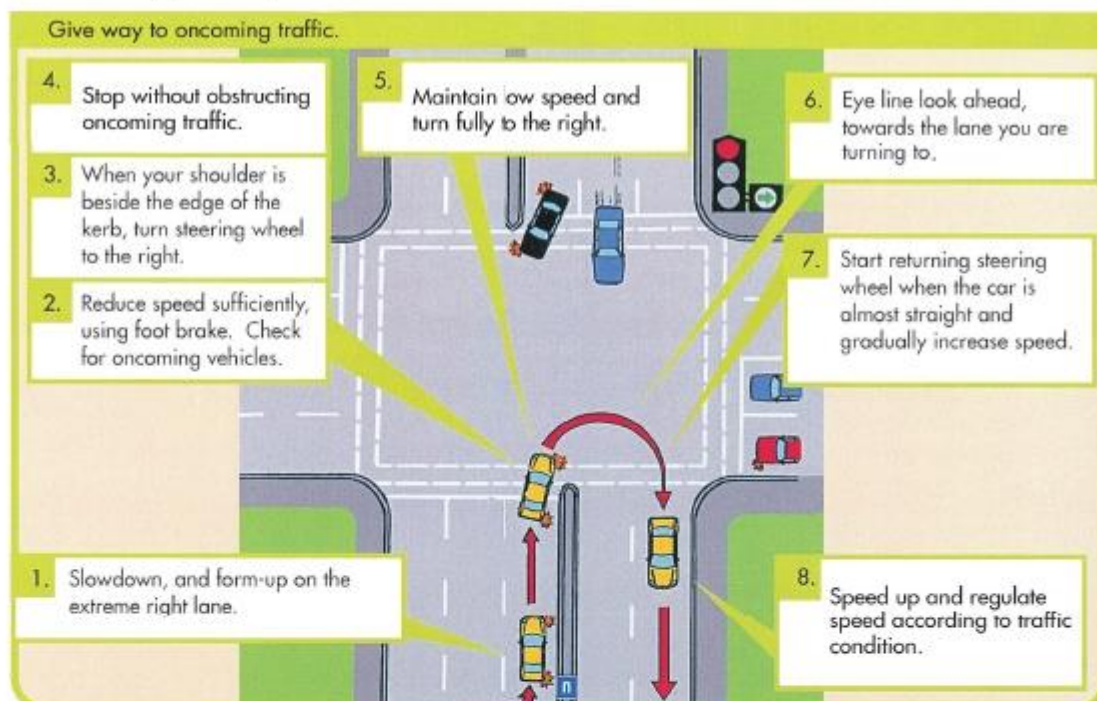
Road with a single continuous white line - avoid turning at/near a side-road, junction, bend or slope.



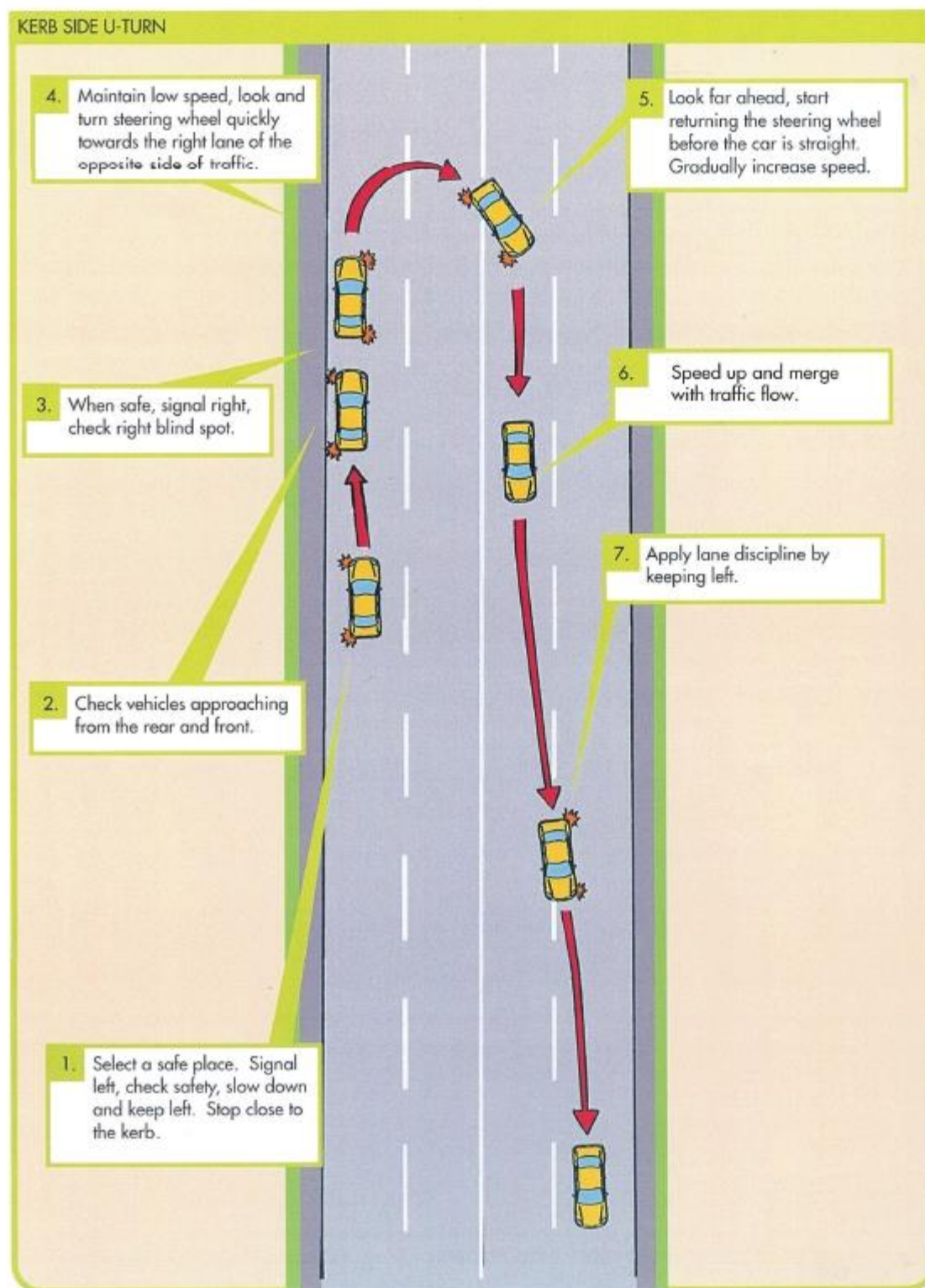
Speed Control when Turning

To turn the vehicle in the smallest radius;

- Vehicle speed must be slow,
- Turn steering wheel fast, to full-lock.



Types of U-Turns.



WIDE DIVIDER U-TURN

The diagram illustrates a U-turn procedure on a road with a wide green divider. A blue U-turn sign is positioned on the divider. A 'GIVE WAY' sign is located at the top of the road. Red arrows indicate the path of the vehicle. Yellow callout boxes with numbers 1 through 10 provide specific instructions for each stage of the maneuver. Illustrations include a driver's perspective from the car, a hand signaling right, and a foot pressing the accelerator.

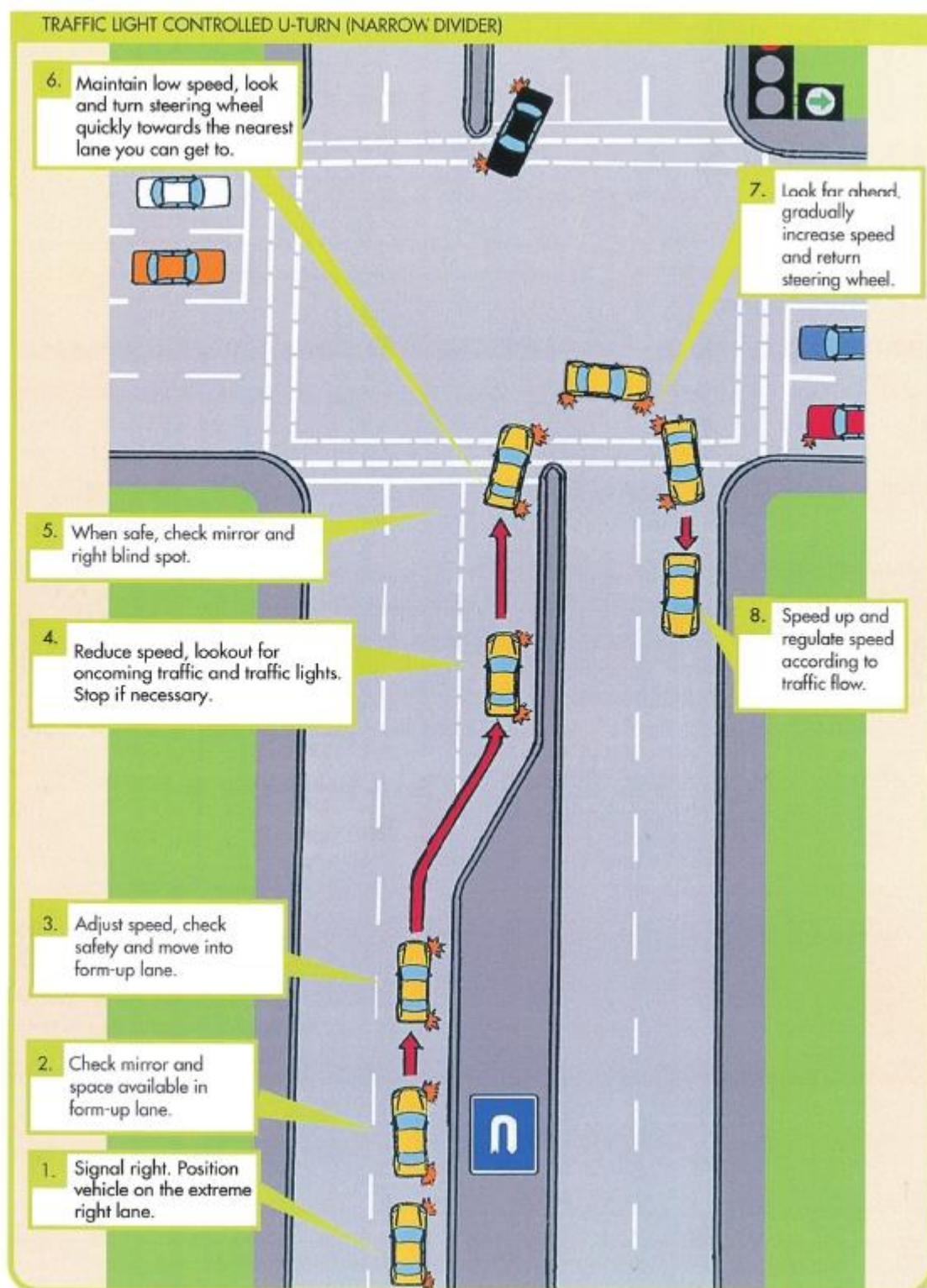
1. Signal right. Position vehicle on the extreme right lane.
2. Check mirror and space available in form-up lane.
3. Adjust speed, check safety and move into form-up lane.
4. Reduce speed, lookout for oncoming traffic. Stop if necessary.
5. Maintain low speed, check right blind spot and turn.
6. Check oncoming traffic again, stop if necessary. (1-1.5m from kerb)
7. Maintain low speed, look and turn steering wheel quickly towards the closest lane possible.
8. Look far ahead, gradually increase speed and return steering wheel.
9. Speed up and regulate speed according to traffic flow.
10. Keep left when it is safe.

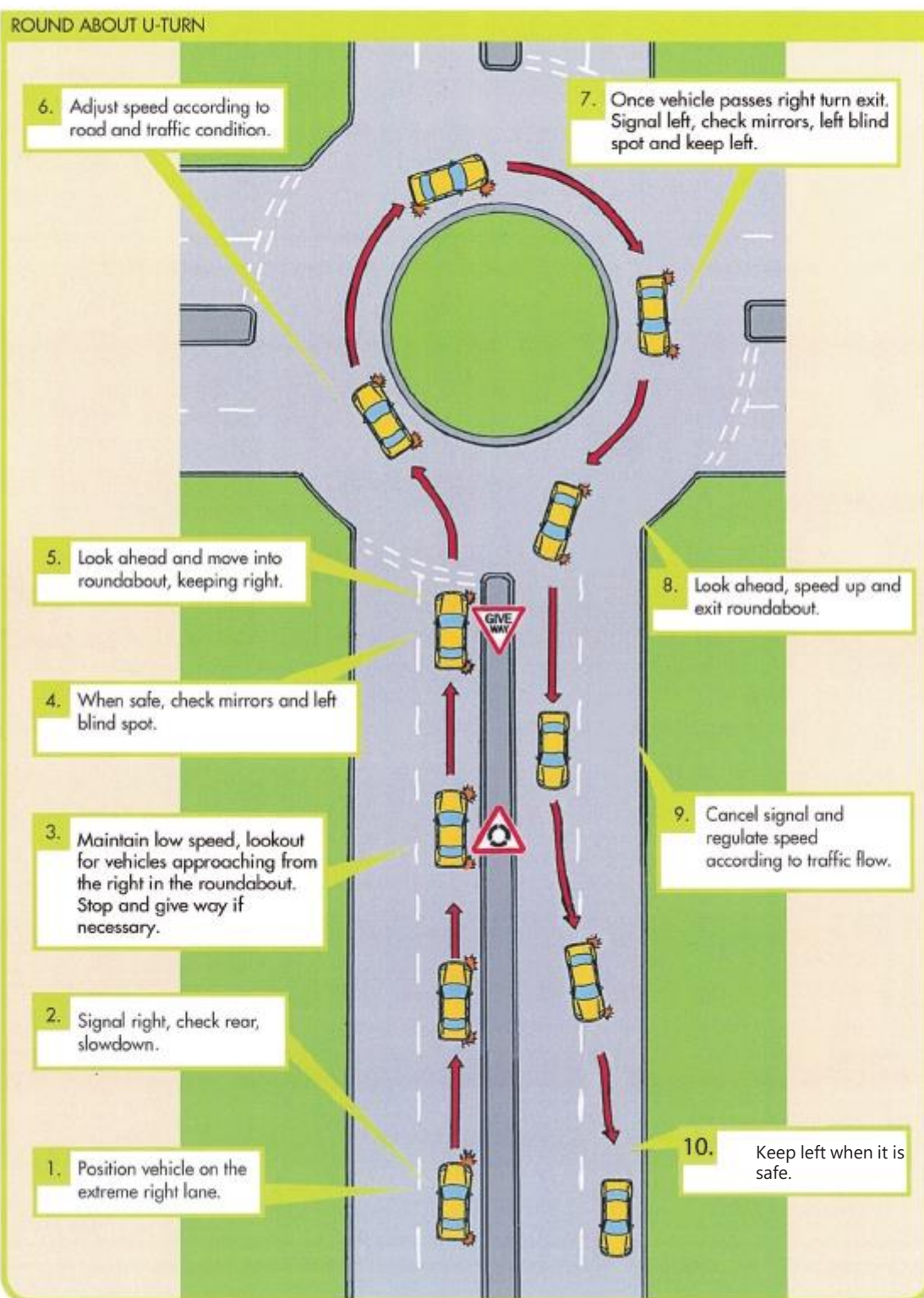
NARROW DIVIDER U-TURN

The diagram illustrates a narrow divider U-turn procedure on a two-lane road with a narrow central divider. A car is shown performing the maneuver, with red arrows indicating its path. The steps are as follows:

1. Signal right. Position vehicle on the extreme right lane.
2. Check mirror and space available in form-up lane.
3. Adjust speed, check safety and move into form-up lane.
4. Reduce speed, lookout for oncoming traffic. Stop if necessary.
5. When safe, check mirror and right blind spot.
6. Maintain low speed, when shoulder passes the kerb, look & turn steering wheel quickly towards the center lane.
7. Look far ahead, gradually increase speed and return steering wheel.
8. Speed up and regulate speed according to traffic flow.
9. Keep left when it is safe.

The central illustration shows the car's path from the right lane, across the divider, and back into the left lane. A 'GIVE WAY' sign is visible on the divider, and a blue U-turn sign is on the left side of the road. Other vehicles are shown in the lanes to provide context.





2.07 DRIVING ON SLOPES

Training Objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Regulate speed when driving on slopes.
- ☐ Move off on a slope within 10 seconds without jerking or stalling.
- ☐ Stop and move off on a slope with correct safety procedure.
- ☐

- i) Safety Procedures.
- ii) Regulating of speed.

Gravitational force will be acting on your vehicle when you drive up or down a slope.

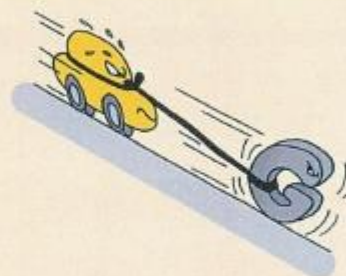


Gravity resisting vehicle moving up.



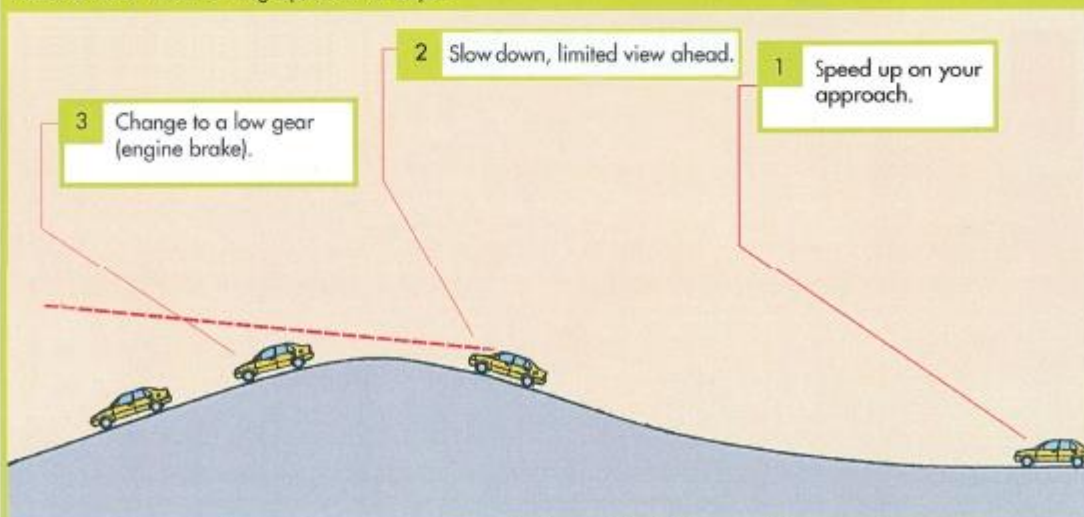
- Speed decreases easily, speed up before driving up.
- To slowdown - release accelerator.
- To stop - brake later, if slope is steep.

Gravity assisting vehicle moving down.



- Speed increases easily, slowdown before going down.
- To slowdown - engine brake (use low gear, if slope is steep) and foot brake.
- To stop - brake earlier.

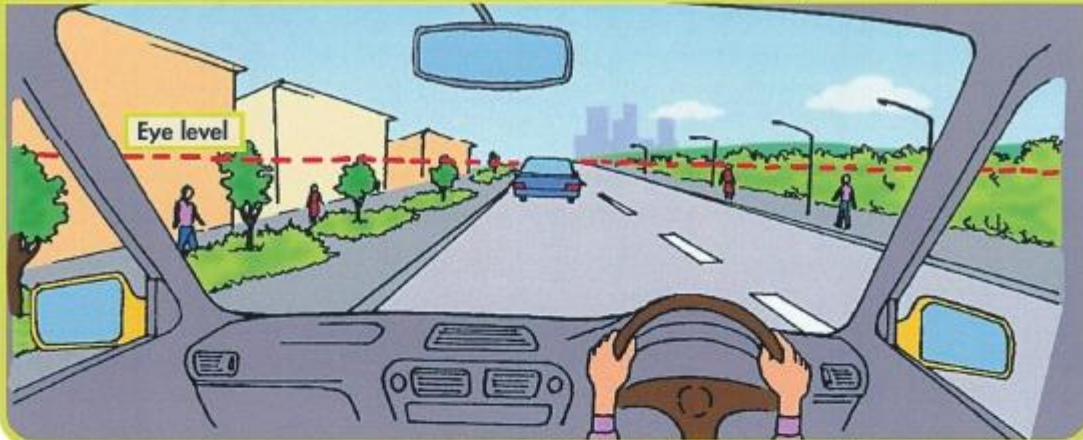
Points to Note When Driving Up/Down a Slope.



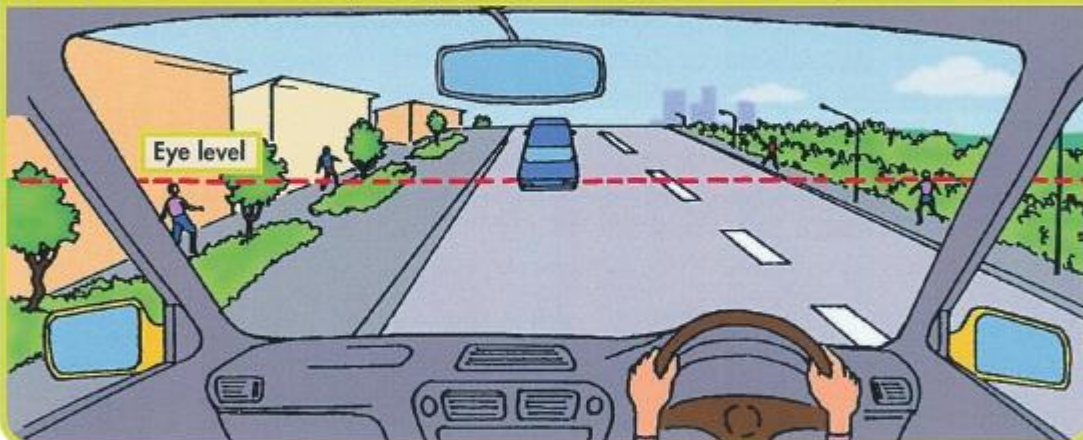
Your view of the road ahead reduces as you approach the brow of the hill, beware of hazards ahead.

Identifying a Slope

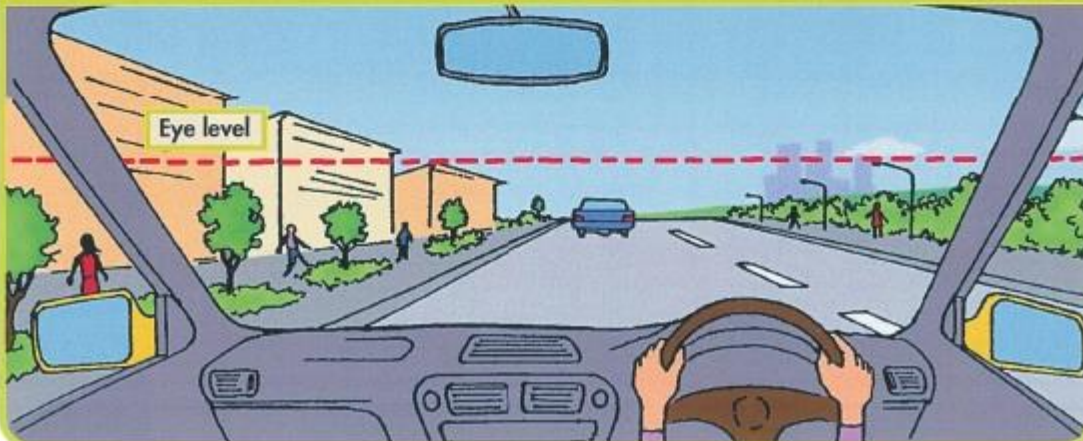
Level Road - The horizon is somewhere in the middle, view of the road and the sky is almost equal.



Up Slope - The horizon is above eye level, you see more of the road and less of the sky.



Brow of Hill (Down Slope Soon) - You see more of the sky, the road is short & seems to be disappearing.

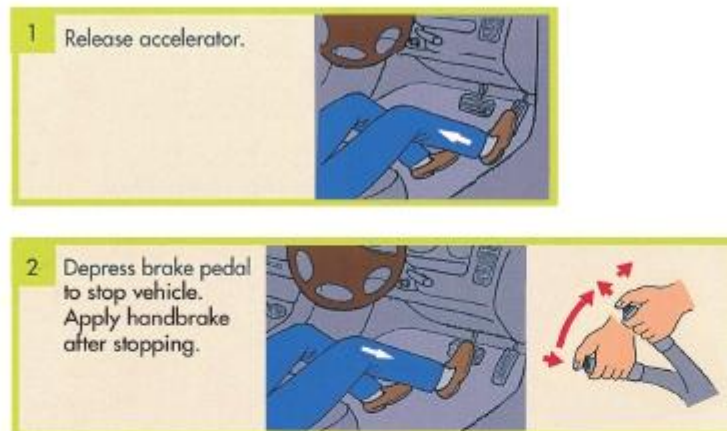


iii) Stopping and Moving Off

Stopping.

Gravity slows down your vehicle when you are travelling up a slope. Therefore when stopping, you can reduce speed later and still stop within a short distance - beware of tailgating vehicles, avoid braking too hard and stopping abruptly.

Stopping On Steep Slope.

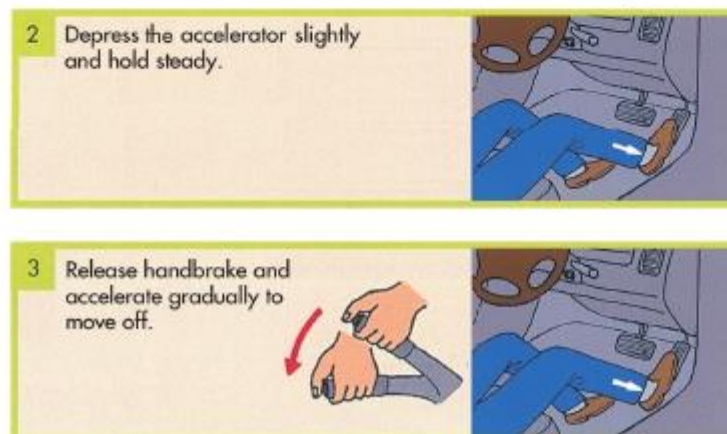


Moving Off.

An auto transmission vehicle will also roll backwards when moving off on a steep slope even with a forward gear selected. To prevent the vehicle from rolling backwards, when the right foot is lifted from the foot brake to depress the accelerator, ensure that the handbrake is applied to keep the vehicle stationary.



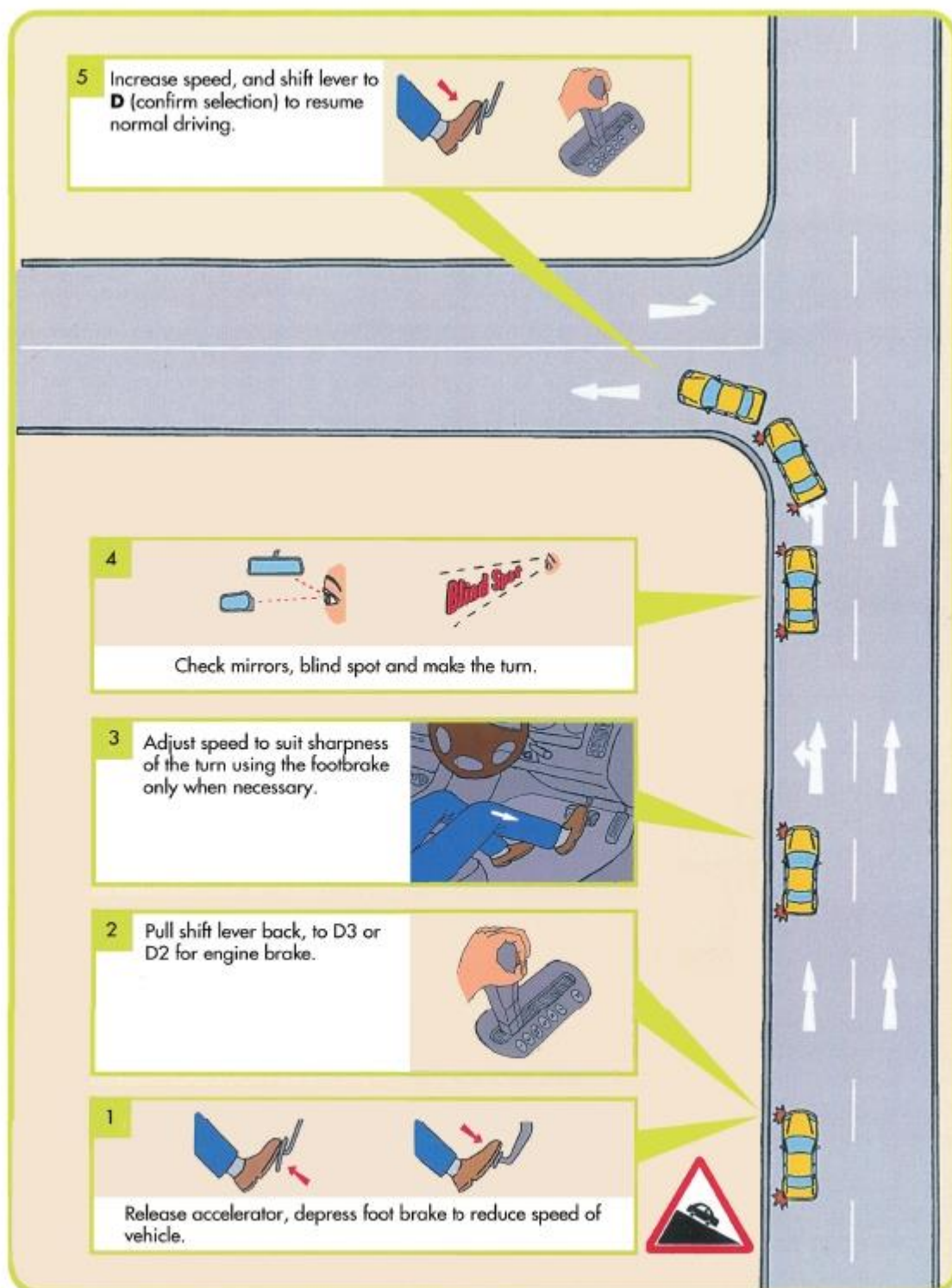
Handbrake and Accelerator Coordination



Exercise 1 - Moving off on a slope



Exercise 2 - Engine braking to control speed of vehicle going downhill



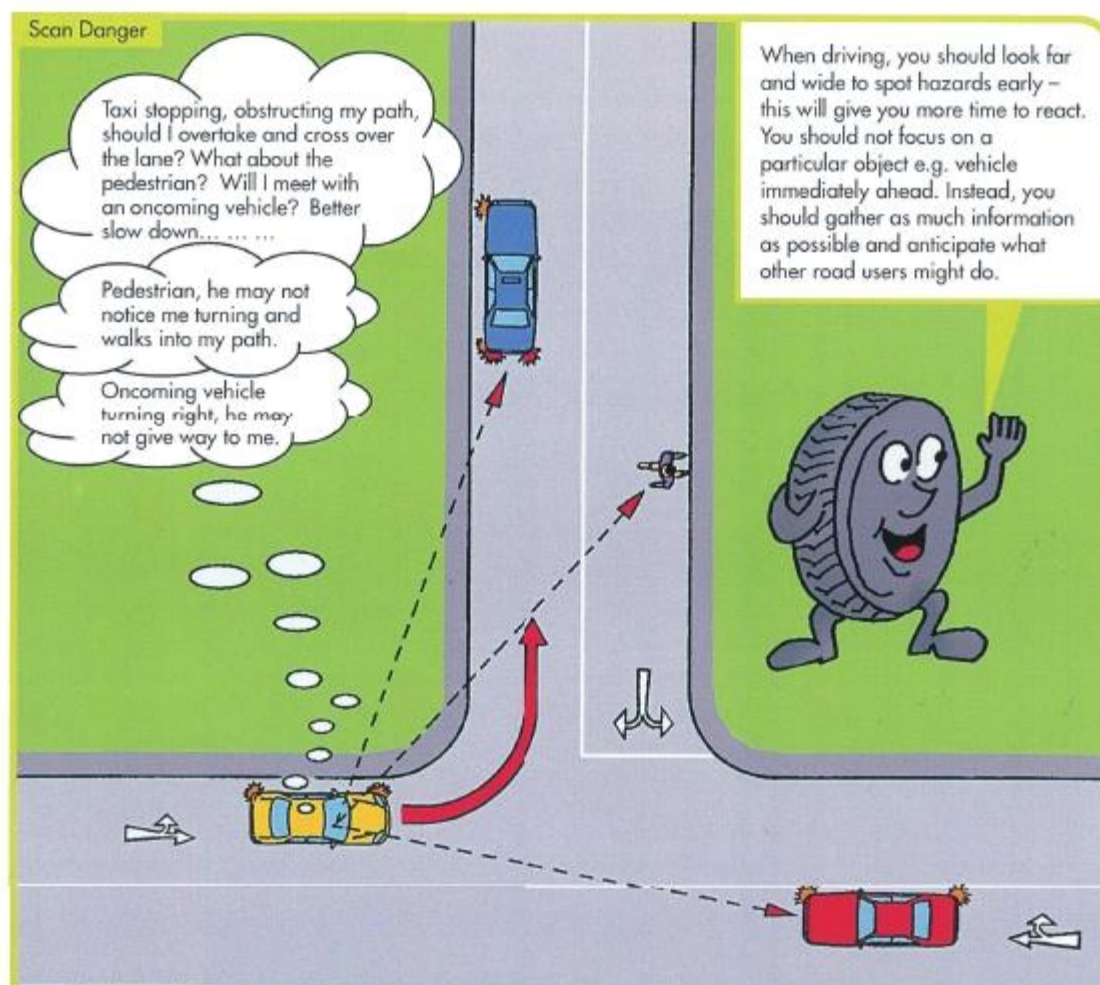
When going down long, steep slopes, you must select a low gear i.e. D3, 2 or 1. This is to prevent overheating of the brakes and loss of braking efficiency.

2.08 REACTING TO ROAD HAZARDS

Training Objectives - Able to:

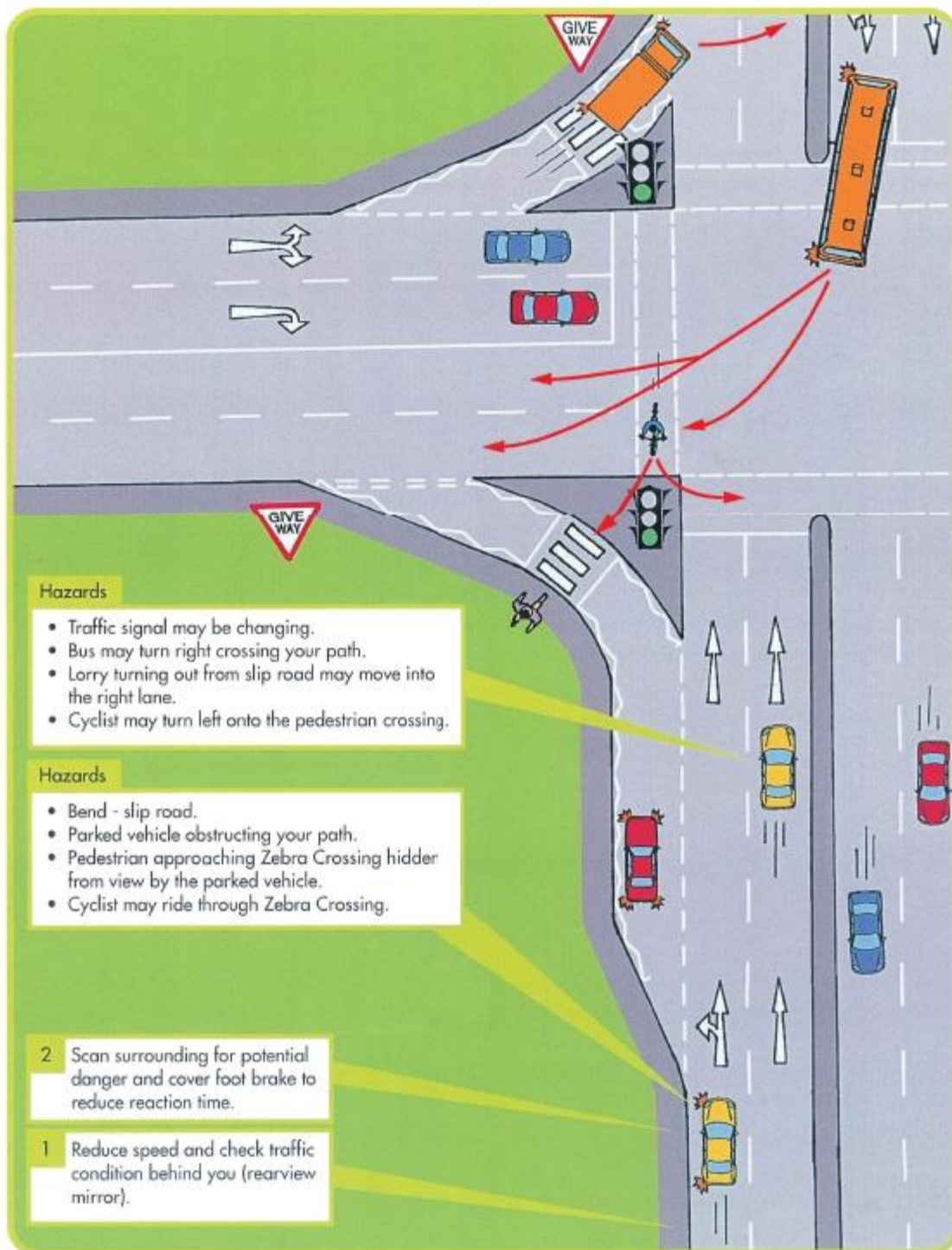
Identify road hazards (junctions, bends, pedestrian crossings, obstructions, parked vehicles, pedestrians and cyclist).
Maintain safe speed and safe gap from hazards without causing danger to other road users.

- i) Road Hazards.
- ii) Passing Obstacles.
- iii) Safety Precaution.



Approaching Hazards.

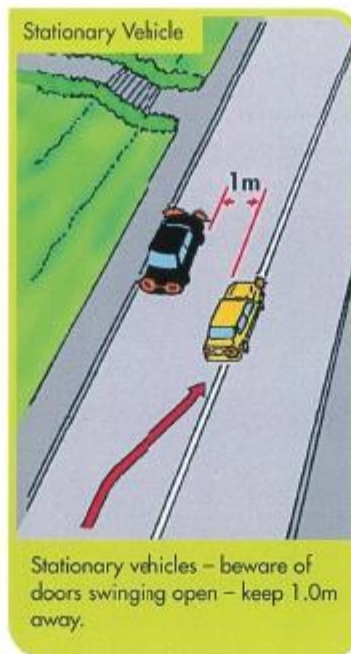
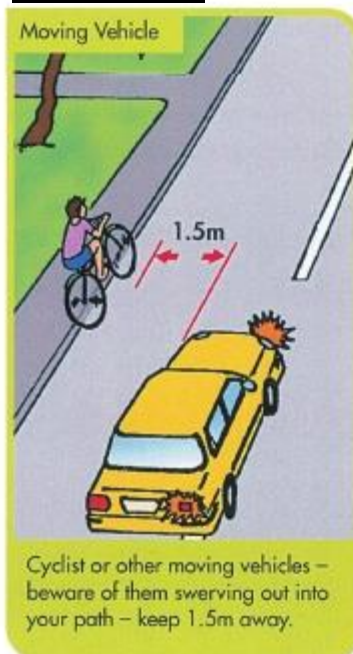
The basic precaution when approaching hazards is to slow down as this allows you to stop the vehicle safely should a dangerous situation arise. You must scan for hazards by looking 12 seconds ahead.



Passing obstacles

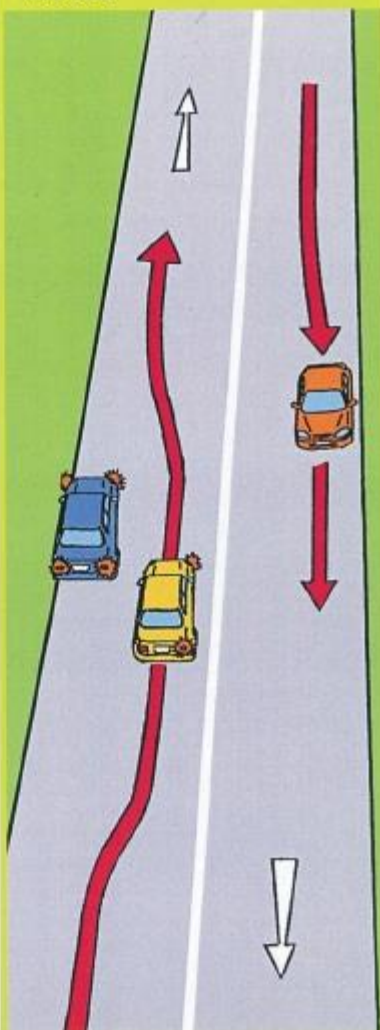
Adjust speed – slow down, check safety, signal your intention. Move out and pass obstacles at a safe and giving sufficient clearance, without endangering other road users.

Safe clearance



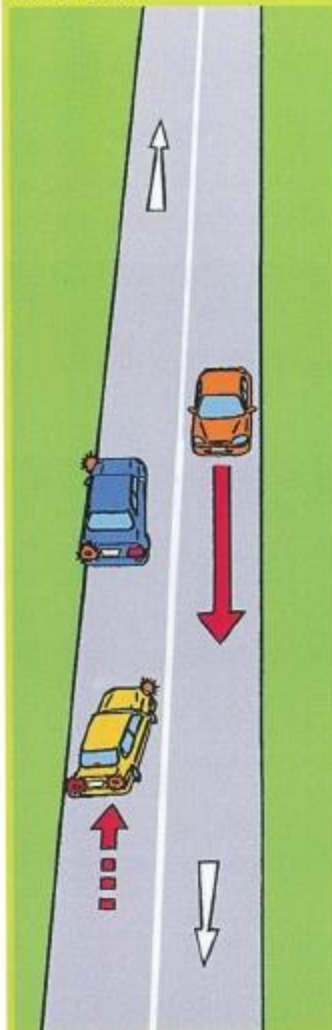
Safety precaution

Bypassing stationary vehicle along a wide road.



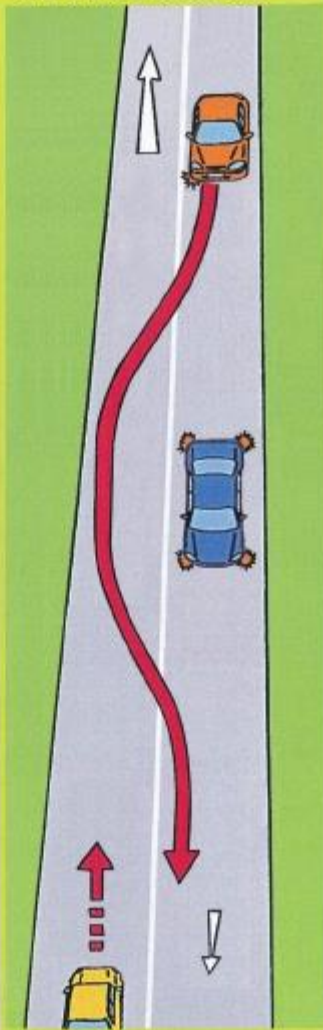
You may proceed and pass a stationary vehicle if you have sufficient clearance between vehicles.

Bypassing obstacles along a narrow road.



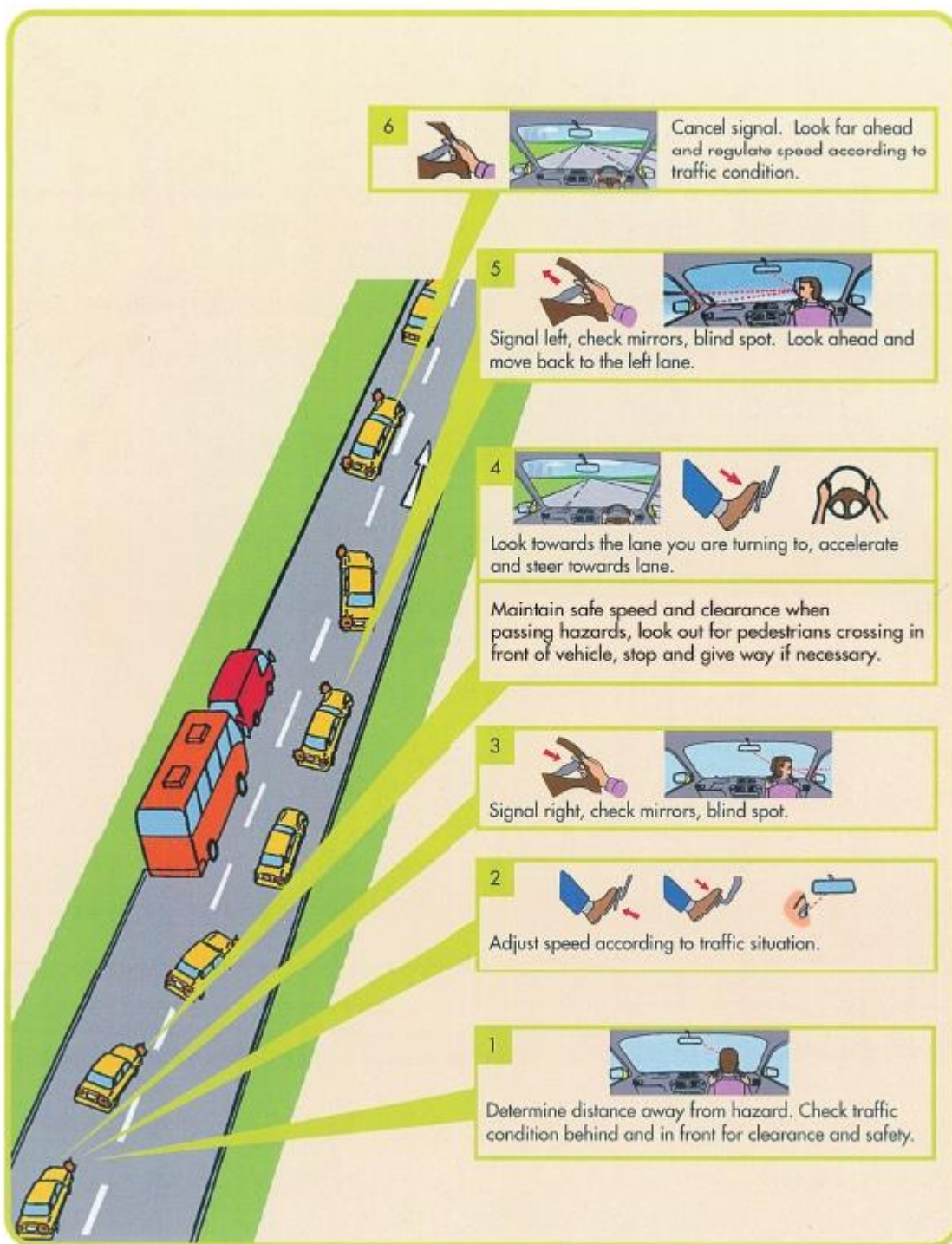
Look out and give way to oncoming vehicles, stop at least a car length away from the obstacle and to its right – this makes checking safety and moving out easier.

Approaching obstacles on the other side of a narrow road.



You may have right of way but beware of vehicles from the opposite direction pulling out into your path. You should slow down, keep left on your approach and prepare to stop if necessary.

