7.4 Braking / Stopping distance (15)

1. What does the braking distance depends on? The condition of the _____

    a) Tyres
    b) Road surface
    c) Braking system

2. You double the speed at which you are travelling. How does this affect the braking distance?

    It is 4 times as long

3. By which rule of thumb can you determine the braking distance in meters from speed when braking normally?

    a) (Speed in km/h / 10) x (Speed in km/h / 10)
    b) ~~(Speed in km/h / 10) x 5~~
    c) ~~(Speed in km/h / 10) x 3~~

4. You are travelling at 30 km/h. According to the rule of thumb, the braking distance is 9 meters when braking normally. How long is the braking distance under the same conditions when travelling at 60 km/h?

    a) 36 m
    b) ~~27 m~~
    c) ~~18 m~~

5. You are travelling at 50 km/h, have a reaction time of 1 second, and brake normally. What is the stopping distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Stopping Distance = 130 m

6. You are travelling at 100 km/h, have a reaction time of 1 second, and brake normally. What is the stopping distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Braking Distance = 100 m

7. You are travelling at 50 km/h and brake normally. What is the braking distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Reaction Distance = 30 m

8. You are travelling at 100 km/h and brake normally. What is the braking distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Stopping Distance (50 km/h) = 40 m

9. You are travelling at 50 km/h and brake normally. What is the reaction distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Braking Distance (50 km/h) = 25 m

10. You are travelling at 100 km/h, have a reaction time of 1 second. What is the reaction distance according to the rule of thumb?

    Reaction Distance (50 km/h) = 15 m

11. What is the rule of thumb when calculating the braking distance for evasive braking on a dry. Even and asphalted roadway?

    a) (Speed in km/h / 10) x (Speed in km/h / 10) : 2
    b) ~~(Speed in km/h / 10 x 5) : 2~~
    c) ~~(Speed in km/h / 10 x 3) : 2~~

12. You are travelling at 40 km/h. The braking distance for evasive braking is approximately 8 meters. How long is the braking distance at 50 km/h given otherwise the same conditions?

a) 12.5 m
b) ~~11.0 m~~
c) ~~9.5 m~~

13. You are driving on a narrow road. About 20 m ahead of you a child suddenly runs onto the roadway. When is a collision unavoidable despite emergency braking? At a speed of _____

a) 50 km/h
b) ~~30 km/h~~
c) ~~20 km/h~~

14. You increase your speed from 50 km/h to 100 km/h. How is the braking distance changed according to the rule of thumb? Braking distance changes from _____

a) It is quadrapuled from 25 m to 100 m
b) ~~It is doubled from 15 m to 30 m~~
c) ~~It is halved from 50 m to 25 m~~

15. You increase your speed from 50 km/h to 100 km/h. How is the reaction distance changed according to the rule of thumb? . Reaction distance changes from _____

a) It is doubled from 15 m to 30 m
b) ~~It is halved from 50 m to 25 m~~
c) ~~It is quadrapuled from 25 m to 100 m~~

7.6 Negotiating intersections and junctions (2)

1. By which percentage does the fuel consumption (l/100 km) of a middle class car driving at 160 km/h in general increase compared to driving at the recommended speed of 130 km/h?

a) By up to 35%
b) ~~By up to 10 %~~
c) ~~By up to 5%~~

2. What are the effects of driving at high speed in motor vehicles with combustion engines?

a) The emission of harmful substances increases
b) Fuel consumption increases
c) ~~The noise level is reduced~~