Category A motor vehicle driver preparation curriculum

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Educational institution : OÜ Rool, registry code 11103387, company address Looga 9a, Viljandi

Date of approval of the curriculum : 12.04.2020 and directive/board decision no. 10

Electronic learning environment: Teoroia.ee learning environment (developed by OÜ Teoroia and traffic specialists)

The teaching volume of the initial motorcycle driver **training course (category A, A1 and A2 subcategories)** in academic hours (45 min each):

	Traffic theory lessons	Learning drive in driving lessons
Volume of teaching in the electronic learning environment	22 (78%)	
Auditory workload	6	
Study trip volume		12

The teaching volume of the motorcycle driver's **continuing education training (category A, subcategory A2)** in academic hours (per 45 min):

ET EN RU	Traffic theory lessons	Learning drive in driving lessons
Volume of teaching in the electronic learning environment	8 (80%)	
Auditory workload	2	
Study trip volume		10

Basis for compiling the curriculum : Regulation No. 60 of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications “Conditions and Procedure for Preparing Motor Vehicle Drivers and Curriculums for Preparing Motor Vehicle Drivers”

Availability of certificates/licenses required to conduct the course : training permit 6149HTM

The goal of driver preparation is to create the prerequisites for:

1) to develop responsible driver behavior;

2) the development of safe, independent, environmentally friendly driver behavior.

A person applying for the right to drive a category A, A1 or A2 subcategory motor vehicle, whose permanent residence is in Estonia and who:

1. When applying for the right to drive a vehicle in the A1 subcategory, you must be at least 15.5 years old when you start your studies;
2. When applying for the right to drive a vehicle in category A with an engine power of up to 5 kW, the person must be at least 17.5 years old when starting their studies;
3. When applying for the right to drive a vehicle in the A2 subcategory, you must be at least 17.5 years old when you start your studies;

A person applying for the right to drive a category A or subcategory A2 motor vehicle, whose permanent residence is in Estonia and who holds a primary driving license or a driving license for driving a car of any category, and who is:

1. When applying for the right to drive a vehicle in the A2 subcategory, you must be at least 17.5

years old when you start your studies.

2. When applying for a category A driving license, you must be at least 20.5 years old when you start your studies;
3. As of January 19, 2013, when applying for a category A driving license, the age of the applicant must be at least 23.5 years old when starting studies.

CURRICULUM STRUCTURE, DURATION AND ORGANIZATION

Theoretical training and driving lessons take place in a course format, alternating and methodically in the correct sequence, and cover the following theoretical training and driving lesson topics at least to the extent listed below.

Structure and volume of the curriculum for the initial motorcycle driver **training course (category A, A1 and A2 subcategories)** in academic hours (45 min each):

Series	Theory training	Number of hours	Series	Driving lessons	Number of driving hours
1.	Traffic rules and behavior in traffic	10			
			2.	Motorcycle handling	
3.	Knowing your motorcycle	6			
			4.	Driving a vehicle on a training site	
5.	Traffic safety	5			
	Midterm test in traffic rules and motorcycle	1		Mid-term test in motorcycle driving	

ET EN RU	knowledge			skills	
			6.	Driving in traffic	
7.	Traffic psychology	4			
			8.	Driving a vehicle in special circumstances	
9.	Additional traffic requirements and regulations	2			
	Total theoretical training	28		Total driving lessons	12

Structure and volume of the curriculum for motorcycle driver **continuing education training (category A and subcategory A2)** in academic hours (45 min):

Series	Theory training	Number of hours	Series	Driving lessons	Number of driving hours
1.	Traffic rules and behavior in traffic	2			
			2.	Motorcycle handling	

3.	Knowing your motorcycle	3			
			4.	Driving a vehicle on a training site	
5.	Traffic safety	1			
			6.	Driving in traffic	
7.	Traffic psychology	2			
			8.	Driving a vehicle in special circumstances	
9.	Additional traffic requirements and regulations	2			
	Total theoretical training	10		Total driving lessons	10

Theory and driving lessons take place according to the numbering sequence shown in the table. Theory topics are numbered with odd numbers and the topics of the subsequent driving lessons are numbered with even numbers.

Depending on the organization of the study, teaching methodology and conditions, the order in which topics are covered may be changed if necessary.

Before moving on to the next topic, students' knowledge and understanding of the topic covered can be assessed with a knowledge test.

