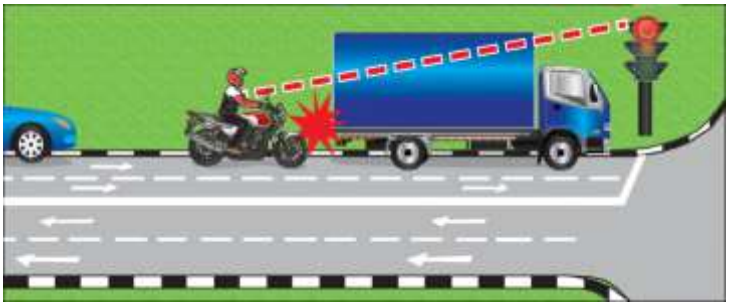
c. When riding behind a large/heavy vehicle
d. When riding under adverse conditions e.g. wet and slippery road, at night, visibility is poor or motorcycle is heavily loaded.
e. When physically and mentally worn-out

If you are following behind another vehicle, especially a large vehicle, keep a safe distance. You will not be able to see the traffic lights if you are too close behind a large vehicle.

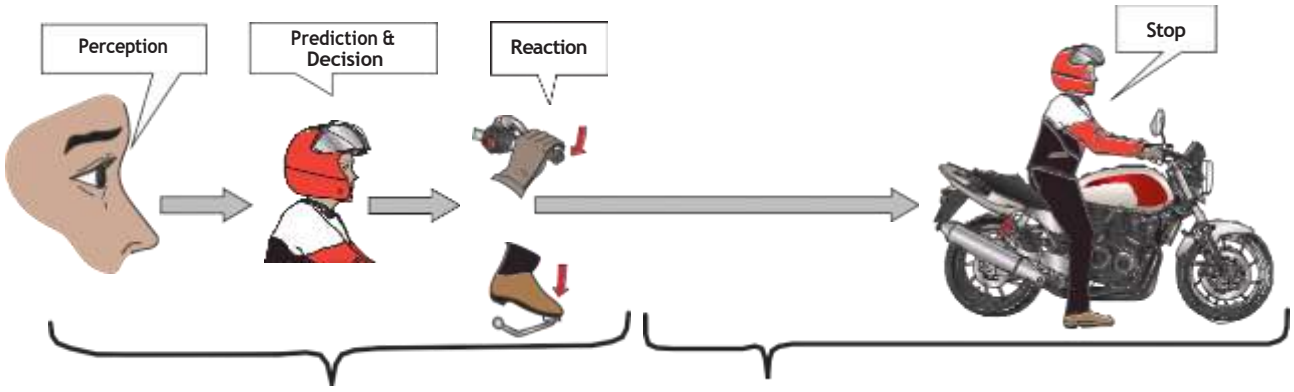


(a) It may result in a rear-end collision.

(b)You may 'beat' the red light inadvertently.

STOPPING DISTANCE

127. The Stopping Distance of a vehicle is made up of two components; ie, Reaction Distance and Braking Distance. The braking distance will also increase when the road is wet, or if the tyre treads are worn, or when the vehicle is fully loaded.



REACTION DISTANCE

128. Reaction distance is the distance travelled between the moment a rider sees an emergency situation and the moment he places his foot on the brake pedal. The average rider takes 3/4 of a second to react. This distance varies with the speed of the vehicle. The higher the speed, the longer the reaction distance.

BRAKING DISTANCE

129. Braking distance is the distance required between the moment a rider applies the brakes and the moment the vehicle comes to a stop. This distance will, of course, varies with the speed of the vehicle as well as the conditions of the road surface. The higher the speed, the longer the braking distance. On a wet road surface, the braking distance may be double that on a good dry road.