Passing stationary vehicles



2.09 LANE CHANGING IN HEAVY AND FAST TRAFFIC

Training objective – Able to change lanes in heavy traffic and in 70km/h road:

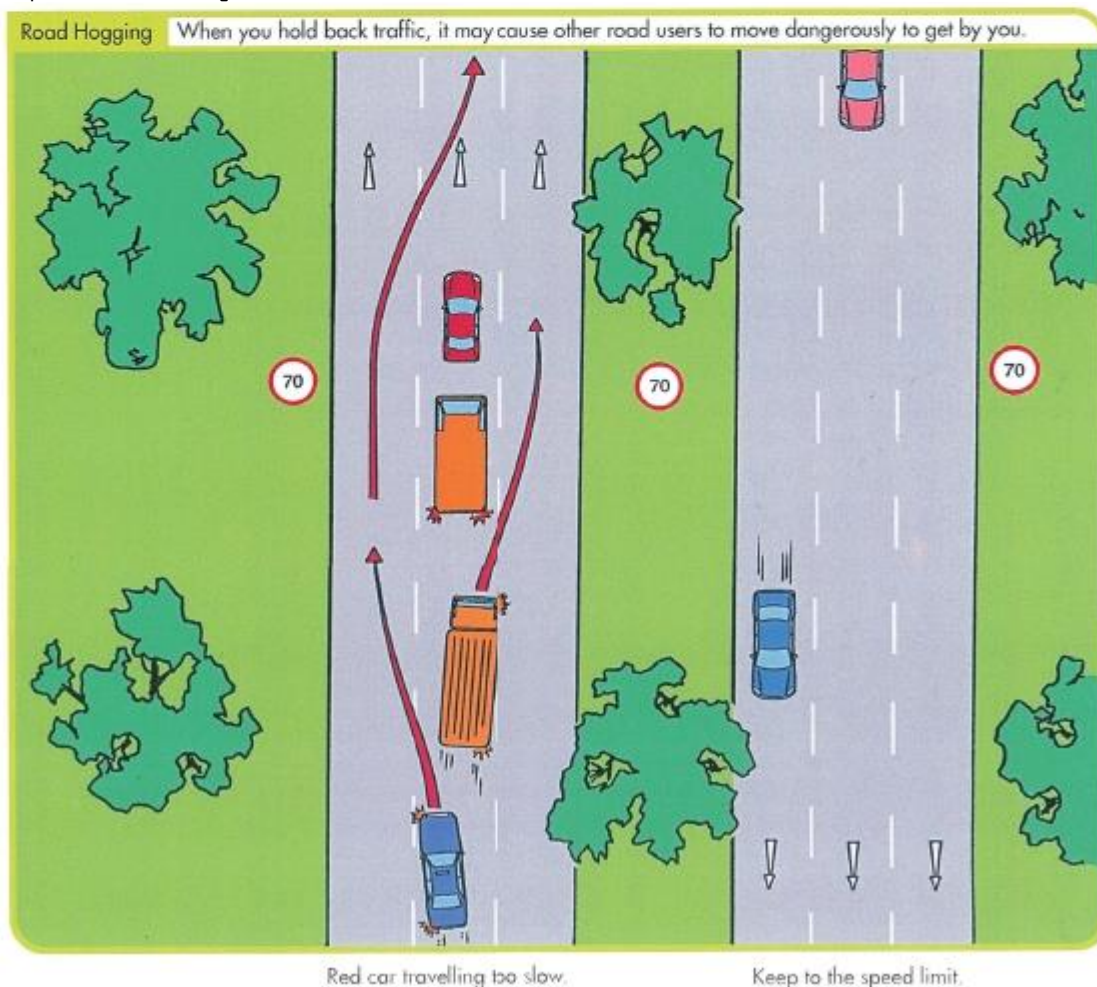
- ☐ By judgement accurately the speed and distance approaching vehicles.
- ☐ By applying safety procedure to ensure safety.
- ☐ Gradually from one lane to another.
- ☐ Make appropriate speed adjustment.



You should always adjust your speed to suit the traffic or road condition.

i) Regulating of speed.

In a fast traffic environment, do not hinder the smooth flow of traffic by driving at slow speed. This causes vehicles behind to slow down to avoid you – upsetting traffic flow. When traffic and road condition are favourable, drive close to the speed limit, and maintain a safe following (2 sec) from the vehicle ahead. Constantly check traffic situation behind. Slower moving vehicles should keep left and not road hog.





In a heavy and fast traffic environment, traffic situation changes very quickly. Therefore good judgement and prompt decision making is required to change lanes safely and successfully.

Your ability to regulate speed according to traffic situation and road space available is necessary in making a safe lane change in heavy and fast traffic conditions.

Safe to change lane.



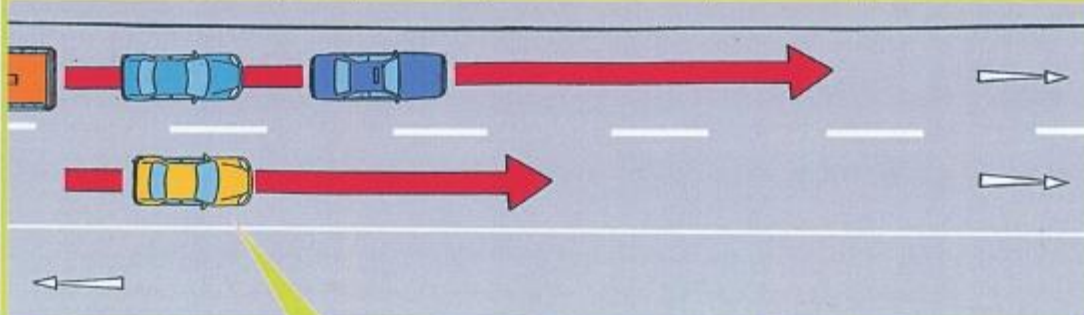
If both vehicles are travelling at the same speed the distance between the vehicles maintains

Not safe to change lane.



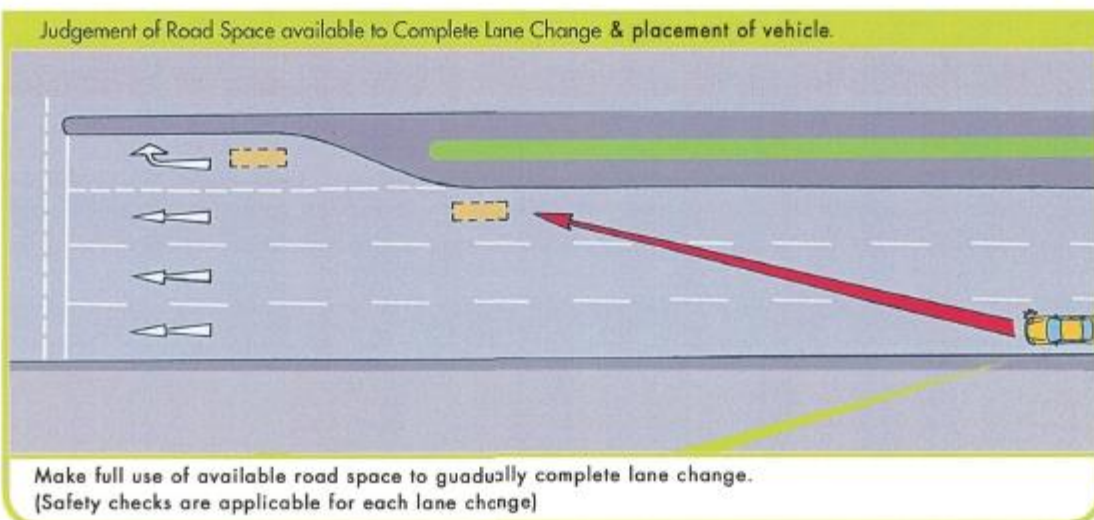
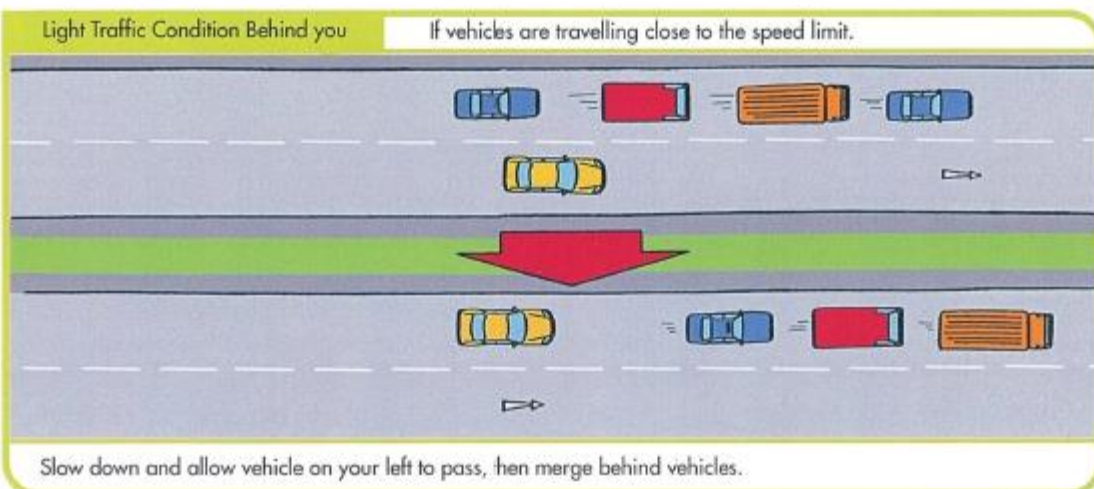
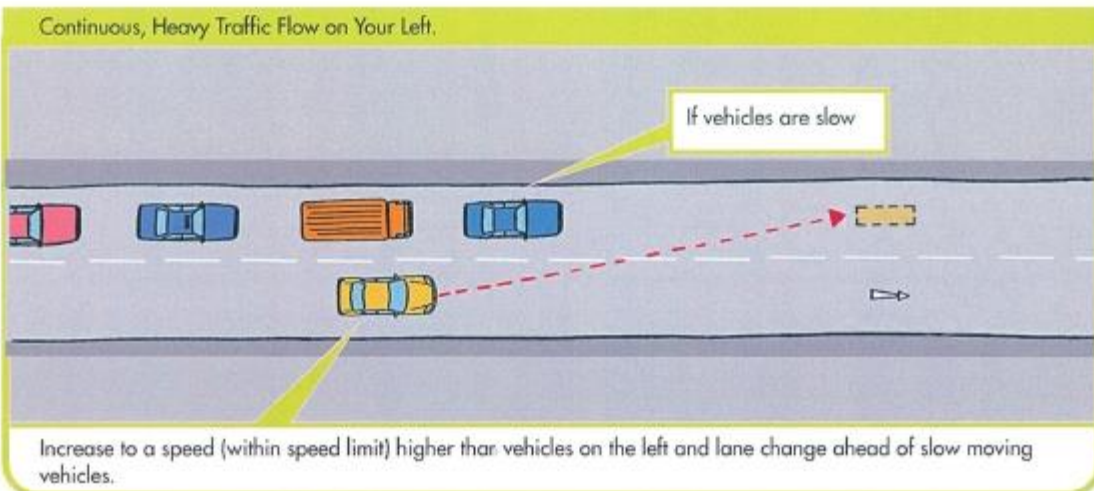
When your speed is slower than the vehicle behind you, the distance reduces as vehicle catches up.

You will not be able to keep left, if you move along with the vehicle beside you at the same pace.



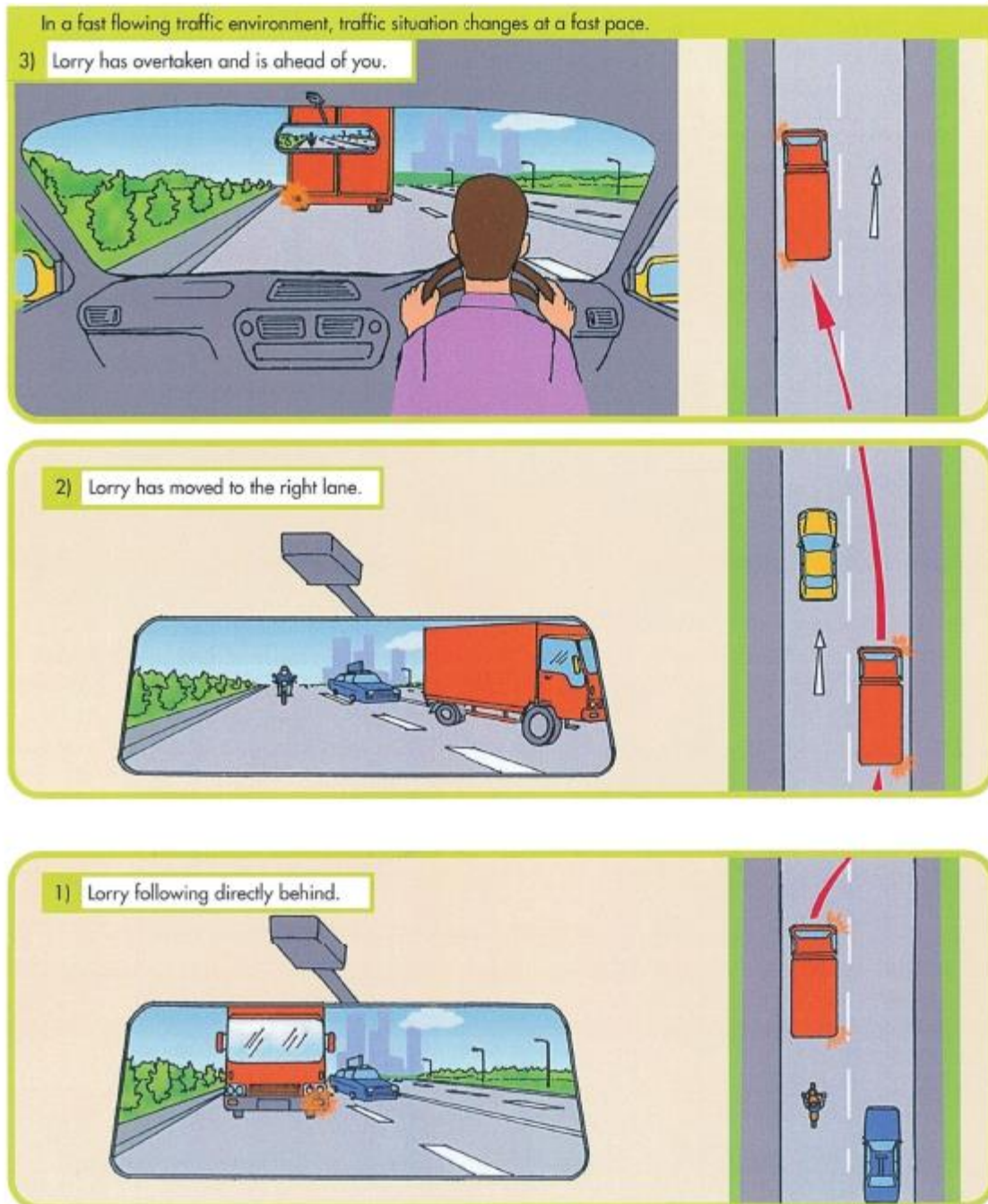
You have to slow down or speed up depending on traffic situation beside, ahead and behind you.

Decision making and placement of vehicle



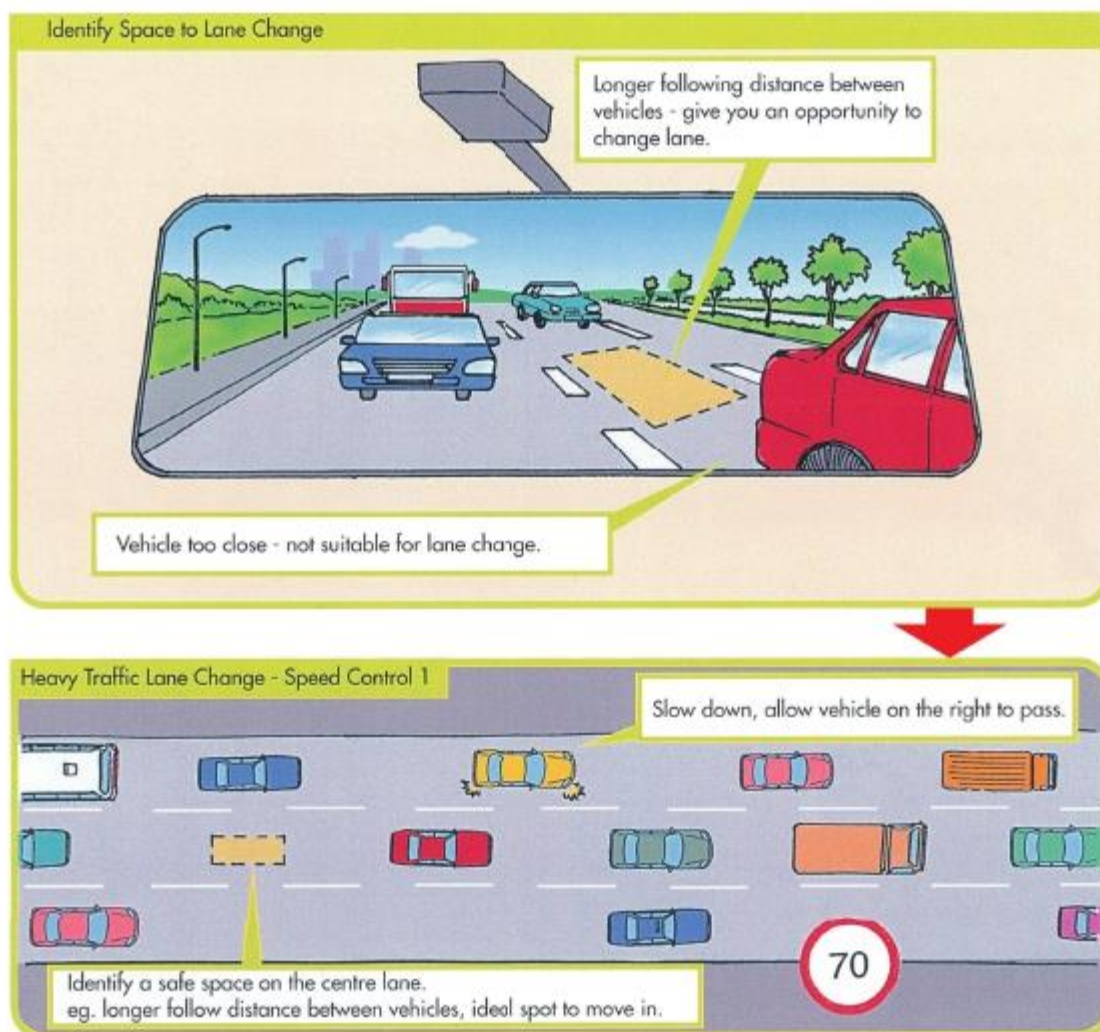
ii) Use of mirrors

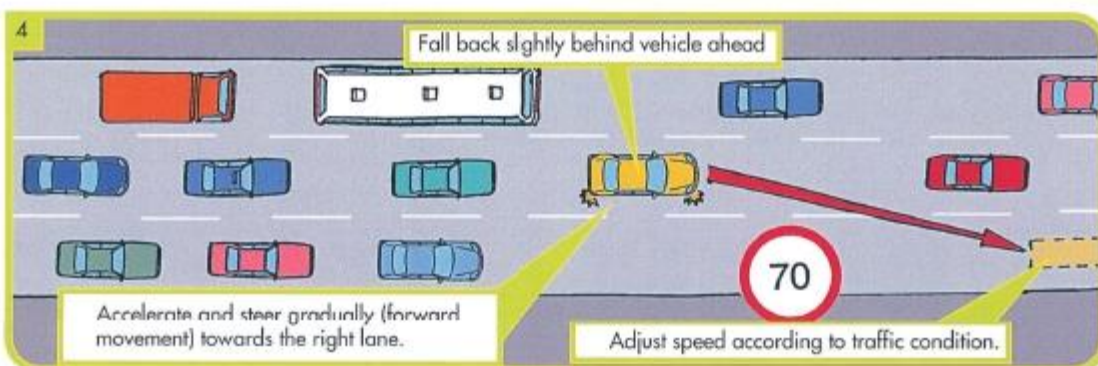
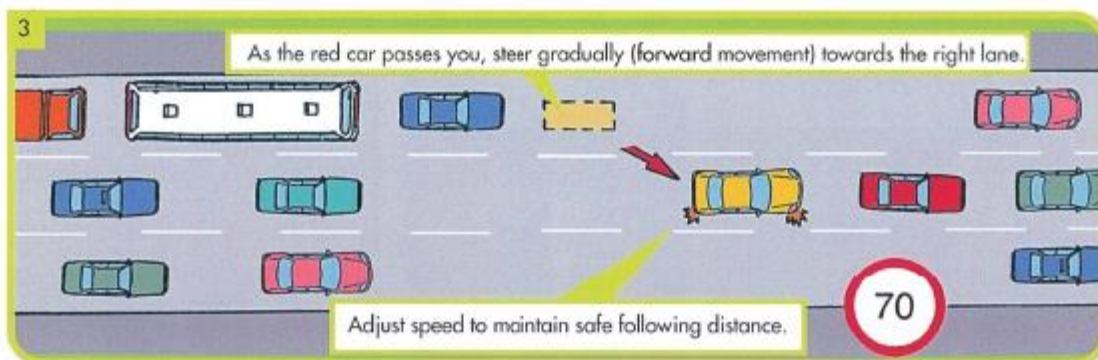
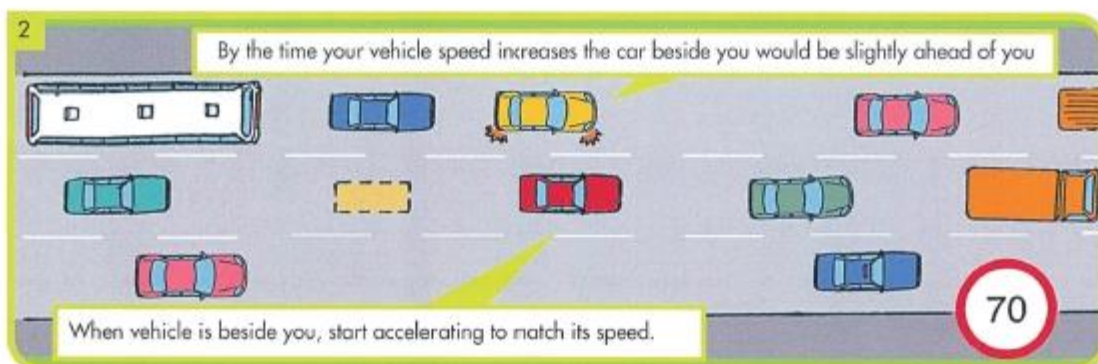
The most important factor in making a safe lane change in a fast and heavy traffic environment is the ability to read traffic situation behind you accurately with quick glance of the mirrors.



Heavy traffic lane change

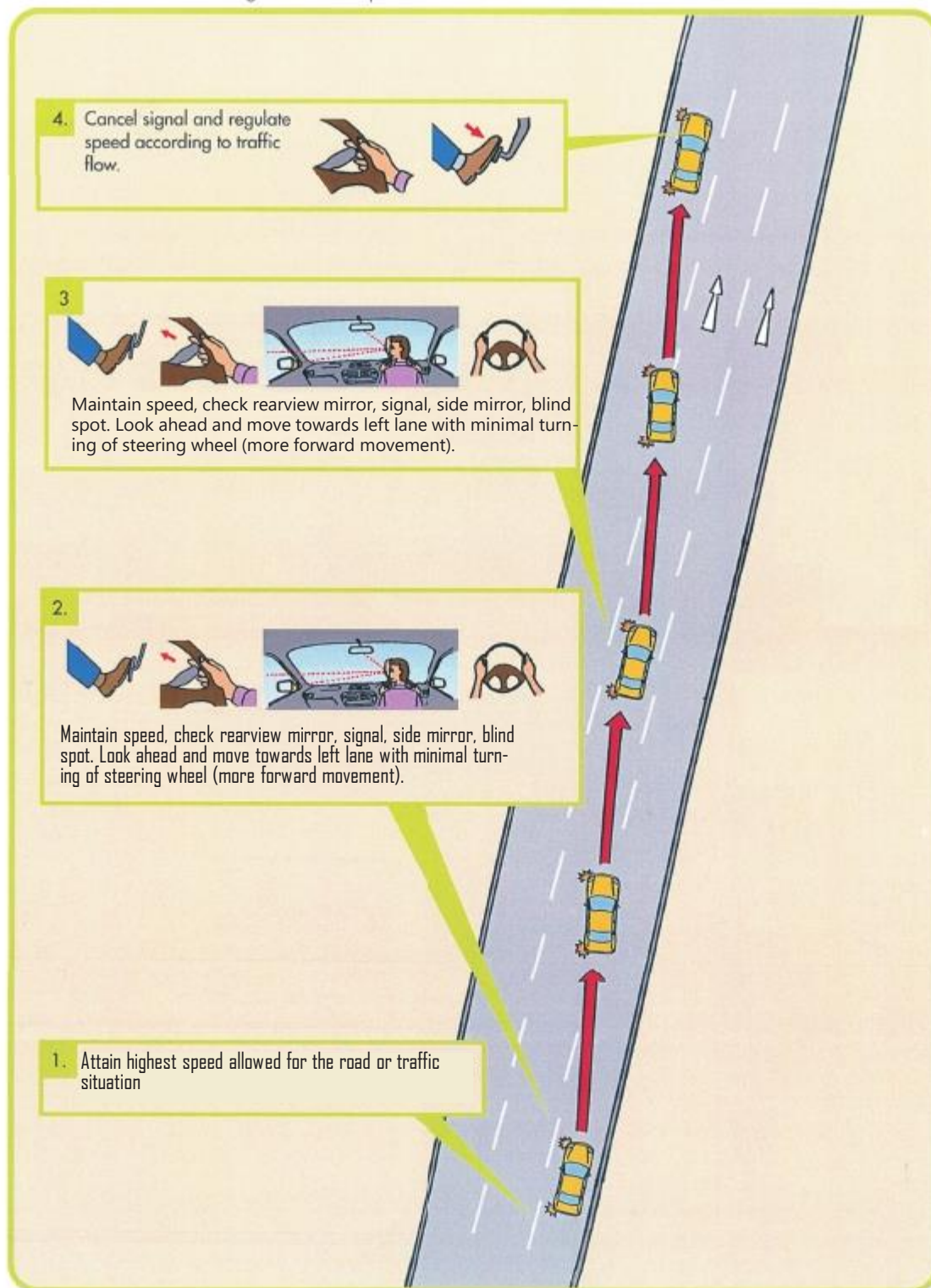
In a heavy environment, the space available to make a lane change may be limited to the following distance between vehicles. Constantly check traffic condition surrounding you, look ahead and glance at the mirrors. Making accurate judgement of the traffic/road condition ahead and the position, distance and speed of the vehicles behind you (identifying opportunities - vehicle with a longer following distance) to decide on the appropriate course of action and reacting immediately.



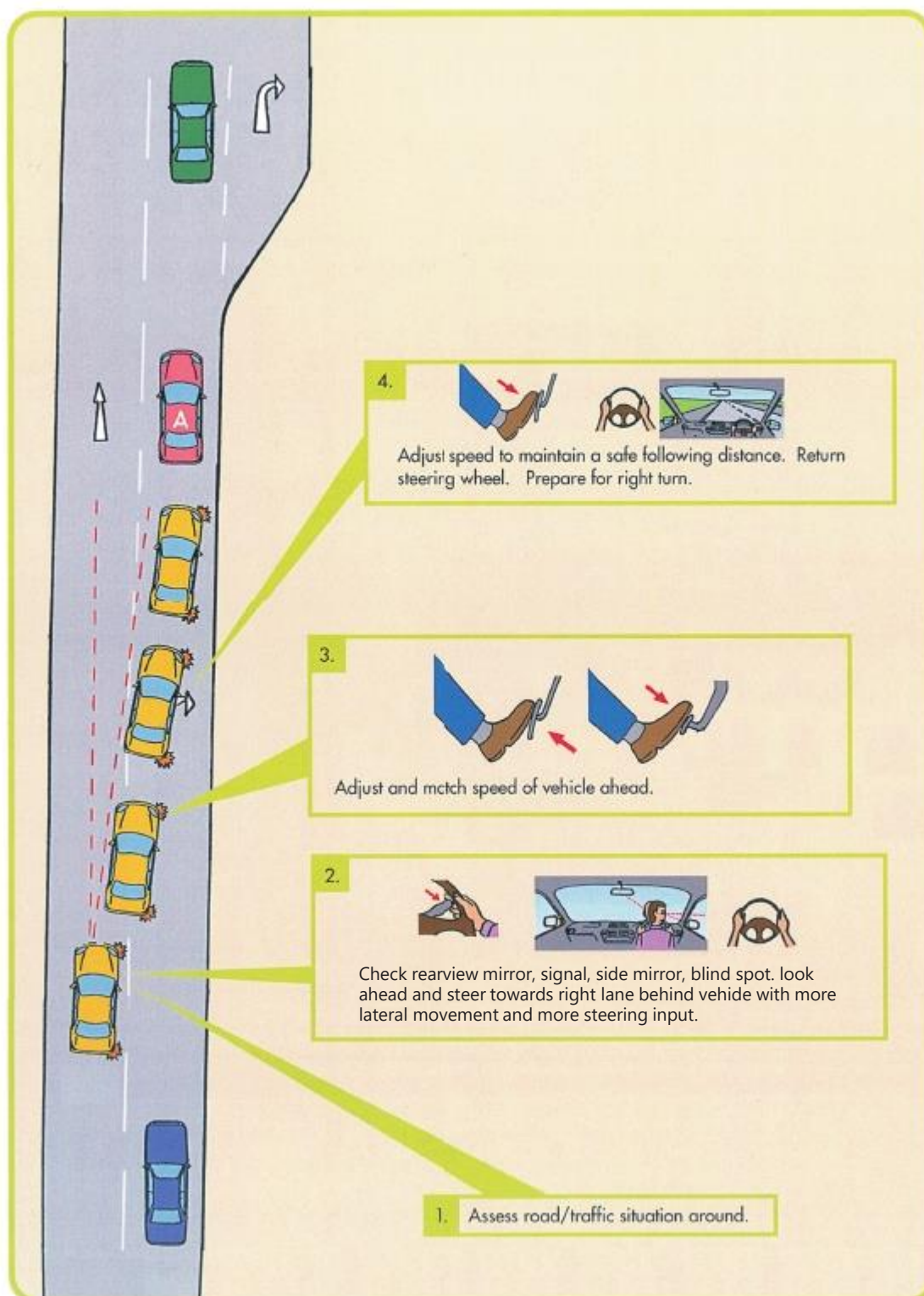


iii) Forward and Lateral Movements.

Forward Movement Lane Change - Available Space Ahead

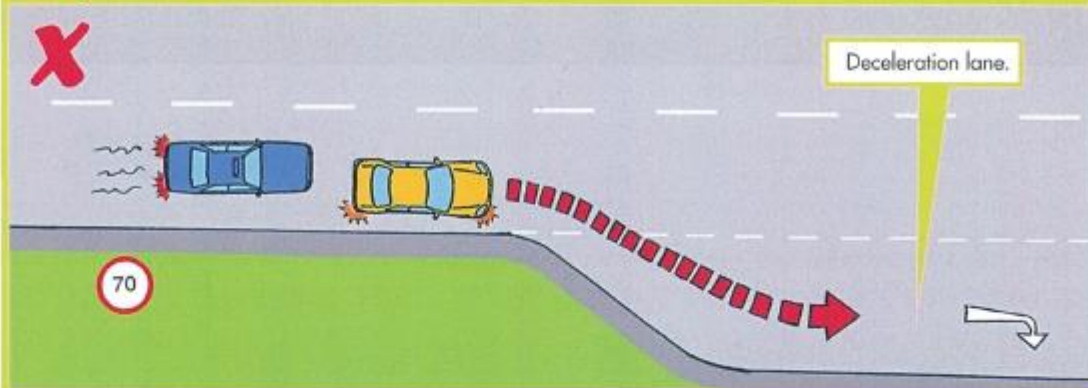


Lateral Movement Lane Change – Limited Space Ahead.



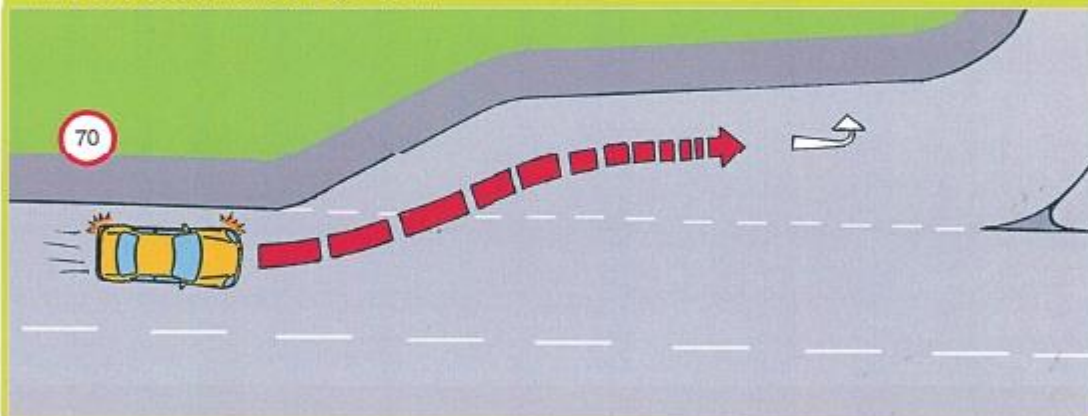
Leaving Fast Traffic Lane

Do not reduce speed excessively/abruptly when leaving fast traffic lane and obstruct traffic behind that are going straight



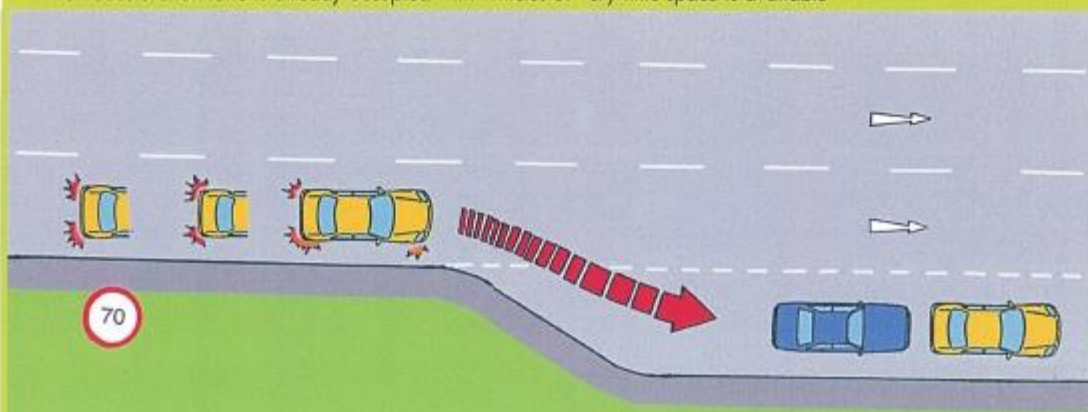
Especially in the right lane where vehicles are fastest.

Make use of deceleration lane to slow down.



Beware of tailgaters. Signal intention early, reduce speed slightly and move into deceleration lane to slow down further.

When deceleration lane is already occupied with vehicles or very little space is available



Signal and slow down early - gradually reduce speed, apply intermittent braking to warn tailgaters if necessary.

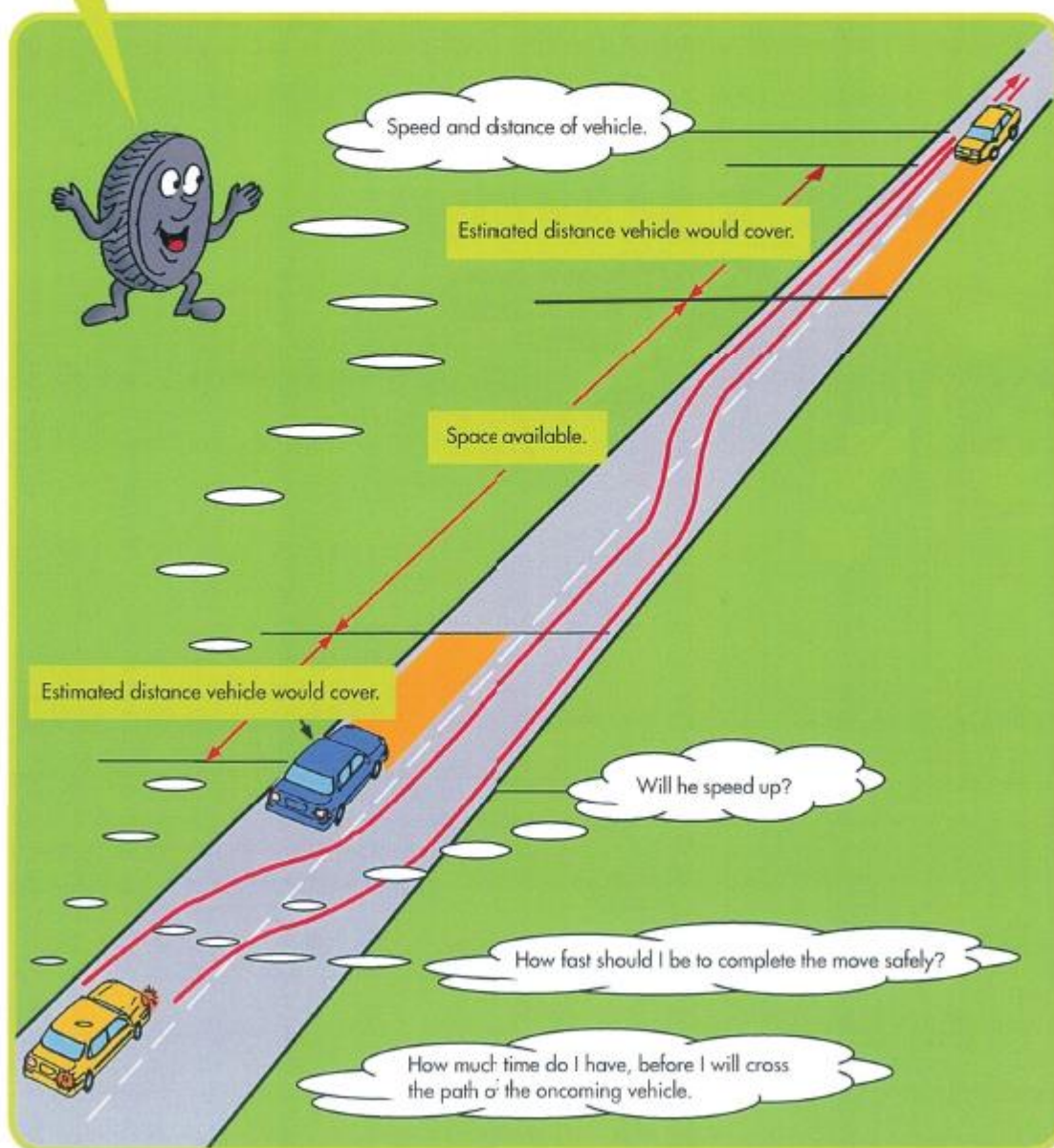
2.10 OVERTAKING AND BEING OVERTAKEN

Training objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Overtake stationary and slow moving vehicles of 30km/h without causing danger to others.
- ☐ Reacting by slowing down gradually and keeping left when being overtaken.

i) Overtaking and being overtaken. ii) Safe interaction with other road user. iii) Safety procedures

Overtaking is about passing a slow moving vehicle and you have to look out for oncoming vehicles when doing so. As you and an oncoming vehicle travel in opposite direction, a misjudgement may result in an accident. Therefore accurate judgement is required: i) the speed and distance of oncoming vehicle ahead you. ii) the space and time available and the appropriate speed to complete the overtaking.



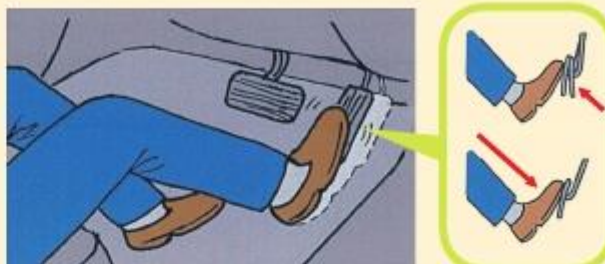
"i) Kick-down" for Power and Speed

"Kick-down" is technique used to acquire power for quick acceleration. e.g. during overtaking

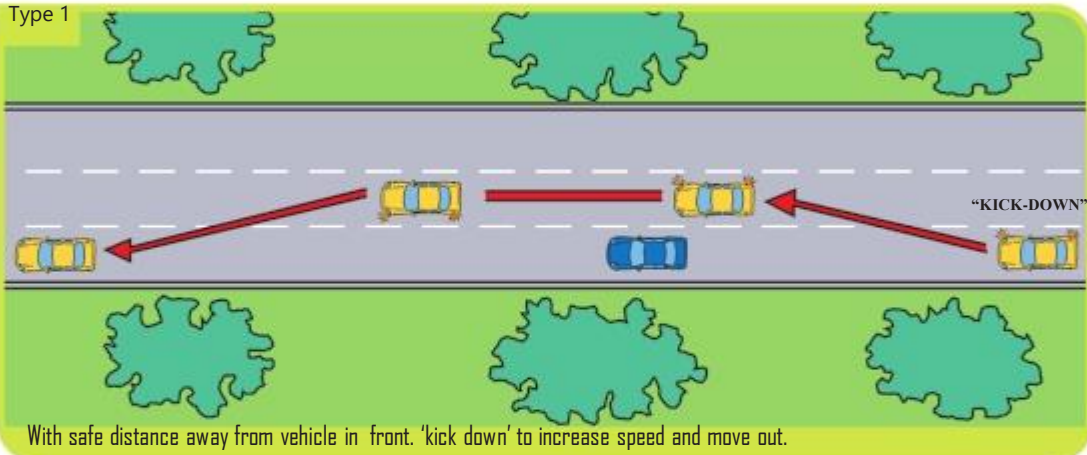
Kick-down

- Release accelerator and push the pedal down again quickly.

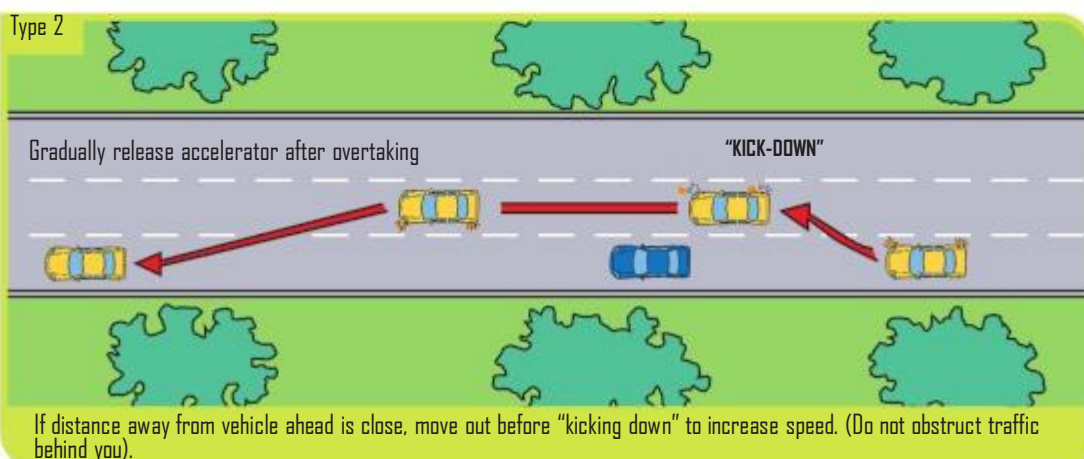
The transmission automatically changes down one or two gears for power.



Type 1



Type 2



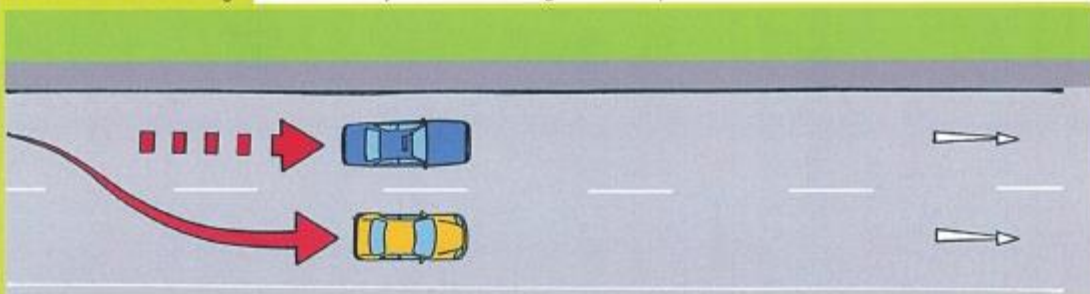
*The highest suitable gear will be selected automatically, once pressure on the accelerator pedal is ease.

- ii) Overtaking and Being Overtaken.
- iii) Safe Interaction with Other Road Users.

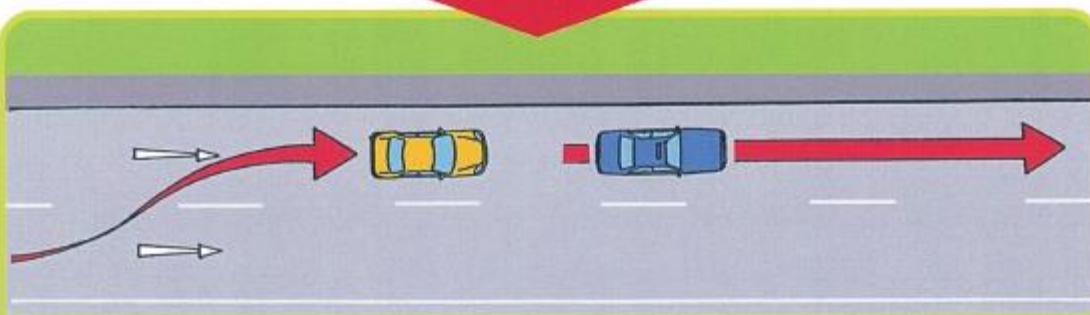


At times, you may not be able to successfully overtake a vehicle. In such case, you should fall back, if you cannot safely complete the overtaking manoeuvre.

Unsuccessful Overtaking If the vehicle you are overtaking increases speed.



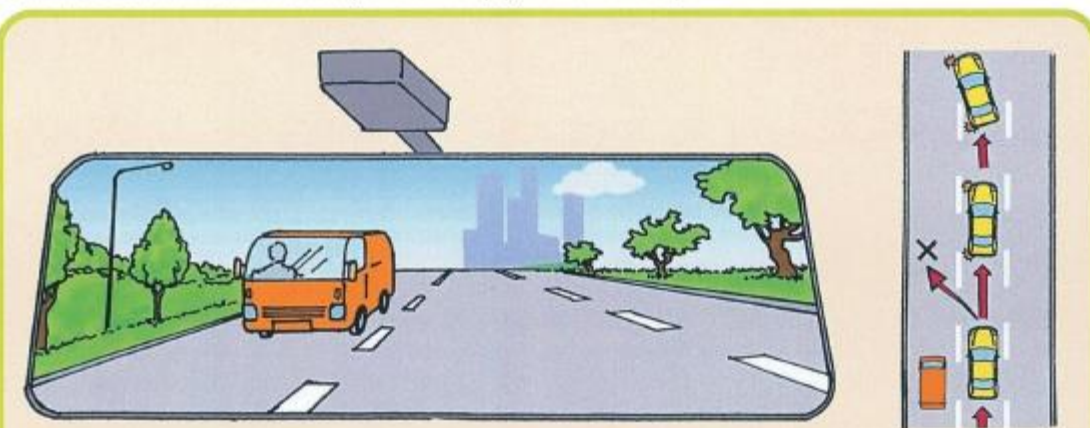
Do not try to outrun the vehicle – check speed, do not exceed speed limit.



Slow down and move back to the left lane behind the vehicle. Do not insist on overtaking the vehicle.

After Passing Overtaken Vehicle.

Do not move back to the left immediately and cut abruptly into the vehicle's path.

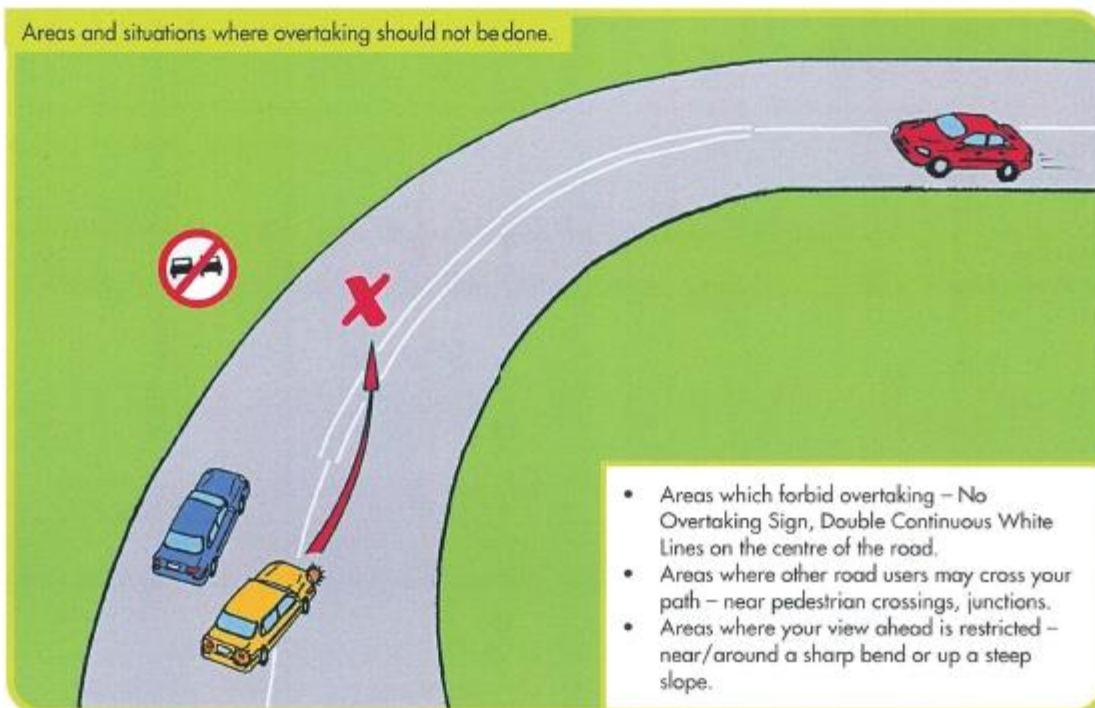


You should see the overtaken vehicle in your rearview mirror, check your blind spot before moving back to the left.