Due to the limited number of minimum theoretical and driving lessons required, this curriculum places

greater emphasis on addressing topics and factors that have a greater impact on road safety.

To consolidate what has been learned during the training and to repeat the material, the student may be assigned independent work. The student will perform independent work based on and guided by the teacher's recommendations. The teacher will check the results of the independent work. **As an independent work, the student must complete the relevant lectures in the Teoria.ee learning environment.**

The teacher will specify the topics and scope of the necessary additional training after the midterm examination.

The involvement of an instructor is exceptional. Only a person who meets the requirements of § 109(2) of the Traffic Act and who holds a valid instructor certificate may be an instructor.

Requirements for completing studies

Theory training: knowledge test in a driving school classroom or online environment.

Driving lessons: driving skills test.

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2. SUBJECT CURRICULUM: THEORETICAL TEACHING

2.1. Traffic rules and behavior in traffic

Traffic rules training must provide the student with:

1) knowledge of traffic rules and a respectful attitude towards fellow road users and the natural

environment;

2) the ability to assess the traffic situation;

3) risk awareness;

4) the ability to objectively assess oneself.

2.1.1. Definitions

2.1.1.1. After training, the student must be able to explain the following concepts that are directly related to vehicle movement:

1) give way;

2) right of way;

3) stopping;

4) parking;

5) emergency stop;

6) maneuver;

7) overtaking;

8) turn;

9) turn;

10) traffic accident.

2.1.1.2. After training, the student must also be able to explain the following concepts that are not directly related to vehicle movement:

1) vehicle categories into which cars and motorcycles are divided from the point of view of the right to drive;

2) vehicle, motor vehicle, car, bus, motorcycle, trailer, light trailer, road train, public transport, bicycle, moped, mini-moped;

3) primary and limited driving rights;

4) road user, driver, passenger, pedestrian;

5) traffic control device, traffic sign, traffic light, road marking;

6) road, carriageway, main road, motorway, lane, lane of traffic, public transport lane, median strip, sidewalk, footpath, pedestrian crossing, crossing point, cycle path, cycle path, cycle and footpath, area adjacent to the road, outdoor area;

8) settlement;

9) poor and limited visibility, dark hours, traffic hazard.

2.1.2. Traffic management

2.1.2.1. Persons who control and organize traffic

After training, the student must know the officers who may check drivers, passengers, and regulate traffic, as well as the driver's responsibilities and rights during checks.

2.1.2.2. Regulator notifications

After training, the student must be able to explain all the controller's signals, their meanings, and the permitted directions of movement using a picture.

2.1.2.3. Traffic lights

After training, the student must be able to explain all the meanings of traffic lights and the permitted directions of movement.

2.1.2.4. Traffic signs and road markings

After the training, the student must know and be able to:

1) explain the meanings of all road signs and additional notice boards;

2) show the areas of influence of traffic signs in the pictures;

3) explain the meaning of road markings and vertical markings from pictures.

2.1.3. Driver notifications

2.1.3.1. Directional signals

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain how to give a warning signal with turn signals and a hand signal before starting to drive, making a turn, changing lanes or making a planned stop;

2) explain the dangers that may arise in the event of an incorrect direction signal;

3) justify why the warning sign does not give the driver the right of way;

4) explain when hazard lights or (in their absence) a warning triangle must be used.

2.1.3.2. Braking and stopping warning

After training, the student must be able to explain the need for timely braking and stopping signals and how to replace them with a hand signal in the event of a brake light(s) failure.

2.1.3.3. Audible signal

After training, the student must be able to explain when and where to sound the horn.

2.1.3.4. Light signal

After training, the student must be able to explain when and where to give a light signal with the vehicle's lights.

2.1.4. Vehicle location

2.1.4.1. Location on the road, carriageway, lane, lane selection

After the training, the student must be able to describe:

1) the location of the vehicle while driving in a built-up area and on a road outside a built-up area;

2) the location of the vehicle crossing the intersection before, at and after the intersection;

3) the location of the vehicle before and after the left or U-turn;

4) the location of the vehicle driving directly;

5) the location of the vehicle before and after the right turn;

6) which lanes are reserved for public transport;

7) rules for driving on tram routes;

8) driving in a row of vehicles and on a lane, taking into account the width of the vehicle and the necessary lateral distance.

2.1.4.2. Distance from the vehicle in front

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) the need for a safe distance in different traffic conditions;

2) what the safe distance depends on.

2.1.5. Duty to give way

After the training, the student must be able to describe:

1) the relationship between the obligation to give way and the exercise of the right of way;

2) how a driver who has the duty to give way must behave;

3) driver behavior in places where there are no traffic control devices (the right-hand rule applies);

4) the driver's behavior when starting movement from the edge of the roadway or from the shoulder of the road;

5) driver behavior when entering the road from an area adjacent to the road;

6) driver behavior when using the acceleration lane;

7) driver behavior when exiting an intersection on a turn;

8) the driver's behavior that he must take into account when the public transport vehicle leaves a marked stop;

9) driver behavior when exiting the main road.

2.1.6. Overtaking and oncoming vehicles

2.1.6.1. Behaviour when passing or passing

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) the difference between passing and passing;

2) the conditions necessary for safe overtaking and passing;

3) dangers at individual stages of overtaking and passing;

4) what determines the length of the bypass;

5) using examples, the change in the length of the overtaking and passing path at various speeds and lengths of vehicles;

6) why is overtaking and passing prohibited in some places and situations.

2.1.6.2. Prohibition of overtaking

After the training, the student must be able to justify and know the places and situations where and when passing is not allowed:

1) road section with limited visibility;

2) if the driver behind has started overtaking;

3) if the driver in front gives a left turn signal;

4) in the event of an oncoming vehicle;

5) unregulated pedestrian crossing;

6) railway crossing and its immediate vicinity;

7) intersection and the immediate vicinity of the intersection on the road leading to it (note exceptions when overtaking is permitted).

2.1.6.3. Prohibition of passing

After the training, the student must know and be able to justify the places where or through which it is not permitted to pass a vehicle in front if there are no road markings.

2.1.6.4. Overtaking or passing different types of vehicles

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) hazards that arise when passing and passing a road train or tow train;

2) dangers that arise when overtaking and passing long and wide vehicles;

3) explain how to drive past and overtake road construction machinery;

4) explain the dangers that arise when overtaking and passing two-wheeled vehicles;

5) how to recognize slow vehicles;

6) hazards related to pedestrians moving on the roadway.

2.1.6.5. Behavior in the event of an oncoming vehicle

After the training, the student must be able to describe how to behave in such a situation under different conditions.

2.1.7. Driving speed

2.1.7.1. General requirements for the selection of driving speed

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the difference between the maximum permitted speed and the speed appropriate to the circumstances;

2) give examples of road safety and environmental factors that a driver must take into account when choosing a safe driving speed;

3) explain why driving speed must be low in the following conditions:

– in a densely populated area,

– if visibility is reduced (depending on the time of day or weather conditions),

– on sharp bends,

– on the crest of a rise and in other places with limited visibility,

– in case of blindness,

– in the case of oncoming vehicles on a narrow road,

– on a slippery road,

– when approaching a public transport stop where there are people entering or exiting the vehicle,

– when the vehicle approaches children who are on or near the road,

– when the vehicle approaches animals,

– at a roadworks site,

– when passing the accident scene.

2.1.7.2. Speed limits

After the training, the student must be able to name:

1) maximum permissible driving speeds in a settlement, on a road outside a settlement, in an outdoor area, on a motorway;

2) vehicles whose maximum permitted speed is lower than the speed limit established in a settlement or on a road outside a settlement.

2.1.8. Stopping and parking

2.1.8.1. General requirements for stopping and parking

After training, the student must be able to explain general stopping and parking requirements and explain:

1) who may use parking spaces marked with an additional notice board "Vehicle for a disabled person";

2) measures to be taken when a vehicle is left stopped or parked;

3) obligations and measures that the driver must take if an emergency stop is necessary;

4) how to act when using a guarded parking lot.

2.1.8.2. Vehicle stopping points

After the training, the student must be able to explain where and how a vehicle can be stopped:

1) in a settlement and on a road outside a settlement, including on a sidewalk or roadside;

2) on the right or left edge of the roadway.

After training, the student must also be able to explain where and how a vehicle can be stopped near the following objects:

1) intersection;

2) pedestrian crossing and bicycle path;

3) the point of intersection with a railway or tramway;

4) crest or bend;

5) the entrance or exit point to an area adjacent to a road;

6) public transport stop;

7) green space;

8) traffic sign or traffic light;

9) proximity to road markings.