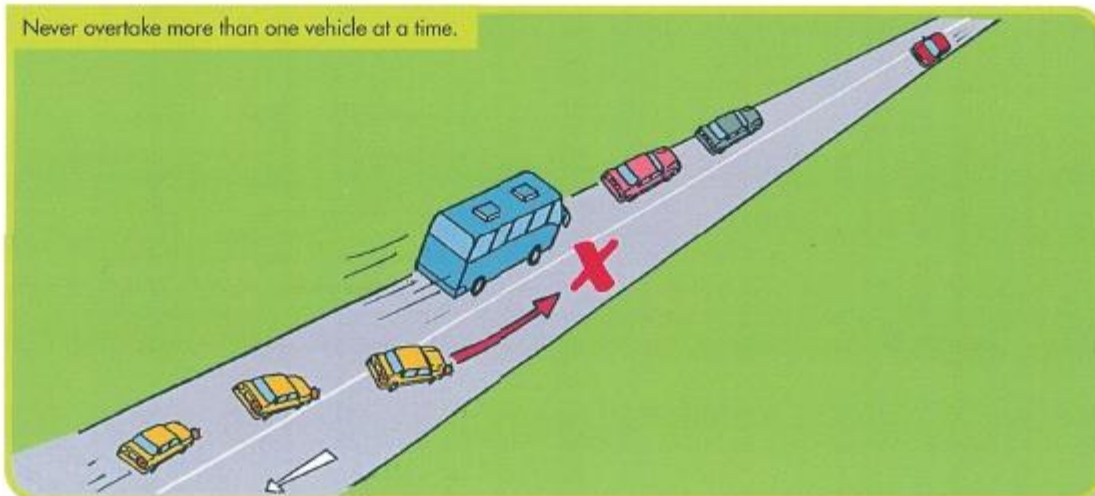
Overtake a vehicle only if it is travelling too slow and obstructing you. But make sure that you are able to do so safely and not to exceed the speed limit in the process.



Areas and situations where overtaking should not be done.

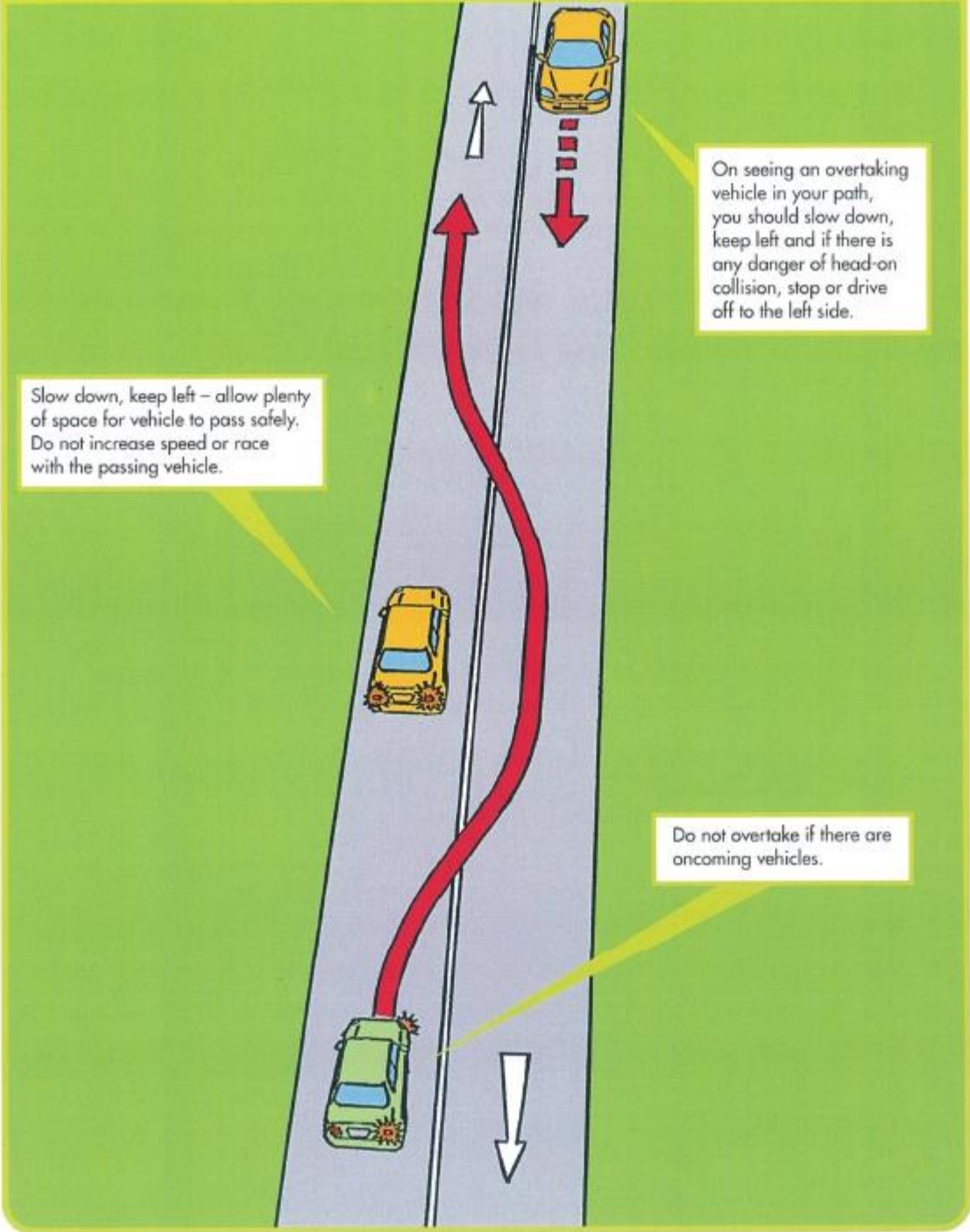


Never overtake more than one vehicle at a time.



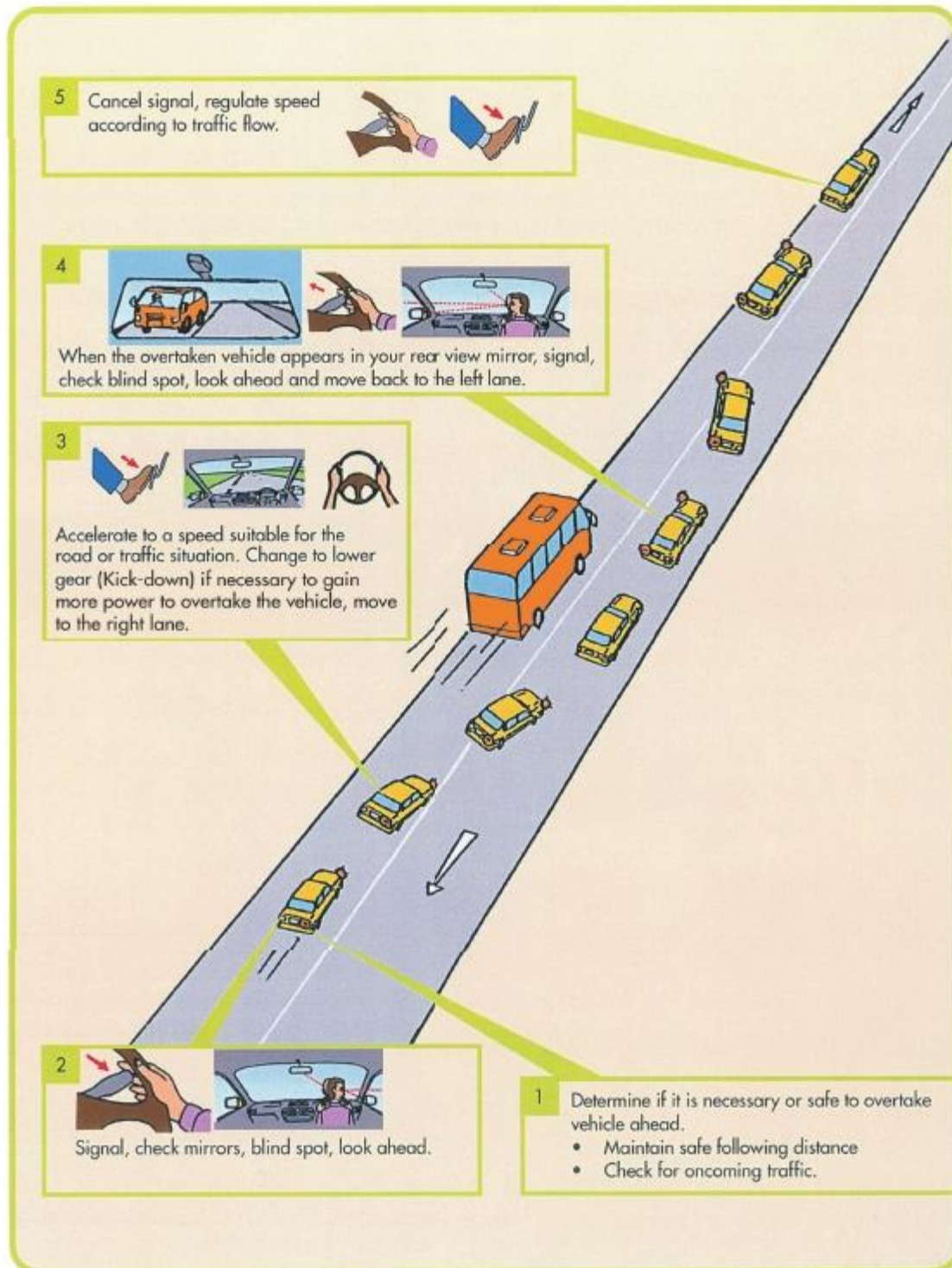
Being overtaken

Being Overtaken or Approaching Oncoming Overtaking Vehicles Travelling In Your Path.



iv) Safety procedures.

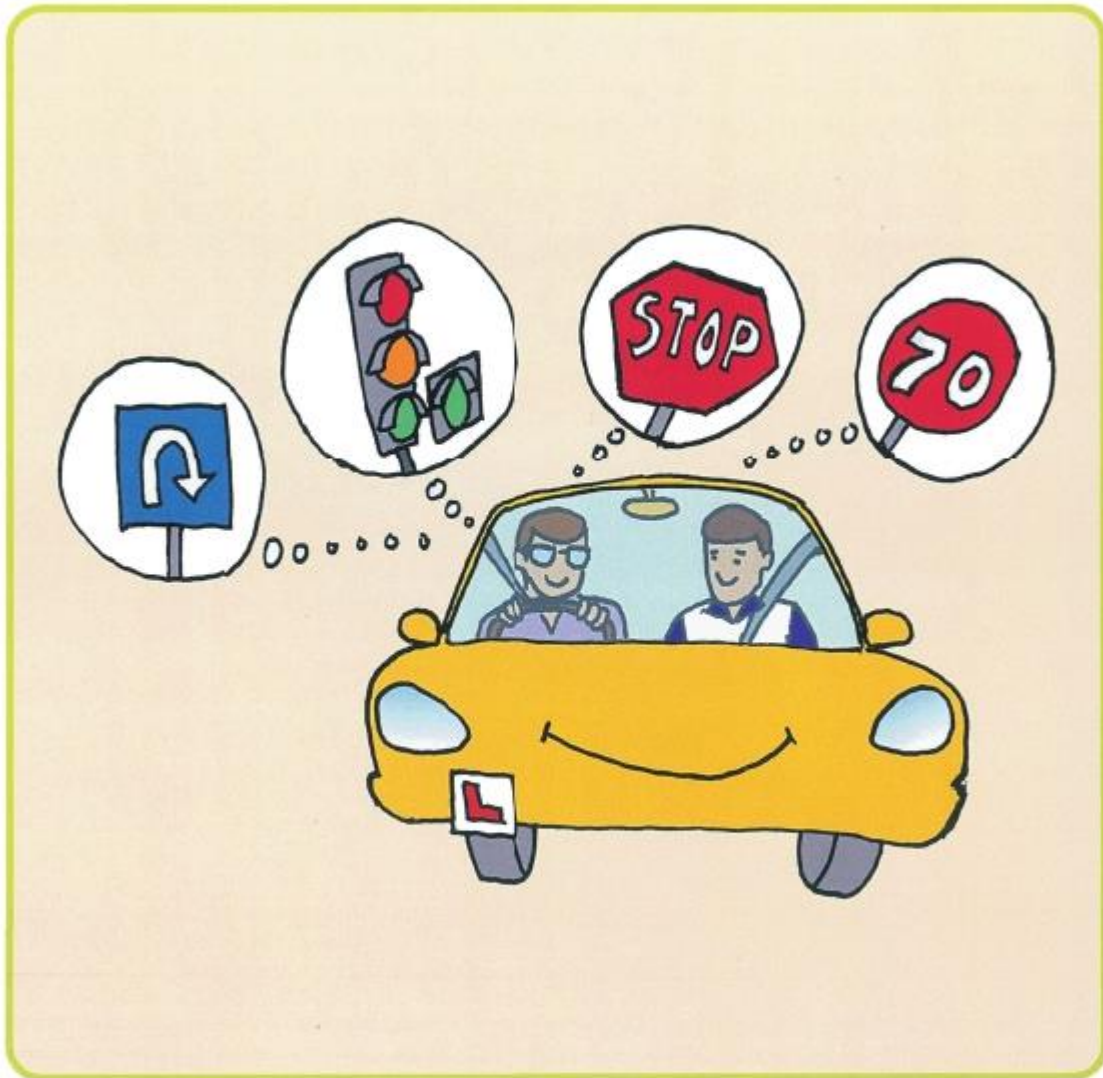
Overtaking a slow moving vehicle



2.11 STAGE2 REVIEW

- i) Review all stage 2 subjects
- ii) Improve on weak subjects

Aim: Perform stage 2 maneuvers without assistance



3.01 DRIVING IN CIRCUIT.

Training objective – Able to:

- ☐ React promptly and appropriately to traffic sign and signals.
- ☐ Drive in accordance with the traffic rules and regulation.
- ☐ Turn left right correctly into lane

Aim: Drive safely in circuit environment in accordance with traffic rules and regulation.



Having driven on public roads for sometime, you will have to adapt yourself to the driving environment in the circuit.

Circuit Features.

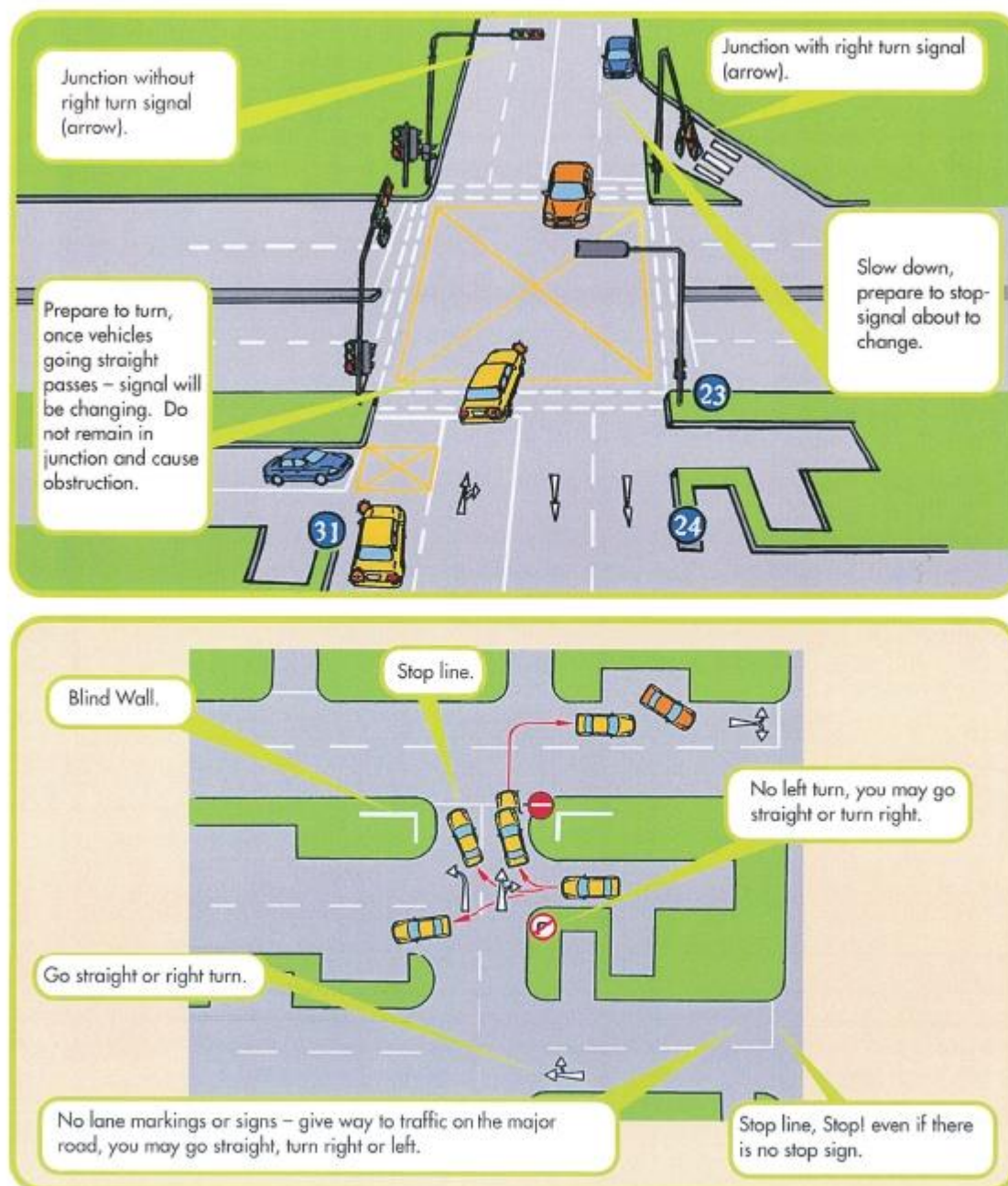
- Less road space.
- Narrow lanes.
- Side roads situation closely near one another.
- Vehicle speed generally slower.
- Vehicle reversing(parking).
- Motorcycle learners.

Due to the above features, you will have to:

- Move around at lower speeds suit the traffic and road conditions.
- Be more aware of the surrounding traffic and road conditions
- Make accurate judgement and react quickly so as not to cause unnecessary delay or danger to others.

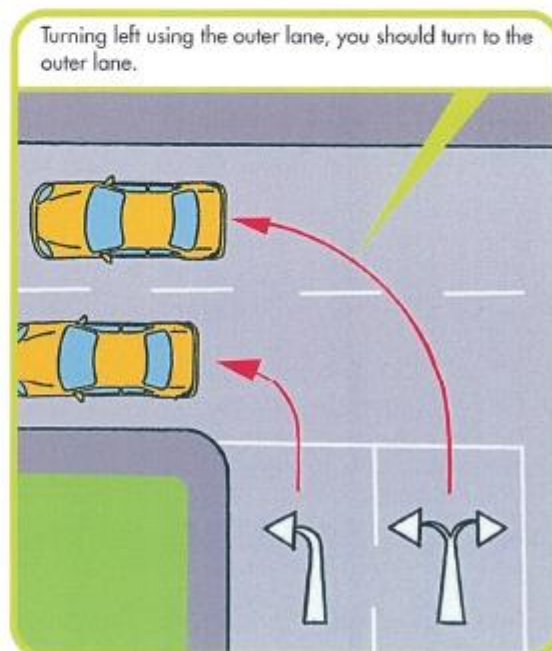
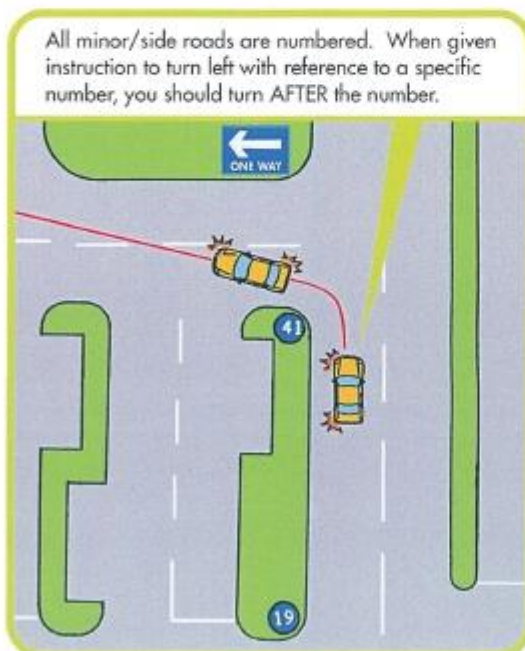
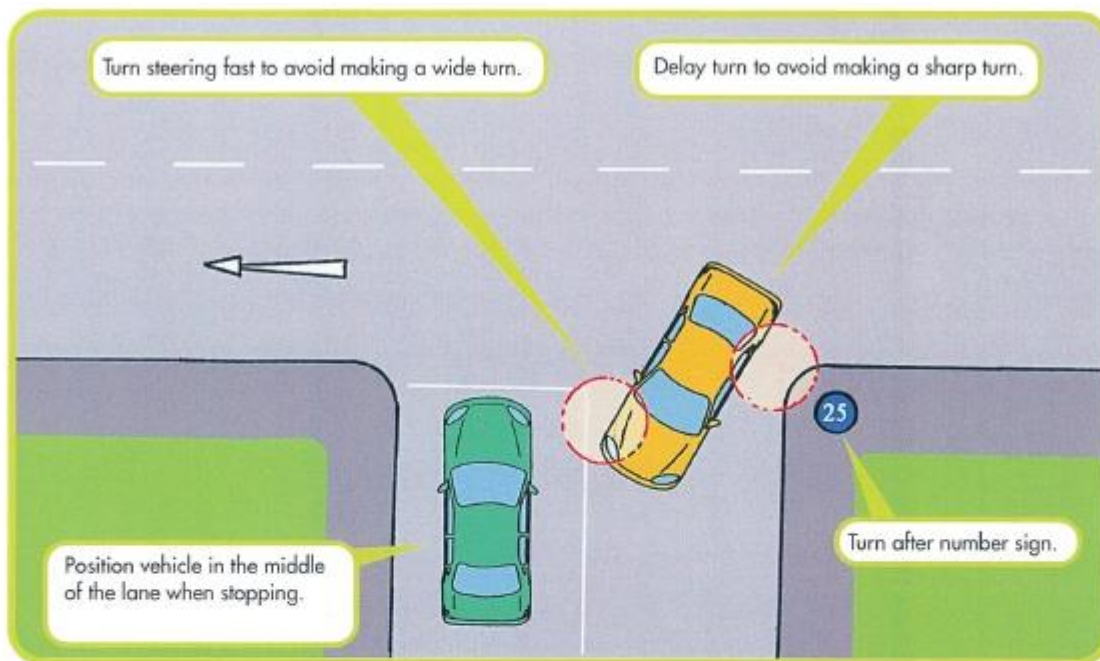
i) **Traffic signals and signs**

Traffic signals in the circuit are adjusted to suit the traffic conditions. It allow 2-3 vehicles to pass from green to amber



ii) Left turn and slip road.

Lane width is narrower than public road – approx. 3.5m. Before turning, reduce speed sufficiently to suit the sharp turn.

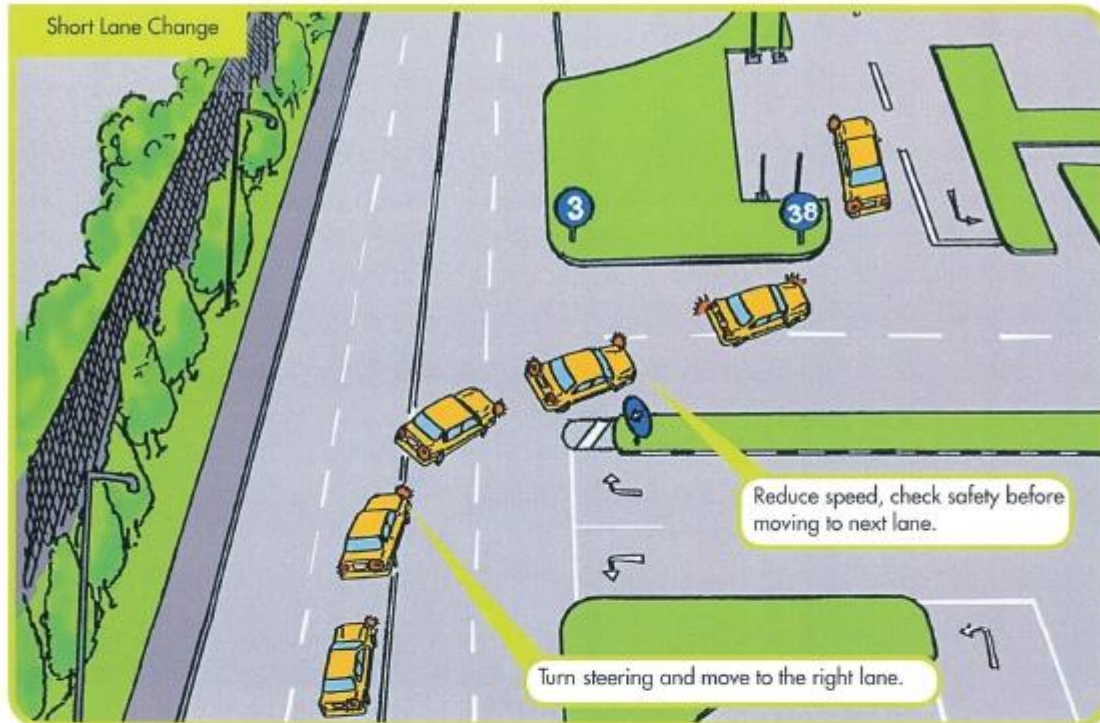
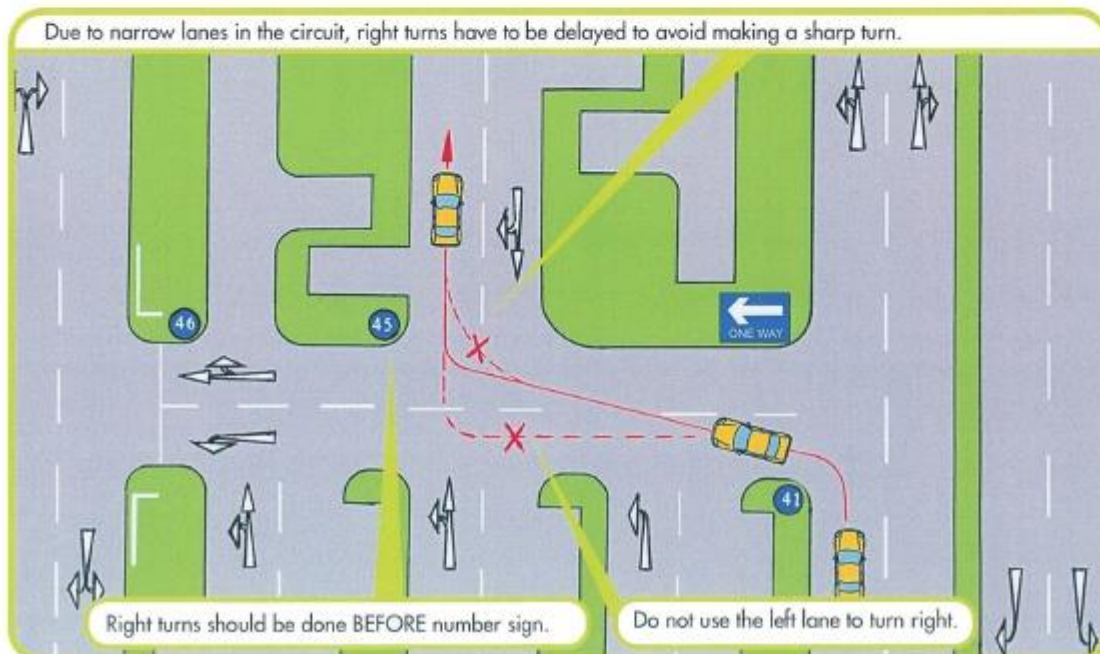


Slip road

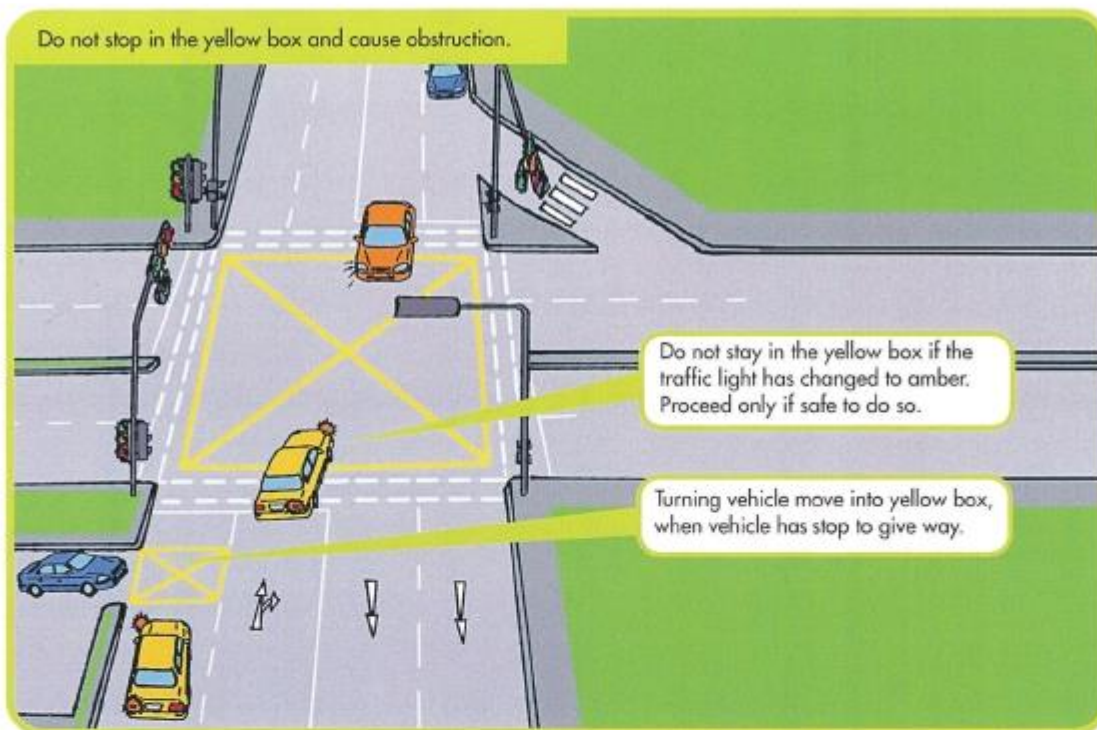
The slip road in the circuit is short – vehicle speed be very slow in order to complete all necessary safety checks.

iii) Lane change

Short lane change – due to the limited road space, most lane changes to be done in a very short distance.

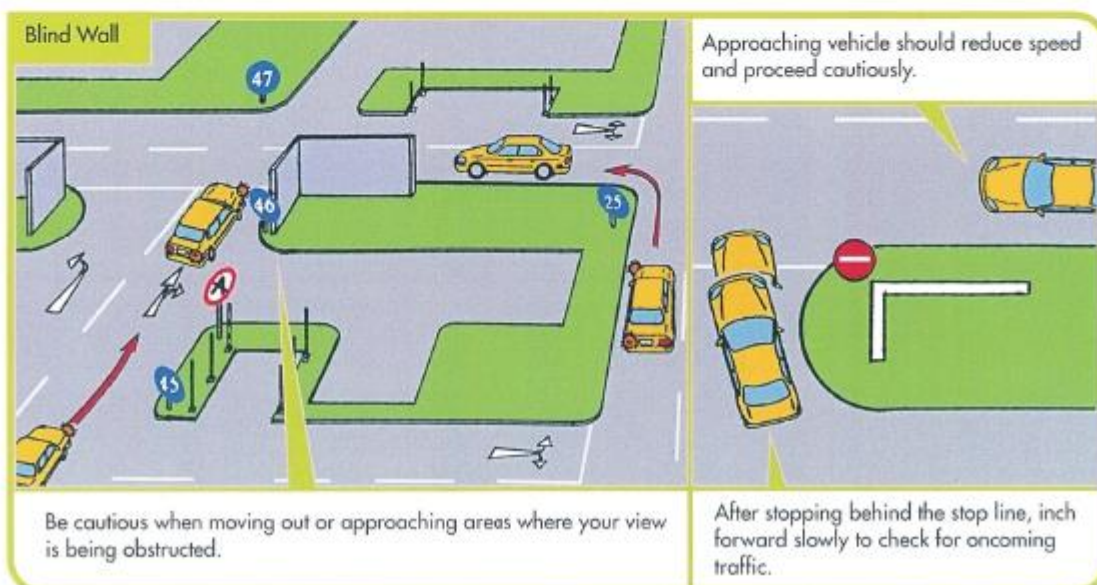
iv) **Right Turn.**

v) Yellow box junction



vi) Safety precautions

Extra care must be taken when passing intersections/junctions. When you are moving from side roads you will have to look out for other vehicles which may cross your path.



3.02 REVERSING TECHNIQUE.

Training objective - Able to :

- Adopt the correct posture when reversing.
- Reverse in very slow speed.
- Adjust the vehicle's position to the left and right side



The most difficult part of reversing is understanding how to steer the vehicle to the direction you wish to proceed.

i) Sitting posture

You should always look at the direction you are heading to. Hence, when reversing you should look through the rear windscreen. Do not rely solely on the mirrors – use them only as supplementary aids, as their area of coverage is limited.



Sit slightly to the right, turn body and head to look thru' rear windscreen when reversing. You may hold seat with left hand, to maintain balance.

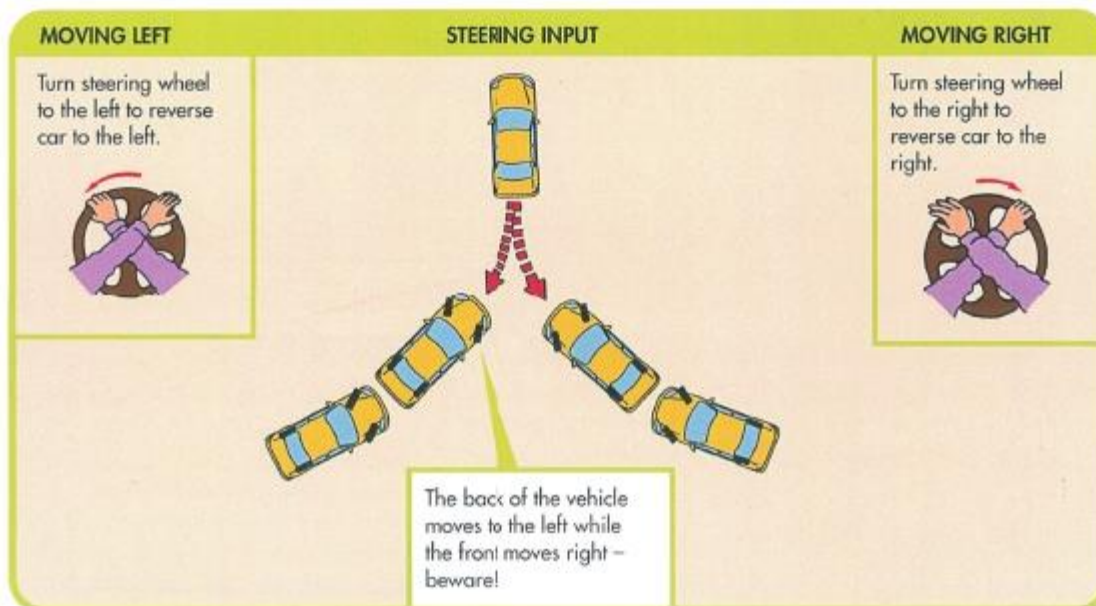
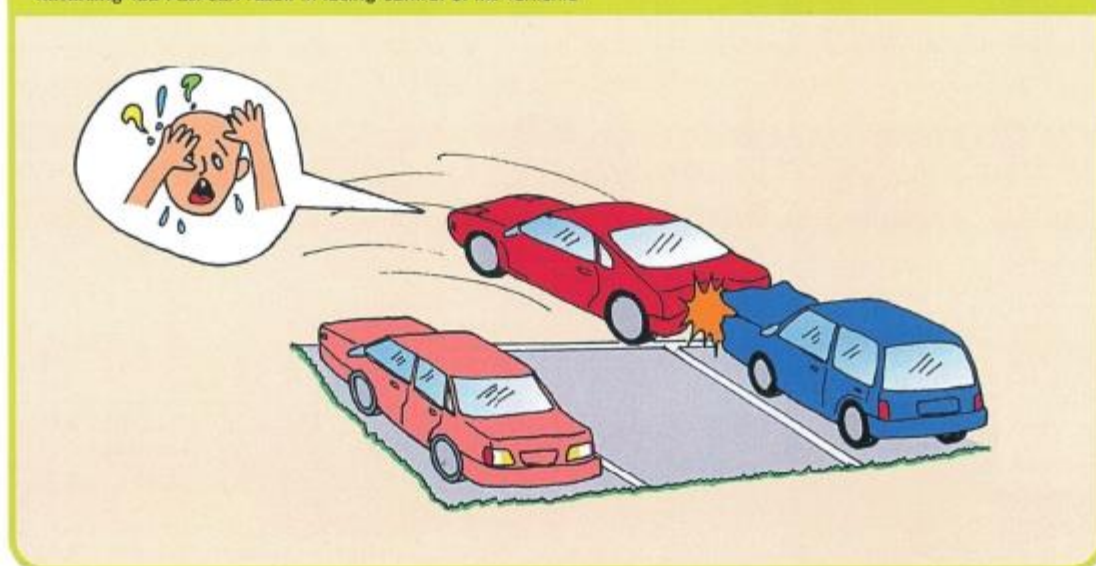


In some situations you may look out of the window to check safety on the rear right.

ii) Low speed control

Reversing is more difficult than forward driving. This is due to the larger blind areas at the rear and the difficulty in steering control. Normally reversing is carried out in tight spaces e.g. parking. Hence, reversing should always be done cautiously at very low speed

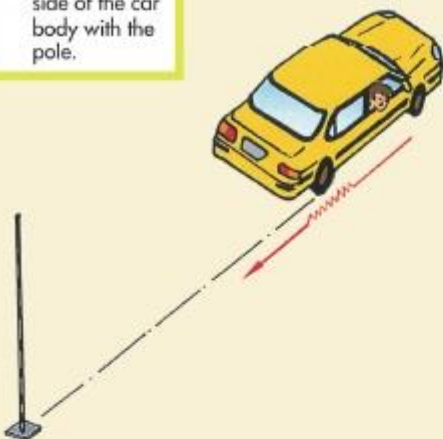
Reversing Too Fast can result in losing control of the vehicle



iii) Target estimation

Exercise 1 - Reverse car close to the pole.

- 1 Align the right side of the car body with the pole.



- 2 Reverse the car by looking out of the front right window until the rear bumper is just before the pole.

Exercise 2 - Reverse car 0.5m beside the pole.

- 1 Align the right side of the car body with the pole.

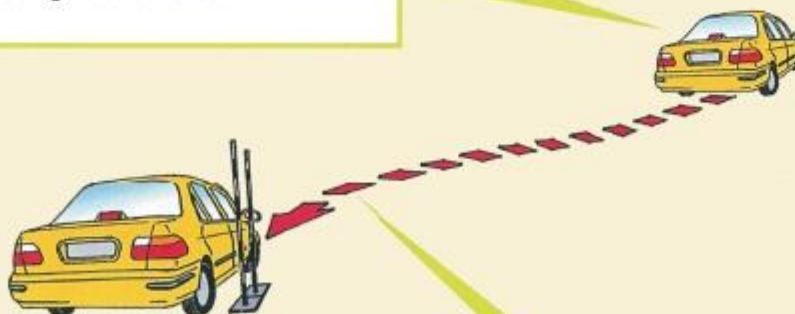


- 2 Reverse the car by looking out of the front right window aiming 0.5m away from the pole.

iv) Pulling to the side

Exercise 1 Reversing car, with correct sitting posture & steering input, to the left side of the pole.

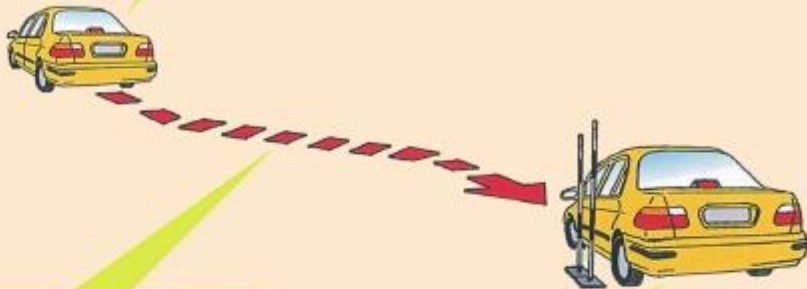
- 1 Turn body to the left, look at the poles behind (thru' rear windscreen). Reverse slowly and turn steering wheel to the left.



- 3 Return steering wheel to straighten the front wheels.


- 2 Turn body to the right, head out of the window, look at the poles behind. Reverse slowly, turn steering wheel to the right and move towards the poles.

Exercise 2 Reversing car, with correct sitting posture and steering input, to the right side of the poles.



- 1 Turn body to the right, head out of the window, look at the poles behind. Reverse slowly, turn steering wheel to the right.
- 2 Turn body to the left, look at the poles behind (thru' rear windscreen). Reverse slowly, turn steering wheel to the left and move towards the poles.
- 3 Return steering wheel to straighten the front wheels.

Exercise 3 - Reversing car slowly with quick steering to position car between poles.



- 1 Move forward in a straight line.
- 2 Reverse slowly and turn steering wheel quickly fully to the left.
- 3 Return wheel straight when car is about 45 degrees.
- 4 Move back slightly and turn steering wheel quickly fully to the right. Check left, right clearance and adjust steering accordingly.
- 5 Look ahead, when car is almost straight, return wheel straight.

Easier Option

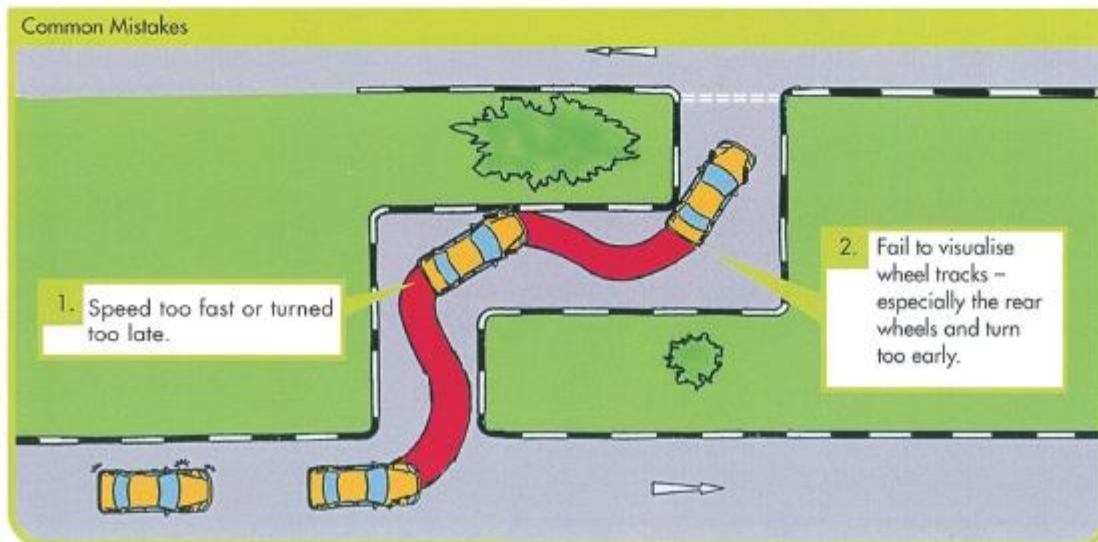
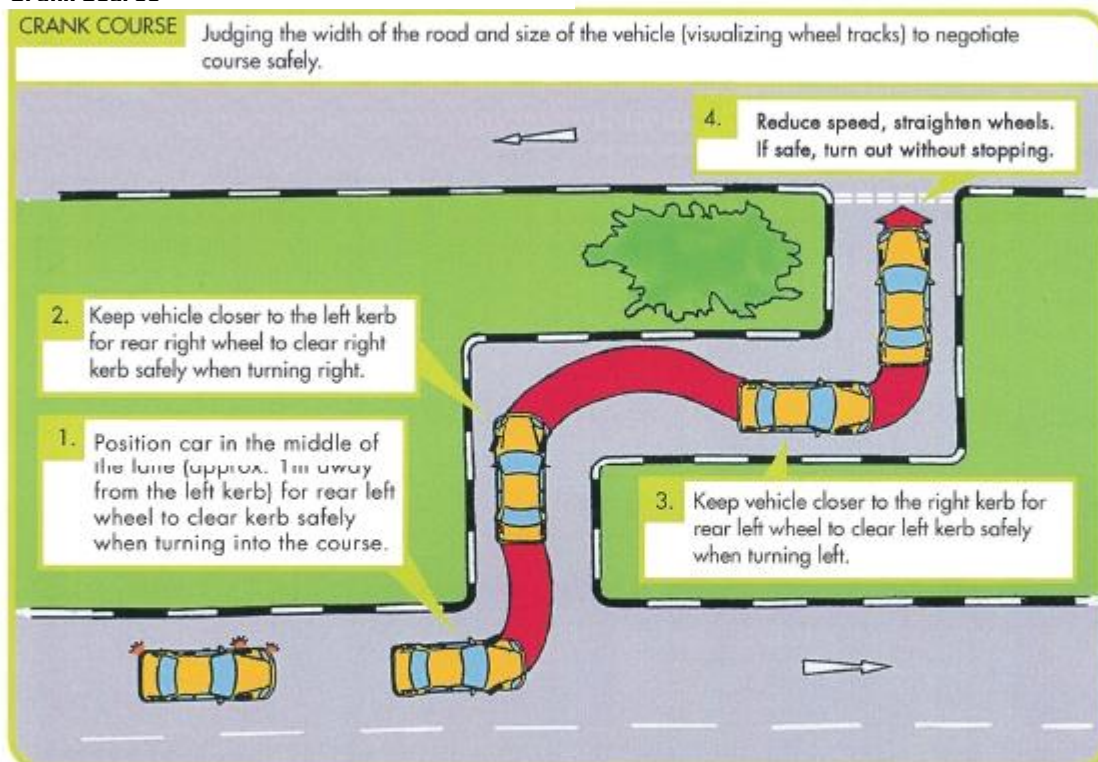
It is easier to steer and adjust during forward movement and reverse in a straight line towards the poles.