2.1.8.3. Parking spaces

After the training, the student must be able to explain where and how a vehicle can be parked in the immediate vicinity of the following objects:

1) intersection;

2) the point of intersection with a railway or tramway;

3) public transport stop;

4) the entrance or exit point to an area adjacent to a road;

5) marked parking space;

6) road markings;

7) main road;

8) proximity to the deceleration and acceleration lanes;

9) sidewalk or roadbed.

2.1.9. Situations requiring special attention

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) hazards that arise during turns or lane changes;

2) the need to establish eye contact with another road user to explain one's intention and to understand the other road user's intention;

3) possible signals to communicate your intention and understanding the intention of another road user.

2.1.10. Vulnerable road user

After the training, the student must be able to explain who vulnerable road users are and why drivers need to be especially attentive to them.

2.1.10.1. Special obligations of drivers towards vulnerable road users

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) why are pedestrians, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, cyclists and moped drivers less protected than other road users;

2) why children have problems with safe behavior in traffic;

3) how the traffic environment affects children's safety in various ways;

4) possible activities of children in traffic;

5) special dangers when starting and turning when there are children nearby;

6) how a driver could anticipate situations at a pedestrian crossing or cycle path;

7) what is safe driving when crossing pedestrian crossings and cycle paths at various traffic densities;

8) problems that impair the mobility of people (the elderly and people with visual, hearing, mobility and

intellectual disabilities);

9) what is safe driving when passing vulnerable road users;

10) the driver's obligations when meeting oncoming pedestrians and cyclists or moped drivers on the roadway;

11) the driver's obligations when driving on the sidewalk or shoulder of the road if there are other road users there;

12) the driver's obligations towards those entering and exiting the public transport vehicle.

2.1.11. Traffic at a railway or tram crossing

2.1.11.1. Safety equipment, traffic signs and road markings

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) describe the safety devices and traffic control devices that may be located at the intersection of a road and a railway;

2) explain the dangers that may arise if safety devices are not working or appropriate traffic management equipment is missing.

2.1.11.2. Crossing the track

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) how to distribute attention when a driver approaches a railway or tramway;

2) factors that influence the choice of speed when approaching a railway or tramway;

3) behavior when crossing various intersections;

4) the driver's actions in the event of an emergency stop at a railway crossing or on a tramway;

5) the driver's actions when giving way to an approaching railway vehicle and the differences in stopping at a level crossing with and without a barrier.

2.1.12. Lighting equipment

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) show all the lights on the motorcycle and their switches;

2) explain the dangerous consequences of improper use of lights.

2.1.13. Towing a motor vehicle

After training, the student must be able to explain and give examples of the hazards associated with towing.

2.1.14. Traffic in the outdoor area

After the training, the student must be able to justify:

1) the obligations of drivers and pedestrians in outdoor areas;

2) the restrictions imposed and their necessity.

2.1.15. Traffic on the motorway

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) the specifics of driving on a motorway compared to other road traffic;

2) the characteristics of motorway traffic compared to other road traffic;

3) prohibitions imposed on road users.

2.1.16. Traffic on a road with changing traffic directions

After training, the student must be able to explain the peculiarities of driving on a road with changing traffic.

2.2. Getting to know the motorcycle

The training must provide the student with an overview of the construction of the motorcycle, the location and purpose of the controls and controls. The main focus must be on acquiring knowledge about the operation and condition of those components that determine the road safety of the motorcycle.

The necessary teaching tools are a training motorcycle and relevant and modern teaching materials.

2.2.1. Motorcycle construction, inspection and maintenance

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) show the main parts of a motorcycle;

2) find the necessary technical data in the factory manual (for example, to choose the right tire, tire pressure, protection, fuel type);

3) explain the risks associated with motorcycle accessories (such as covers, luggage racks and luggage

bags);

4) show the correct position of all control devices;

5) explain how regular maintenance can reduce a vehicle's fuel consumption and environmental impacts;

6) explain the impact of fuel, oils, cleaning agents and motorcycle maintenance products on the environment.

2.2.1.1. Frame with associated parts

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the risks associated with cracks in the frame and how to find them;
2) explain the risks associated with loose threaded connections.