3.03 CRANK COURSE & 'S' COURSE

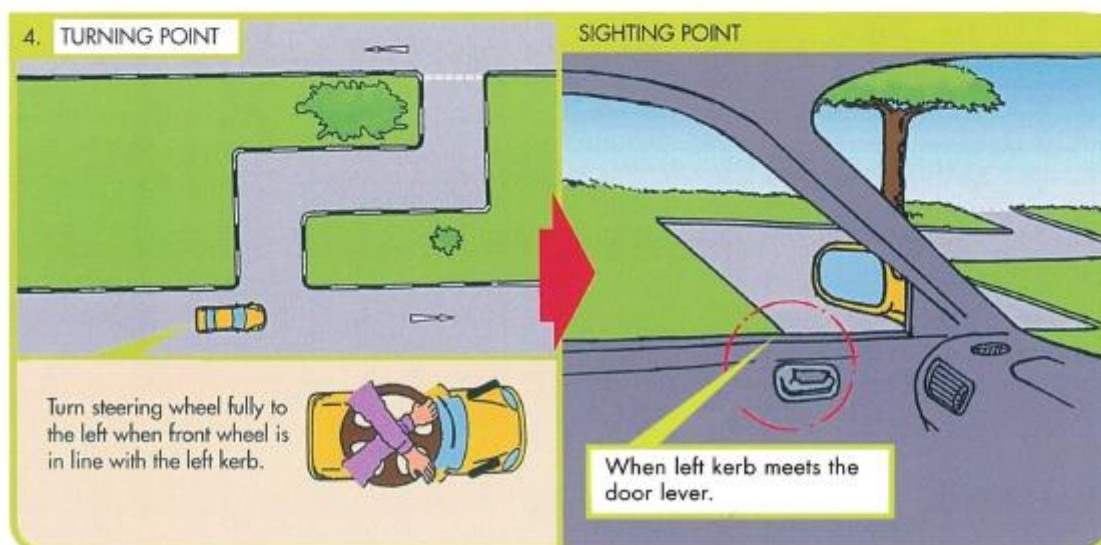
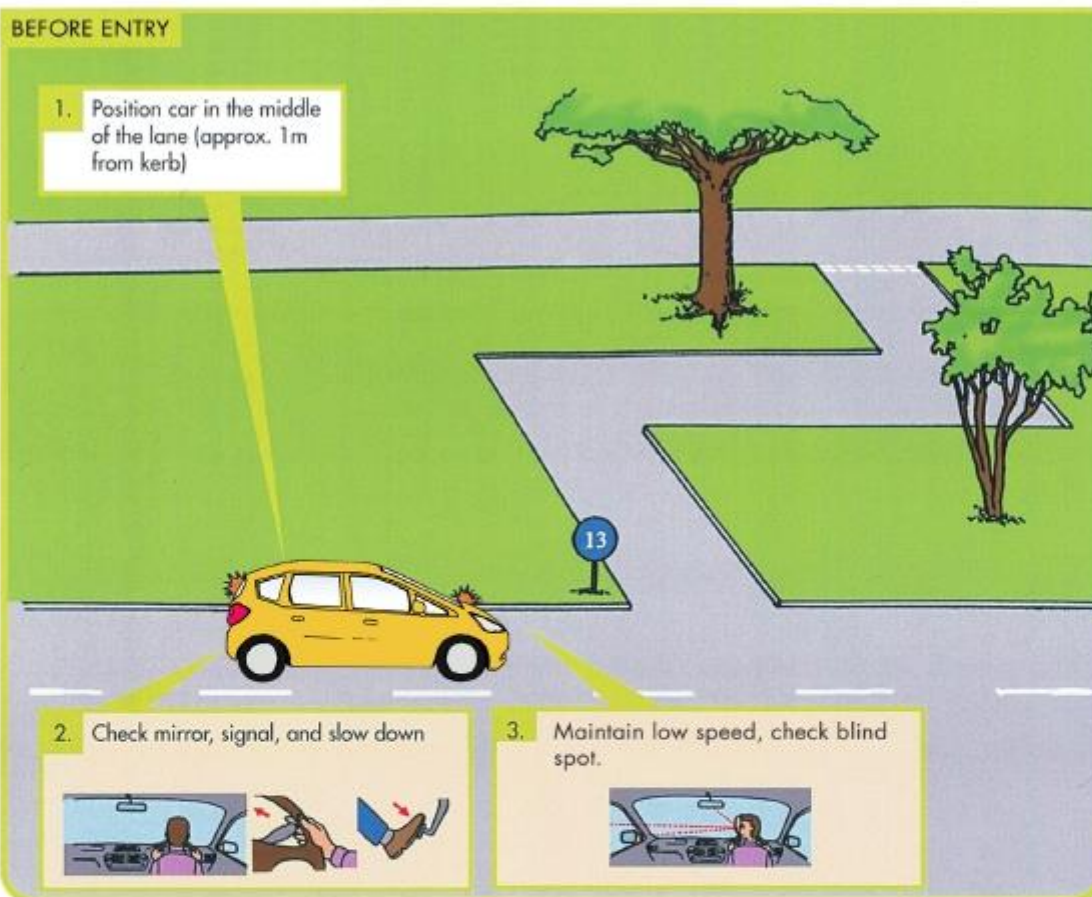
Training objectives – Able to:

- Drive through crank and S course without hitting kerb.
- Make correction before hitting kerb.
- i. Positioning and safety procedures.
- ii. Steering control.
- iii. Corrective actions

Crank Course

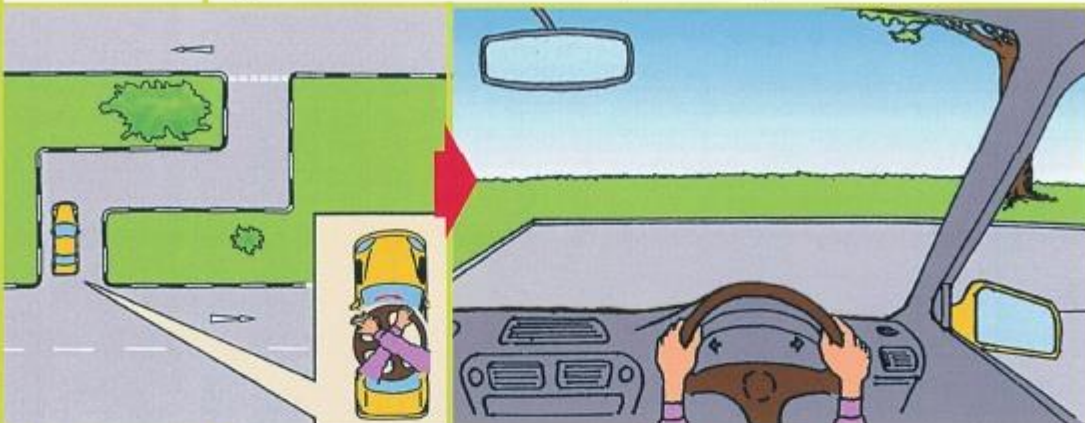


- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

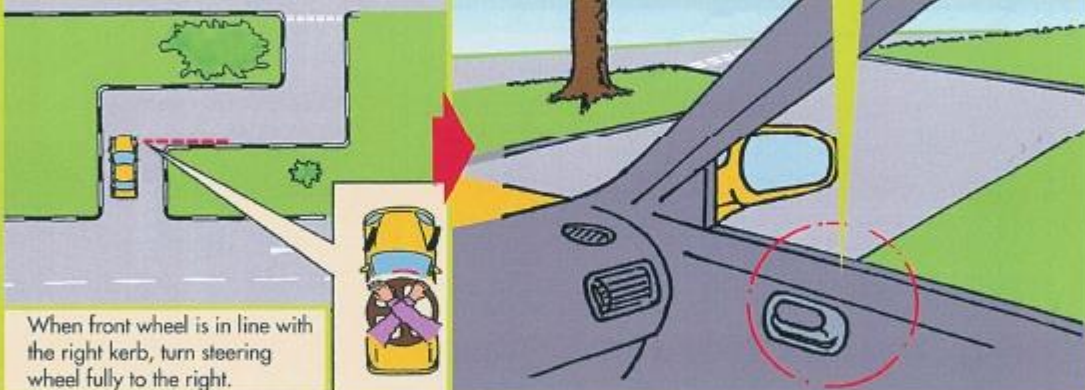


- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

5. POSITIONING Maintain low speed and return steering wheel to straighten wheels. Keep car 1m away from right kerb and move vehicle forward looking towards the right.

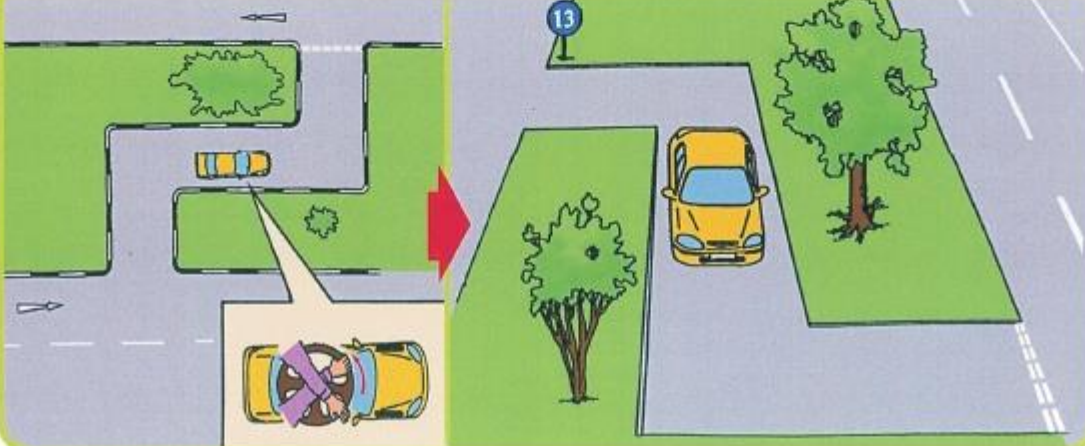


6. TURNING POINT **SIGHTING POINT** Right kerb meets door lever.



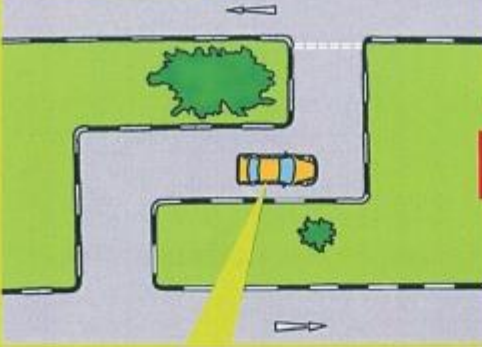
When front wheel is in line with the right kerb, turn steering wheel fully to the right.

7. POSITIONING Return steering wheel, keep car 1m away from left kerb, move forward looking towards the left.




- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

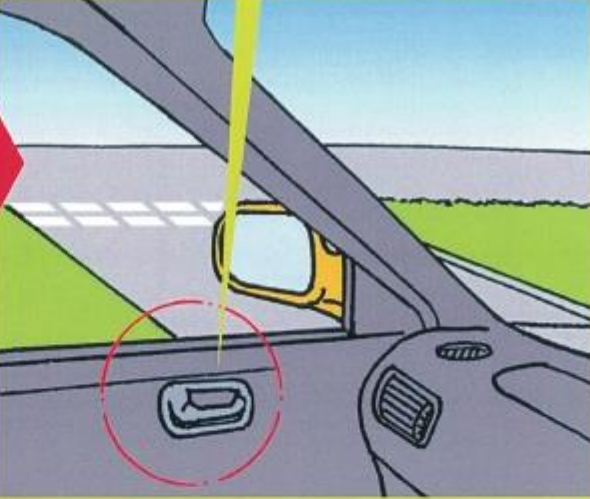
8. TURNING POINT



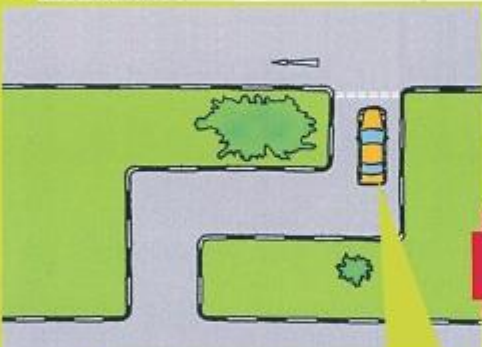
When front wheel is in line with the left kerb, turn steering wheel fully to the left.




SIGHTING POINT Left kerb meets the door lever.

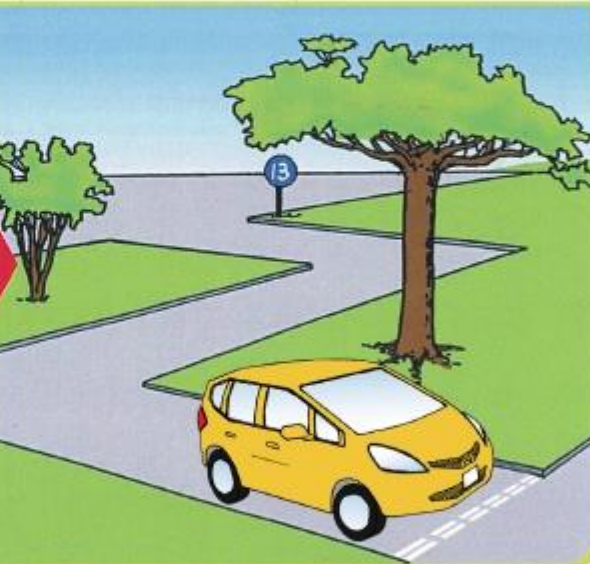


9. POSITIONING



Reduce speed, till car is straight, quickly return steering wheel. If safe, turn out without stopping.







Note: Do not fix eye-line at the sighting points. You should look around to sense the width of the course as well as the size of your vehicle.

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

Crank Course – Corrective actions

CORRECTION FOR A LATE TURN Turning late causes the front wheel to strike the front kerb.

1. Stop the vehicle before the front right wheel hits the front kerb.
2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen). Select reverse gear.
3. Reverse the vehicle without turning the steering wheel, until the car is parallel with the kerb.
4. Return wheel straight and stop before your turning point.
5. Select "D", check safety and move forward slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.

CORRECTION FOR AN EARLY TURN Turning early causes the rear wheel to strike kerb.

1. Stop the vehicle before the rear left wheel hits the left kerb.
2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen) Select reverse gear.
3. Reverse the vehicle, without turning the steering wheel. Until the car is parallel with the kerb.
4. Return wheel straight and stop before your turning point.
5. Select "D", check safety and move forward slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

'S' Course.

'S' COURSE Judging the width of the road and size of vehicle (visualizing wheel tracks) to negotiate course safely.

The diagram shows a car navigating an 'S' shaped track. Red lines on the road surface indicate the wheel tracks. Five numbered callouts provide instructions for each part of the course:

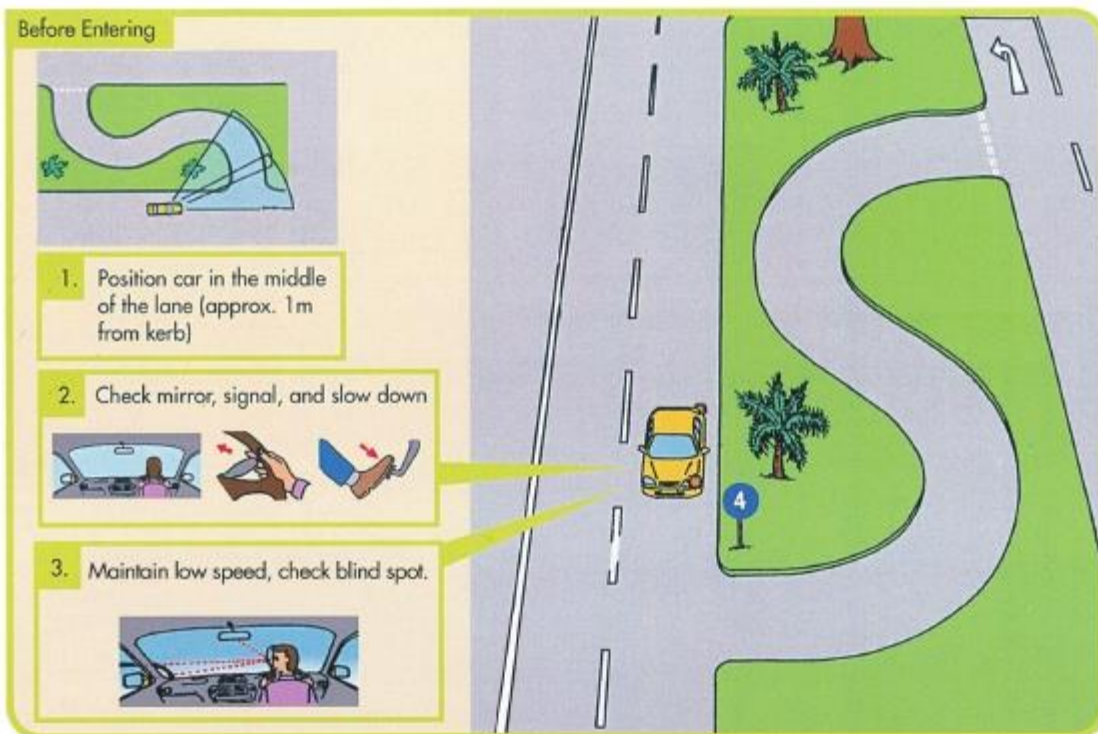
1. Maintain vehicle in the middle of the lane (approx. 1m away from the left kerb), for rear left wheel to clear left kerb safely when turning into the course.
2. Turn and maintain front left wheel in the middle of the lane (vehicle closer to the right kerb), so that rear left wheel can clear the left kerb safely.
3. Straighten wheel before right bend.
4. Turn and maintain front right wheel in the middle of the lane (vehicle closer to the left kerb), so that the rear right wheel can clear the right kerb safely.
5. Reduce speed, straighten wheels. If safe, turn out without stopping.

Common Mistakes

The diagram shows a car navigating the same 'S' shaped track, but with common mistakes highlighted by red 'X' marks and numbered callouts:

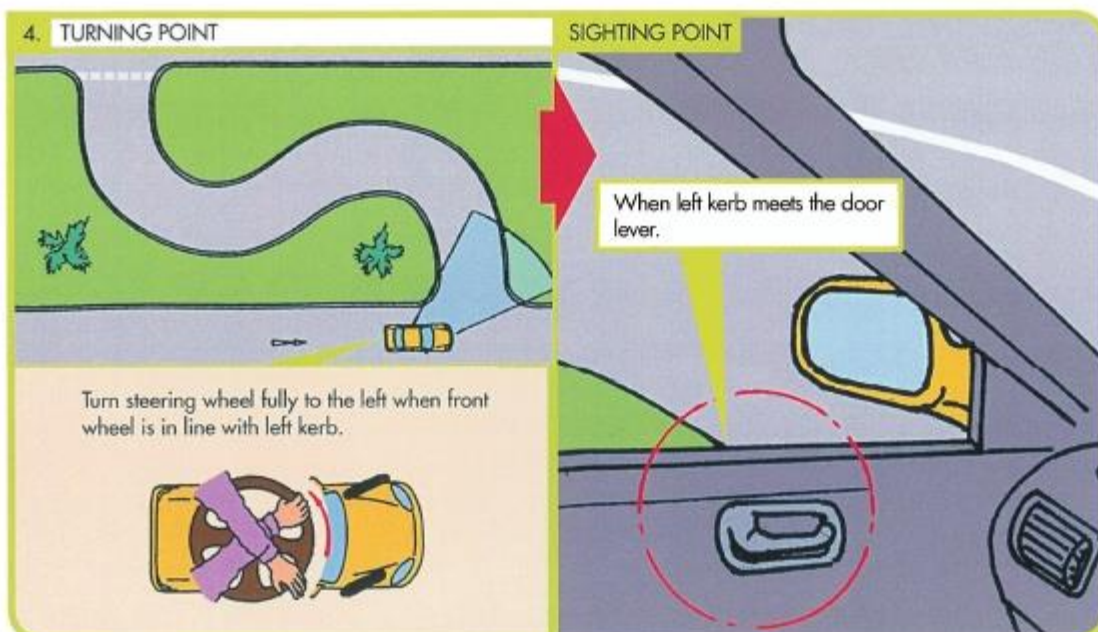
1. Fail to maintain low speed – thus turning too wide.
2. Fail to visualise wheel tracks – especially the rear wheels.

Before Entering



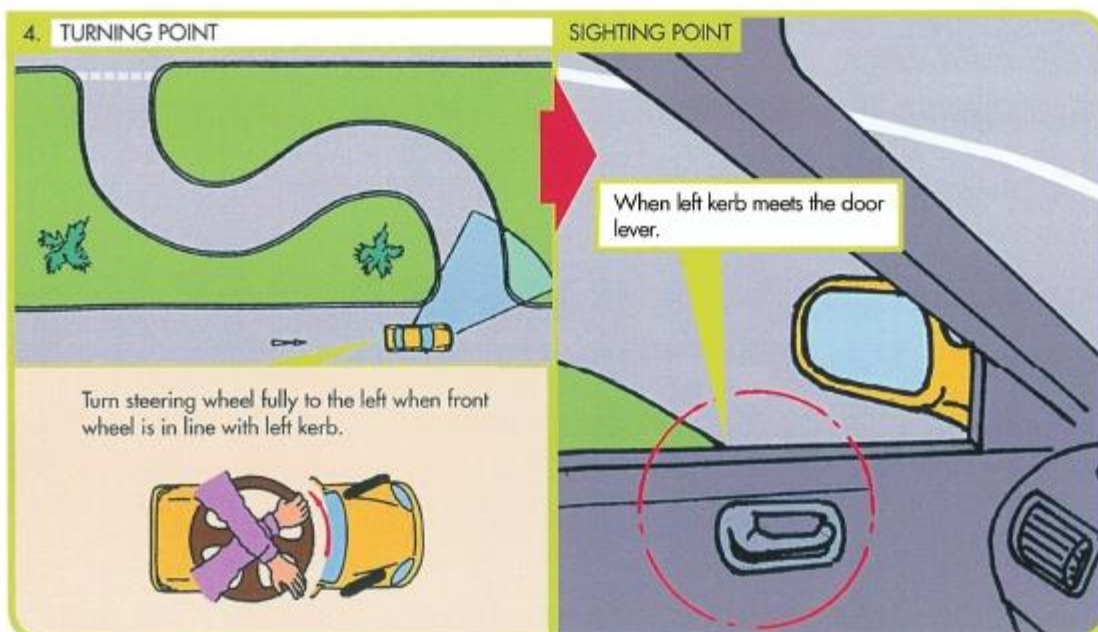
1. Position car in the middle of the lane (approx. 1m from kerb)
2. Check mirror, signal, and slow down
3. Maintain low speed, check blind spot.

4. TURNING POINT



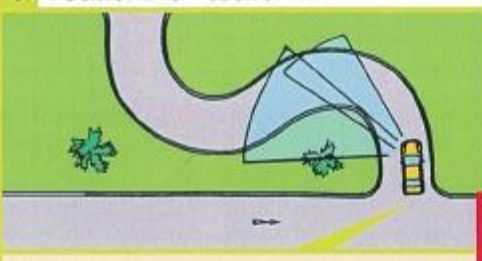

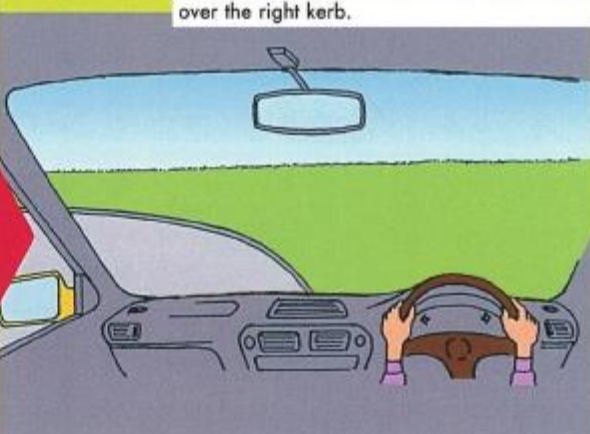
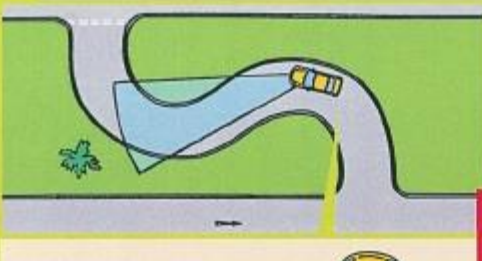

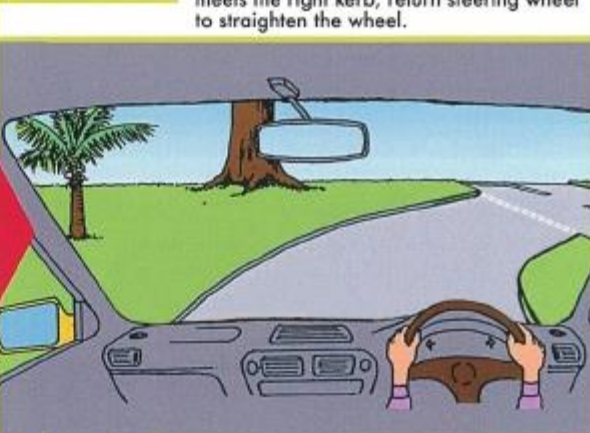


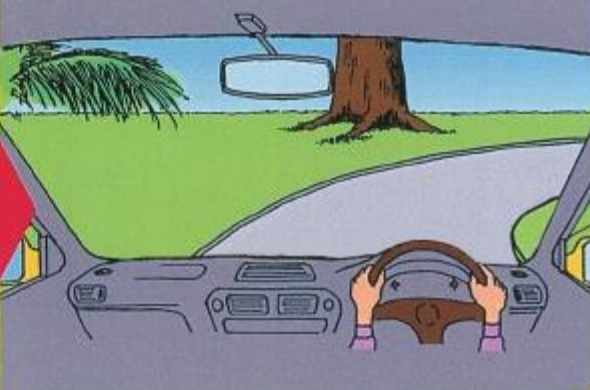
Turn steering wheel fully to the left when front wheel is in line with left kerb.

SIGHTING POINT




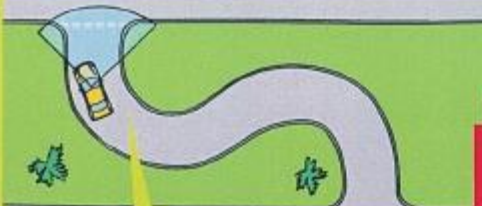


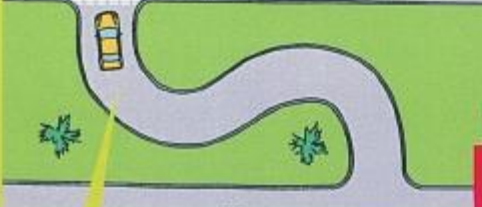

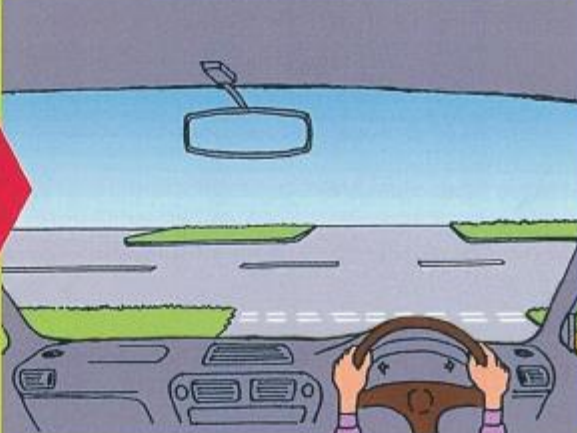


When left kerb meets the door lever.

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

<p>5. POSITIONING – SECTION A</p>  <p>Return/turn steering wheel to maintain front left wheel in the middle of the course.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT Maintain at the centre of the dashboard over the right kerb.</p> 
<p>6. POSITIONING – SECTION B</p>  <p>Adjust steering wheel to maintain front left wheel in the middle of the course.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT When the right-end tip of the dashboard meets the right kerb, return steering wheel to straighten the wheel.</p> 
<p>7. POSITIONING – SECTION C</p>  <p>Move straight ahead towards the left kerb.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT Move dashboard gradually over the left kerb.</p> 

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

<p>8. POSITIONING – SECTION D</p>  <p>Turn right and position front right wheel in the middle of the course.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT</p> <p>Move $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dashboard from the right in-line the left kerb.</p> 
<p>9. POSITIONING – SECTION E</p>  <p>Adjust steering wheel to maintain front right wheel in the middle of the course.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT</p> <p>Maintain $\frac{1}{4}$ of the dashboard from the right in-line with the left kerb.</p> 
<p>10. POSITIONING – SECTION F</p>  <p>Reduce speed. Turn fully to the right (till car is straight). Quickly return steering wheel. If safe turn out without stopping.</p> 	

* Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

'S' course - Corrective actions.

CORRECTION FOR AN EARLY TURN Turning early causes the back wheel on the side of the turn to hit the kerb.

1. Stop the vehicle before the rear wheel hits the kerb.
2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen). Select reverse gear.
3. Reverse the vehicle, without turning the steering wheel, approx. 2m.
4. Ensure sufficient clearance for the rear wheels - straighten wheels and stop.
5. Select "D", move forward slowly and turn accordingly to maintain bonnet position to sighting points.

CORRECTION FOR A LATE TURN Turning late causes the front wheel on the opposite side of the turn to hit the kerb.

1. Stop the vehicle before the front wheel hits the kerb.
2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen). Select reverse gear.
3. Reverse the vehicle, without turning the steering wheel approx 2m .
4. Ensure sufficient clearance for the rear wheels - straighten wheels and stop.
5. Select "D", move forward slowly and turn accordingly to maintain bonnet position to sighting points.

* Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

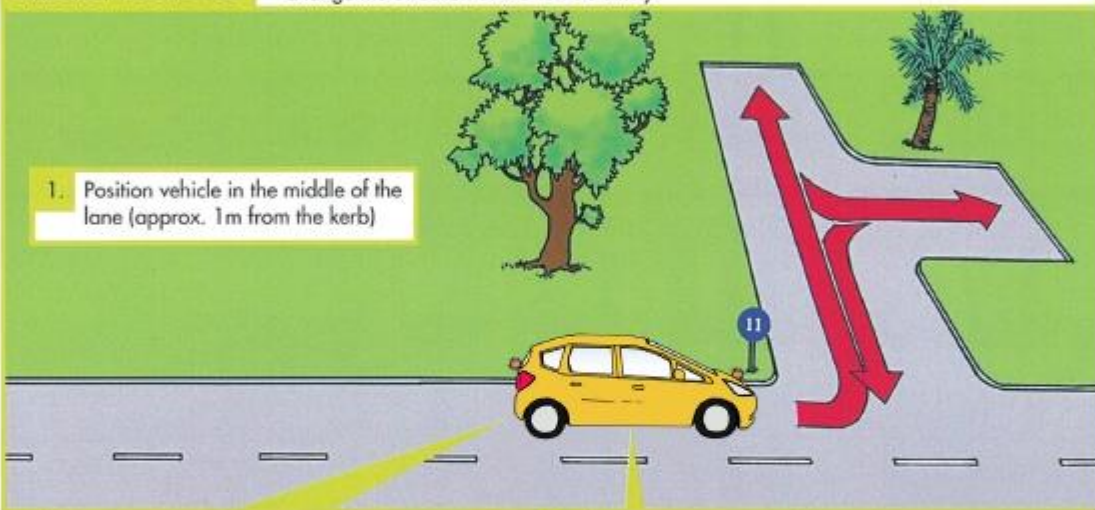
3.04 Directional change

Stage 3
Subject 4

Training objectives Able to:


- Change the direction of travel within a limited space by means of forward and reverse movements without hitting kerb.
 - Confirm safety.
 - Adjust the vehicle's position if reversed too close to the left kerb.
- i. Positioning.
 - ii. Steering control and turning point.
 - iii. Safety checks
 - iv. Corrective actions

DIRECTIONAL CHANGE Change the direction of the vehicle safely.




1. Position vehicle in the middle of the lane (approx. 1m from the kerb)

2. Check mirror, signal and slow down

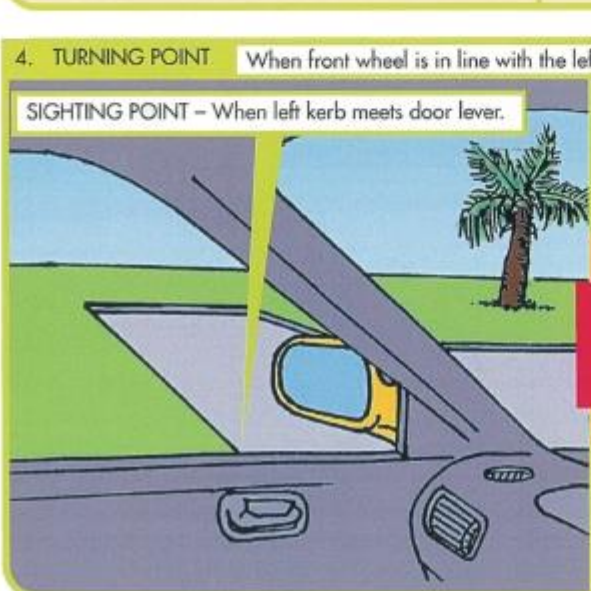


3. Maintain low speed. Check blind spot before turning.

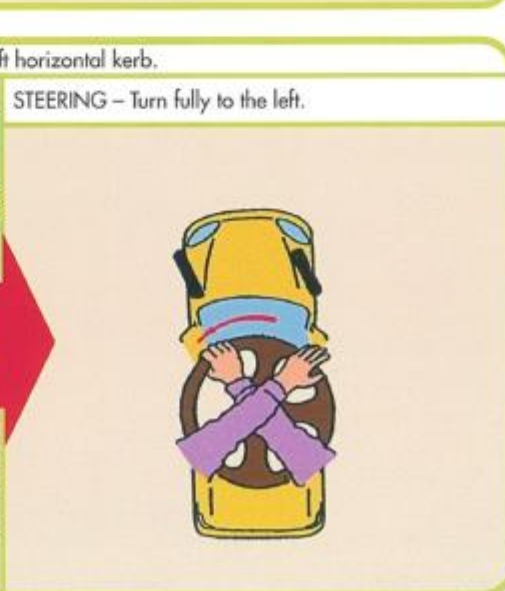


4. **TURNING POINT** When front wheel is in line with the left horizontal kerb.

SIGHTING POINT – When left kerb meets door lever.



STEERING – Turn fully to the left.



5. **POSITIONING** Return steering wheel, move ahead and position vehicle slightly to the right of the lane.



7. Check safety all round – left/right blind spot and rear, to ensure safety.

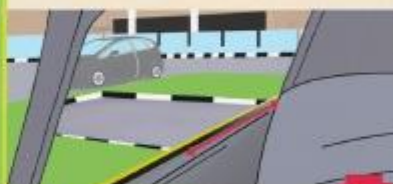


6. Stop vehicle just before the front kerb – when kerb appears under the right side mirror.



8. **TURNING POINT**

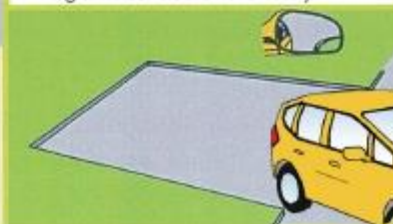
Reverse vehicle in slowly until the horizontal kerb meets the centre of the rear right door window, check safety on the left and turn steering wheel fully to the right.



9. Check left side to confirm safety.



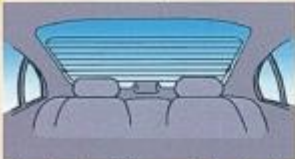
10. Continue reversing and check rear right wheel clears kerb safely.



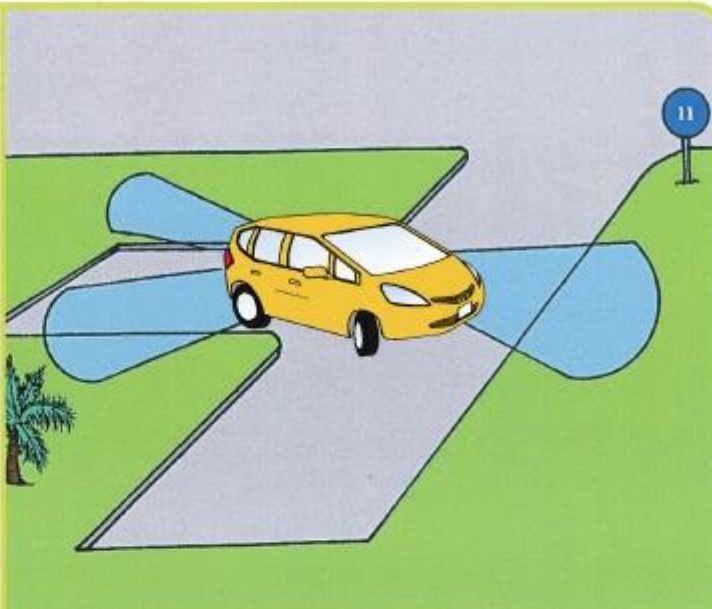
Signal right and engage reverse gear.



11. Continue reversing and check rear.



Look ahead. When vehicle is almost straight, return steering wheel to straighten wheels.



12. Check rear (look thru' rear windscreen) and move vehicle fully into recess area.



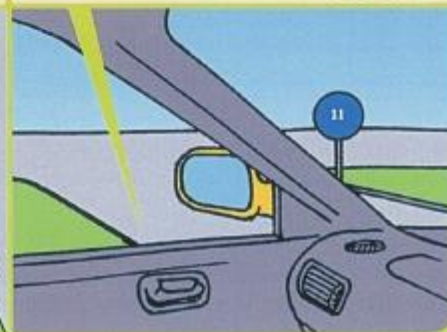
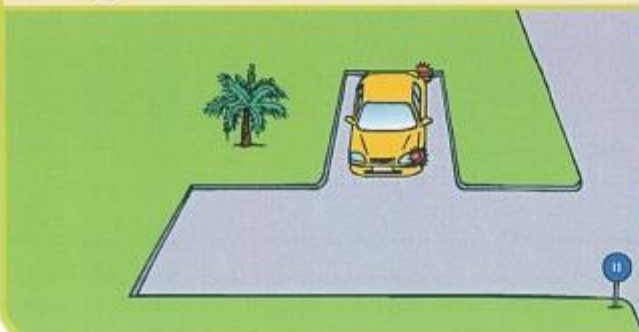
13. Stop when the front bumper is in the recess area. Or by sighting the kerb is covered by the side mirror.



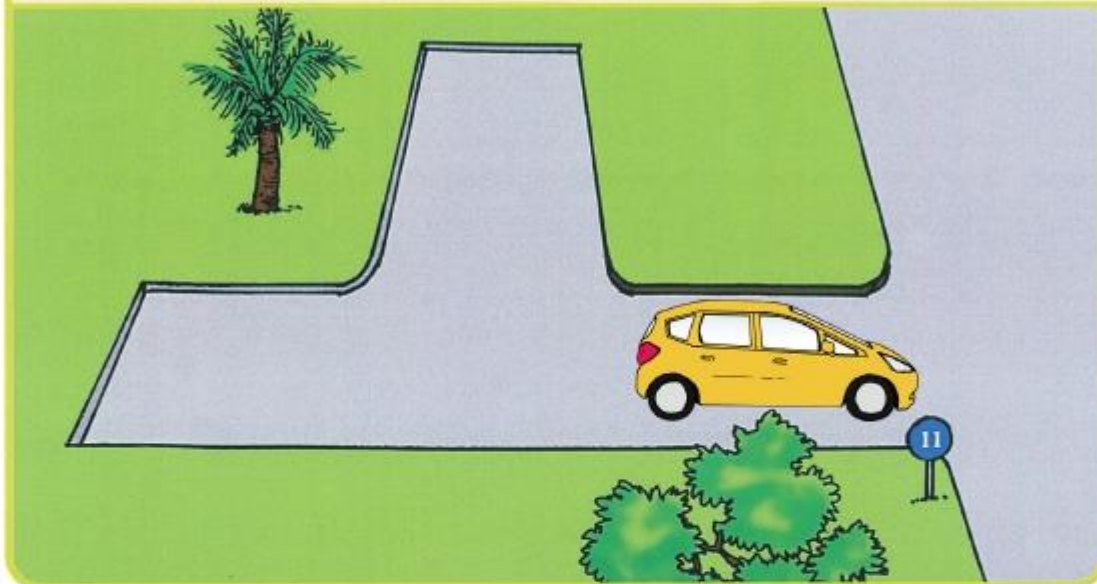
14. Select 'D', look out for vehicles turning in from main road. Signal left, check right and left blind spot and move out.



15. Turn steering wheel fully to the left once door lever is in line with the horizontal kerb.



16. Return steering wheel when car is almost parallel with the kerbs. If traffic on major road is clear, turn out without stopping.



Corrective Actions.

CORRECTION FOR AN EARLY TURN

Turning early causes the back wheel on the side of the turn to hit the kerb.

3. When vehicle is parallel with the kerb, return wheel straight and stop before your turning point.

2. Select 'D', check safety ahead and move vehicle forward slowly.

1. Stop the vehicle before the rear right wheel hits the right kerb.



4. Select reverse gear, check safety and move back slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.

CORRECTION FOR A LATE TURN Turning late causes the left rear wheel on the opposite of the turn to hit the kerb.

1. Stop the vehicle before the rear left wheel hits the left kerb.
2. Select 'D' check safety ahead and move vehicle forward slowly.
3. When vehicle is parallel with the kerb, return wheel straight and stop before your turning point.
4. Select reverse gear, check safety and move back slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.

CORRECTION FOR POSITIONING TOO CLOSE TO THE LEFT KERB Rear left wheel will hit kerb when moving out

1. Select 'D', check safety and move forward in low speed and steer vehicle to the right (turn steering fully to the right).
2. Turn steering wheel to the left till vehicle is perpendicular (90°) with the front kerb.
3. Return wheel straight and stop.
4. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen) Select reverse gear.
5. Reverse the vehicle into recess area and stop.
6. Select 'D', check safety and move out.

CORRECTION FOR A LATE TURN Turning late causes the front wheel to strike kerb.

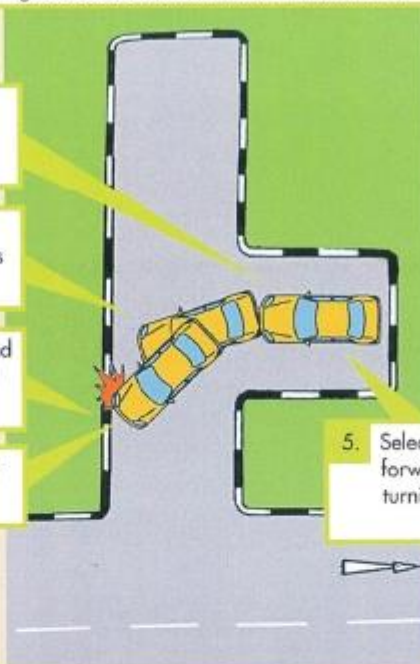
4. Return wheel straight and stop before hitting the rear kerb.

3. Reverse the vehicle without turning the steering wheel till it is parallel with the kerb

2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen) Select reverse gear.

1. Stop the vehicle before the front right wheel hits the right kerb.

5. Select 'D', check safety and move forward slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.



CORRECTION FOR AN EARLY TURN Turning early causes the rear left wheel to strike kerb.

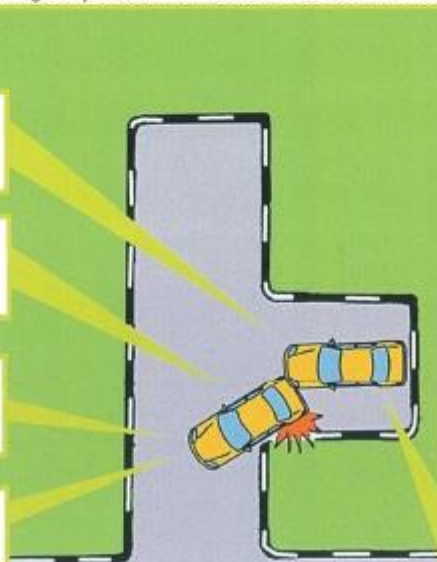
4. Return wheel straight and stop before hitting the rear kerb.

3. Reverse the vehicle without turning the steering wheel till it is parallel with the kerb

2. Check safety on the left, right and rear (look thru rear windscreen) select reverse gear.

1. Stop the vehicle before the rear left wheel hits the left kerb.

5. Select 'D' check safety and move forward slowly - turn when your turning point is sighted.



3.05 PARALLEL PARKING

Training Objectives - Able to:

- Parallel park and move out within 5 minutes without hitting the kerb.
- Confirm safety.

- Visualise Length and Breadth of the vehicle.
- Positioning.
- Steering Control and Turning Point.
- Safety Checks.
- Corrective Actions.



Before attempting to parallel park on public places, ensure that the space available to be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the length of your vehicle.

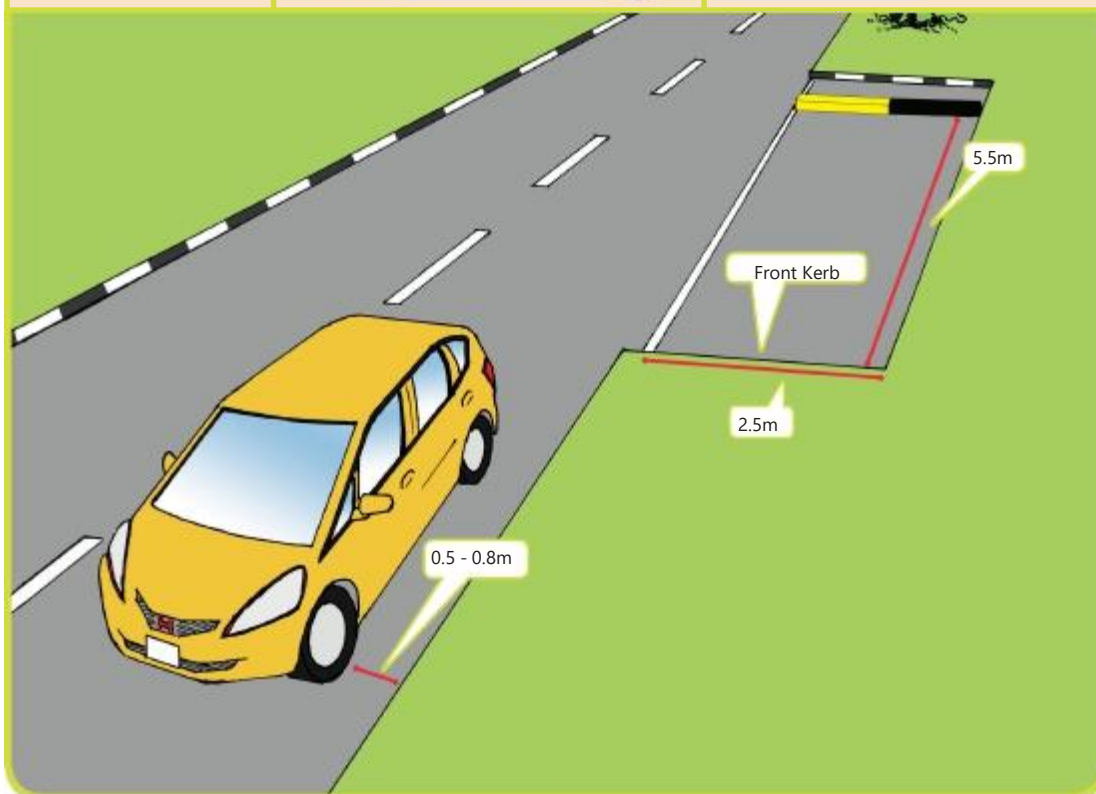
PARALLEL PARKING

- Position car slightly away from parking lot, approx. 0.5 - 0.8m away from the left kerb.

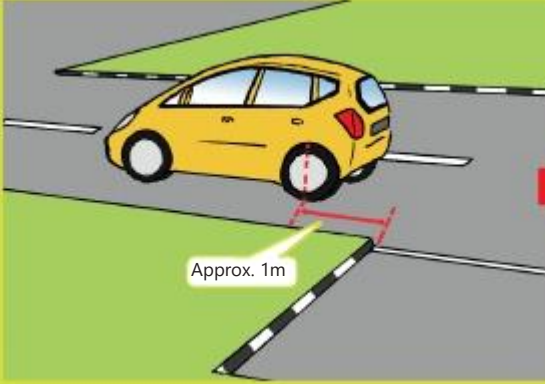
- Signal left, check right blind spot, look through the rear windscreen, engage reverse gear.



- Check left mirror (Mirror can be adjusted before the commencement of parking). Reverse car slowly towards the edge of the front kerb.

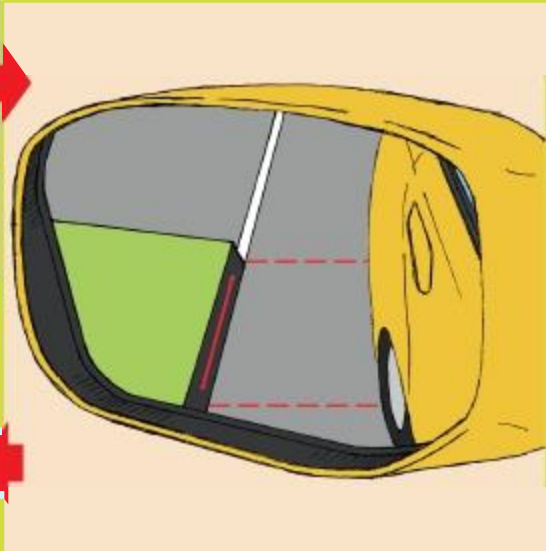


4 1st TURNING POINT Reverse till the base of the rear left wheel is about 1m away from the edge of the front kerb.





Approx. 1m

a) SIGHTING POINT When you see the base of the rear left wheel approx. 1m away from the edge of the front kerb in the left mirror.




b) STEERING

Confirm safety on the right side. Turn steering wheel fully to the left.

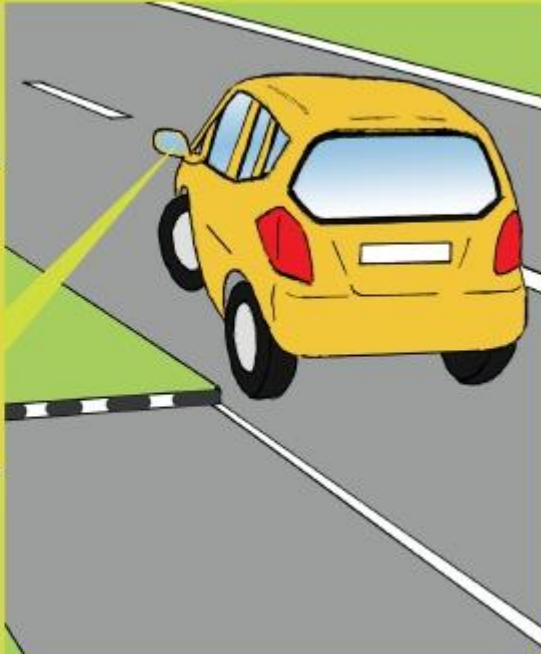



CORRECTIVE ACTION If vehicle is too near to the kerb after the 1st turning, stop and position the car again.

During the 1st turning point, if the steering wheel is turned too early, the front left wheel may hit the kerb when parking into the lot. Stop and move out of the lot to position the vehicle again.



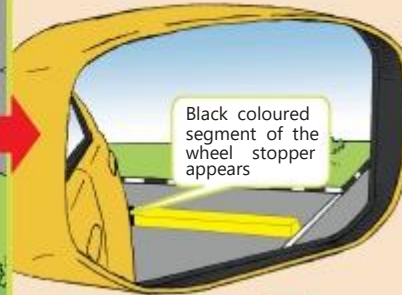
Less than 30cm



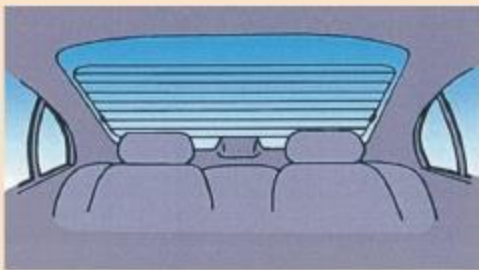
5 2nd TURNING POINT Reverse till car is at an angle of about 45 degrees to the parking lot.



a) SIGHTING POINT Looking at the right-side mirror, when the black coloured segment of the wheel stopper appears in-line with the right side of the car body.

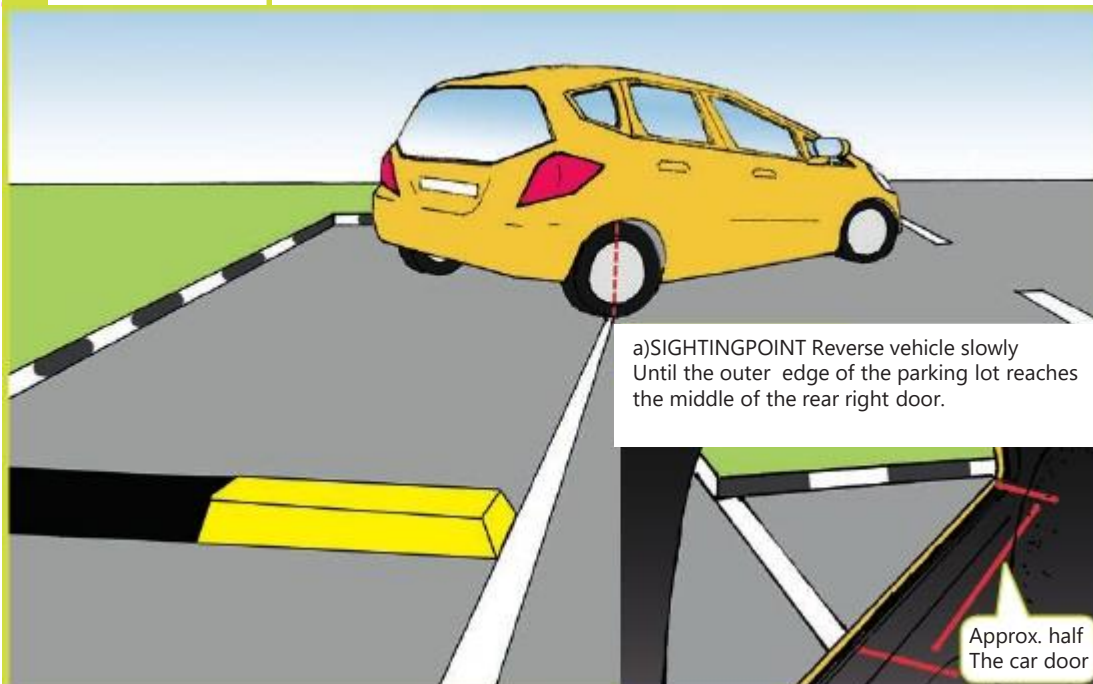


b) STEERING Straighten the wheel and check the rear.



3rd TURNING POINT

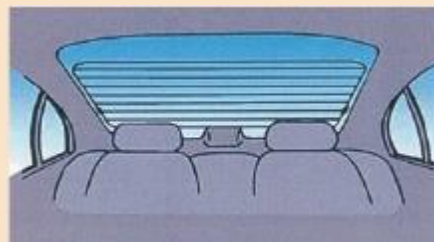
Reverse till the base of the rear right wheel reaches the outer edge of the parking lot.



SIGHTING OPTIONS: Driver's window can be wind down or driver's door can be open slightly to assist in sighting.



b) Steering: Turn steering wheel fully to the right. Look through the rear windscreen and continue to reverse.



Check rear to confirm safety

7 Ensure the rear left wheel do not go too close to the kerb.

At regular intervals, check on the left side mirror to ensure the rear left wheel do not hit the kerb on the left.



SIGHTING When the rear right wheel is about 0.5m before the wheel stopper.

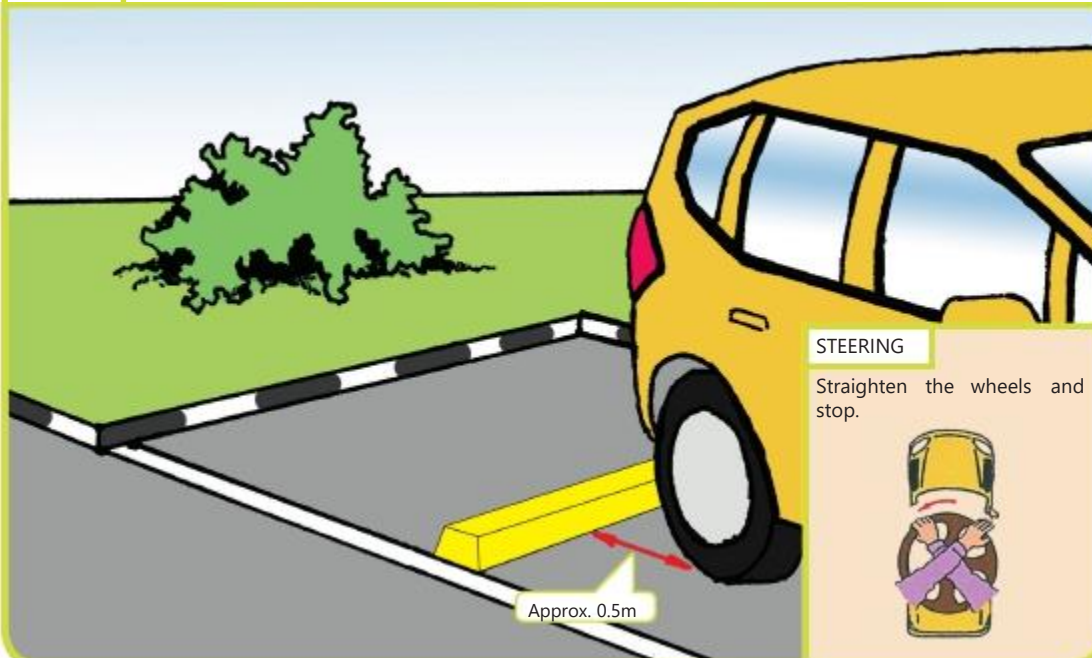


OR



Vehicle must be stationary in "park" gear with handbrake applied when door is open

STEERING Straighten the wheels and stop.



STEERING

Straighten the wheels and stop.



8 ADJUSTMENT A Adjust car parallel to parking lot.



Engage 'D', move forward slowly and steer accordingly till car is parallel with the lot.

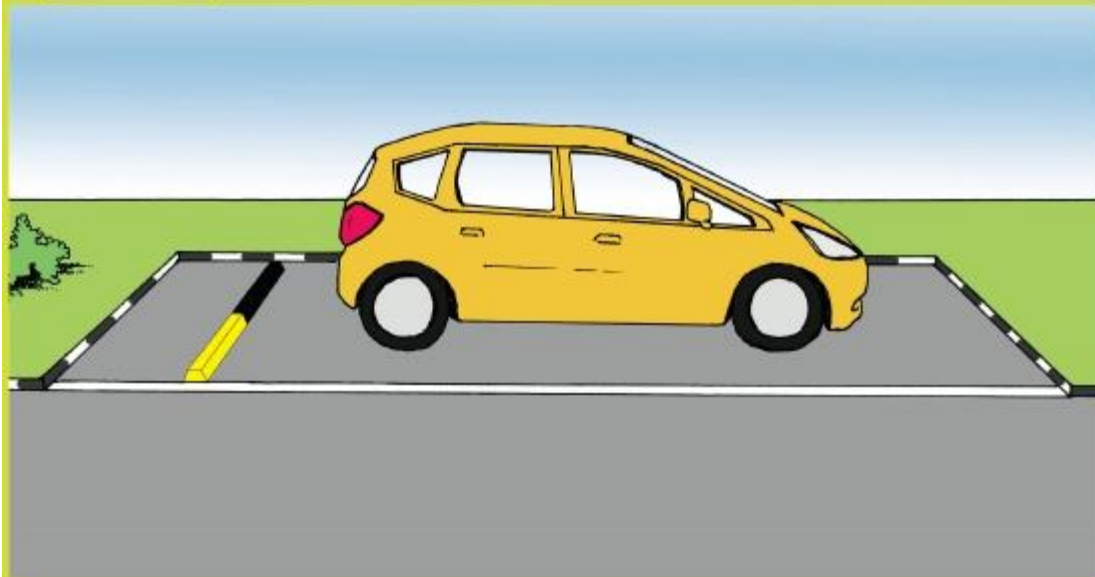


Straighten the wheel and stop before hitting the front kerb by sighting the front kerb under the side mirror.



Front kerb appears under the side mirror

9 ADJUSTMENT B Position car in the middle of the lot to complete parking.



Apply handbrake and shift to "PARK".

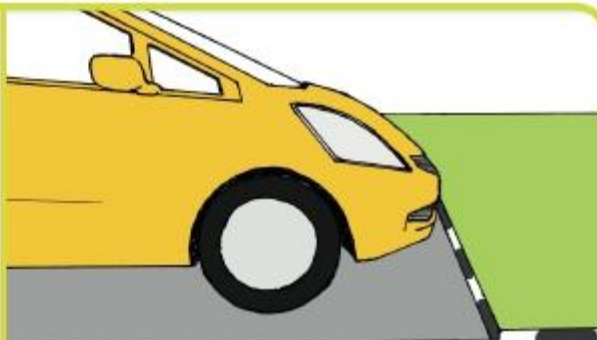


10 MOVING OUT A

Select 'D', release handbrake.



Move straight forward and stop before hitting the front kerb by sighting the front kerb underneath the side mirror.



11 MOVING OUT B

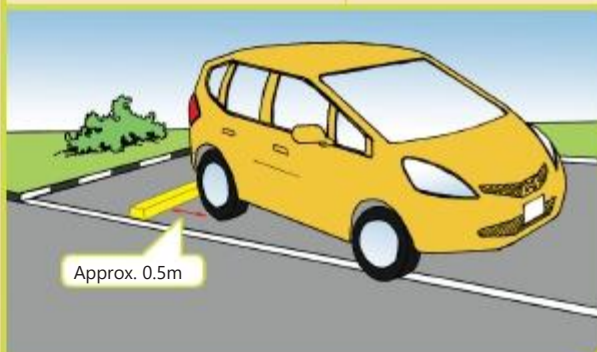
Select reverse gear, look through rear windscreen for safety.



Move back, turn steering wheel fully to the left.

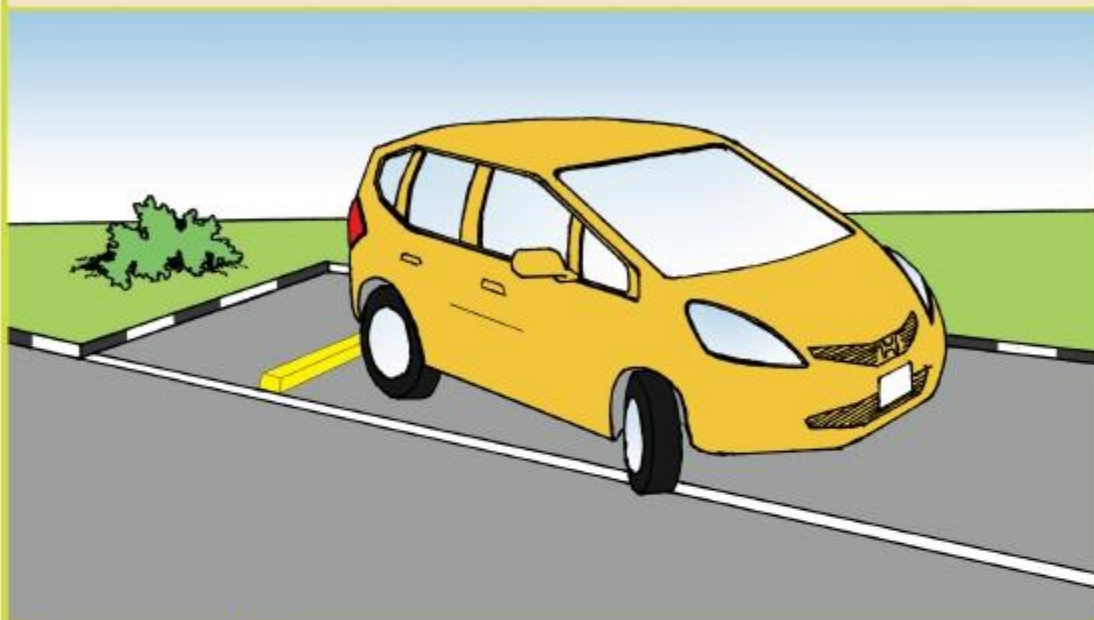


Return steering wheel and stop when rear right wheel is about 0.5m before the wheel stopper.



12 MOVING OUT C

Signal right, check mirrors and right blind spot. Move forward slowly and turn steering fully to the right.



13 MOVING OUT D

Ensure the front left wheel passes the kerb safely and check safety on the right.



When the bottom left corner of the front windscreen meets the kerb, straighten the wheel.



When the left side mirror meets the kerb, steer left accordingly towards the middle of the lane.

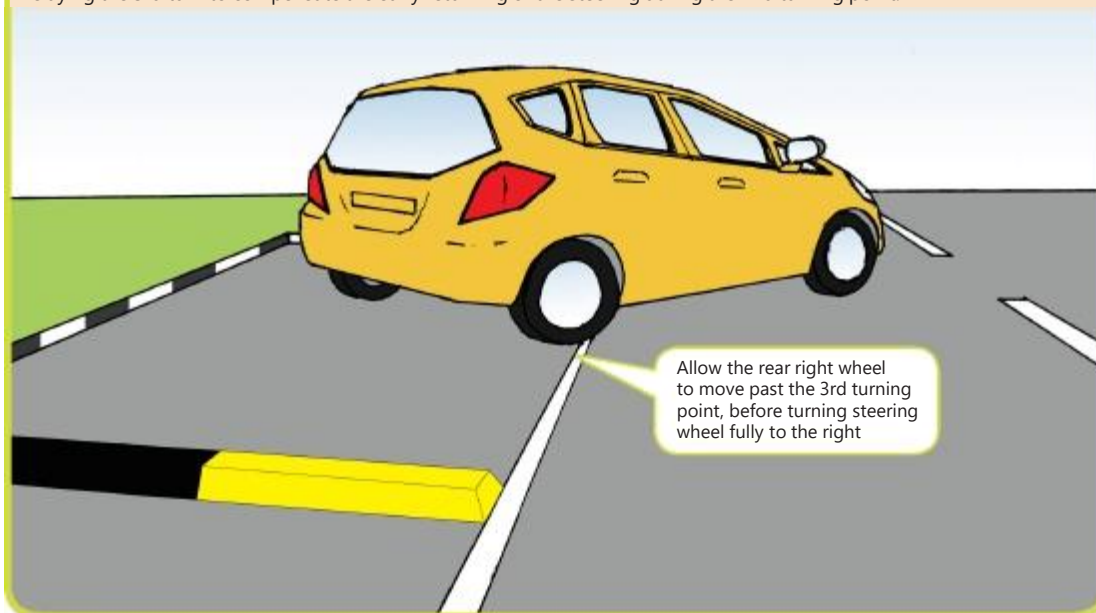


Be careful not to cross the center line when turning out from the parking lot.

Corrections For Early or Late Turning during the "2nd Turning Point"

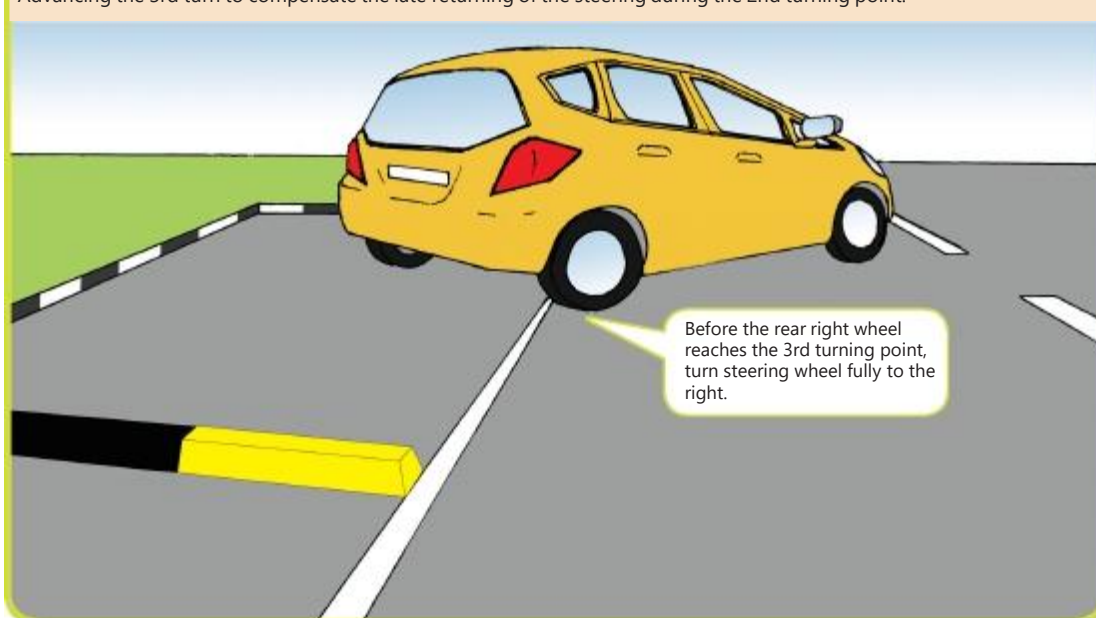
During the 2nd turning point, if the steering wheel is returned too early, the vehicle may protrude out of the parking lot. You can compensate the early returning of the steering wheel by delaying the 3rd turn.

Delaying the 3rd turn to compensate the early returning of the steering during the 2nd turning point.



During the 2nd turning point, if the steering wheel is returned too late, the rear left wheel may strike the left kerb. You can compensate the late returning of the steering wheel by advancing the 3rd turn.

Advancing the 3rd turn to compensate the late returning of the steering during the 2nd turning point.



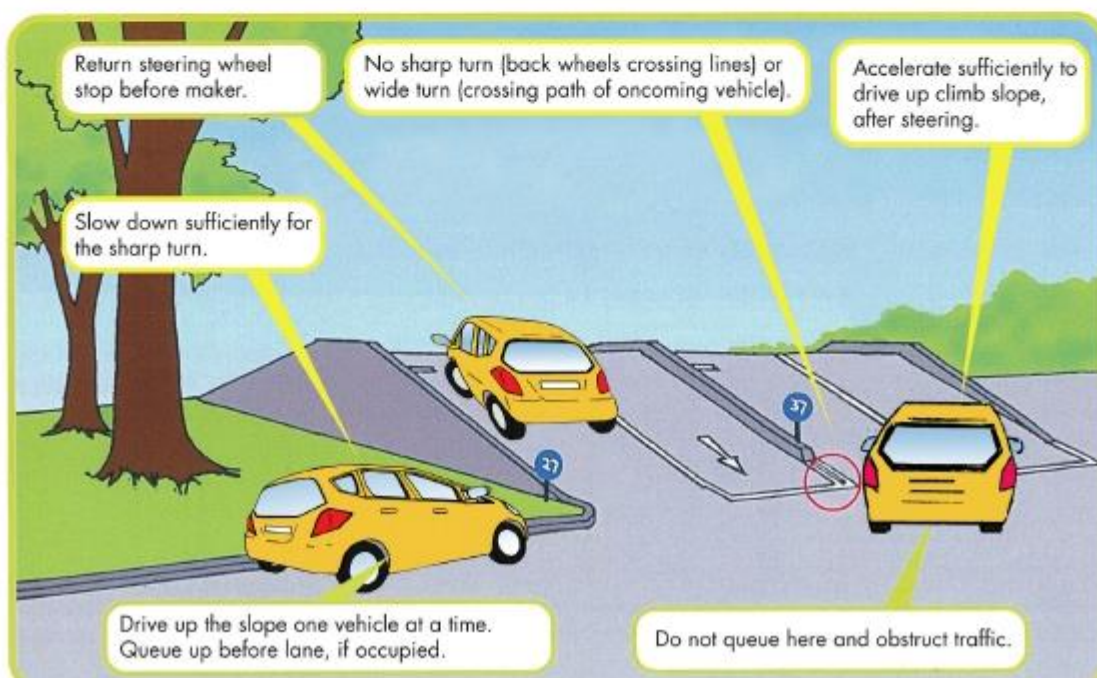
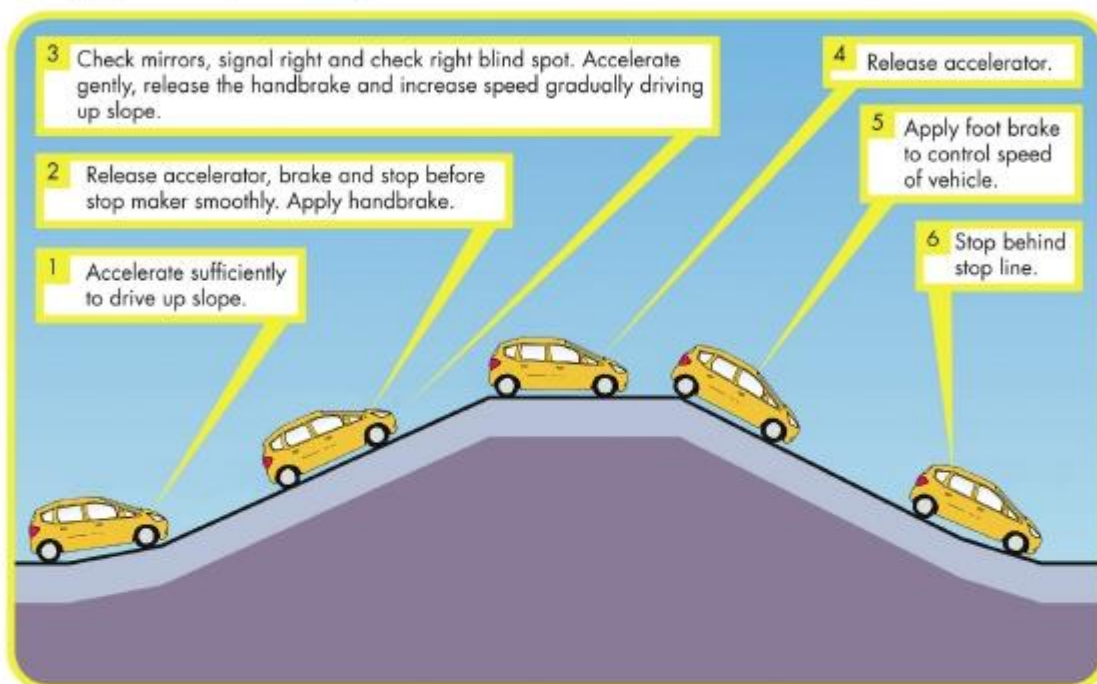
3.06

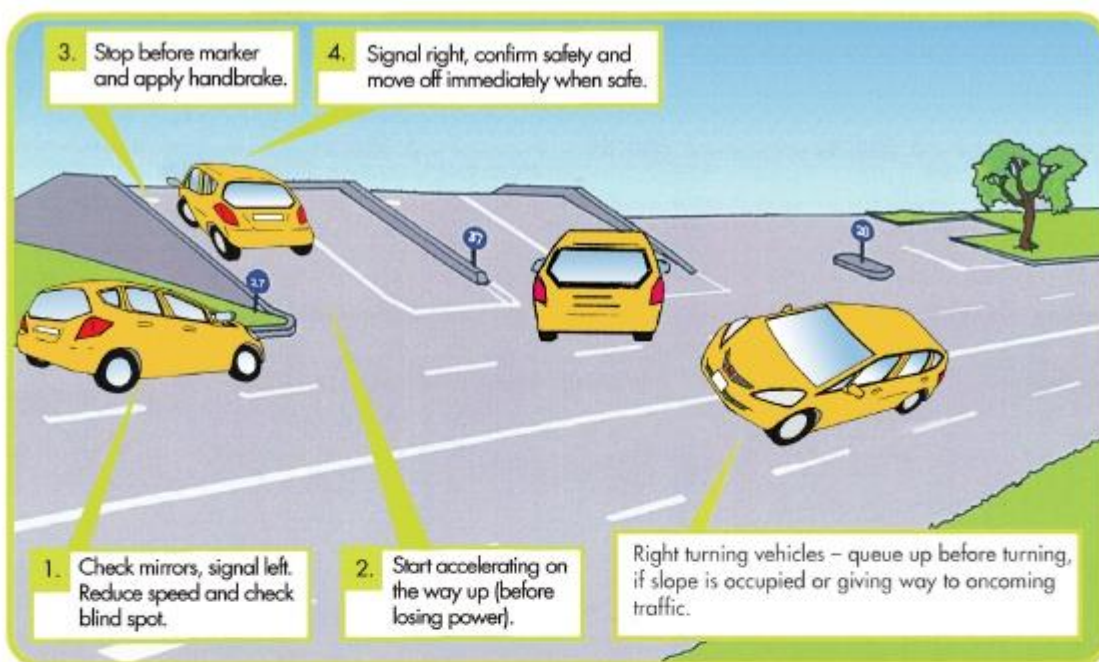
CIRCUIT SLOPE

Training Objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Move off in less than 5 seconds on an incline smoothly from the time the handbrake is applied.
- ☐ Move off without rolling backward more than 0.1 meter.

- i) Driving Up and Going Down the Slope.
- ii) Stopping and Moving Off from Slope.





The purpose of the circuit slope is to test the driver's ability in moving off from an incline without delay and vehicle rolling backwards. As the distance of the downhill section is short, the footbrake is used to control the vehicle's speed. But if you are driving down a long steep slope elsewhere, then the engine brake (a low gear) should be used instead to control speed and the footbrake should be use only when necessary - prolong use of the footbrake can overheat the brakes and make it loose its effectiveness.

3.07 VERTICAL PARKING

Training Objectives - Able to:

- Vertical park and move out within 3 minutes without hitting the kerb.
- Confirm safety.

- Positioning.
- Steering Control and Turning Point.
- Safety Checks.
- Corrective Actions.



Always turn your body and look thru' the rear windscreen to see where you are heading when reversing.

Vertical Parking

Reverse safely into a parking lot with sufficient clearance on both sides & move out within 3 min.

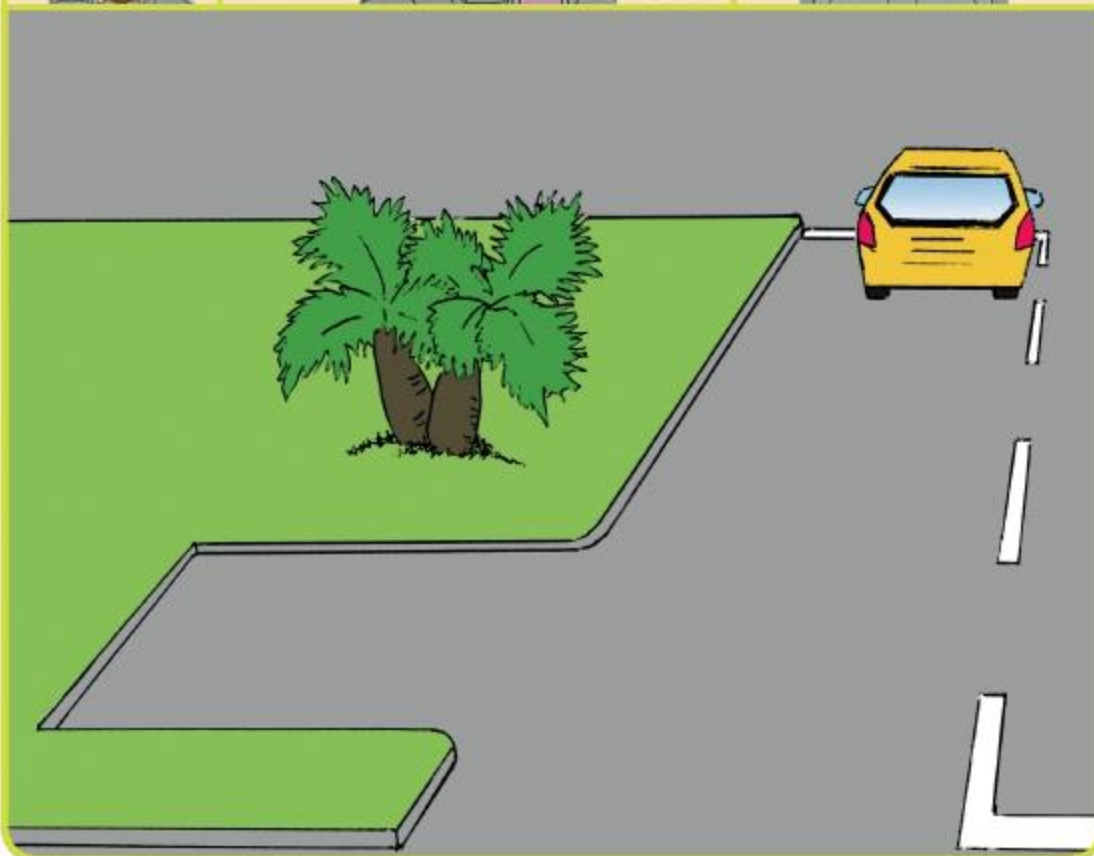
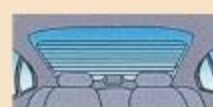
- 1** Position the car on the right side of the lane



- 2** Signal left. Check mirrors, right blind spot, engage reverse gear (Mirror can be adjusted before the commencement of parking).

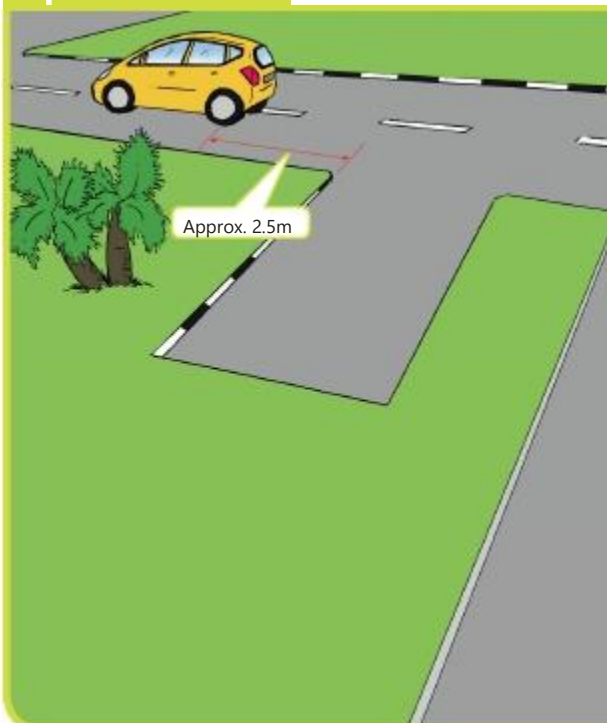


- 3** Look through the rear windscreen and rear left door window. Reverse car slowly towards parking lot.



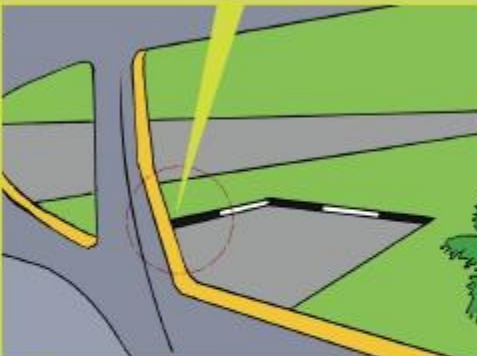
4 1st TURNING POINT

Reverse till the rear left wheel is about 2.5m away from the edge of the left kerb.



a) SIGHTING POINT (For Honda Jazz and City model)

When the kerb on the right of the parking lot meets half of the vertical bar on the rear left door.



b) STEERING

Check right side blind spot and turn the steering wheel fully to the left. Stop if any vehicle attempts to pass you.



5. REVERSE INTO LOT

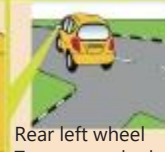
View from left side mirror



View from right side mirror



Check left and right side mirrors to confirm safe clearance between vehicle/ kerbs. Check rear.



Rear left wheel Too near to kerb.

If early turning, refer to pg 166 do corrective action



If late turning, refer to pg 166 do corrective action

Look ahead (using kerbs as guides), return steering wheel to straighten the wheels when car is almost straight.

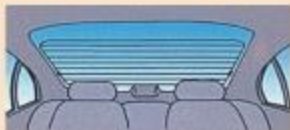


- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

6 PARKING VEHICLE

Confirm car is parallel with lot and adjust if necessary.

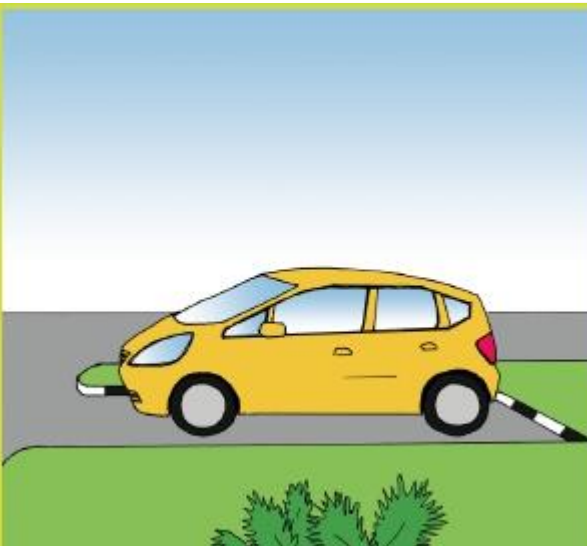
Continue reversing, looking thru' rear windscreen.



When the car is in the lot (by sighting the side mirror covering the kerb), stop.



Apply handbrake and shift to "PARK".



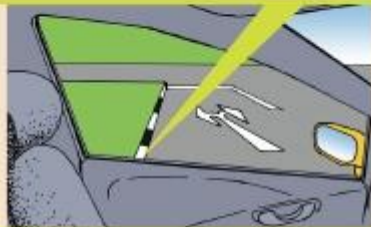
Doors on both sides must be able to open wide enough for passengers to board/alight. Make adjustments if necessary.

7 MOVING OUT

Signal left, shift to 'D' and check traffic on the left and right.



Move forward slowly until you see the horizontal kerb on your left passes approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ of front left door, turn steering wheel fully to the left.

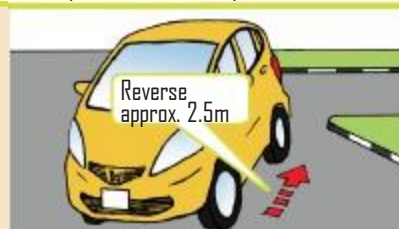
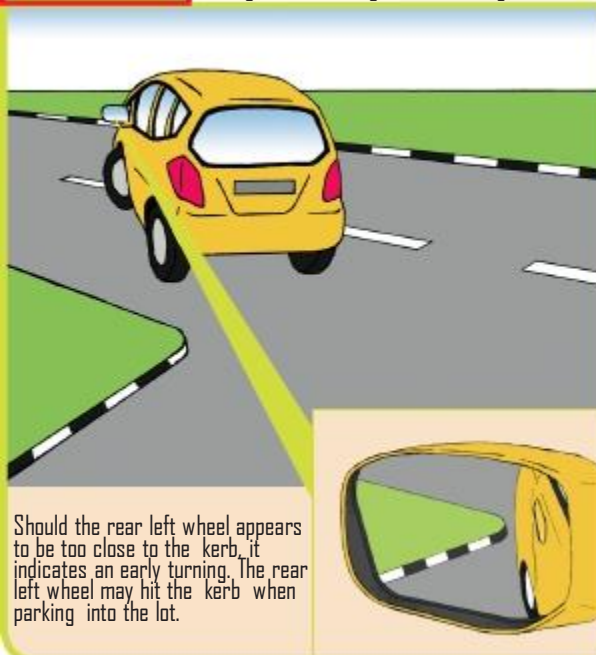


This delay turn is to avoid hitting the kerb on the left, but the car will turn wide – look out for other road users

▪Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

Corrective Action A

During the 1st turning, if the steering wheel is turned too early, the left wheel may hit the kerb.



Straighten the wheels and continue to reverse approximately another 1.5m



Doing this corrective action may result in wide turning. If wide turning, refer to Corrective Action B.

Corrective Action B

During the 1st turning point, if the steering wheel is turned too late, the right wheel may hit the kerb.

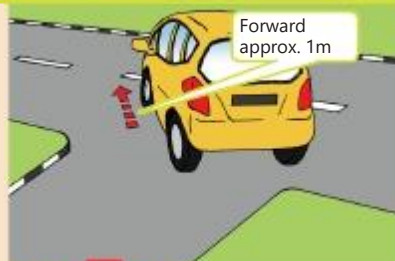
Should the rear right wheel goes too close to the kerb, it indicates a late turning. The rear right wheel may hit the kerb when parking into the lot.



Driver's window can be down or driver's door can be open slightly to assist in sighting.

Step i)

If the rear right wheel is too close to the kerb on the right, stop. Shift to "D". Move and straighten the steering wheel. Continue to move forward approximately 1 meter



Step ii)

Check rear and engage reverse gear



Step iii)

Check right blind spot and reverse. Move and turn steering wheel fully to the left.



Note: Should the rear right wheel is unable to move into the parking lot safely, repeat steps (i) to (iii).

3.08 Brake on ramp

Training objectives - Able to:

- Accelerate up and stop on the ramp with correct footwork, for forward and reverse movements.
- i. Drive up the ramp.
- ii. Stop on ramp.
- iii. Creeping up the ramp.

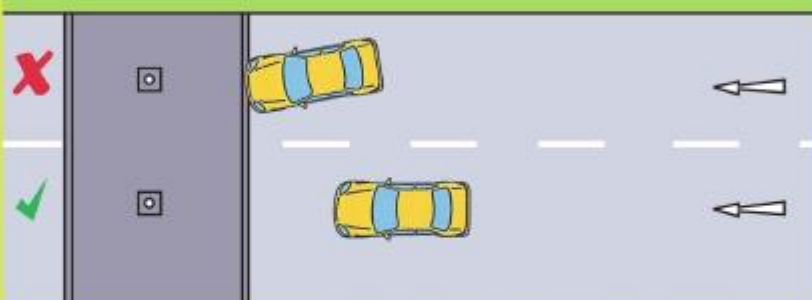
A good feel of vehicle movement, judgement of space and quick reflexes (footwork) is necessary when overcoming obstacles in tight spaces.



Practice.

1 | APPROACH

Approach the ramp slowly and position vehicle in the middle of the lane. Adjust vehicle perpendicular (90°) to the ramp - so that both the front tyres have an equal contact with the ramp later for best grip and control.



2 | SIGHTING POINT

When the ramp appears below the side mirrors.



Reduce speed to a crawl when the front bumper reaches the ramp.



3 | SIGHTING POINT

When the front door lever meets the ramp.



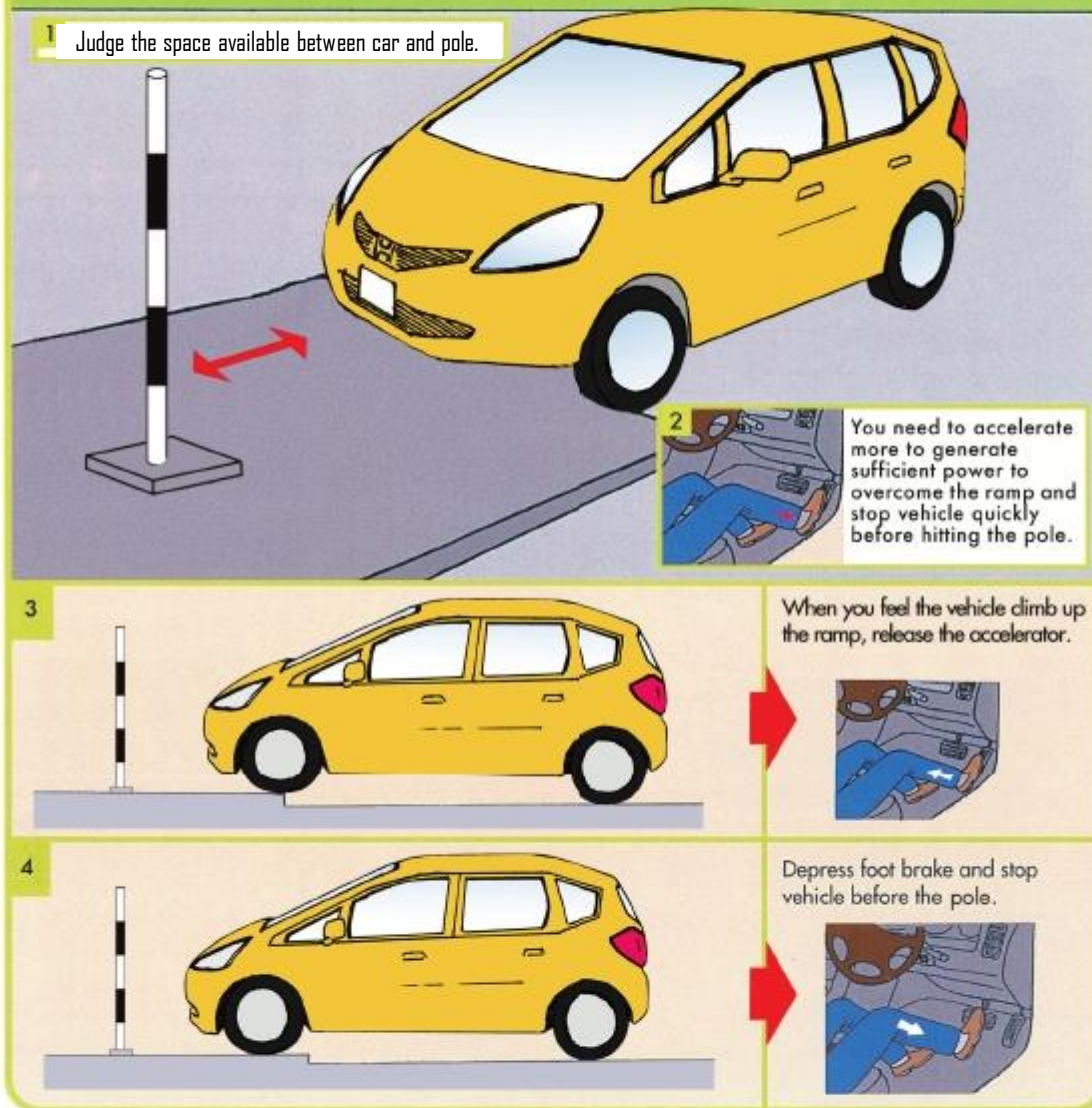
Inch forward slowly till the front wheels touch the ramp.



Contact the ramp as gently as possible.

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

Climb The height of the ramp stops the car from creeping up.



- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

1 | GOING OVER - SIGHTING POINT

When the end of the front door meets the ramp.



Creep forward slowly and to let the back wheels gently come into contact with the ramp.



2



Accelerate sufficiently to generate enough power to overcome the ramp.



3



when you feel the back wheels climb up the ramp, release the accelerator quickly and...



4









Stop vehicle once all four wheels are on the ramp.











Depress the foot brake and stop the vehicle immediately.



- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

<p>1 GOING OVER - SIGHTING POINT</p> <p>When the front door lever meets the edge of the ramp.</p> 	<p>Creep forward slowly till the front wheels are near the edge of the kerb.</p> 
<p>2 Inch down the ramp slowly for a soft landing.</p> 	<p>When you feel the vehicle starting to go down the ramp, brake firmly.</p> 
<p>3 SIGHTING POINT</p> <p>When the end of the front door meets the edge of the ramp.</p> 	<p>Creep forward slowly till the back wheels are near the edge of the ramp.</p> 
<p>4 Inch down the ramp slowly for a soft landing and stop.</p> 	<p>When you feel the vehicle starting to go down the ramp, brake firmly.</p> 

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

<p>1 REVERSE UP Select reverse gear, move vehicle back slowly till rear wheels touch the kerb.</p> 	<p>SIGHTING POINT When the end of the front door meets the ramp.</p> 
<p>2</p> 	<p>Release foot brake, and accelerate sufficiently to generate enough power to overcome the ramp.</p> 
<p>3</p> 	<p>When you feel the back wheels climb up the ramp, release the accelerator immediately and...</p> 
<p>4</p> 	<p>Depress the foot brake to stop the vehicle before touching the pole.</p> 

- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

3.09 Emergency Brake

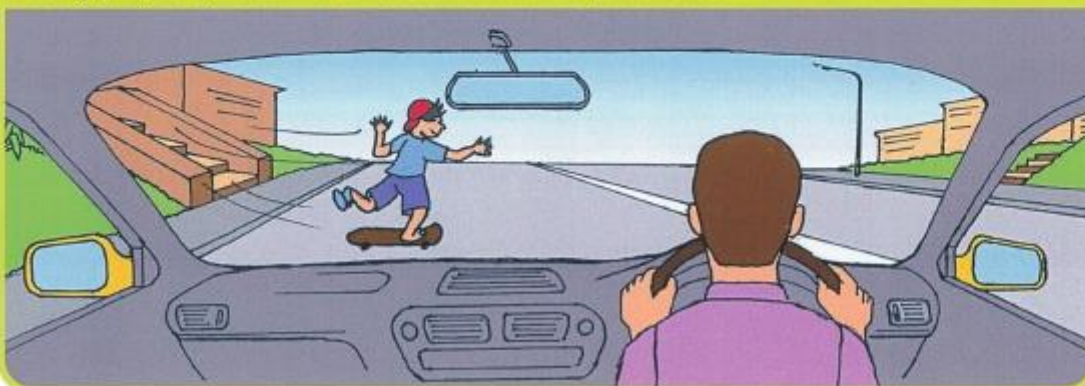
Training objectives – Able to:

- React in less than 1 second.
 - Stop within the shortest distance.
- i. Correct technique.
 - ii. Stop within the stipulated distance.



When applying emergency brake, the vehicle may not stop in time to prevent an accident. Hence, you must constantly forecast danger when driving in order to react in advance.

Reacting quickly to stop vehicle in the shortest distance to save life or prevent an accident.



CORRECT TECHNIQUE

- 1 Hold the steering wheel firmly with both hands.
- 2 Depress brake pedal firmly to bring vehicle to a stop.

Note: It is not necessary to signal or check safety. Your main concern is stopping the vehicle in time to prevent an accident or injuring someone.



MOVING OFF

As soon as hazard is away from your path, check safety and drive off immediately.



Check mirrors, signal right and check right blind spot. Move off briskly and merge with traffic flow.

- Note: Always drive at a suitable speed for the road conditions so that you can stop in any situation safely.

3.10 Three point turn

Training objective – Able:

- Turn vehicle around in three movement using forward and reverse gears without hitting kerb.
- Confirm safety.
- Show consideration for other road users

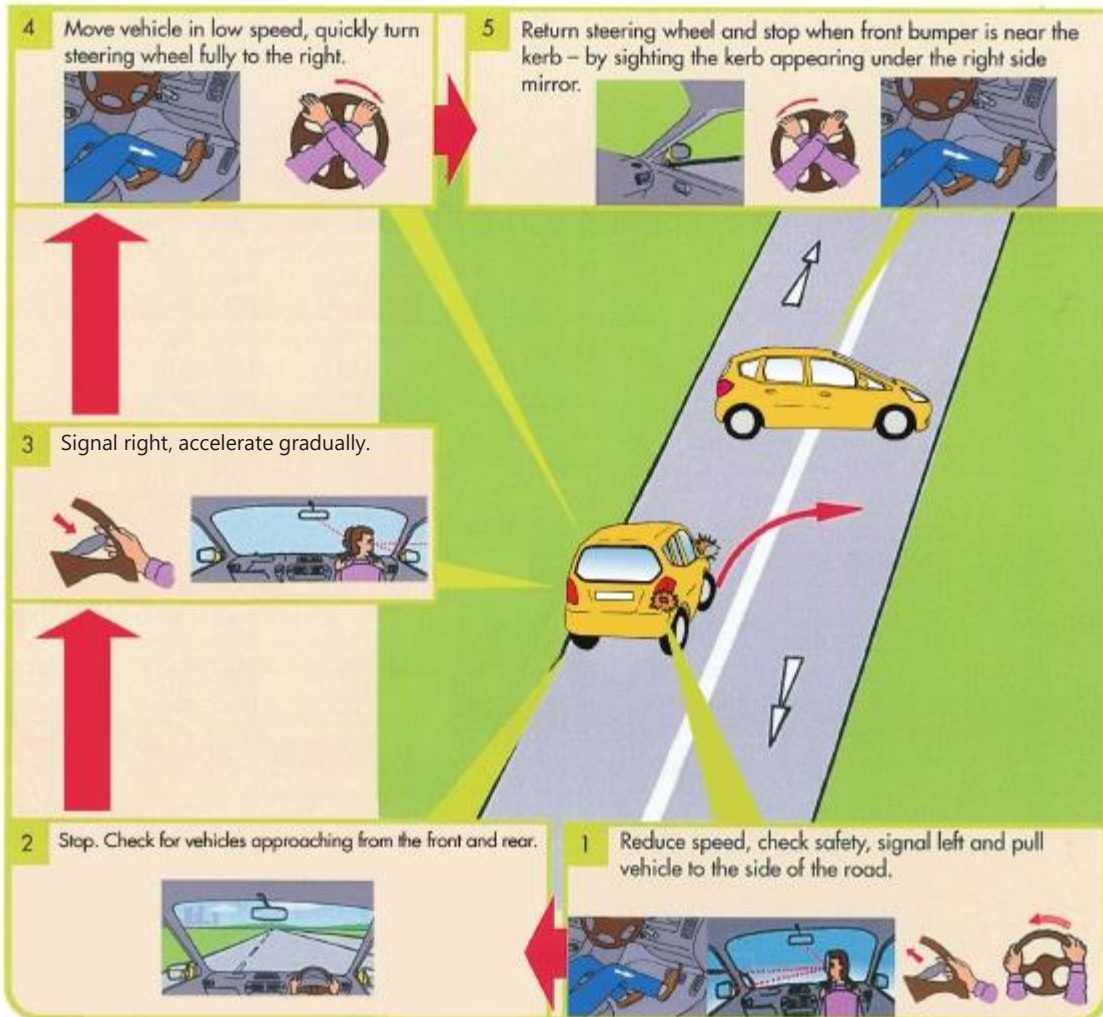
- Safety procedures.
- Speed adjustment.
- Positioning of vehicle.
- Steering technique.