2.2.1.2. Engine

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) give examples of situations where there is a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning;

2) show how to measure the oil level;

3) explain the maintenance of the liquid cooling system:

– checking and filling the fluid level and antifreeze,

– checking the operating temperature,

– measures to be taken in the event of an overheated cooling system;

4) describe starting a cold and warm engine.

2.2.1.3. Electrical system and lighting equipment

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) indicate the location of the generator, battery, fuses and indicator devices;

2) explain the consequences of improper battery handling;

2.2.1.4. Power transmission

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the maintenance of the following powertrain components:

– chain,

– drive gear,

– cardan shaft;

2) explain the risks associated with a worn or improperly adjusted powertrain.

2.2.1.5. Controls

After training, the student must be able to describe control device errors that are important from a traffic safety perspective.

2.2.1.6. Suspension

After training, the student must be able to explain how to find faults in the suspension, including shock absorbers.

2.2.1.7. Brakes

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the operation of the brake system;

2) explain the distribution of braking force between the front and rear wheels;

3) explain how to find faults in the brake system;

4) show how moisture can affect the braking system and what measures may need to be taken;

5) explain the features of the anti-lock braking system (ABS).

2.2.1.8. Wheels with tires

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the characteristics of different types of tires;

2) determine the condition of the tire and the properties of the tire that affect road safety in various conditions;

3) explain the rules for using studded tires;

4) explain the risks that arise when:

– the tire pressure is incorrect,

– the wheels are not balanced,

– the tires are incorrectly mounted,

– there is excessive or less than expected play in the wheel bearing,

– the spokes are loose or damaged,

– the wheel rims are damaged;

5) explain the effect of driving style on tire wear;

6) explain the properties of different types of tires, for example in terms of material, rolling resistance and road wear.

2.2.2. Driving characteristics of a motorcycle

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain the driving characteristics of various types of motorcycles, such as off-road, touring, chopper, cruiser and longitudinally mounted motorcycles;

2) describe the forces acting on a motorcycle and how the listed factors affect the riding and safety characteristics of the motorcycle:

– weight distribution,

– burden,

– wind,

– tires and tire pressure,

– passengers.

2.2.3. Motorcycle equipment

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) give examples of how a motorcycle should be equipped;

2) give examples of accessories that help make a motorcycle more visible;

3) explain in which cases a sidecar may not be connected to a motorcycle;

4) provide examples of vehicle modifications that require a registration inspection.

2.2.4. Driver equipment

After training, the student must be able to explain the driver's and passenger's protective equipment

and its maintenance.

2.2.5. Economical driving

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain how driving style affects the environment and fuel consumption;

2) explain external factors that may affect fuel consumption;

3) explain how maintenance and supervision affect the economy and environment of a vehicle.

2.2.6. Environmental impact of the vehicle

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) explain how the emissions and quality of different fuels affect the environment;

2) explain the possibilities of reducing the harmful impact of exhaust gases on the environment;

3) give examples of some substances in exhaust gases and how they affect humans and the environment;

4) assess the contribution of street traffic to air pollution;

5) explain how the vehicle should be operated to avoid excessive noise and exhaust emissions;

6) explain the function and maintenance of the catalytic converter.

2.3. Traffic safety

The training must provide the student with:

1) to avoid taking the risk of feeling threatened;

2) the ability to avoid creating and getting into dangerous situations;

3) the ability to escape from a dangerous situation as safely as possible.

The necessary teaching materials are a traffic textbook, slides, educational films and drawings.

2.3.1. Anticipating a dangerous situation

After training, the student must be able to anticipate dangerous situations and be aware of their causes:

1) drivers who lack a considerate attitude towards other road users;

2) road users who have a false sense of self-worth;

3) drivers with little experience;

4) less protected road users (children, the elderly, pedestrians, cyclists, moped drivers);

5) road users whose mobility is limited in some way;

6) specific features of driving and moving some vehicles;

7) changeability of road and weather conditions;

8) alternation of light and dark periods;

9) the effect of crosswinds;

10) the appearance of game on the road.

2.3.2. Assessment of the threat situation

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) assess the nature of the potential threat;

2) describe safe driving techniques in dangerous situations;

3) describe a fall with the least possible consequences;

4) describe possible interpretations of the provisions of the "Traffic Act" by road users in a given situation.