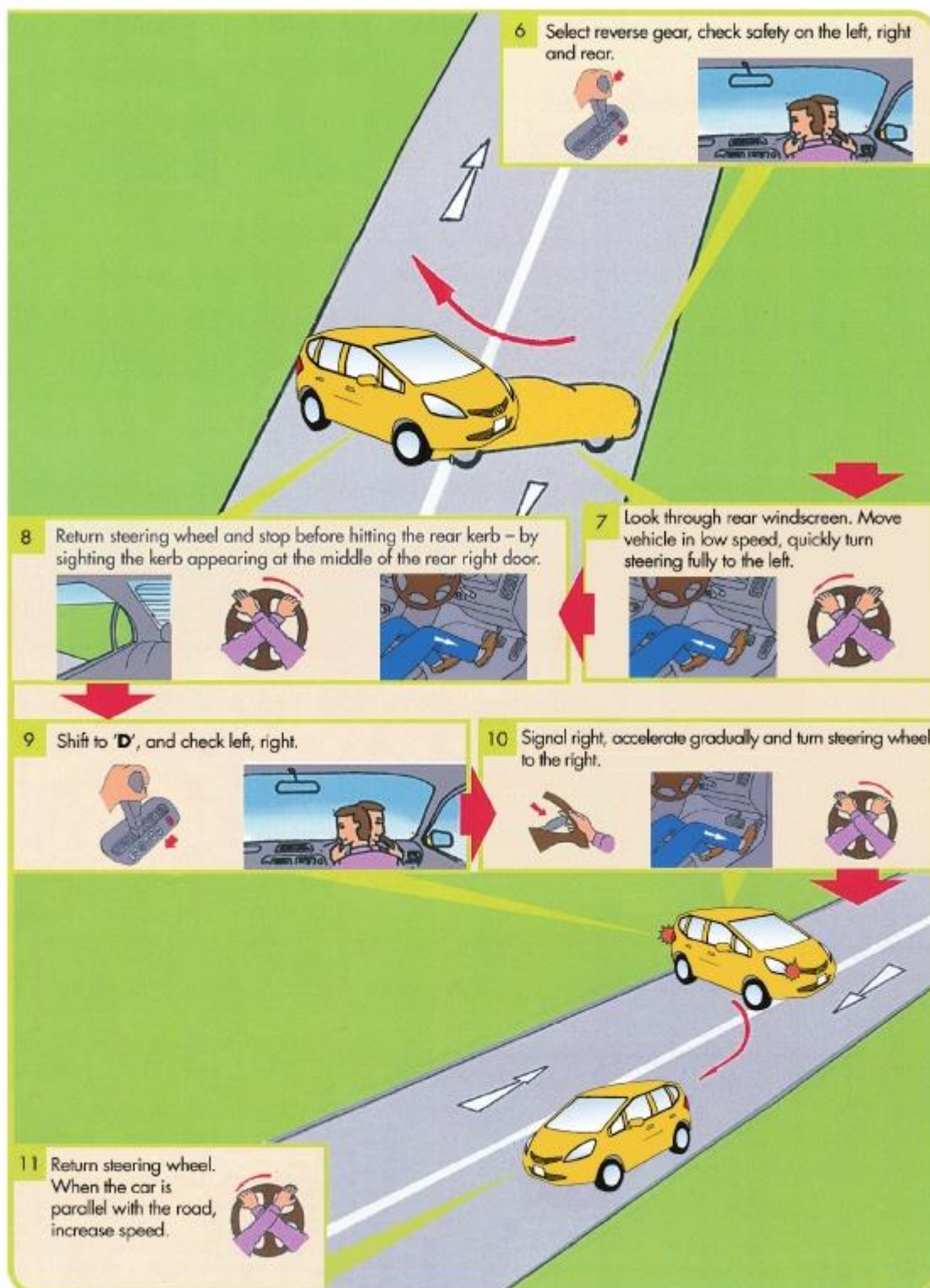
You need to do a three point-turn if the street is too narrow for you to make a kerb side U-turn.

Three Point-Turn.

When making a three-point turn, do not endanger and minimize inconvenience caused to other road users. You should not do it near junctions, pedestrians crossings, side roads, bends and areas with double white lines drawn on the center of the road.



- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

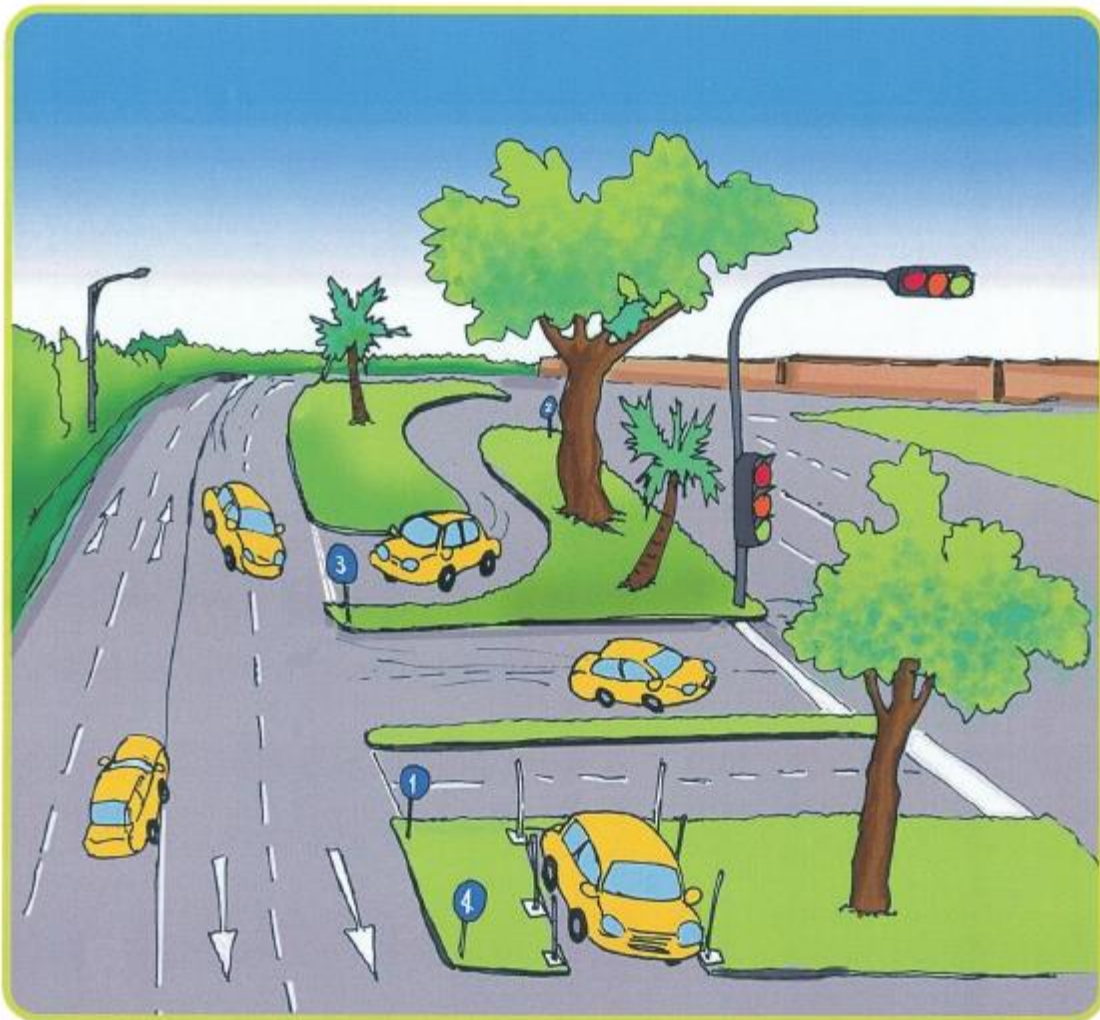


- Sighting points given are guides only. Slight adjustments may be required to suit individual sitting posture.

3.11 Stage 3 review

- i. Review all stage 3 subjects.
- ii. Improve on weak subjects.

Training Objectives-Able to perform all driving maneuvers in stage 3 subjects without assistance.

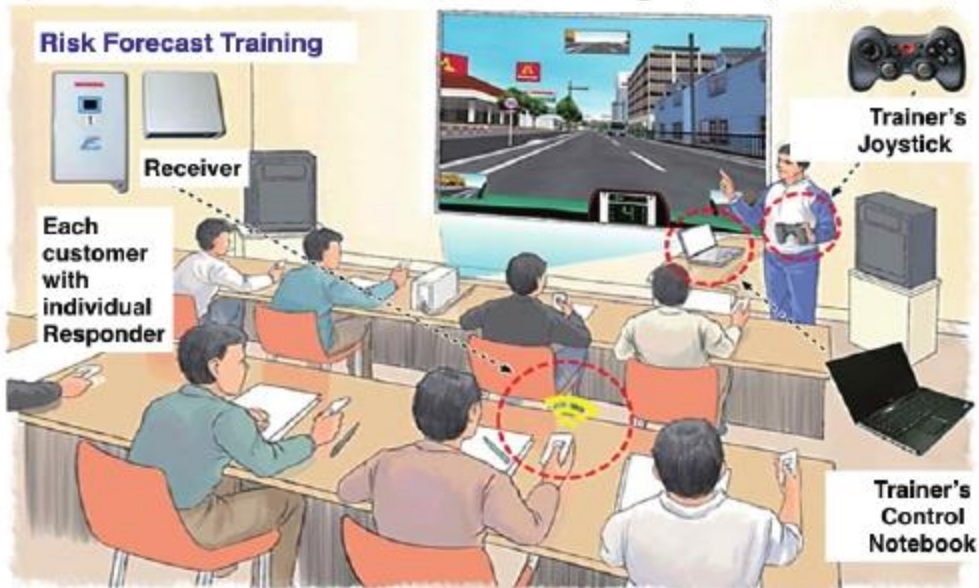


Training Objectives – Able to:

- Observe and Predict other road users hazardous action
- Better Knowledge in Preventive Measure to avoid Accident

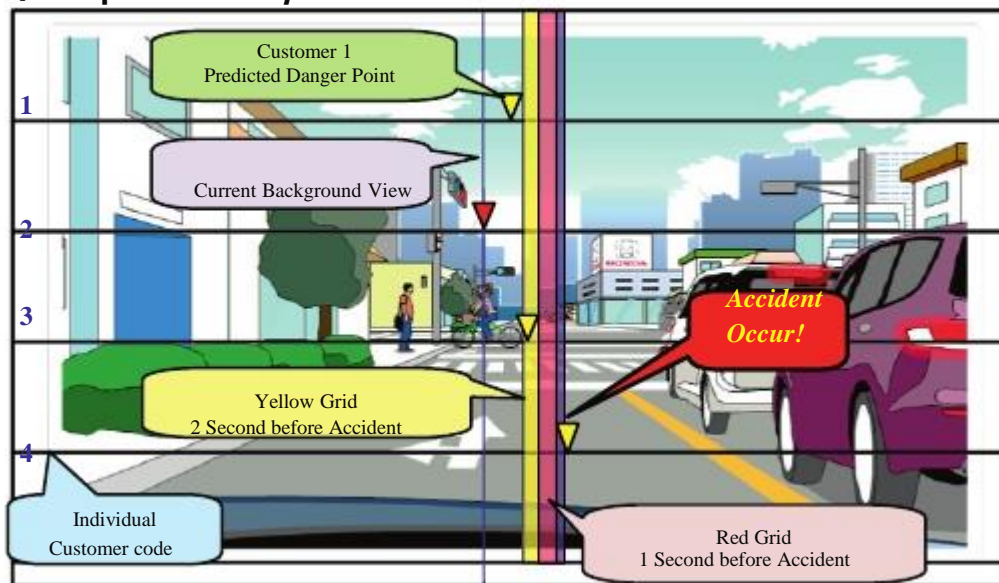
Every Customer with Individual Responder to Predict Danger

1) Road Hazard Prediction Training (Using responder)



Displayed Data for Individual Analysis

2) Respondent Analysis



* Ideal Time to Detect Danger- 2 Seconds before accident

SUBJECT 1 Defensive Driving In Training Route Part I

Training Objectives – Able to:

- ☐ Identify hazardous areas along test route.
- ☐ Take preventive actions to ensure safety.
- ☐ Complete all circuit courses without assistance.
- i) Identify Possible Danger along Test Training Route.
Refer to section on Test Training Route 1a & 1b (Page 193).
- ii) Apply Courteous and Considerate to others while Driving.
Refer to section on Courteous and Considerate Driving (Page 195).
- iii) Review all Circuit Course & Driving
Ability to drive independently with minimum guidance in all circuit courses.

SUBJECT 2 Defensive Driving In Training Route Part II

Training Objectives – Able to:

- ☐ Identify hazardous areas along test route.
- ☐ Take preventive actions to ensure safety.
- ☐ Complete all circuit courses without assistance.
- i) Identify Possible Danger along Test Training Route.
Refer to section on Test Training Route 2a & 2b (Page 194).
- ii) Anticipation of Other Road User's Behaviors.
Refer to section on Scan Danger (Page 198).
- iii) Review all Circuit Course & Driving
Ability to drive independently with minimum guidance in all circuit courses.

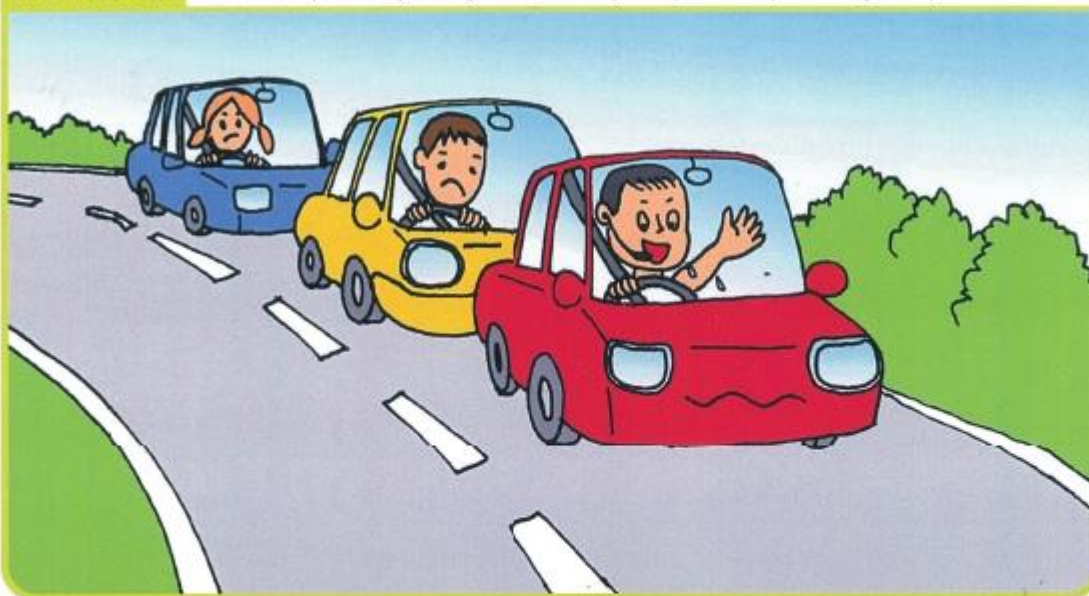
Stage 4.01 Training Route 11 Teck Whye Test Area

[illegible]

Courteous and considerate Driving

- i) Showing Courtesy and Consideration to road users.

ROAD HOGGING Do not hold up traffic by driving at unreasonably low speeds. Keep left and give way to faster traffic.

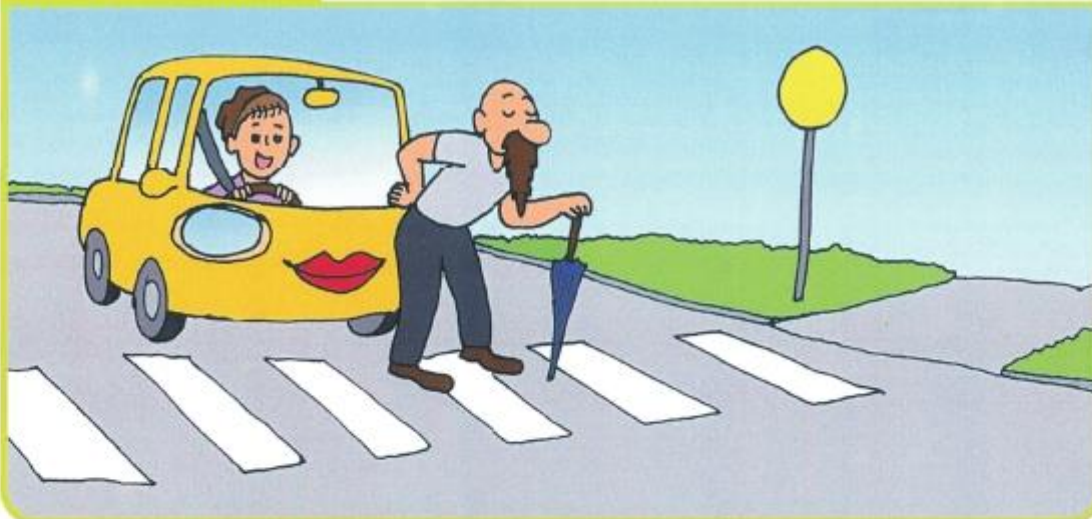


DO NOT DRIVE AGGRESSIVELY Tailgate, horn or flash your high beam to demand right of way.



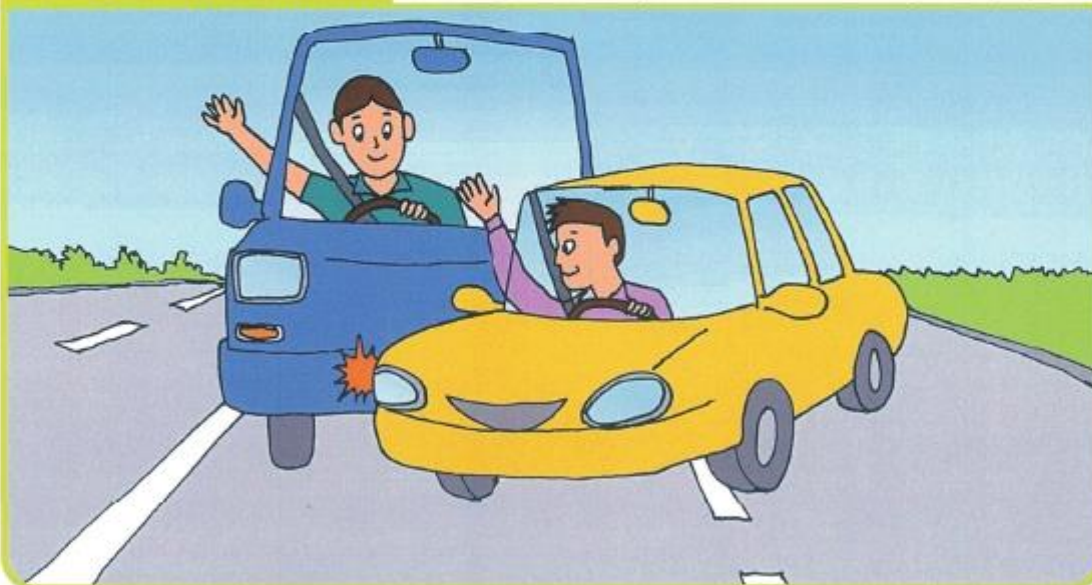
BE PATIENT TOWARDS OTHERS

Do not rush the elderly or the handicapped, give them more time to cross the road.



BE GRACIOUS - GIVE WAY TO OTHERS

Acknowledge and show appreciation when others have given way to you.



- ii) **Smooth Driving.**
Driving smoothly under all circumstances by visualizing and anticipating changes to traffic conditions. Avoid making sudden/late decisions to change course, reduce speed or stop.
- iii) **Familiarization of 3 Test Routes.**
Refer to section on Test Routes.
- iv) **Review all Circuit and Road Subjects.**
Knowing your area of weakness and plan for improvements.

5.01 FINAL EVALUATION

Training Objectives - Able to:

- ☐ Identify strengths and areas to improve on.
- ☐ Meet the test requirement of less than 20 demerit points according to the checklist.
- ☐ Drive independently and safely.

i) Circuit Courses.

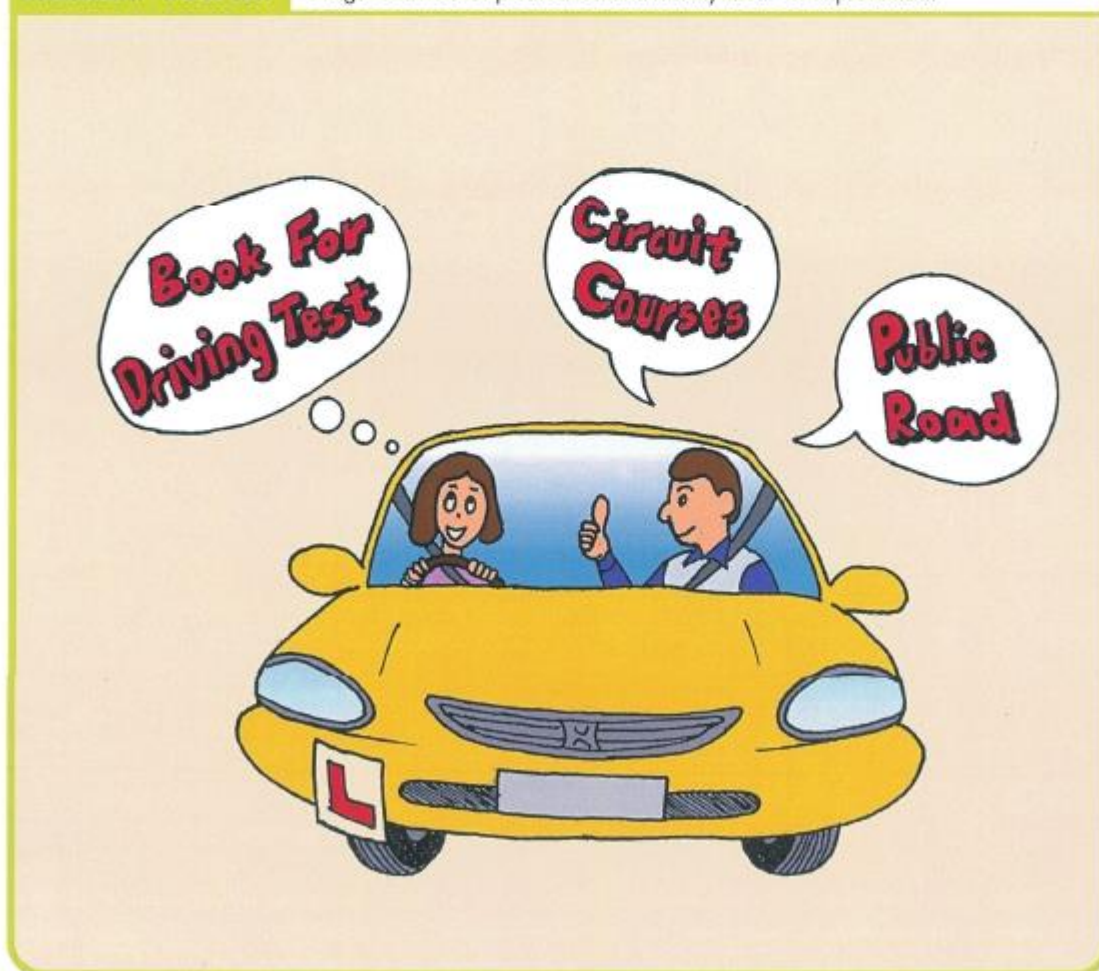
Assessment of all circuit courses.

ii) Public Road.

Assessment of public road driving on one test route.

ASSESSMENT - MOCK TEST

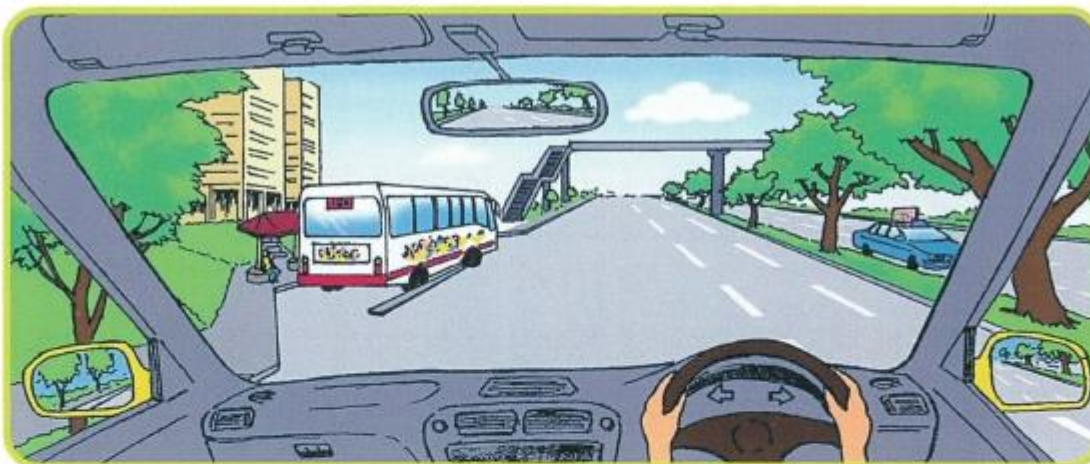
Gauge readiness for practical test and identify areas for improvement.



SCAN DANGER

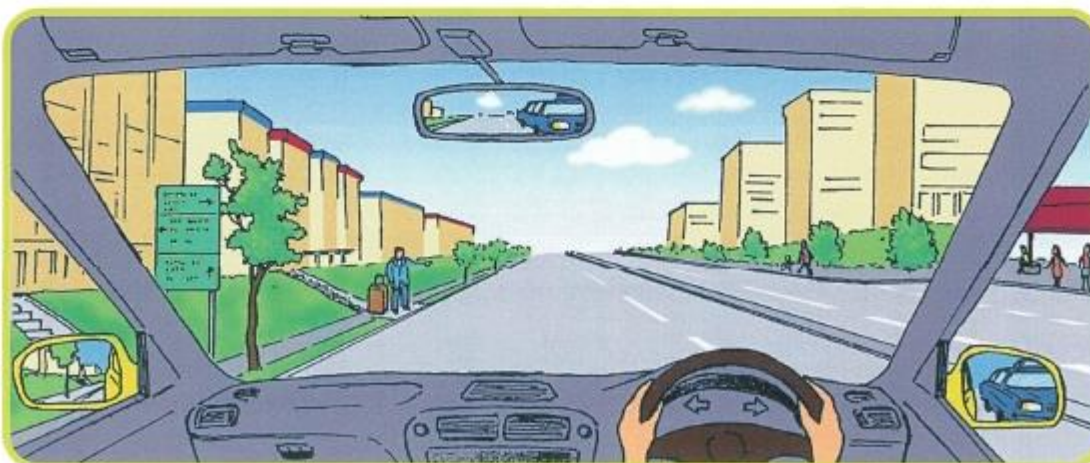
These dangers are commonly found in the training area. (Answers to the questions can be found on the next page).

1. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



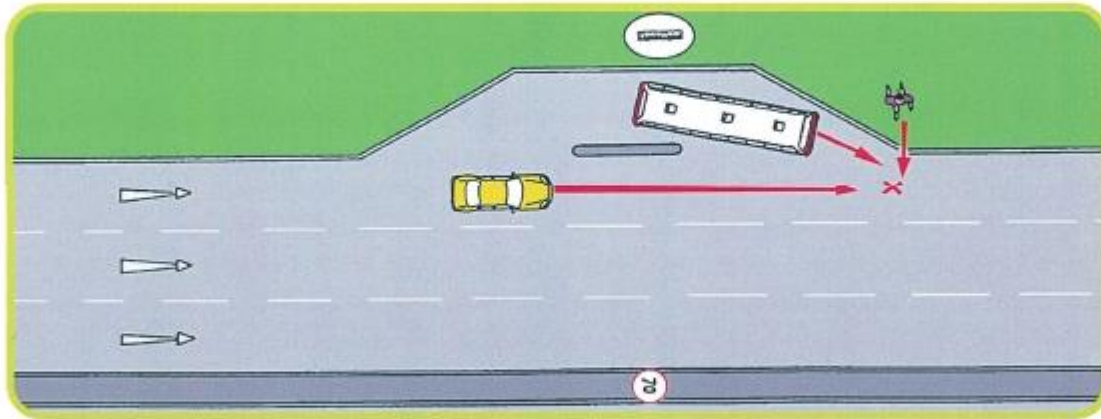
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

2. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



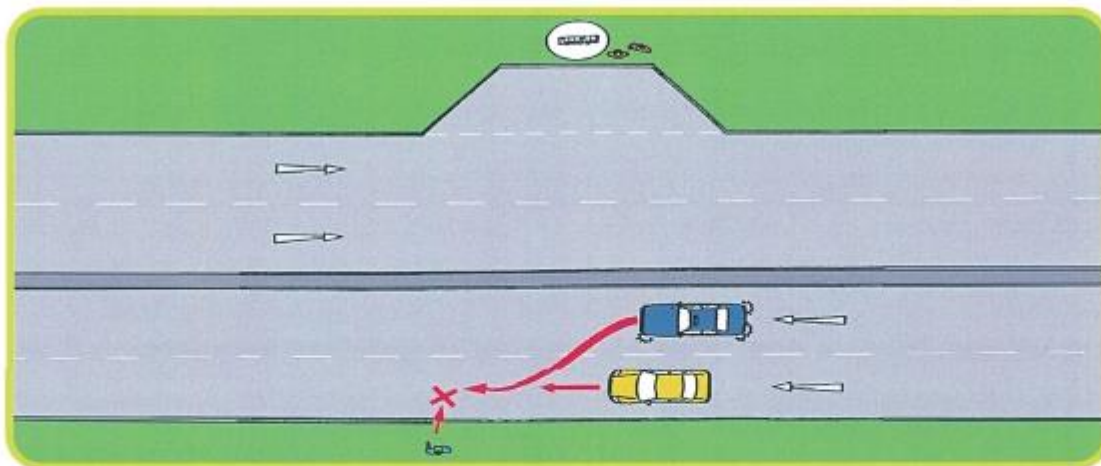
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

1. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



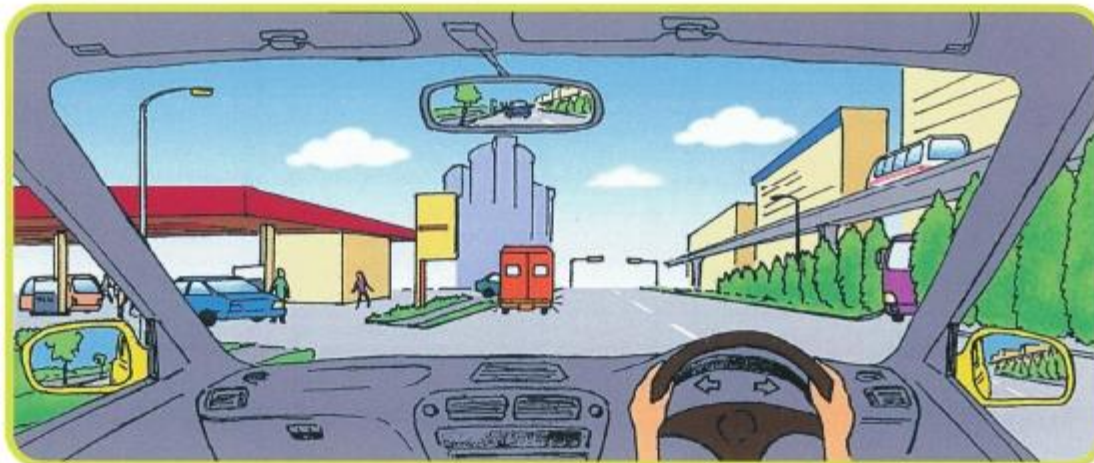
1. a) A bus at the bus stop.
b) A pedestrian in front of the bus.
2. a) Bus may move out from the bus stop.
b) Pedestrian may cross the road in front of the bus.
3. a) Reduce speed when approaching the bus.
b) Be prepared to stop should the pedestrian in front of the bus step into my path.

2. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



1. a) A pedestrian standing on the pavement flagging a taxi.
b) A taxi on the right outer lane beside my vehicle.
2. a) Taxi may move into my lane to pick up passenger.
3. a) Reduce speed and be prepared to stop. The pedestrian may step down onto the road to get the taxi driver's attention.

3. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



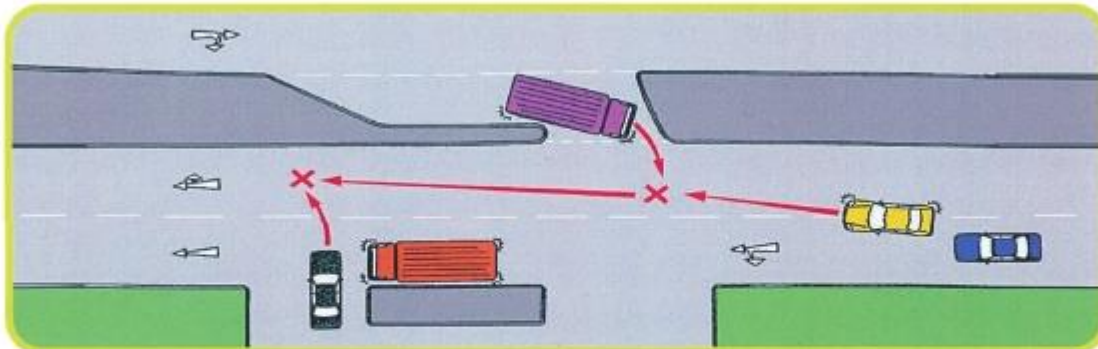
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

4. DRIVING ALONG A TWO-WAY TRAFFIC ROAD



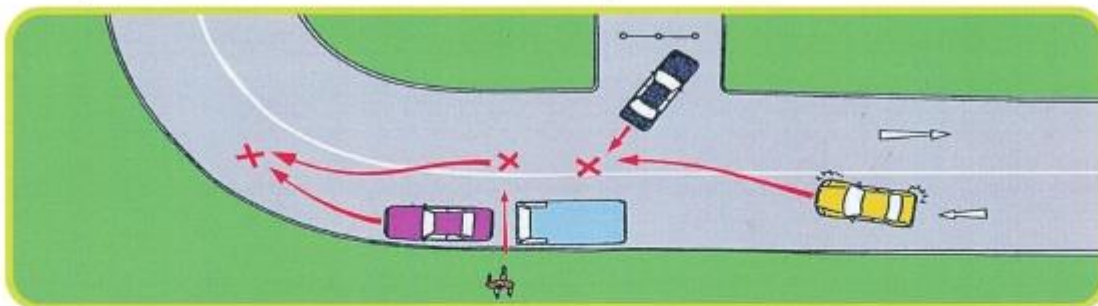
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

3. CRUISING ON A STRAIGHT ROAD



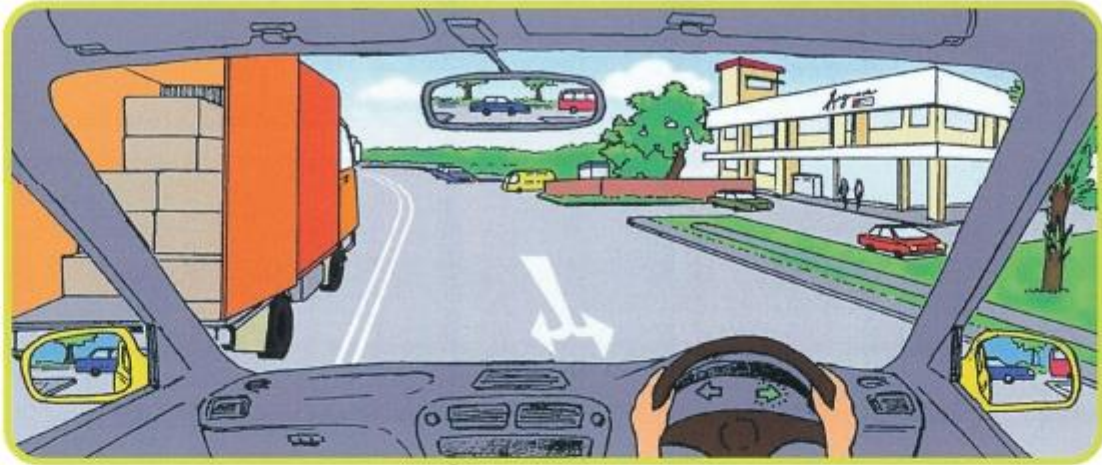
1.
 - a) A parked lorry on the road side.
 - b) A motorcar in front of the parked lorry.
 - c) A lorry waiting to turn out from the break in the road divider.
 - d) A car following behind.
2.
 - a) Lorry at the road divider may turn out.
 - b) The motorcar in front of the parked lorry may move out.
 - c) Vehicle at the rear may hit my car if I have to brake suddenly.
 - d) The driver of the parked lorry may open its door.
3.
 - a) Signal early to warn others of my intention to pass the parked lorry.
 - b) Reduce speed and proceed with caution.
 - c) Apply intermittent braking to warn the rear vehicle.
 - d) Beware of car move into the road in front of the parked lorry.
 - e) Check the lorry on the right. Ensure safety before changing lane early to pass parked lorry.

4. DRIVING ALONG A TWO-WAY TRAFFIC ROAD



1.
 - a) A pedestrian walking on the pavement ahead.
 - b) Parked vehicles on the road side.
 - c) A car at the side road on the right.
 - d) Right hand bend ahead.
2.
 - a) The pedestrian may cross the road between the parked vehicles.
 - b) Parked vehicles may move off without checking for safety.
 - c) Motorcar on the right side-road may reverse his car into the main road.
 - d) Parked vehicles may open doors suddenly.
 - e) Vehicles may be approaching this area from the opposite direction from around the bend.
3.
 - a) Reduce speed and be prepared to stop for pedestrian.
 - b) Keep a safe side clearance of 1.5m when passing the parked vehicles.
 - c) When passing the parked vehicles, check for safety in the parked vehicles blind areas.
 - d) Be prepared to stop in case parked vehicles pull out.
 - e) Look out for oncoming vehicles as you approach the bend.

5. BY-PASSING A PARKED VEHICLE



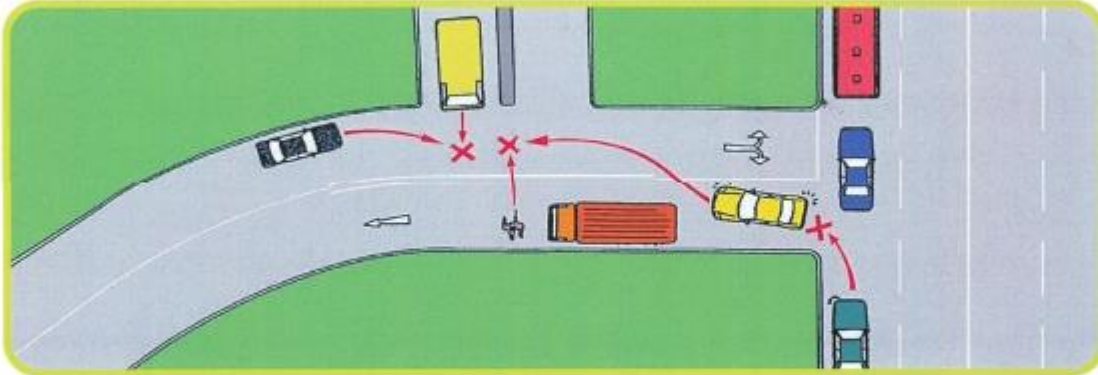
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

6. APPROACHING A T-JUNCTION



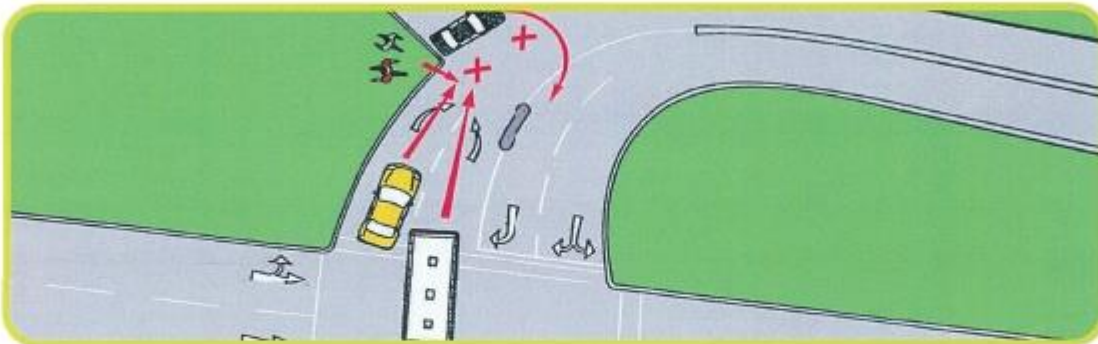
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

5. BY-PASSING A PARKED VEHICLE



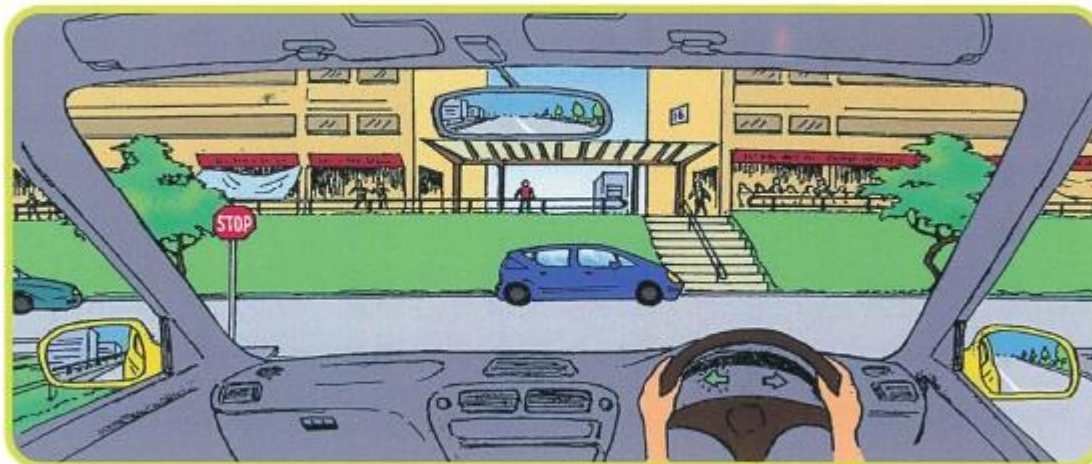
1.
 - a) A parked lorry at the road side.
 - b) A van waiting on a side road on the right.
 - c) A car approaching from opposite direction.
2.
 - a) Vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.
 - b) Pedestrian may cross in front of parked lorry.
 - c) The van may turn out from the side road.
 - d) Vehicles may turn out into this road from the rear.
 - e) Truck door may open suddenly.
3.
 - a) Do not pass, if vehicle approaching from opposite direction.
 - b) Reduce speed and be prepared to stop for any pedestrian crossing in front of lorry.
 - c) Apply intermittent braking if any motorist approaches from the rear.
 - d) Keep a safe side clearance from the parked lorry.
 - e) Be careful of van turning out from opposite direction.

6. APPROACHING A T-JUNCTION



1.
 - a) Pedestrians on the left
 - b) A car on the left.
 - c) Bus close behind on the right lane.
2.
 - a) Pedestrians may dash across the road.
 - b) Car ahead may turn without giving signal.
 - c) Bus may squeeze into my lane.
3.
 - a) Tap horn to warn the pedestrian and prepare to stop.
 - b) Reduce speed and beware of the parked vehicle.
 - c) Check for safety on my right to ensure the bus allow me to proceed.

7. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A T-JUNCTION



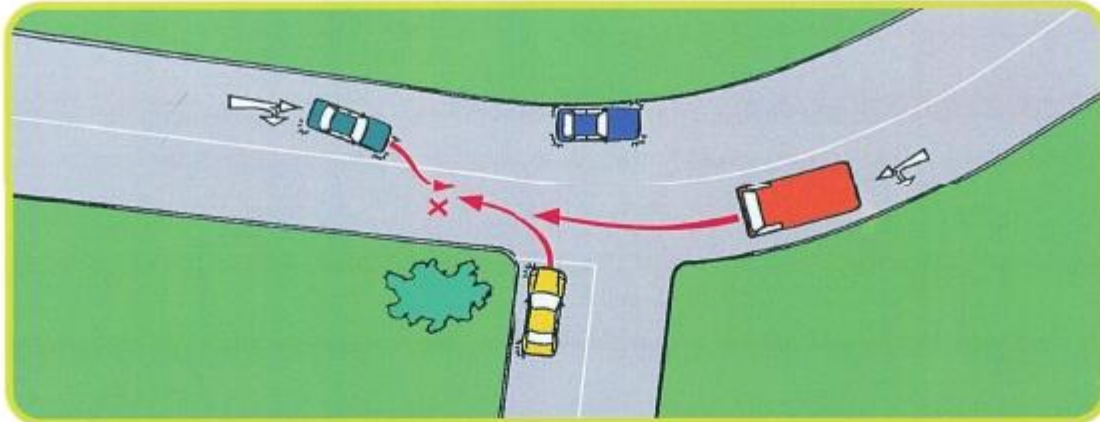
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

8. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A T-JUNCTION



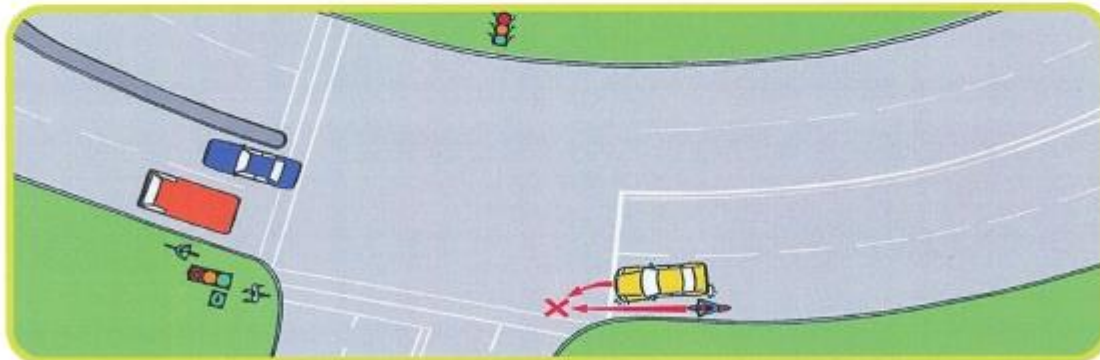
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

7. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A T-JUNCTION



1. a) A car parked at the side across the road.
b) A vehicle is approaching from the left.
2. a) Vehicles may approach from the right.
b) Vehicle on the left may pass the parked car and cross into my lane when I turn left.
3. a) Wait for the motorcar to clear the junction before proceeding.
b) Check safety on the right and left blind spot before turning left.

8. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A T-JUNCTION



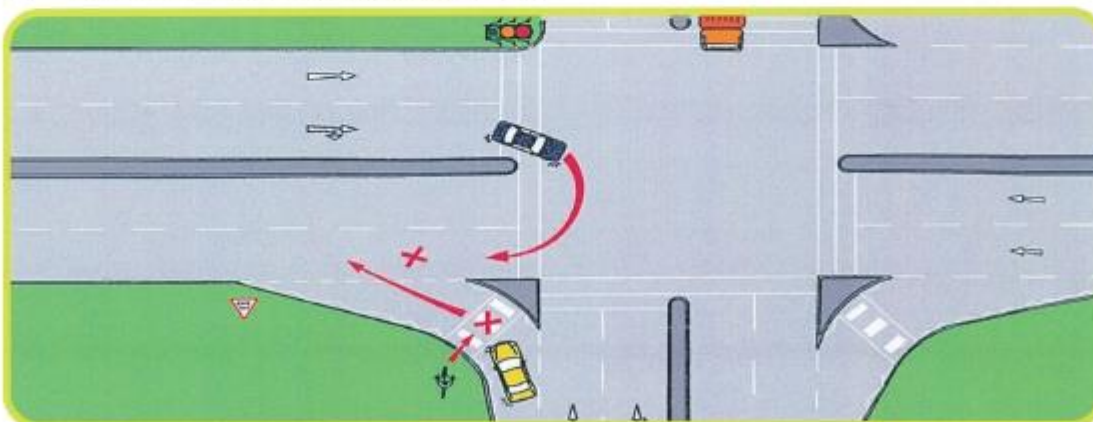
1. a) A pedestrian on the left side.
b) A cyclist cycling on the pavement.
c) A motorcycle on the left side reflected by the left side mirror.
d) Green traffic lights and pedestrian crossing lights.
2. a) The motorcyclist may squeeze through on the left side of my car when I make a left turn.
b) The cyclist may ride across the road.
c) Pedestrian may also cross the road.
d) Traffic light may change suddenly.
3. a) Check traffic lights before proceeding.
b) Reduce my vehicle's speed and check my left blind spot before turning.
c) Allow motorcyclist to pass first before proceeding to make a left turn.
d) Cover my brake pedal and be prepared to stop for pedestrian.

9. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A FILTER LANE



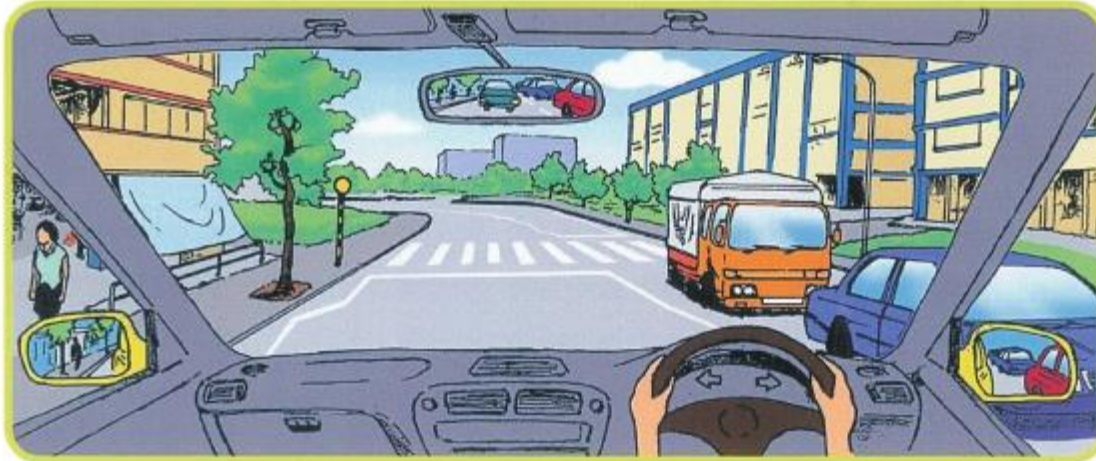
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

9. MAKING A LEFT TURN AT A FILTER LANE



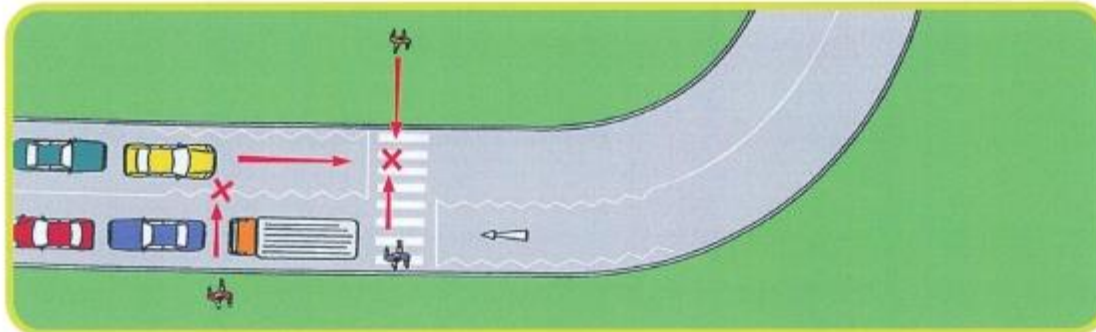
1.
 - a) A motorcar at the road junction positioned to make a U-turn.
 - b) A cyclist on the left side foot path.
 - c) A lorry opposite the junction position on the other right lane.
2.
 - a) The cyclist may ride across the zebra crossing ahead.
 - b) The motorcar may make U-turn at the junction.
 - c) The lorry may turn right into the left lane instead of the right lane.
3.
 - a) Reduce speed and be prepared to stop for the cyclist who may cross at the zebra crossing.
 - b) Before exiting from the filter lane, check right on the motorcar making a U-turn.
 - c) Check safety again on the right, paying attention especially to the lorry before exiting the filter lane.
 - d) Check for traffic on the right for approaching vehicle.

10. APPROACHING A ZEBRA CROSSING



1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

10. APPROACHING A ZEBRA CROSSING



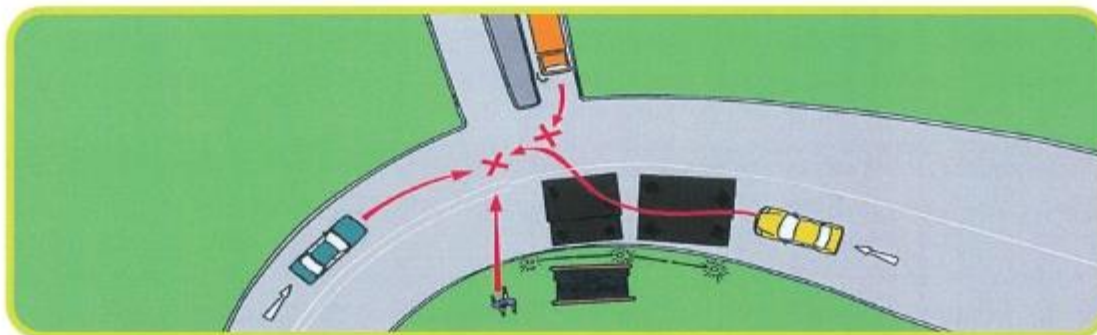
1.
 - a) Zebra crossing ahead.
 - b) Traffic jam on the right side.
 - c) A motorcar is following behind.
2.
 - a) A pedestrian may be crossing from the right – at the blind area behind the lorry.
 - b) Pedestrian may jaywalk from the right between the motorcar and covered lorry.
 - c) The approaching car behind may not be prepared if I have to stop suddenly.
3.
 - a) Check for safety in the lorry's blind area for pedestrians crossing the road.
 - b) Check between stationary vehicles for pedestrians crossing the road from the right.
 - c) Apply intermittent braking to alert the motor car behind.
 - d) Slow down and be prepared to stop.

11. APPROACHING ROAD WORKS



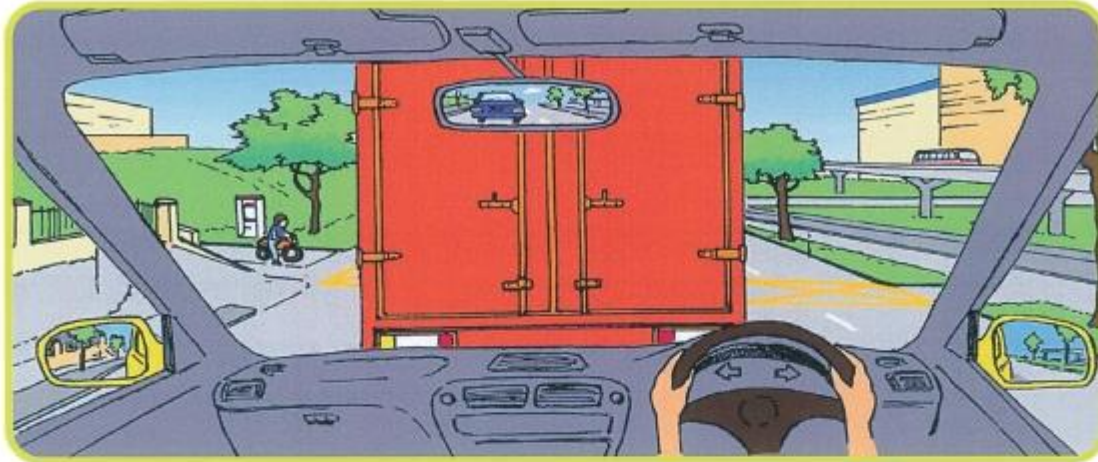
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

11. APPROACHING A ROAD WORK



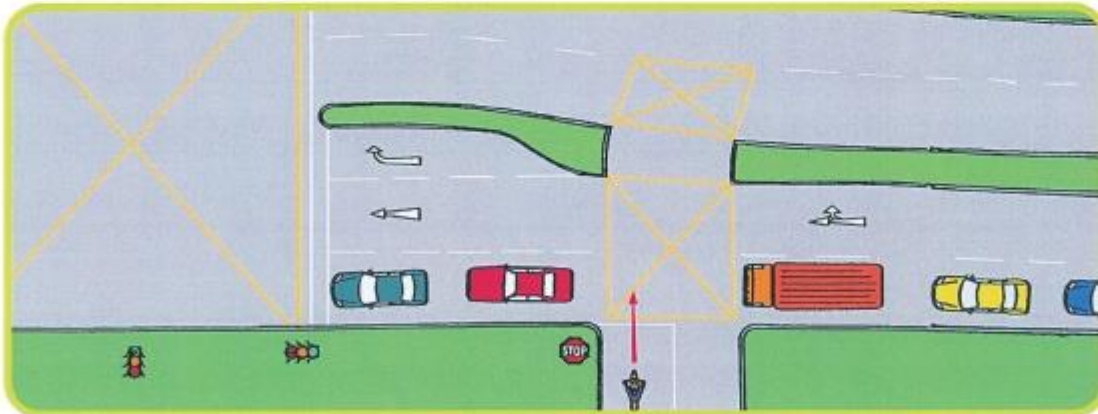
1.
 - a) Metal plates ahead and cable roller.
 - b) Raining and wet road.
 - c) Condominium entrance/exit on the right side of the bend.
2.
 - a) Metal plates are very slippery especially when wet.
 - b) Blind area of the bend may conceal oncoming motorist.
 - c) Motor vehicle may turn out from the condominium ahead.
 - d) Pedestrians may dash across the road during rainy day from behind the cable roller.
3.
 - a) Turn on headlights to improve vision and visibility.
 - b) Reduce speed before the bend as there are several hazards.
 - c) Reduce speed further before reaching the metal plates.
 - d) Check for safety on the right for motorist turning out from condominium.
 - e) Check for safety at the area behind the cable roller.

12. APPROACHING A YELLOW BOX



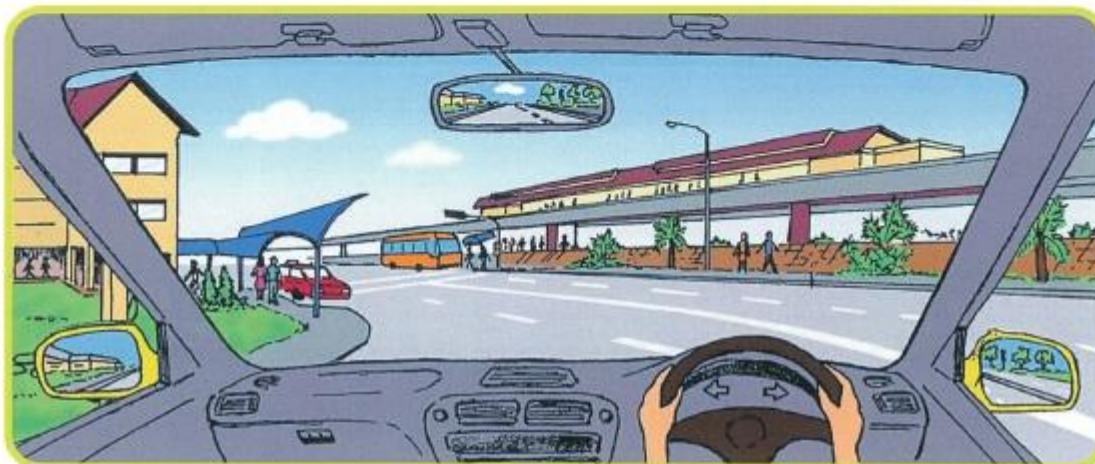
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

12. APPROACHING A YELLOW BOX



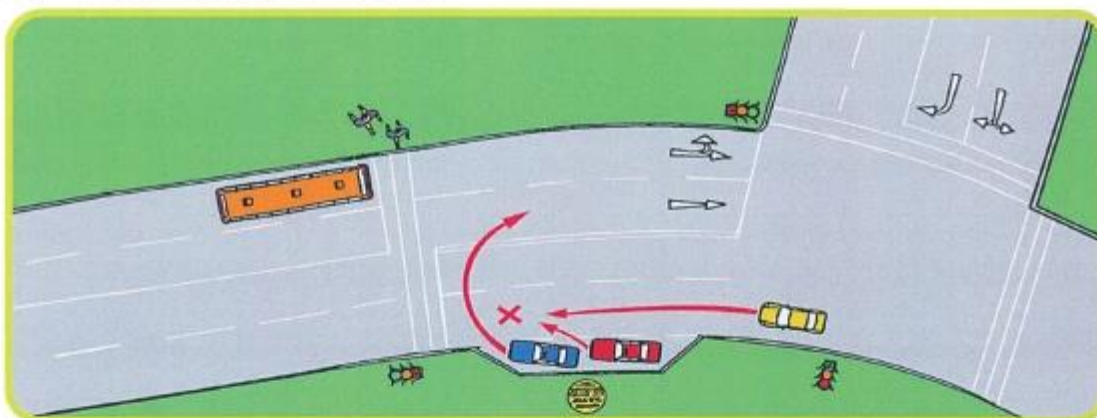
1.
 - a) A motorcyclist waiting at the side road.
 - b) A lorry ahead.
 - c) A motorcar is approaching from the rear reflected by the rear view mirror.
 - d) Yellow box junction ahead.
2.
 - a) The lorry may stop suddenly to avoid stopping in the yellow box.
 - b) Motorcyclist may turn out from the side road, forcing lorry to apply sudden brake.
 - c) The approaching car from the rear may not be aware of the box junction and the motorcyclist.
 - d) View ahead obstructed by lorry.
3.
 - a) Reduce speed and keep a longer following distance to have a better view ahead.
 - b) Be prepared to stop as the lorry may stop suddenly.
 - c) Apply intermittent braking to warn the car at the rear to keep further back.
 - d) If the vehicle behind is following very closely, apply 4-second rule.

13. APPROACHING A TAXI STAND



1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

13. APPROACHING A TAXI STAND



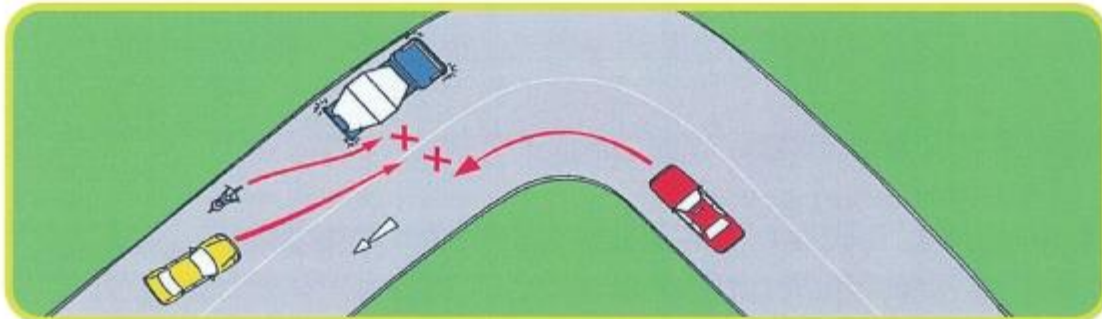
1.
 - a) Pedestrians crossing ahead.
 - b) Taxi waiting at taxi stand.
 - c) Pedestrians on the opposite side of the road.
 - d) The road bends to the left.
 - e) A bus on the opposite side of the road before the pedestrian crossing.
2.
 - a) Pedestrians may cross the road at pedestrian crossing.
 - b) A taxi may turn out suddenly.
 - c) Blind area in front of the taxi.
 - d) There may be vehicles parked in front of the taxi stand.
3.
 - a) Reduce speed.
 - b) Check the blind area in front of the taxi for safety.
 - c) Check for safety on the left and right at pedestrian crossing for pedestrians.

14. APPROACHING A BEND



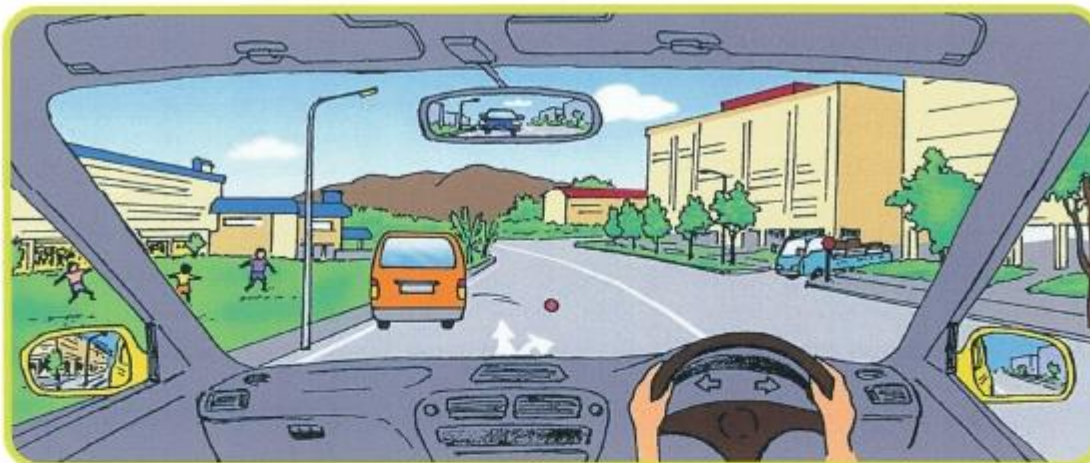
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

14. APPROACHING A BEND



1.
 - a) Pedestrian on the left side.
 - b) A cyclist with a pillion passenger.
 - c) A truck at the road side.
2.
 - a) The cyclist may cut into my path.
 - b) Object hidden in blind area in front of the cement mixer.
 - c) Vehicle may approach from the opposite direction.
 - d) The truck door may open suddenly.
3.
 - a) Check for safety in the left blind area of the cement mixer.
 - b) Slow down before the bend for oncoming vehicles.
 - c) Slow down, if the cyclist is passing the truck – let cyclist pass first. Do not attempt to pass both.
 - d) Slow down, pass the truck only when safe to do so.
 - e) When passing truck, beware of truck door opening – keep safe clearance.

15. APPROACHING A SIDE-ROAD ON THE RIGHT



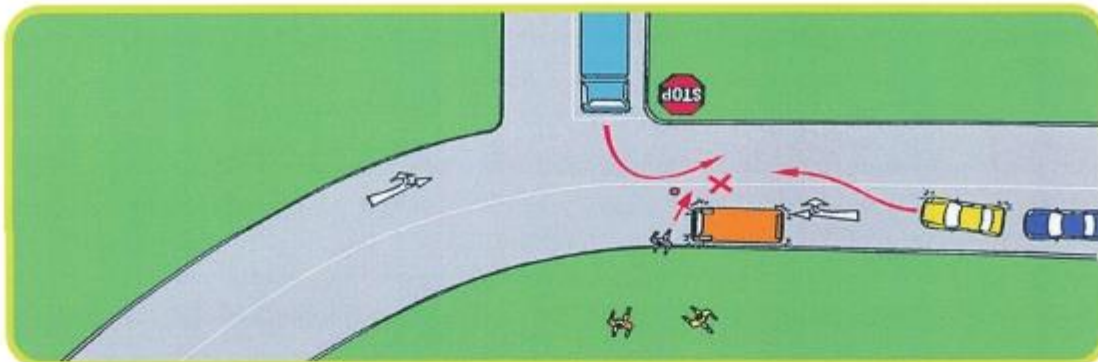
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

16. APPROACHING A SIDE-ROAD ON THE RIGHT



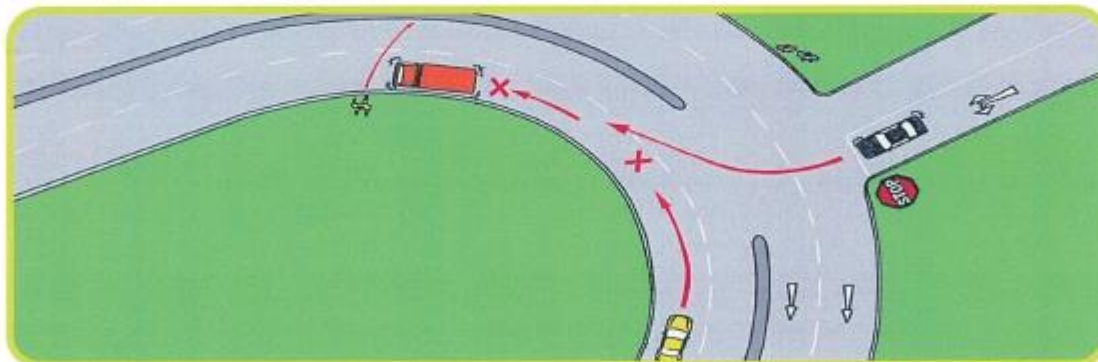
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

15. APPROACHING A SIDE-ROAD ON THE RIGHT



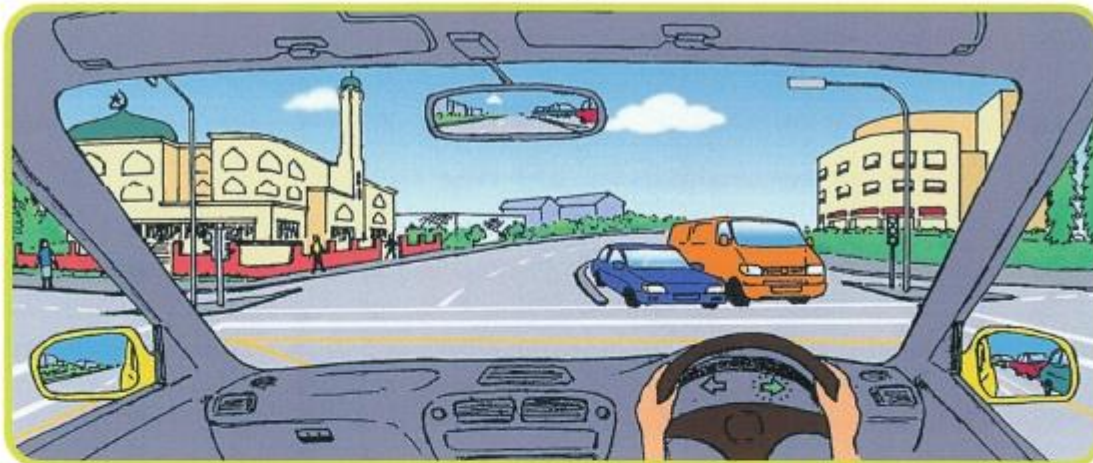
1.
 - a) Kids playing on the field beside the road.
 - b) A ball rolling across the road.
 - c) A van parked on the road side.
 - d) A lorry at the side road on the right.
 - e) A car is approaching from the rear.
2.
 - a) Kids may dash onto the road to pick up the ball.
 - b) The lorry at the side may turn out into the main road.
 - c) The car at the rear may hit my car if I were to apply emergency brake.
 - d) The driver from the van may alight.
3.
 - a) Reduce speed and be prepared to stop as the kids may dash out to pick the ball.
 - b) Apply intermittent braking to warn the car at the rear.
 - c) Pay attention to the lorry at the side road.
 - d) Signal right and confirm safety to pass the parked van.

16. APPROACHING A SIDE-ROAD ON THE RIGHT



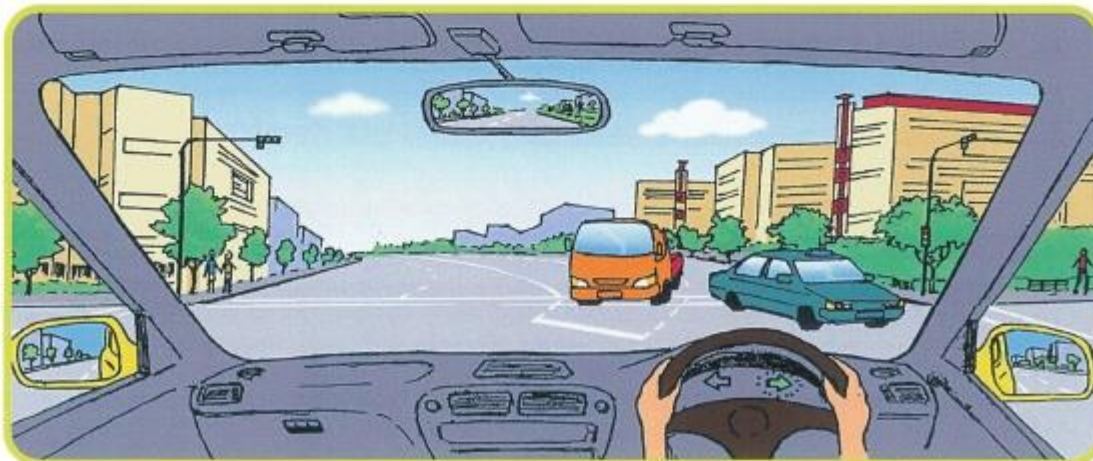
1.
 - a) A lorry parked at the road side.
 - b) A motorcar on the right side of the side road.
 - c) Pedestrians on the right side of the side road.
2.
 - a) Lorry driver may alight.
 - b) Motorcar may turn out from minor road.
 - c) Pedestrians may cross the road in front of the parked vehicle.
3.
 - a) Change lane early to pass the vehicle parked at the road side.
 - b) If the car on the minor road turns right, I must be careful to allow him to pass.
 - c) Reduce speed when passing the parked vehicle as pedestrians may cross the road in front of the parked vehicle.
 - d) Keep a safe clearance when passing parked vehicle.

17. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS ROAD



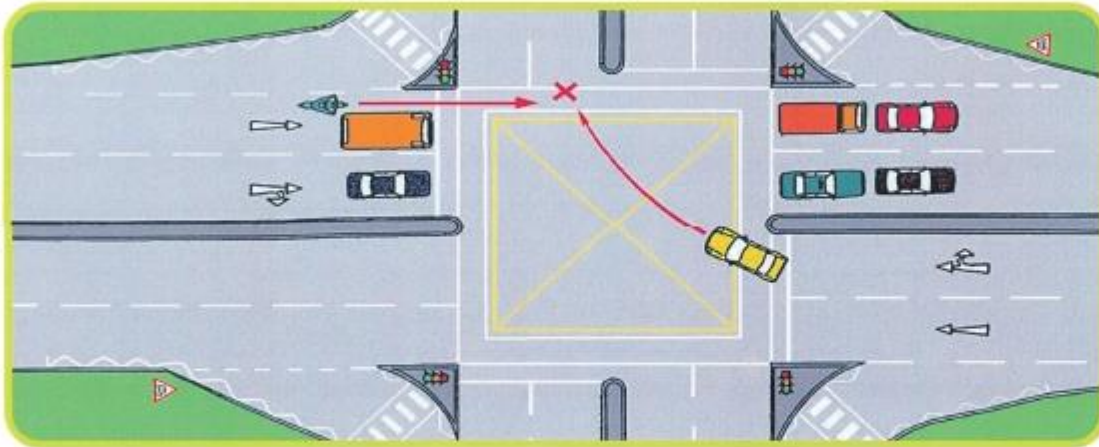
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

18. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS ROAD



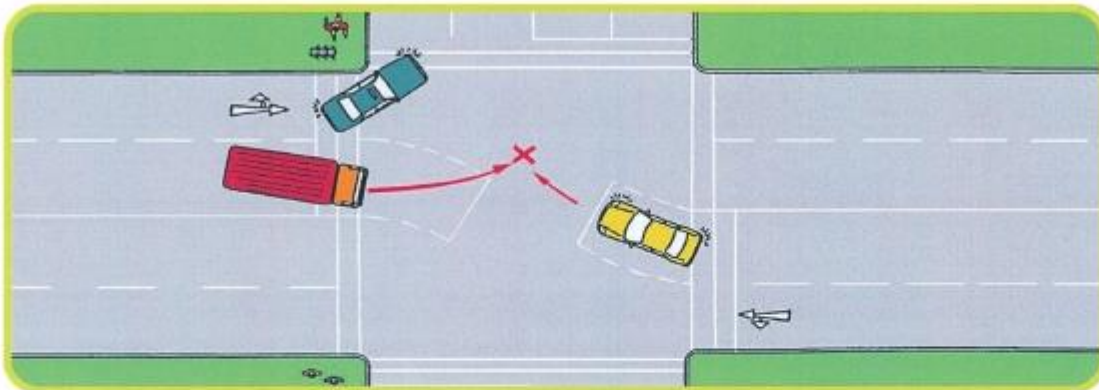
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

17. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS ROAD



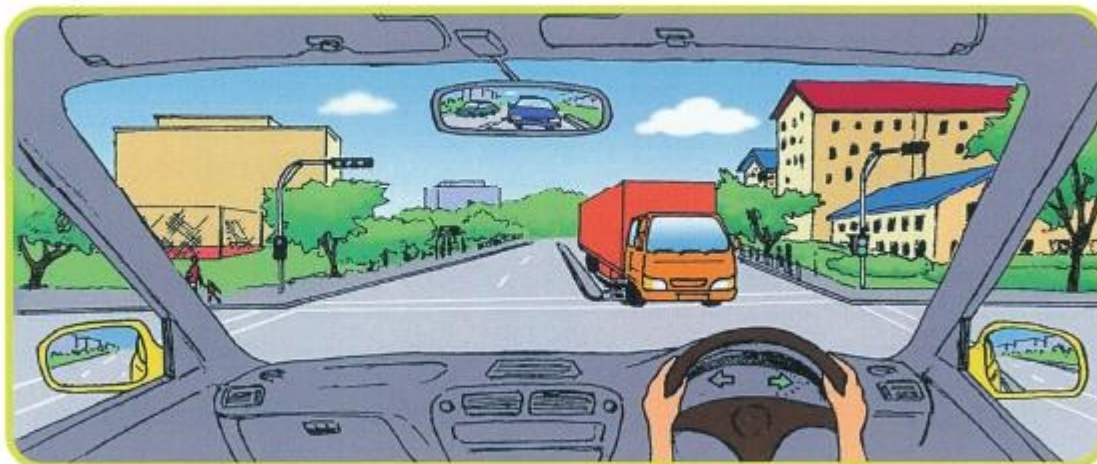
1.
 - a) Pedestrians crossing ahead.
 - b) Vehicles in the opposite direction.
 - c) Traffic jam in the opposite direction.
2.
 - a) Left blind area of the oncoming van.
 - b) Vehicles may proceed if the traffic jam is cleared.
 - c) Pedestrians may cross my path.
3.
 - a) Check for safety in the left blind area of the oncoming van for any motorist.
 - b) Stop before turning right to give way to oncoming vehicle and check left and right for pedestrian on the pedestrian crossing.

18. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS ROAD



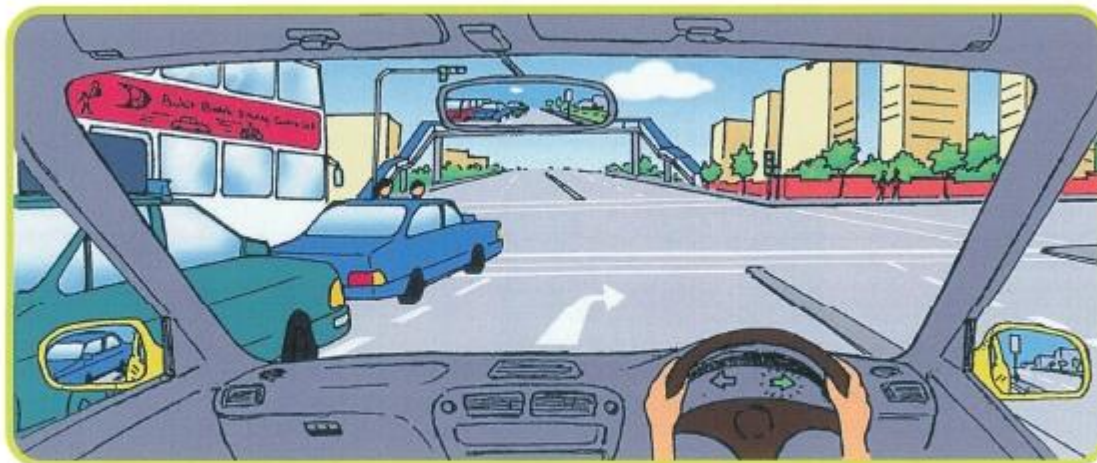
1.
 - a) Pedestrian on the left side.
 - b) Taxi and lorry at junction.
 - c) Pedestrian on the right side.
2.
 - a) Left blind area of the lorry.
 - b) Taxi may proceed straight.
 - c) Lorry may proceed straight.
 - d) Pedestrian on the right may dash across the road.
3.
 - a) Wait for the taxi to complete the turn or proceed through the junction.
 - b) Wait for the lorry to complete the turn or proceed through the junction.
 - c) If the lorry goes straight, stop and give way.
 - d) Before making a right turn, beware of pedestrian on the right and also check the right side blind spot.

19. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS JUNCTION



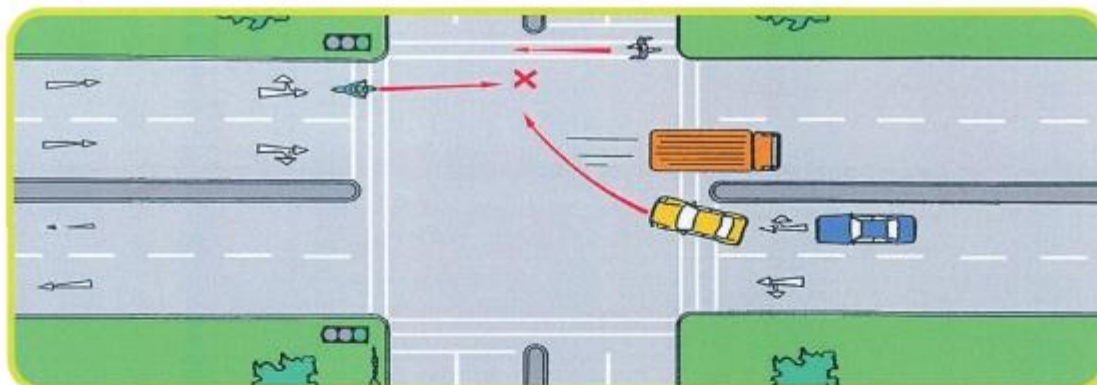
1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

20. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS JUNCTION



1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

19. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS JUNCTION



1.
 - a) An oncoming lorry.
 - b) Pedestrians on the left side of the cross-junction.
 - c) A motorcar is approaching from the rear, reflected by the rear view mirror.
2.
 - a) The left blind area of an oncoming lorry. There may be a motorist approaching on its left. A vehicle could be following behind the lorry.
 - b) A pedestrian may be crossing the road on the right. (In my blind spot)
 - c) The car at the rear may not be aware of my intention.
3.
 - a) Check for other oncoming vehicles behind the lorry after the lorry has passed.
 - b) Before moving off to make a right turn, check that no pedestrian is crossing the road into which you are entering.
 - c) Apply intermittent braking to alert the motorcar behind you before positioning for the right turn.
 - d) Check right side blind spot for safety before crossing the junction.

20. MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT A CROSS JUNCTION



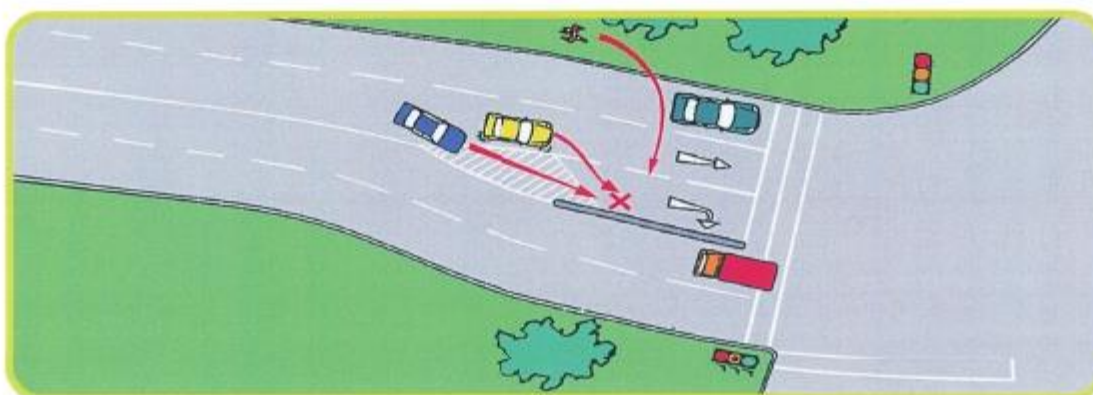
1.
 - a) Two pedestrians are crossing the road from the left.
 - b) Pedestrians on the right side of junction.
2.
 - a) Pedestrians on the left side may cross the road.
 - b) Pedestrians may walk across the road from the left blind area hidden by the bus.
 - c) Two pedestrians on the right may walk across the road.
 - d) Pedestrians may cross the road from the left in between the stopped vehicles.
3.
 - a) Reduce my vehicle's speed and be prepared to stop for pedestrians.
 - b) Check for safety on the left blind areas when approaching the junction.
 - c) Check blind spot before proceeding.
 - d) Proceed slowly when green arrow appears.

21. TURNING RIGHT AT A TRAFFIC LIGHT T-JUNCTION



1. What traffic information can you gather from this picture if you are the driver?
2. What potential hazards can you foresee in this traffic situation?
3. What appropriate actions would you take to prevent a traffic accident from occurring?

21. TURNING RIGHT AT A TRAFFIC LIGHT T-JUNCTION



1.
 - a) Car on the left.
 - b) Jogger on the left.
 - c) Lorry going in the opposite direction.
 - d) Car approaching the rear.
2.
 - a) Jogger on the left may run across the road.
 - b) Car at the rear may squeeze through on my right side.
3.
 - a) Tap horn if necessary to inform the jogger of my approach.
 - b) Reduce speed. If the rear car squeezes through on my right, let it through first.
 - c) Prepare to stop if traffic lights are changing to red.

**BUKIT**815 Bukit Batok West
Tel : 6561 1233Avenue 5
Fax 6561 1266**LTD**

Singapore 659085

CLASS 3A DRIVING FINAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

NRIC NO:

DATE:

A penalty is indicated by a ☐. A tick in a circle ☐ indicates 'Immediate Failure'. A tick in a ☐ box carries demerit points shown beside the box. A tick in box with a diagonal line ☒ carries no demerit points.

One Immediate Failure or accumulation of 20 demerit points constitutes a failure.

DEMERIT ITEMPENALTY**NARROW COURSE**

	(a) "S" Course	(b) Crank Course	(c) Dir.Change
1. Strike kerb	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="radio"/>
2. Mount kerb	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Require reverse movement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>
4. Require additional reverse movement			
5. Fail to confirm safety	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4

PARKING

	(a) Parallel	(b) Vertical
6. Strike kerb	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10
7. Mount kerb	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. Turn steering whilst vehicle is stationary	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>
9. Exceed stipulated time	More than 5 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	More than 3 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4
10. Fail to confirm safety	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4
11. Fail to close door when vehicle is in motion	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4

SLOPE / GRADIENT

	(a) Less than 1 metre	(b) 1 metre or more
12. Roll backwards	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. Unable to move off after 5 attempts		

MOVING / REVERSING UP THE RAMP

14. Strike pole		<input type="radio"/>
15. "Runoff" Ramp		<input type="radio"/>
16. Incorrect technique		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
17. Incorrect positioning		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
18. Unable to drive / reverse up ramp	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2	(4th Attempt) <input type="radio"/>
19. Strike Kerb	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4	

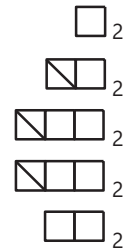
EMERGENCY STOP

- 20. Unable to stop within stipulated distance
- 21. Incorrect technique



MOVING OFF

- 22. Fail to fasten seat-belt
- 23. Fail to release handbrake
- 24. Delay in moving off
- 25. Insufficient acceleration
- 26. Fail to ensure gear selector in 'N' / 'P' position before start / stop engine



(a) Less than 1m

(b) 1m or more

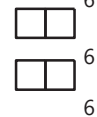
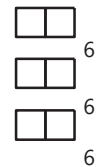


- 27. Move off with gear selector in wrong position
- 28. Fail to apply brake when shifting to 'D' or 'R'



FORWARD DRIVING

- 29. Fail to keep left (Road hogging)
- 30. Fail to keep a safe following distance
- 31. Change lane at bend
- 32. Fail to keep within lane
- 33. Veer off course
- 34. Fail to overtake when necessary
- 35. Fail to slow down when approaching road hazards



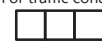
(a) Straight Road

(b) Bend



(a) For the road

(b) For traffic condition



- 36. Speed too slow
- 37. Change lane abruptly
- 38. Change lane without due care
- 39. Fail to take precaution against pedestrian / cyclist
- 40. Not enough side clearance given to other road users / object
- 41. Stop on the Pedestrian Crossing
- 42. Fail to give way to pedestrian at Pedestrian Crossing
- 43. Drive across the centre line
- 44. Fail to Obey Traffic Rule / Mandatory / Prohibitory Sign
- 45. Exceed speed limit



46. Fail to give way to traffic with right-of-way

47. Cause other vehicles to slow down or take evasive action

48. Unnecessary stopping



JUNCTION

49. Incorrect positioning



50. Cause inconvenience to cross traffic



(a) Wide turn



(b) Sharp turn



(c) Incorrect lane



51. Improper turning

52. Fail to stop at Stop-line

53. Fail to form up correctly

54. Remain in the junction

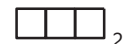


SAFETY CHECK

55. Fail to check blind spot



56. Incorrect checking of blind spot / mirror



57. Fail to adjust mirror before driving



(a) Moving off



(b) Slowing down



(c) Turning



58. Fail to check mirror before

59. Fail to check mirror before changing lane / overtaking



(a) Side road



(b) Junction



60. Fail to look out for traffic

BRAKING

61. Fail to apply brake when vehicle is stationary



62. Incorrect braking Technique



DRIVER'S SIGNAL

63. Fail to signal in good time



64. Fail to signal / Give wrong signal



65. Fail to cancel signal



TRAFFIC SIGNAL

66. Proceed on Amber Light / Blinking Green Arrow
67. Proceed on Red Light

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GENERAL

68. Improper action causing accident / near accident
69. Slow reaction in avoiding danger caused by others
70. Abandon test.
71. Fail to start the vehicle within 5 minutes.
72. Test discontinued due to vehicle failure
73. Tester intervention
74. Unable to move off after 5 attempts.
75. Rolled backward for more than 1 meter or more(Road)

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 10
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Documents to produce during test (1) Identity card (NRIC) or passport (2) Valid e-PDL & expired PDL
(3) Work permit or Employment Pass (for foreigners if any)

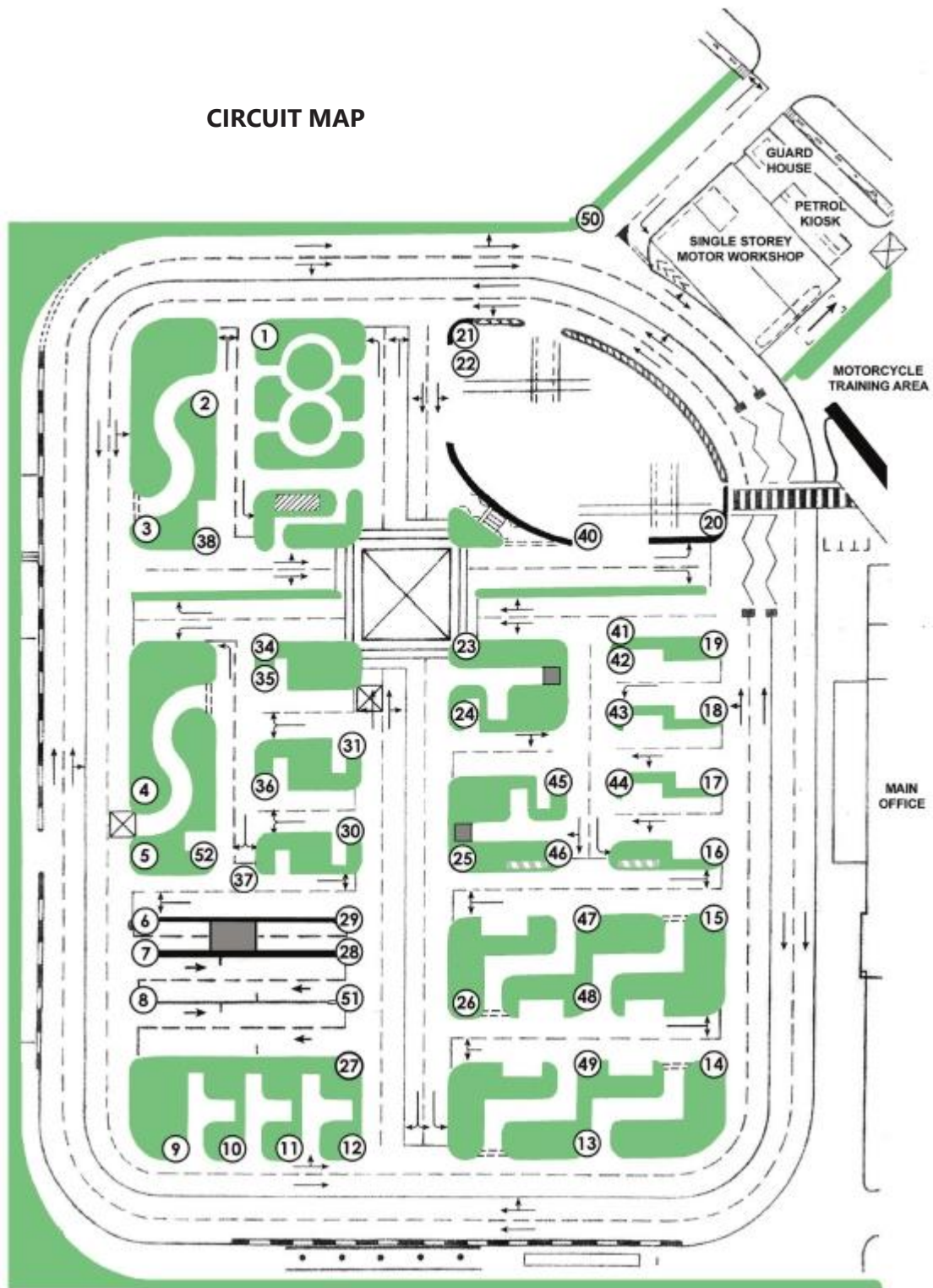
SCORE		RESULT	
Number of Immediate Failures	<input type="text"/>	PASSED	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Demerit Points	<input type="text"/>	FAILED	<input type="checkbox"/>

Result Passed - Congratulations on your passing of the assessment. To gain more driving experience & to achieve better result, we would advise you to attend some revision lessons prior to the practical test.