2.3.3. Traffic accidents and damage

2.3.3.1. Nature of accidents

After the training, the student must be able to describe traffic accidents that may occur:

1) when driving off the road due to driving at a speed that is inappropriate for the conditions;

2) when turning into the oncoming lane;

3) when performing a maneuver if a proper directional signal has not been given;

4) when making a turn without taking into account the correct location;

5) when making a left or U-turn, without taking into account the vehicle coming from behind;

6) when making a left or U-turn without taking into account the oncoming vehicle;

7) in a collision with an oncoming vehicle making a left turn;

8) when crossing an intersection with roads of the same type;

9) when driving from a side road to a main road;

10) when driving on a main road without observing the obligation to give way;

11) when crossing a controlled intersection;

12) when passing a vehicle;

13) when passing several vehicles;

14) when crossing an unregulated pedestrian crossing (head-on collision with a pedestrian);

15) when crossing a controlled pedestrian crossing (head-on collision with a pedestrian);

16) when exiting an intersection (head-on collision with a pedestrian);

17) when crossing a bicycle path;

18) when passing a vehicle standing at a category D public transport stop;

19) when passing a tram stop;

20) if the road is poorly lit.

After the training, the student should know the relationships between cause and effect in the following accidents:

1) accidents resulting in property damage;

2) accidents resulting in human injury;

3) fatal accidents;

4) accidents caused by the use of alcohol or narcotics;

5) accidents caused by game animals appearing on the road;

6) accidents caused by limited or poor visibility;

7) accidents caused by fatigue.

2.3.3.2. Causes of accidents

After the training, the student must be able to explain the probable factors that may have influenced the

occurrence, course and consequences of the accident by describing the course of a dangerous situation

or an actual accident.

Give examples of how a leader should act:

1) lack of time;

2) lack of information;

3) if he cannot assess his abilities correctly.

2.3.3.3. Limited abilities of the driver that may influence the occurrence of an accident

After training, the student must be able to anticipate an emerging dangerous situation and be able to explain factors related to the driver's psyche that can make a traffic situation complicated.

2.3.4. Traffic rules and ethical requirements

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) why traffic must be regulated;

2) why people don't always follow traffic rules;

3) why people do not always take into account environmental protection requirements;

4) the basis of traffic culture – a sense of responsibility.

2.3.5. Hazards during towing

After training, the student must know in what way and under what conditions to tow.

2.3.6. Hazards when driving an off-road vehicle

After training, the student must know the basic dangers of driving an off-road vehicle.

2.4. Traffic psychology

The training must provide the student with:

1) a respectful attitude towards other road users and the natural environment, the ability to assess and develop traffic culture (the ability to anticipate situations, make decisions and take responsibility);

2) knowledge about the abilities necessary for a driver;

3) the ability to fully utilize one's abilities in the event of a dangerous situation.

The necessary teaching materials are a traffic textbook, relevant slides, educational films and drawings.

2.4.1. General concepts and the scheme of the leader's actions

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) the need to anticipate the situation he may find himself in and to act in that situation;

2) traffic accidents that may occur as a result of erroneous behavior;

3) psychophysiological characteristics of a person that determine the work of a manager;

4) the driver's action scheme (the effect of irritation on the sensory organ, the driver's reaction time and reaction);

5) psychological processes that are essential in a leader's work (thinking and the ability to allocate attention).

2.4.2. Psychological characteristics of a person

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) the importance of responding in times of scarcity;

2) The dependence of the response time on the driver:

– fatigue,

– emotionality and other factors;

3) distance covered during the response time (in km/h and m/s);

4) the effect of irritation on the eye;

5) limited field of view;

6) narrowing of the field of vision as driving speed increases;

7) differences in visual acuity in different parts of the visual field;

8) contrast effect;

9) time for the eye to adapt to darkness;

10) eye adaptation time to light;

11) the dependence of visual acuity on age;

12) the causes of visual illusions;

13) errors made when assessing the distance to an oncoming vehicle;

14) errors made in assessing the speed of an oncoming vehicle;

15) how focusing on an object affects the line of travel;

16) attention distribution, switching, and distraction.

Using examples, the student must be able to name the sensory organs that are related to the sense of hearing, smell, touch, and movement in the driver's work.

Using examples, the student must be able to explain the impact of feelings (emotionality):

1) thinking ability, attention and reaction time;

2) to the surrounding reality and to oneself;

3) increased emotional tension (stress) (excitement, irritability, worry and other co-factors of a bad mood);

4) increased traffic danger.