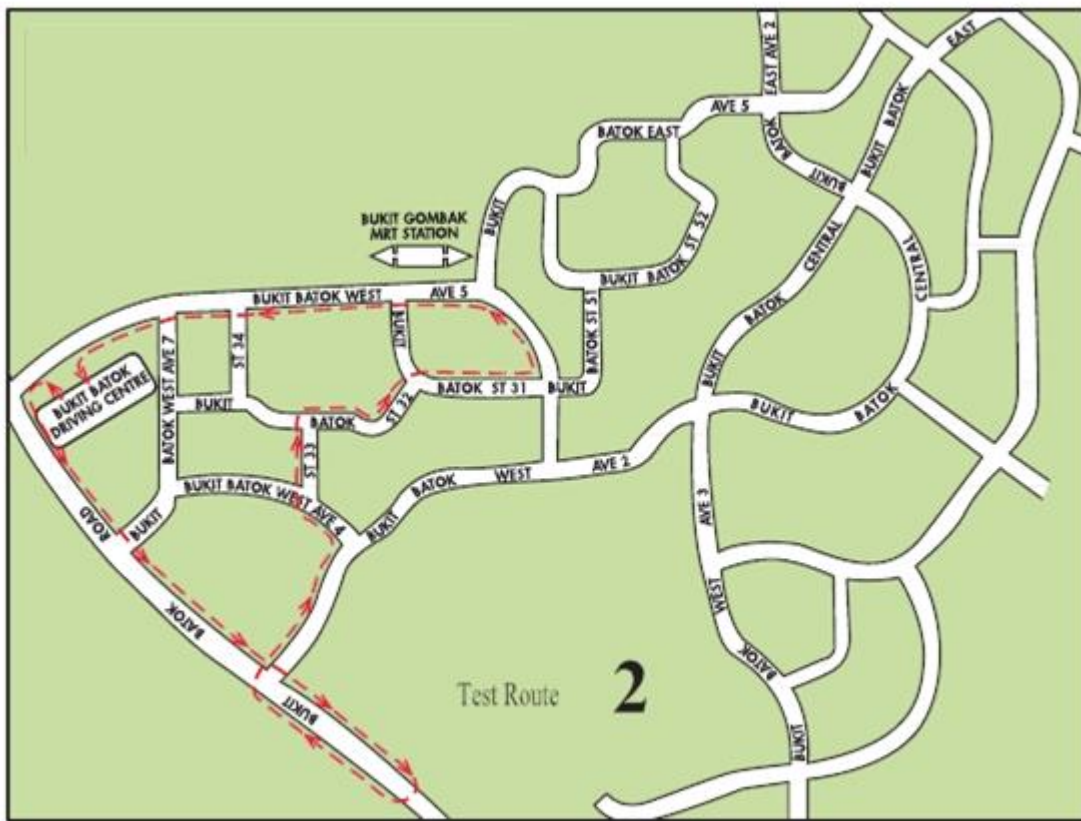
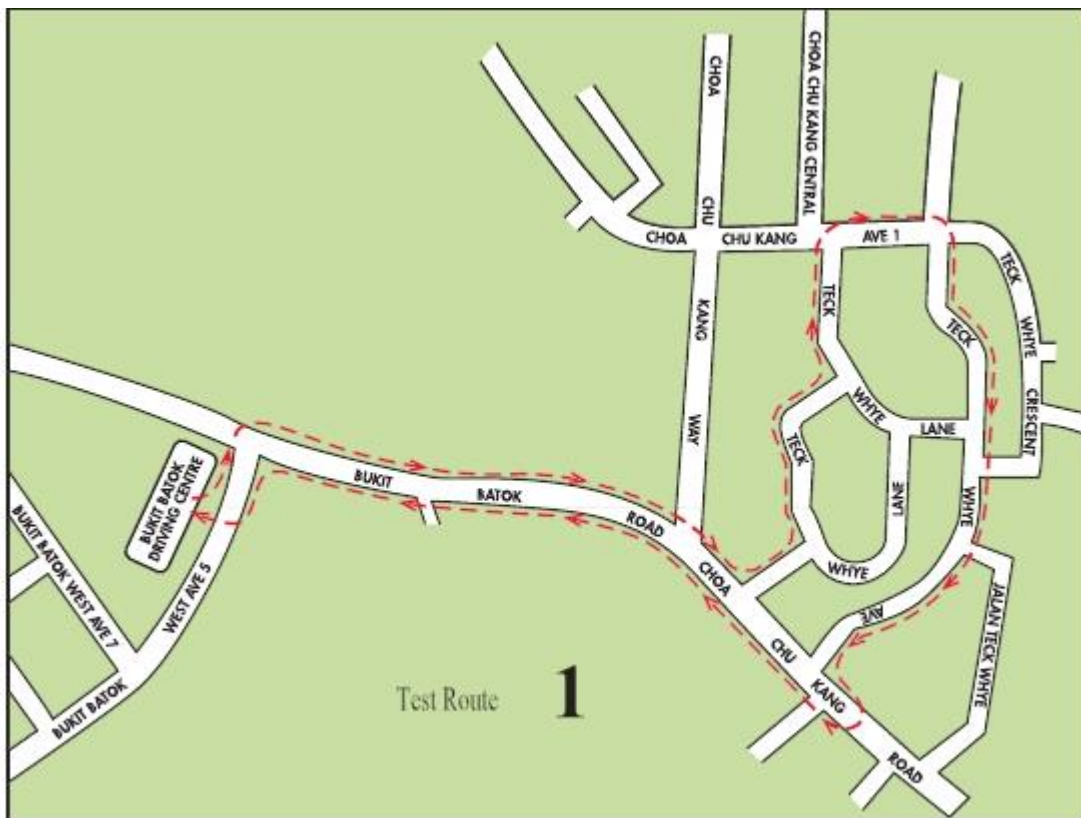
Result Failed - You are required to attend some review training lessons before the next assessment.

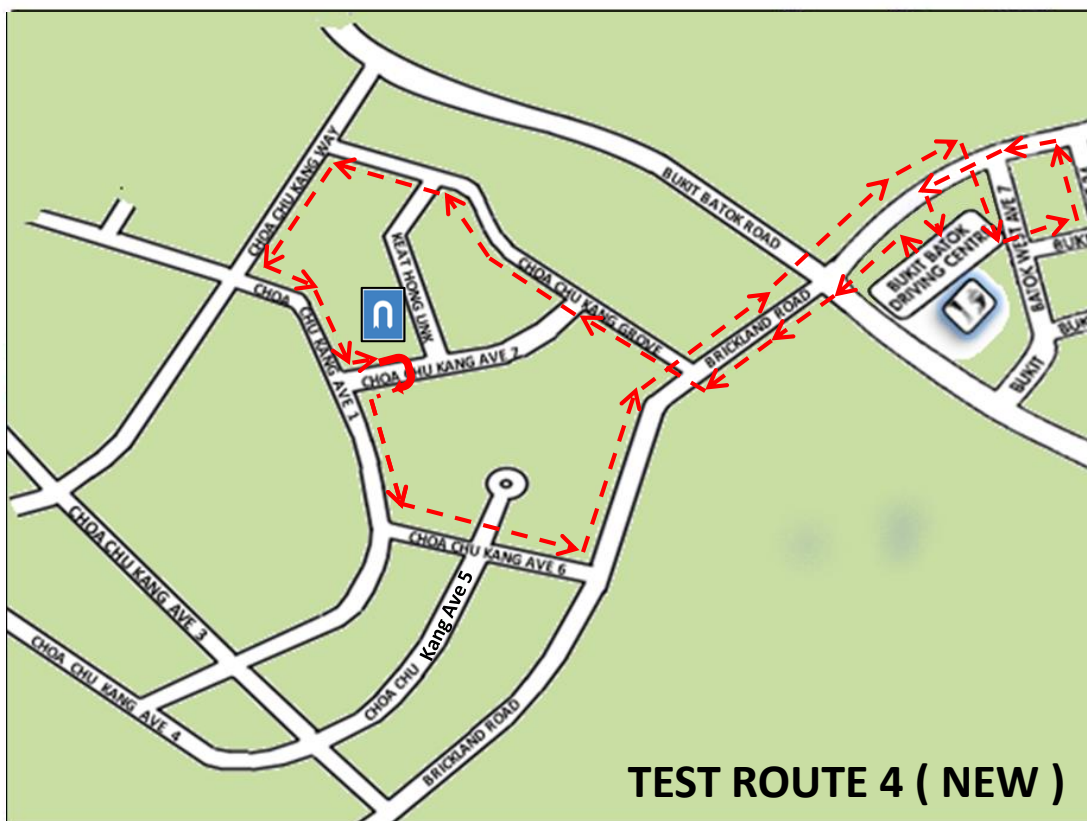
Assessment Instructor Stamp

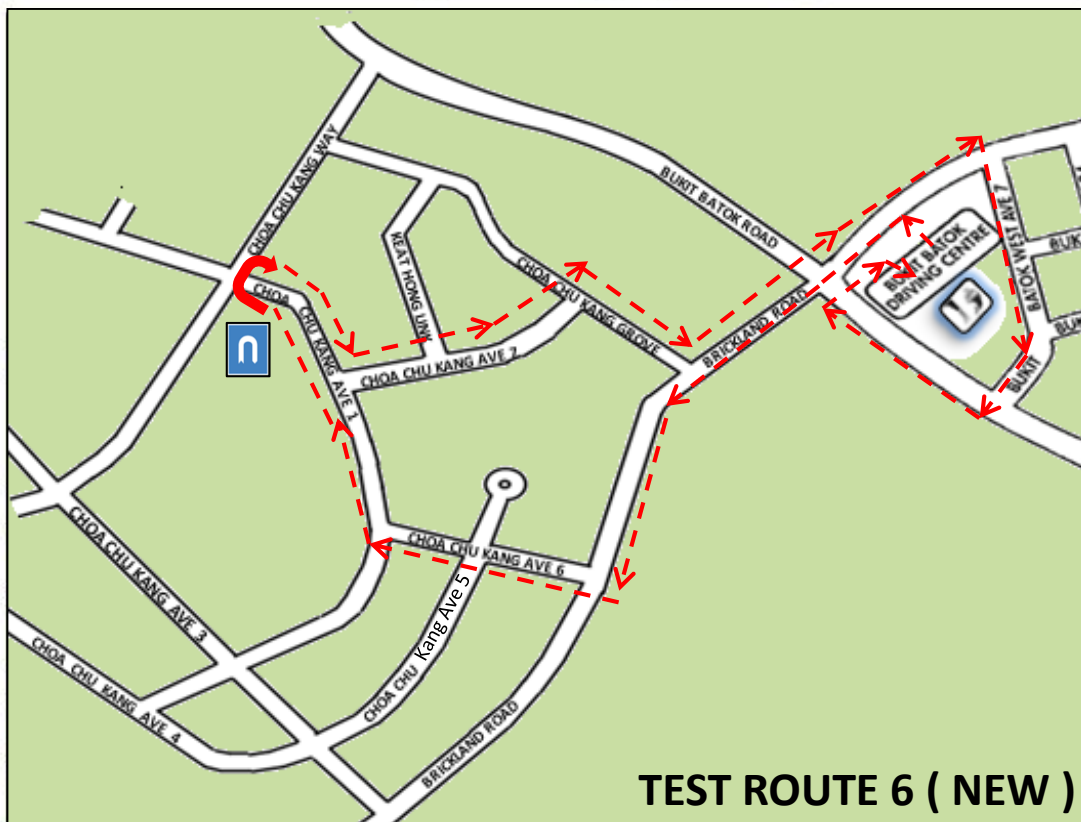
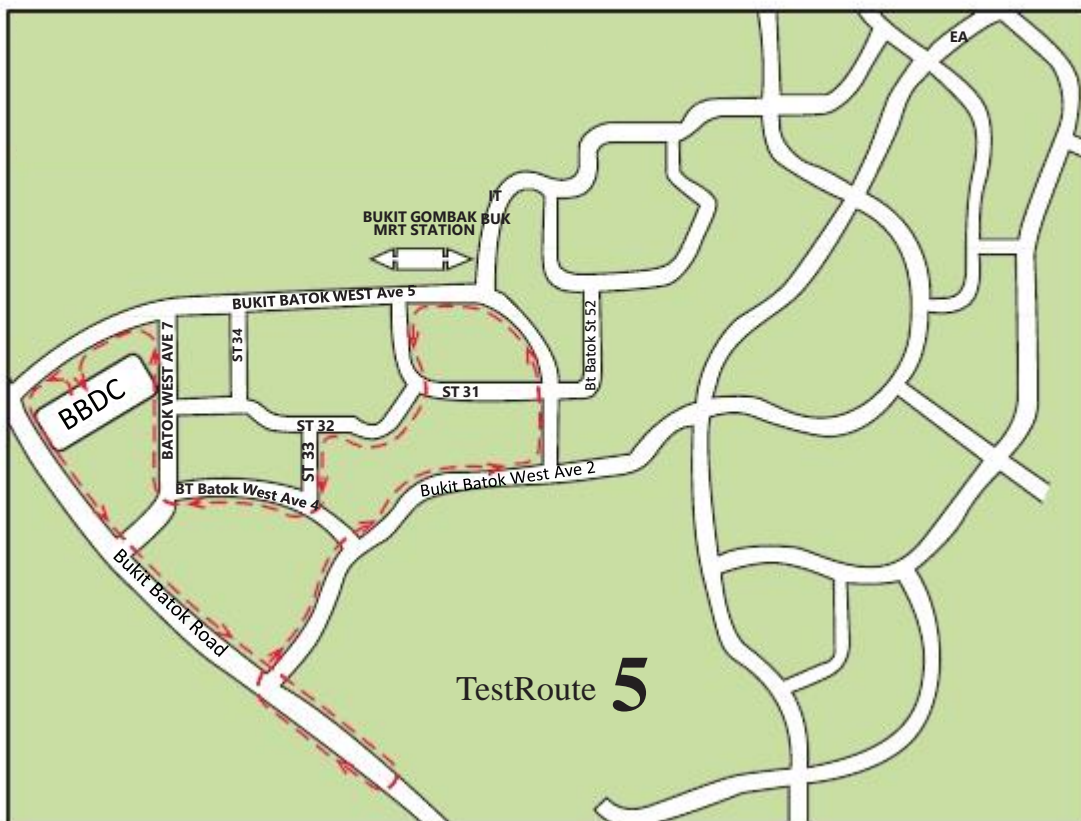
CIRCUIT MAP

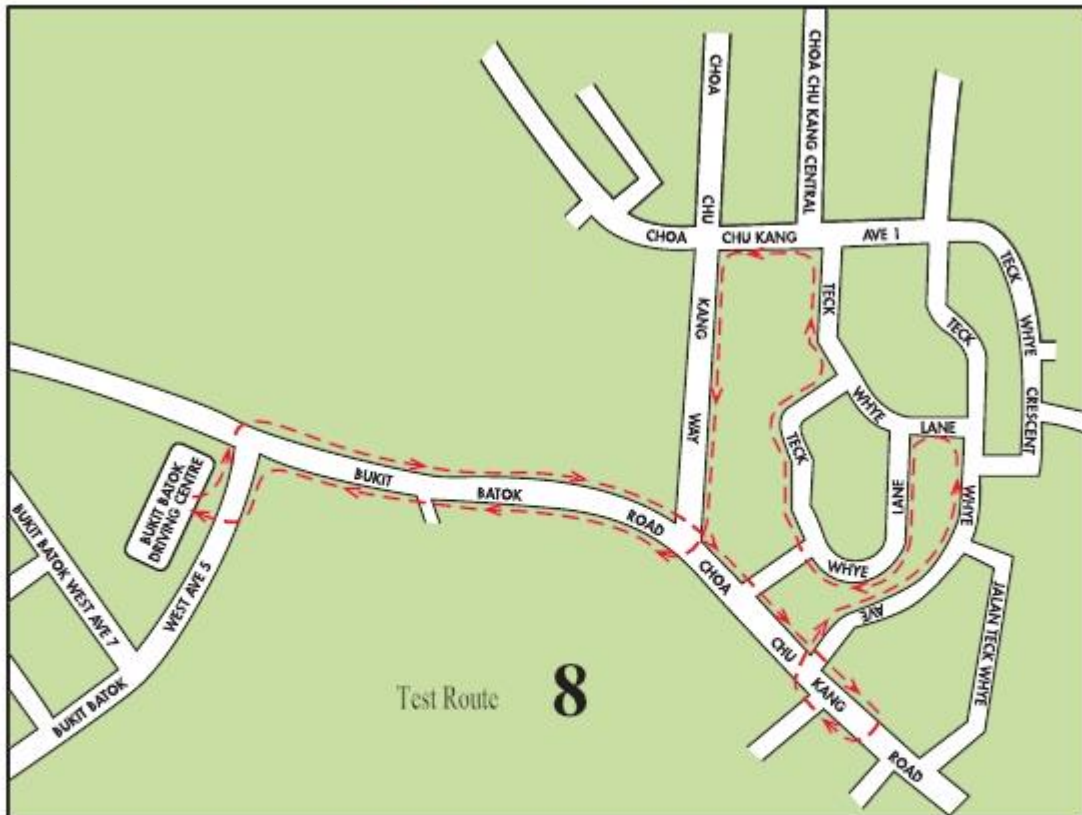
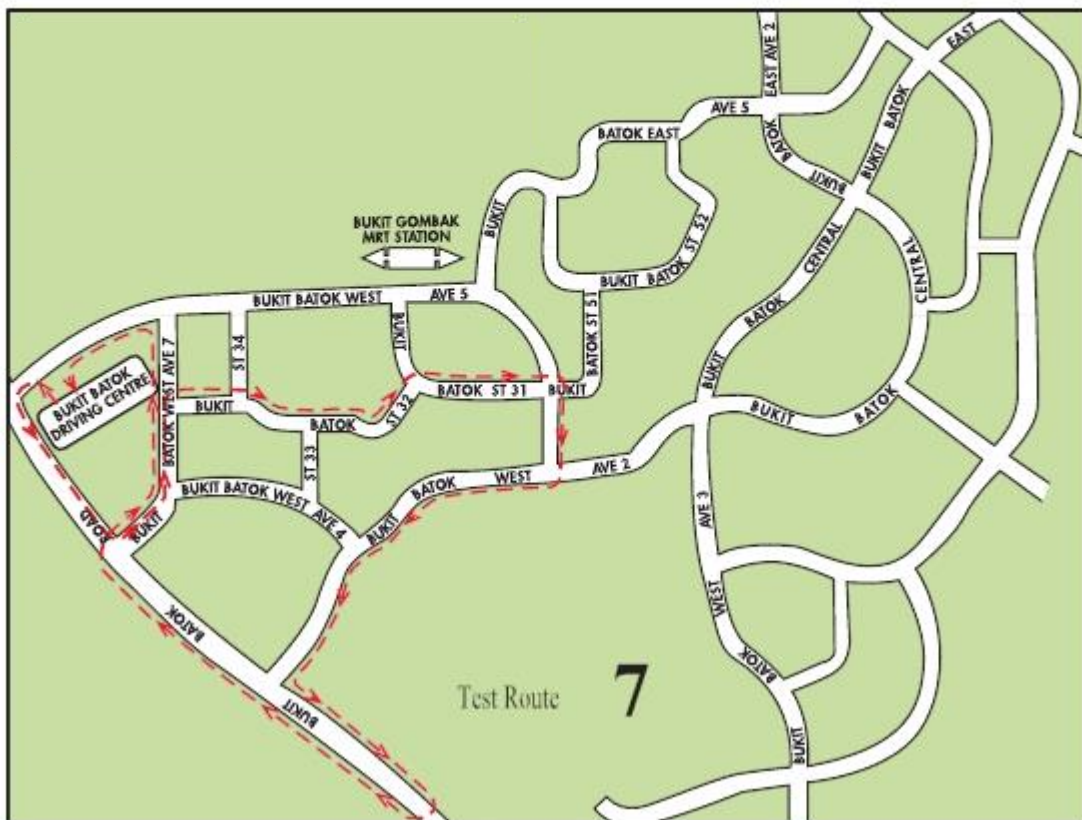


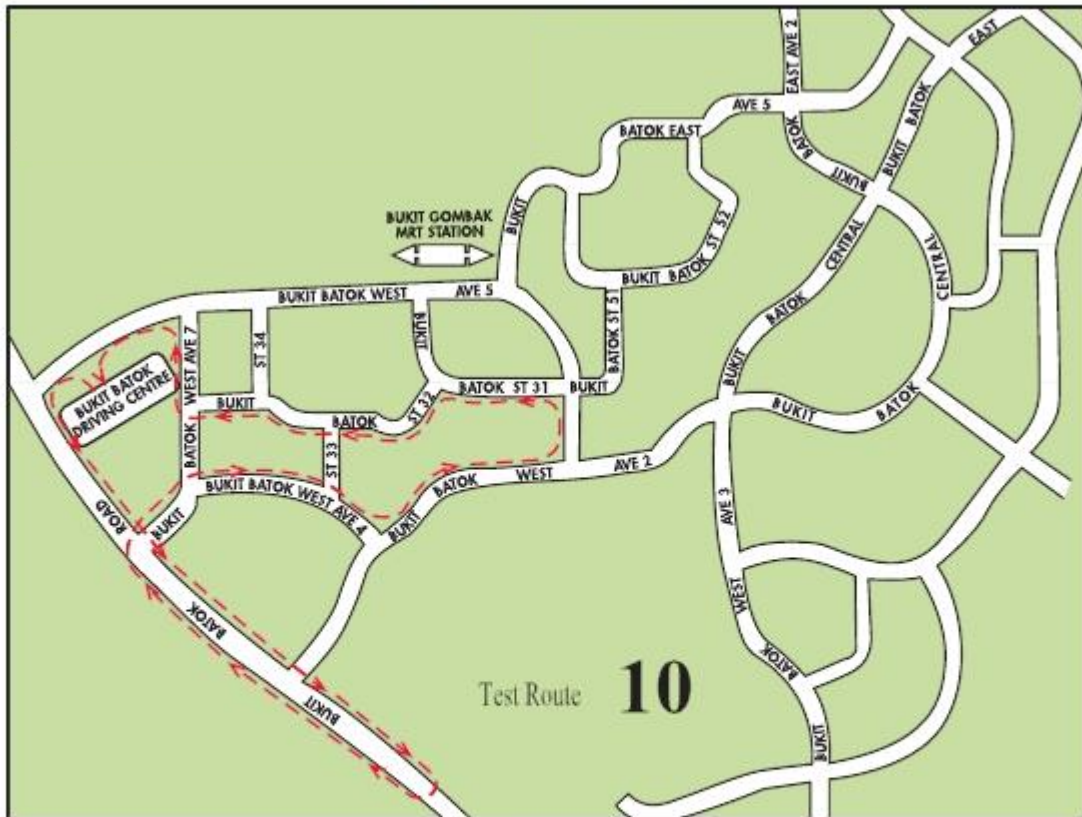
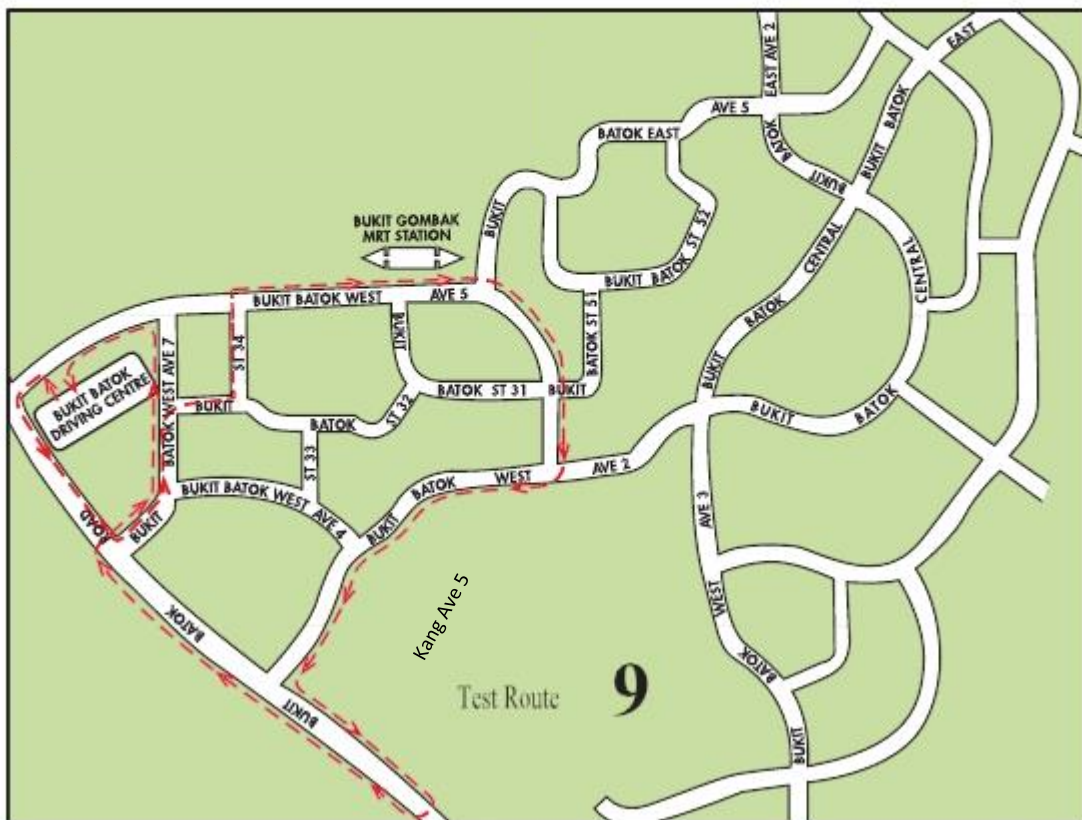
TEST ROUTES











TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LEARNER'S COURSE AGREEMENT

The following Terms and Conditions apply to all and any person (the "Learner") who applies to the **BUKIT BATOK DRIVING CENTRE LTD** (hereinafter called the "Centre") for any lessons or courses as selected from the Centre's enrolment form, which shall together constitute the "**Learner's Course Agreement**" (also referred to as the "**Agreement**")

Words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender.

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement the following words shall have the meanings as set out below unless specified otherwise or unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- 1.1 Agreement refers to and is constituted by both the completed and signed enrolment form of the Centre as well as this Terms & Conditions. This Agreement will endure for such periods as specified in the enrolment form.
- 1.2 "Learner" means the person applying for and desiring to undergo the training and instruction course, or any course as selected from Centre's enrolment form, and who agrees to these Terms & Conditions and is accepted by the Centre as a Learner.
- 1.3 "Extension" means that this Agreement will continue for a further period of time as specified in the enrolment form after expiry, and an extension fee is payable in accordance with Clause 3.7a.
- 1.4 "Deposit Account" means the account designated and maintained by the Centre for the purpose of debiting amounts payable by and crediting amounts due to the Learner to whom a PIN will be issued on the application of such Learner under these Terms & Conditions.
- 1.5 "Booking Transaction" means any payment transaction effected by the Learner with the Centre by the use of his 'PIN'.
- 1.6 "PIN" means the personal identification number for login entry that is assigned by the Learner and/or Centre for the purpose of authentication.
- 1.7 "Deposit Account Statement" in respect of any Deposit Account means the statement of account prepared by the Centre setting out the amounts debited and credited to the Deposit Account as at the statement date.
- 1.8 "System" shall refer to the Centre's computerised system, records and database, and associated electronic and computer equipment. It will be used inter-changeably with the term "computer system" unless the context prevents such usage.

2. USE OF THE BOOKLET/ MEMBER CARD AND PIN

- 2.1 The Centre will issue the Learner his personal Booklet/ Member card. The Booklet/ Member card serves as a guide only. All records should refer to the Centre system's database record in the event that there are any discrepancies.
- 2.2 The Booklet/ Member card shall be and remain at all times the property of the Centre.
- 2.3 The use of the PIN shall be in accordance with the system or any other arrangements as may be authorised by the Centre from time to time.
- 2.4 At no time and under no circumstances shall the PIN holder (the Learner) inform any person of his Personal Identification Number. The Learner agrees not to hold the Centre liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Learner where the Learner's PIN has become known to some other person or has as a result of such disclosure lost its confidentiality and become open to abuse.
- 2.5 The Learner shall notify the Centre immediately in writing or in person should the PIN be lost, misplaced or made known to another party. An administrative fee shall be imposed for the issue of a new PIN.
- 2.6 The Learner shall in all circumstances accept full responsibility for and fully indemnify the Centre in respect of all transactions processed by the use of the PIN, whether or not processed with the Learner's knowledge or by his authority, or howsoever the default may occur.

3. PAYMENT/ DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

- 3.1 All payments into the Deposit Account must be made by cash, or cashcard, or NETS, or cheque. All cheques must be issued in favour of BUKIT BATOK DRIVING CENTRE LTD.
- 3.2 Cheques bearing the words "non-transferable" or "not transferable" or which are postdated will not be accepted.
- 3.3 All cheques accepted by the Centre will be entered into and reflected in Learner's Deposit Account 5 days later.
- 3.4 Receipts for any payments and top-up accounts are not valid unless they bear the Centre's computer terminal's printing.
- 3.5 The Learner shall at all times ensure that his Deposit Account has sufficient funds to pay for charges, fees and other payments.
- 3.6 In the event that the Learner has insufficient funds in the Deposit Account for one or more payments to be made, the Centre may at its absolute discretion reject the Learner's application for any course or booking transaction or terminate or refuse to renew the Agreement, and the Learner shall be wholly responsible for and shall have no recourse whatsoever against the Centre for any losses occasioned thereby.
- 3.7 The Centre may charge and the Learner hereby fully consents and authorises the Centre forthwith to debit his Deposit Account for any of the following matters without prior notice or consent of the Learner (all fees shall be for amounts to be periodically determined by the Centre at its absolute discretion without prior notice to the Learner):
 - (a) Where the selected Course has not yet been completed or it is necessary for the Learner to continue with the Course for one reason or another, and it becomes necessary then for this Agreement to be extended upon expiry, the Centre shall (as hereby authorised by the Learner) automatically extend the Agreement and accordingly automatically debit the Deposit Account for payment of the requisite extension or renewal fees on or before expiry unless otherwise notified in writing / in person by the Learner at least ten (10) days prior to the date of expiry.
 - (b) For an administrative charge for further processing cheques tendered by the Centre or tendered on behalf of the Learner, which have been dishonoured on presentation or are returned for any reason whatsoever.
 - (c) For Goods & Services Tax imposed and payable in respect of any fees charged or expense/ cost incurred by the Learner.
 - (d) For amount(s) due for booking(s) made according to the Centre's record of transaction.
 - (e) For an administrative fee for the issue of replacement of each Booklet/ Member card or PIN.
 - (f) For a Fixed Group Instructors' surcharge, where applicable.
 - (g) For cancellation fee of booking transaction which may be imposed in due course.
 - (h) For the monthly maintenance fee on the Learner's Deposit Account should the outstanding balance not be withdrawn upon graduation, termination or expiry of this Agreement. Upon reaching a zero balance in the account, the account shall be automatically closed, and Learner agrees not to make any subsequent claims or engage in any disputes against the Centre over this matter.
 - (i) For an administrative fee for the production of any originals or copies of records, statements or any other services rendered by the Centre to the Learner from time to time at the request of the Learner or other administrative expenses incurred or inconvenience suffered by the Centre in relation to the Learner.
 - (j) for expired course back dated extension fees.

- 3.8 All fees paid are non-refundable and non-transferable, except as stated in Clause 6.2

NON-CANCELLATION OF BOOKING TRANSACTION

4. The Learner shall not be entitled to cancel or postpone any booking transaction or hold the Centre responsible or demand for any refunds under any circumstances whatsoever regardless of whether the Learner is affected by any unforeseen circumstances, medical condition or problem, illness or emergency that prevents Learner from being present or punctual for any training session or test booked by him.

- 4.2 The booking transactions for all training sessions (excluding Warm-up and Test which cannot be cancelled) can only be cancelled if the cancellation complies with the minimum specified period, ie the minimum period before commencement of training date and time. The cancellation is done through the Centre's self-service terminal during the counter-operation hours or via internet. This 'specified period' is subject to change from time to time and shall be posted on the notice board at the Centre and/or its website. Once cancellation is successfully effected, the Centre shall immediately credit such paid fee to the Deposit Account of the Learner.
- 4.3 The Centre may impose an administrative fee for excess cancellation of booking transactions in due course, at which time such information will be posted on the website and/or Centre's notice board.
- 4.4 The Centre is entitled to reschedule any booking transactions made in the event of any system error or default, or any unforeseen circumstances.

5. ONLINE SERVICE/BOOKING SYSTEM

- 5.1 The Centre will not be liable for any fault, loss and/or damage to Learner's computer or other electronic system or consequential loss therefrom resulting directly or indirectly from using, connecting to, or accessing Centre's online service or booking system.
- 5.2 Learner agrees not to hold the Centre, its agents and staff liable for any loss arising from its website and other electronic databases and access points, in terms of any inability to book or cancel bookings, any data inaccuracy, any error or omission, any delay, or if the Learner is unable to access Centre's website for whatsoever reason and Learner will keep and hold Centre, its agents and staff harmless from all claims and expenses due to any faults or defaults arising in connection with the foregoing.
- 5.3 As information transmitted through the Internet is generally not confidential, the Centre does not guarantee the protection of Learner's privacy. Learner will take all necessary measures (including changing Learner's password from time to time) to protect the secrecy of Learner's PIN. The Centre is not liable for any loss suffered by Learner or any third party due to any wrongful or fraudulent use of Learner's account by Learner or any other person.
- 5.4 The Centre endeavours to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided but does not guarantee its accuracy or reliability. The Centre does not warrant that any of the Course Materials or this website will be provided uninterrupted or free from errors or that any identified defect will be corrected; further, no warranty is given that this website and the Course Materials are free from any virus or other malicious, destructive or corrupting code, programme or macro.
- 5.5 The Centre reserves the right to modify, delete or replace the information on its website from time to time.
- 5.6 The Centre reserves the right to deny or restrict access to its website to anyone at any time without giving any reasons whatsoever.
- 5.7 Learner agrees to indemnify the Centre and its employees, servants and/or agents from and against all claims and expenses arising out of Learner's use of its website/ booking system.

6. FIXED GROUP INSTRUCTORS SCHEME

(This Clause 6 and part therein will not apply to Learners and person enrolled in P3, P3A and motorcycle courses)

- 6.1 Any Learner applying under Fixed Group Instructors Scheme (with surcharge) agrees to book for practical lessons under the booking chart of the said scheme – for the entire duration of the course. The Centre will assign any instructor from this Fixed Group to the Learner on a lesson by lesson basis.
- 6.2 A Fixed Surcharge will be imposed upon booking confirmation. The fixed surcharge will only be refunded or credited to the Learner's Deposit Account at the end of the session, if none of his preferred Fixed Group Instructors is allocated. The refund will be made once the system is updated.
- 6.3 Learner is aware that he needs to schedule and book the practical sessions well in advance to avoid disappointment in not getting his preferred training slots.
- 6.4 Should the system is unable to allocate any preferred Fixed Group Instructors in the specified session due to whatever reason, Learner is willing and agrees to accept any instructor and vehicle that is assigned to him instead.
- 6.5 Learner is aware that in last minute bookings the system will not allocate any one of his preferred Fixed Group Instructors and vehicles to him.
- 6.6 Learner agrees to accept any instructor and any model of vehicle assigned to him for warming-up session and on practical test day.
- 6.7 The Centre has the right to replace or appoint another instructor(s) to Learner's preferred Fixed Group Instructors. The preferred Fixed Group Instructors' surcharge will still be payable.
- 6.8 In the event of a termination or change in the current preferred Fixed Group Instructors, for any reason whatsoever, an administrative fee will be payable by the Learner. In which event Learner also agrees to cancel all the existing bookings (if any) and re-book the practical lessons under the new Group's booking chart, including the re-assessment lesson(s) on the training progress, and lessons will then commence according to the new training status as assessed by the New Fixed Group Instructors.
- 6.9 Learner is required to change his preferred Fixed Group Instructors if his preferred Fixed Group Instructors no longer exists due to unforeseen circumstances.

7. DISCLAIMERS FOR THEORY TEST AND PRACTICAL TEST

- 7.1 Learner agrees to comply with the following, failing which the Learner shall be disqualified from the test.
- For Final Theory Test, Learner must possess valid Basic Theory Certificate.
 - For Class 2B, Learner must possess valid Provisional Driving Licence and valid Riding Theory Certificate.
 - For Class 2A, Learner must possess valid Class 2B QDL for at least one (1) year based on licence issue date.
 - For Class 2, Learner must possess valid Class 2A QDL for at least one (1) year based on licence issue date.
 - For Class 3 and Class 3A, Learner must possess valid Provisional Driving Licence and valid Final Theory Certificate.
 - For Class 3A upgrade to Class 3, Learner must possess valid Class 3A QDL Licence and valid Provisional Driving Licence.
 - Learner must not be under suspension or disqualification or revocation of licence under any class of driving licence.
 - Learner must not have more than 12 demerit points for any class of driving licence, inclusive of any pending offences and/or offences that acquired before and/or after enrolment, failing which, it will lead to revocation of his newly acquired licence.
 - A latecomer will be disqualified from taking the Theory or Practical Test.
 - Learner must produce the above valid documents and NRIC or Passport. Learners who are foreigners must produce valid documents, FIN card and Passport.
- 7.2 Female Learner who is pregnant shall not be allowed to attend any practical test unless each time she is able to produce a valid original medical certificate issued by a medical doctor stating that she is fit to attend the practical test and the validity date. The medical certificate must be approved by the Traffic Police Testing Branch.
- 7.3 Learner agrees that all test bookings and fees paid will not be refundable or transferable on any grounds whatsoever which included (but is not limited to) any traffic offence charge, cancellation, test rejection and any disqualification from taking the test.
- 7.4 Learner agrees not to hold the Centre, its agents and staff liable for any loss or damage and for all claims and expenses resulting from test disqualification, test rescheduling, test changes, test obligations, and for any inaccuracy, delay, error or omission in connection with the foregoing, or the test or Centre's information to and notification to the Learner of the test.
- 7.5 Learner will be disqualified by court from holding or obtaining a driver licence upon conviction if learner is under investigation and will be charge or have been charged for any serious traffic offences. The disqualification will be imposed on all classes of driving licence including any newly acquired licence.

- 7.6 New driver who has two cases of not displaying distinguishing mark (triangular sign) against them, whether the cases are concluded or otherwise, will not be allowed to take a theory/ practical test.

8. RULES FOR LEARNER

(TAKE NOTE: Clauses 8.14 to 8.23 will not be applicable to Learners undergoing the P3, P3A courses)

- 8.1 Learner is not allowed to enter the training circuit except for training and test purposes only.
- 8.2 Children are barred from the training circuit and classrooms at all times. Learners will be permitted to bring their children into the canteen and customer service area, provided that they exercise proper supervision over them at all times. However pets are barred from the Centre.
- 8.3 No smoking is allowed on the premises except at particular designated "smoking" areas.
- 8.4 This Agreement will be terminated and Learner expelled immediately from the Centre if found vandalizing, or committing an offence, or to have misconducted himself or to have behaved inappropriately in the Centre.
- 8.5 Learner shall not attend any lesson or training or test session while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and shall not be permitted to consume the same during any lesson or test or training session, and in any such default fees will not be refunded.
- 8.6 The Centre shall be entitled to refuse to conduct a lesson or training session for the Learner if the Centre is of the view that the Learner is physically unfit or is suffering from any infectious and/ or communicable disease or diseases which may endanger the safety, health or lives of the Learner, other Learners, the instructor, the Centre's employees or any member of the public.
- 8.7 In lieu of disqualification under Clause 10, the Centre may at its absolute discretion suspend the Learner for such period or periods of time as it thinks fit for breach of the Rules and Regulations herein.
- 8.8 The Centre reserves the right to disqualify Learner should he not satisfy test requirements after enrolment or during the test.
- 8.9 During Theory Test and Test Evaluation, talking, chatting, eating are strictly prohibited.
- 8.10 During any test, a dictionary is not allowed except for foreigners and only the consent of the invigilators on duty.
- 8.11 Any suspicious cases of cheating will be handed over to the Police immediately.
- 8.12 All communication and electronic devices, such as mobile phone, pager must be switched off during Theory and Practical Tests and Theory Lessons.
- 8.13 The Centre reserves the right to reschedule the test date or test evaluation date in the event of any disruption due to unforeseen circumstances.
- 8.14 Learner will be liable for all traffic offences and/ or fines incurred while the vehicle is driven by Learner, and Centre accordingly disclaims all responsibility and liability in this respect.
- 8.15 Learner must be in proper attire when attending any lesson or test (theory/ practical). For safety reasons, high heels and sandals are not allowed during practical training and test session. For riding course (Class 2B, 2A and 2), long-sleeved shirt, long pants, gloves, helmet liner, and boots/ shoes are required.
- 8.16 Learner has to accept any instructor, vehicle model and vehicle allocated to Learner at all times.
- 8.17 Learner must attain the minimum requirement of each subject or stage as decided by the instructor(s) before proceeding to the next subject or stage. He has to complete the sessions/ revisions as recommended by his instructor.
- 8.18 Learner is aware that he has to schedule and block book his own training sessions upon enrolment to ensure the availability and reservation of training slots (Class 3A and/ or Class 3).
- 8.19 Learner must complete all the theoretical lessons, driving / riding simulator and pass the final stage of practical lessons within the stipulated period before taking the Traffic Police Practical Test. Failing which, the centre shall cancel the Learner's test date and no refund of test fee, vehicle rental and warm up fees.
- 8.20 Female Learner who is pregnant shall not be allowed to attend any practical training session unless she is able to produce before the practical training session a certificate issued by a medical doctor stating that she is fit to attend the practical training session. The said certificate may be issued in respect of one session or a period of time covering several sessions. The medical certificate must be approved by the Centre.
- 8.21 In the event the Learner fails or is unable to attend the practical test under any circumstances, the Learner shall be required to book for two (2) compulsory revisions (training sessions) before booking the subsequent test date. He will not be entitled to any cancellation, postponement or refund for any such booking.
- 8.22 It is agreed that the Centre or its instructor, at its absolute discretion, may require the Learner to undergo revision of any previous lesson, and the Learner shall bear the fee thereof.
- 8.23 No Learner shall be allowed to undergo the training session on a public road without first showing his instructor or trainer, each and every time, a valid Provisional Driving Licence for that particular course he is in and his NRIC.

9. FETCH AND SEND SERVICE

- 9.1 This service is provided for any Class 3C, 3A, 3AP and 3P Learner who wishes to start and/ or end their practical lesson at a designated point.
- 9.2 Application for this service requires 3 days' prior notice.
- 9.3 An administrative fee may be imposed and will be stated in the application form for such service.
- 9.4 Learner agrees that time spent and cost incurred in fetching from the designated point and/or sending to the destination and returning to the Centre will be included in Learner's training hours. It depends on the traveling time and distance needed by the Learner and the Instructor.
- 9.5 Learner will not hold the Centre, its agent or staff responsible for any claims or disputes arising directly or indirectly from any disruption to this Fetch and Send service which will include time loss from any traffic jam, communications breakdown, and accident.

10. DISQUALIFICATION

- 10.1 The Centre shall at its absolute discretion be entitled to disqualify the Learner on the occurrence of one or more of the following events:-
- (a) violation by the Learner of the Terms & Conditions herein and all Rules and Regulations of the Centre.
 - (b) any misrepresentation by the Learner to the Centre.
 - (c) the accumulation of more than 12 demerit points under the Driver Improvement Point System (DIPS) for the period of 24 months immediately before or after enrolment by the Learner, or any applicable demerit-points aggregate/ scheme in force at the material time.
 - (d) the Learner's failure to possess the required Singapore Qualified Driving Licence for Class 2B or 2A for at least one (1) year before undergoing the course for Class 2A or 2 respectively.
 - (e) the Learner's possession of Qualified or Provisional Driving Licence of any one or more classes with being under disqualification or suspension or revocation.
 - (f) having multiple bookings of test dates for the same course, whether in this test centre or at other test centres.
 - (g) Unable to pass the eye-sight test required for Provisional Driving Licence application.
 - () Unable to
- 10.2 The Learner shall not hold the Centre, its employees, servants, and/ or agents responsible or liable in the event of any loss due to the Learner's disqualification and/ or termination of this Agreement or failure to attend any training session or lesson or cancellation of any training session or lesson or Traffic Police Theory and Practical Tests.

11. CANCELLATION/ TERMINATION AND EXPIRY

- 11.1 The Learner may terminate the Agreement by giving ten (10) days' notice either in writing or in person informing the Centre together with all necessary documents (NRIC, Booklet/ Member card).

- 11.2 Bookings made prior to the termination will have to be cancelled in accordance with Clause 4.
- 11.3 Cancellations of Traffic Police Theory and / or Practical Tests shall not be allowed, test fees, vehicle rental fees and warm-up fees are non-refundable and transferable to any other dates or persons.
- 11.4 Except as provided in Clause 11.5, and where there is unsettled claim against the Learner by the Centre, enrolment or extension, renewal fees or any sums or fees shall not be refunded to the Learner upon termination by the Learner or the Centre.
- 11.5 Upon termination, expiry or graduation, Centre shall be entitled immediately to delete from its records the entire Learner's particulars and data.
- 11.6 An administration fee and backdated extension / renewal fees shall be imposed for Learners who wish to terminate, re-enrol or cancel of course regardless of course type.
- 11.7 A Statement of Account shall be issued to Learner upon closure of his Deposit Account. Learner shall be under a duty to examine the entries in every statement with respect to the Deposit Account and to inform the Centre not later than 7 days from the date of the statement of any irregularities or discrepancies in the contents of such statement(s), failing which the Learner shall be deemed to have accepted and approved the statement(s).
- 11.8 The Centre shall refund by cheque, the balance in the account to the registered address in our system, 2 weeks from the date of graduation, termination or cancellation.
- 11.9 Upon termination or graduation, the Learner shall bank in the cheque within six months, failing which clause 3.7(h) shall apply. Upon closure of the deposit account, Learners shall not make any claims or engage in any disputes against the Centre.
- 11.10 The membership for class 3C, 3A, 3T, 3P, 3AP, 2B, 2A & 2 is valid for one year only and for P3, P3A, R3P is valid for six months only.
- 11.11 All payments into the deposit account shall not be withdrawn fully or partially before Termination or graduation of membership.
- 11.12 It is the Learner's sole responsibility to ensure termination of this agreement is affected if request is done in writing.

12. LIMITATION & EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

- 12.1 The Centre shall not be liable or be held in any way responsible to the Learner for any loss or damage which may be suffered by the Learner, or sustained to any property of the Learner on the premises where such loss or damage is caused by any breakdown, failure or malfunction of the computer system, disruption in shuttle service, machinery or equipment whether or not due to any acts or omissions of the Centre whatsoever.
- 12.2 Where death or personal injury occurs to Learner as a result of Centre's or Centre's agents' or servants' negligence, recklessness, or fault or to a breakdown and malfunction in any part or parts of the training equipment or vehicle, whether on the premises or on the road, then in all such cases, Centre's liability will be limited to Centre's insurance coverage.
- 12.3 The Centre excludes all liability whatsoever for property damage or loss to the Learner or Learner's friends, servants and agents ("associates") howsoever caused, and therefore Learner and associates bring their property onto the premises at their own risk, and Learner agrees to indemnify Centre for all losses arising in this respect, and if this exclusion of liability clause should fail to apply for whatever reason, the Centre nonetheless limits its liability to \$100 compensation for any one (1) occurrence or incident or accident.

13. LEARNER'S INDEMNITY

- 13.1 The Learner agrees to indemnify the Centre and its employees, servants and/ or agents for all losses, damages and expenses which the Centre may incur, suffer, sustain directly or indirectly as a result of any act, omission, fraud, accident, negligence and/ or misconduct or breach of this Agreement by the Learner or the Learner's servants and or agents.
- 13.2 The Learner shall ensure before and/ or after enrolment that he does not suffer from epilepsy, mental disorder, sudden attacks of giddiness, chest pains, neck pains, back pains, fainting, inability to read at a distance of 25 metres, colour blindness or suffer from any defects or handicap of his limbs which could or may adversely affect the driving and/ or riding of a motor vehicle in any manner, whether in the Centre or on public or private roads and Learner should inform the Centre of such matter before or during the training/ driving sessions as soon as Learner is aware of it. In respect of the foregoing, Learner shall indemnify Centre for any injury or disability sustained by Learner as a consequence of any accident or incident that might occur as a result.
- 13.3 The Centre reserves the right to reschedule the training session or to make alternative arrangements or to cancel any training session and the Learner shall not hold the Centre, employees, servants and/ or agents responsible or liable in the event of any loss or claim or expense incurred due to Centre's rescheduling of training session or Centre's cancellation of any training session or system error or system problem or omission or system malfunction or vehicle breakdown.

DISCLOSURE

- 14. The Learner consents to the disclosure of his personal particulars and data given by the Learner to the Centre and any information in respect of the Learner obtained, recorded or stored by the Centre in the course of the Learner's enrolment with the Centre to the police, the Land Transport Authority, the insurance company or its agent issuing insurance coverage for the Learner and to any other interested persons or bodies.

COMMUNICATION

- 15. The Learner shall notify the Centre of any change in address or other particulars stated in the Enrolment Application Form. All cards, notices or any other communications to the Learner if sent by post or left at the last known address of the Learner shall be deemed to have been received by the Learner on the day following such posting or on the day when it was left at the last known address. All notices or communications may be communicated through any media chosen by the Centre and the Learner shall be deemed to have notice on the date of such communication.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES

- 16. The Centre expressly disclaims all warranties of any kind, whether express or implied, including, but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement in respect of any services, equipment, vehicles and machinery it provided or utilizes at the Centre or elsewhere.

VARIATION/ ADMENDMENT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 17. It is agreed that the Centre shall have the right at any time to change, vary or amend any of these Terms and Conditions, or any part thereof, or to impose new Terms and Conditions, or impose any fees including but not limited to for use of online terminals or use of electronic equipment or any fee hikes or any new or additional fees whatsoever, at any time and from time to time without prior notice and the Learner shall be bound by any such fees or variation or amendment or addition to the Terms and Conditions provided that: A notice referring to the changes will be posted on the Centre's website and/or notice board or mailed to the Learner. Any such notice will take effect immediately, without delay, and such notice can also be given at a later time after the amendment(s) have been made, taken effect or been applied.
- 17.1 In any event, notwithstanding the abovementioned, Learner's continued use of Centre's facilities, services and equipment, shall be deemed to constitute Learner's acceptance of such changes, modifications and/ or additions.

18. SEVERABILITY

In any term, phrase or clause of this Agreement, or any part thereof, should prove inapplicable, void, invalid or otherwise inoperable, it will be struck out or ignored, and its severance or otherwise will not affect in any way the validity or enforceability of the rest of this Agreement. This Agreement is subject to the Laws of Singapore.

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