2.4.3. Factors affecting road safety

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) factors that affect the driver's response time and response rate;

2) factors that affect the country where the vehicle stops and the following:

– brake application areas,

– slowdown countries,

– braking areas;

3) the effect of increasing driving speed on the length of the deceleration distance;

4) how much time is spent redirecting the gaze;

5) the length of time required to use the vehicle's mirrors;

6) the difference in the apparent distance of an object reflected from a plane and convex mirror.

Using examples, the student must be able to explain how to avoid dangerous situations and drive defensively.

2.4.4. Special personal characteristics

After the training, the student must be able to explain why the following behaviors are dangerous:

1) aggressiveness;

2) impulsivity;

3) emphasizing professional position.

Explain possible sources of stress (stressors) in traffic, the concept and nature of stress, and the impact on traffic safety.

2.4.5. Driver's readiness to participate in traffic

After the training, the student must be able to explain why:

1) a person must reach a certain intellectual and emotional level in order to meet the requirements of good behavior;

2) it is necessary to know the professional ethics of a manager (professional duty, professional honor);

3) it is necessary:

– sense of reality,

– self-criticism,

– sense of responsibility;

4) young leaders have differences in the application of their abilities that are caused by subjective characteristics.

2.4.6. Social factors

After training, the student must be able to describe the hazards that arise when:

1) people do not follow traffic rules;

2) people interpret the same traffic rule differently;

3) people do not consider the environment.

The student must also be able to describe:

1) what is peer pressure and what causes peer pressure;

2) the assumptions of negative group pressure for traffic accidents;

3) personality traits that allow one to easily succumb to group pressure;

4) personality traits that prevent one from succumbing to peer pressure;

5) the impact of exemplary behavior on others.

2.4.7. Factors reducing the ability to act

After the training, the student must be able to explain:

1) how personal motives and past experiences influence a leader's behavior;

2) signs of fatigue;

3) the impact of fatigue on road safety;

4) what is the effect of alcohol on perception, vision, coordination of movements, and self-esteem;

5) what determines the time it takes for alcohol to burn in the body and when a person can drive a vehicle again after consuming alcohol;

6) consequences that may arise in traffic if driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or if certain medications have been used.

2.5. Additional traffic requirements and regulations

During the training, the student is explained traffic laws that determine their risk-preventive and environmentally friendly attitude in traffic and behavior in various situations. The student is also introduced to route selection and the use of road maps.

Learning tools include laws, regulations, rules and their commentaries, a road map with road numbering and signs of service points, etc.

After the training, the student should know:

1) the requirements established for the training trip;

2) the characteristics of special service vehicles and the obligations for other road users arising from the special signals (blue, red, yellow flashing lights) of these vehicles;

3) requirements established for cyclists and moped drivers;

4) requirements established for road users with animal transport vehicles, animals and handcarts;

5) how a driver should act in the event of a traffic accident;

6) obligations and rights of road users arising from the "Traffic Act";

7) what is the motor third party liability insurance system and how are insurance contracts concluded;

8) the elements of traffic offences provided for in the “Traffic Act” and the “Penal Code”;

9) the principles of misdemeanor and criminal procedure to the extent necessary for the driver;

10) principles of civil liability of the driver;

11) vehicle registration procedures;

12) requirements for a motorcycle during a technical inspection;

13) requirements regarding the technical condition and equipment of the motorcycle;

14) requirements for cargo and passengers;

15) requirements for the motorcycle and driver when traveling abroad;

16) how a traffic accident is formalized;

17) principles according to which the driving route is selected.

3. SUBJECT CURRICULUM: DRIVING STUDY

3.1. Handling the motorcycle

The student must be introduced to the construction of a motorcycle and proper preparation for riding, paying special attention to the technical condition of the motorcycle, which determines its road safety.

The necessary learning tools are a training motorcycle, a factory manual for the given brand of motorcycle, and motorcycle rider equipment (riding suit, gloves, shoes, helmet, safety clothing).

3.1.1. Motorcycle construction, maintenance and safety inspection

3.1.1.1. Construction and maintenance

After training, the student must be able to, according to the factory manual:

1) identify defects and wear on the following motorcycle parts by simple inspection:

– brakes,

– control devices,

– wheels with tires,

– lighting equipment and electrical system,

– mudguards,

– fuel and lubrication system,

– transmission chain or cardan shaft,

– front fork and rear wheel mount,

– shock absorbers and springs,

– regulating devices,

– attachment points,

– exhaust system faults and wear;

2) replace light bulbs and fuses;

3) regulate:

– rear-view mirrors,

– brakes,

– suspension (including shock absorbers), if they are adjustable,

– chain;

4) check the levels of the following fluids and add them if possible:

– fuel,

– engine oil,

– brake fluid,

– coolant.

3.1.1.2. Safety check

After training, the student must be able to check the following equipment using the factory manual, based on given conditions regarding weather and road conditions and driving direction:

1) brakes;

2) wheels with tires;

3) power transmission;

4) lighting equipment;

5) direction indicators;

6) sound signal;

7) parking support;

8) steering fork bearing and wheel bearings;

9) suspension, including shock absorbers;

10) rear-view mirrors.

The student must be able to:

1) check whether the front and rear wheels roll in the same track;

2) decide whether it is necessary to clean the headlights, lamps, windows and license plates;

3) decide whether it is necessary to adjust the control devices.

3.1.1.3. Cargo and passengers

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) select the position of the cargo and secure it so that:

– it wouldn't be dangerous,

– it would not hinder maneuvering,

– it would not restrict visibility,

– the lights would not be obscured,

– it would be possible to read the license plate,

– would consume minimal fuel;

2) explain to passengers how they should sit and behave while driving.

3.1.1.4. Motorcyclist equipment

After training, the student must be able to use and maintain moped equipment.

3.2. Study trip at the training site

The student must be introduced to the motorcycle's controls and steering devices and taught how to use them accurately and in a coordinated manner when riding the motorcycle. The student must be taught how to start and stop smoothly, how to maneuver properly, and how to ride with a passenger. Maintaining the balance of the motorcycle, shifting gears when accelerating and braking, and extreme braking must be practiced to a level that would allow for a safe learning ride in traffic.

3.2.1. Driving position, controls and monitoring devices

3.2.1.1. Driving position

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) take advantage of the available adjustment options to achieve the best driving position;

2) adopt the correct driving position, taking into account the mode of movement.

3.2.1.2. Control and monitoring devices

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) use all controls;

2) recognize and use all control devices.

3.2.1.3. Rear-view mirrors

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) adjust all rear-view mirrors without changing the driving position to achieve the correct field of vision;
2) check blind spots by turning your head.

3.2.2. Starting, starting and stopping movement

3.2.2.1. Starting and starting the movement

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) start the engine warm and cold and after turning off the engine;

2) start moving without sudden jerks.

3.2.2.2. Stopping

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) stop smoothly using the brake and clutch;

2) When stopping the motorcycle, place it on a stand.

3.2.3. Steering and manoeuvring

3.2.3.1. Management

After training, the student must be able to hold the handlebars correctly and adjust steering movements to balance and speed when driving straight.

3.2.3.2. Driving over an obstacle

After training, the student must be able to drive safely, crossing an obstacle (threshold, crossbar, etc.) in the crosswalk.

3.2.3.3. Turns and stopping

The student must develop the habit of showing the turn signal and looking behind them before starting to drive to make sure that they are not disturbing other road users. They must also be able to show the turn signal and stop signal with their hands without losing control of the vehicle.

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) make turns at low speed and stop at a predetermined location;

2) ride a slalom, maintaining balance by both steering and leaning the motorcycle;

3) choose body position while riding in a circle at various speeds and inclines.

3.2.3.4. Manoeuvring

After training, the student must be able to drive:

1) slalom and figure eight;

2) through a narrow gate.

3.2.4. Driving with a passenger

After training, the student must be able to ride a motorcycle with a passenger in a variety of conditions:

1) on a loose gravel road;

2) on a bumpy road;

3) on a winding road;

4) on a sharp rise and fall.

3.2.5. Driving on a slope
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3.2.5.1. Starting and starting the movement

After training, the student must be able to start the motorcycle and start riding both uphill and downhill.

3.2.5.2. Stopping

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) remain stationary on both steep ascents and descents;

2) keep the motorcycle in place while maintaining balance, both on steep climbs and steep descents.

3.2.6. Gear shifting

Shifting up and down.

After the training, the student must be able to:

1) change gears

Contact

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Legislation

Traffic Act

Traffic signs

Motor Vehicle Insurance Act

Requirements for the technical condition and equipment of a motor vehicle and trailer


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