

BRC RIDER HANDBOOK STUDY QUESTION ANSWERS: Put answers in space provided and page number.

WELCOME AND SECTION 1. COURSE INTRODUCTION

1. Why is motorcycling considered serious *fun*?
A:
2. Learning to ride and ride well requires what physical traits?
A:
3. *What do RiderCoaches do?*
A:
4. What are the four requirements for successful course *completion*?
A:
5. When does a RiderCoach not permit further riding in the *course*?
A:

SECTION 2. MOTORCYCLE TYPES

6. What are the three basic motorcycle types?
A:
7. Pick the motorcycle type you will likely ride and tell why.
A:

SECTION 3. CONTROLS, INDICATORS AND EQUIPMENT

8. List the six primary controls.
A:
9. How do you operate the motorcycle's throttle?
A:
10. What does the clutch lever do?
A:
11. How is the gearshift lever operated?
A:
12. What is a shift pattern and how many gears are available below and above neutral?
A:
13. How are the two brake controls operated?
A: *Front -*
A: *Rear -*
14. What are possible positions on the fuel valve?
A:
15. What are possible positions on the ignition switch?
A:
16. What is the choke control used for?
A:
- Why does a motorcycle have an engine cut-off switch?
A:

18. What are some common indicators that display information?

A:

19. What is important to know about a convex mirror?

A

20. What is the difference between a side stand and center stand?

A:

21. Complete the Controls Quiz on page 7 and check your answers.

A:

SECTION 4. ABOUT BASIC OPERATION

22. List the five steps of the engine pre-start routine.

A:

23. What are the three steps to follow when shutting off the engine?

A:

24. What is the friction zone?

A:

25. What does squeezing the clutch lever do?

A:

26. What must you do if you start to lose control of the motorcycle?

A:

27. What is the position of the right wrist for good riding posture?

A:

28. What are the other elements of proper riding posture?

A:

29. How do you initiate motorcycle lean at speeds higher than walking speed?

A:

30. What are the four action steps for making a basic turn?

A:

31. What is the three-step strategy for curves and what does each step mean?

A:

32. In what type of turn does counterweighting help?

A:

33. What gear should you be in when coming to a stop and why?

A:

34. What is the benefit of squaring the handlebars when coming to a stop?

A:

35. Why does the front brake have more stopping power than the rear brake?

A:

36. How does the motorcycle's weight shift during braking?

A:

37. How do you stop in a curve?

A:

38. Why do you change gears?

A:

39. List the three-step process to shift to a higher gear.

A:

40. List the three-step process to shift to a lower gear.

A:

41. What is engine braking?

A:

42. What is the position of the clutch lever when making a stop?

A:

SECTION 5. PREPARING TO RIDE: THE FOUR PREPS

43. List the four preparations.

A:

44. How should your motorcycle fit you?

A:

45. What is T-CLOCS and what does each letter stand for?

A:

46. List the three primary purposes of riding gear.

A:

47. What does ATGATT mean?

A:

48. What type of injury accounts for the majority of motorcycle-related deaths?

A:

49. What are the four basic parts of a helmet?

A:

50. What is the difference between a full-face-coverage helmet and three-quarter-coverage helmet?

A:

51. What stickers are likely to indicate a well-made helmet?

A:

52. How should a helmet fit?

A:

53. What are some tips to care for a helmet?

A:

54. Are ordinary glasses or sunglasses alone sufficient eye protection?

A:

55. What types of eye and/or face protection can a rider choose?

A:

56. Name four considerations about eye and face protection.

A:

57. What is the value of appropriate footwear?

A:

58. What features of a full-fingered glove help a rider?

A:

59. What is the value of motorcycle-specific clothing?

A:

60. How can motorcycle riding gear make you more visible?

A:

61. What are some features your gear should have if you are riding in rain or cold weather?

A:

62. Define hypothermia.

A:

63. What is wind chill?

A:

64. What is the value of dressing in layers?

A:

65. What should you be cautious of in hot weather?

A:

66. In what way can riding a motorcycle affect hearing and what can be done?

A:

67. What does it mean to have a good mental attitude?

A:

SECTION 6. RISK AND RIDING

68. Where do most crashes occur?

A:

69. Name three reasons why riding a motorcycle involves more risk than driving a car or truck.

A:

70. What is the primary cause of motorcycle-related crashes?

A:

71. What questions help you think about the risks of riding?

A:

72. After learning to ride, why is safety more about mental skills than physical skills?

A:

73. List the three key safety margins.

A:

74. What are five characteristics of a rider who manages risk properly?

A:

75. What does it mean to have good risk offset?

A:

SECTION 7. BASIC STREET STRATEGIES

76. What does it mean to have a good lane choice?

A:

77. What is the purpose of using three different positions within a lane?

A:

78. What is the start position?

A:

79. Name three smart ways to be more visible (conspicuous) to others in traffic.

A:

80. What are the 3 visual lead times of RiderRadar?

A:

81. Why is the 2-second following distance considered minimum?

A:

82. How are the 4-second urgent time/distance and total stopping distance related?

A:

83. Name the 3 parts of total stopping distance.

A:

84. How can you reduce total stopping distance (TSD)?

A:

85. What does it mean to Search?

A:

86. What are the four search categories?

A:

87. What does it mean to Evaluate?

A:

88. What are the three action steps of Execute?

A:

89. What are some environmental conditions that may be hazardous and what can you do?

A:

90. What is an escape path?

A:

91. What is the danger with target fixation?

A:

SECTION 8. STRATEGIES FOR COMMON RIDING SITUATIONS

92. Where is the greatest potential for conflict between a rider and other traffic?

A:

93. What is 360° awareness?

A:

94. What is Presentation?

A:

95. What does it mean to Open Up the View?

A:

96. Why is turning from a stop an important skill?

A:

97. What are some tips for turning from a stop?

A:

98. What are some hazards between intersections?

A:

99. In what ways do cars and motorcycles have blind spots?

A:

100. What is the No-Zone?

A:

101. What is the proper technique for lane changes?

A:

102. What are some things to be aware of when merging?

A:

103. When merging onto a freeway, why match speed to traffic flow?

A:

104. What are the three curve types?

A:

105. What are the three curve parts?

A:

106. What are the three lane positions used for curves?

A:

107. What are some factors to search for when approaching a curve?

A:

108. What should be assumed about a curve if you cannot see to its end?

A:

109. What is the advantage of using a delayed apex in a curve?

A:

110. What are some tips for making a low-speed U-turn?

A:

111. What makes starting out on a hill (upgrade) more difficult?

A:

112. Why rise off the seat when crossing an obstacle?

A:

113. How is the throttle used when crossing an obstacle?

A:

114. Why park with the front wheel facing out of a parking space?

A:

115. What are some tips for keeping your motorcycle secure while it is parked?

A:

116. What is a proper technique for passing and how are lane positions used?

A:

Cont. A:

117. What is a good way to respond to a tailgating driver?

A:

118. List a few tips for riding at night or in limited visibility conditions.

A:

119. What does it mean to override the headlight?

A:

120. Why should you have good basic skills before riding in a group?

A:

121. What is the benefit of knowing group riding signals?

A:

122. When would you use staggered, side-by-side, or single-file riding formations?

A:

123. What are some things to avoid when riding with others?

A:

124. What are some personal considerations when riding in a group?

A:

SECTION 9. BASICS FOR EMERGENCIES

125. How will you find out your motorcycle's type of braking system?

A:

126. What is the best way to achieve the shortest braking distance in a straight line?

A:

127. What is threshold braking?

A:

128. What complicates an emergency stop in a curve?

A:

129. What are two methods of braking in a curve and when might you use each?

A:

130. What should you do if the front tire skids because of too much brake pressure?

A:

131. What should you do if the rear tire skids from too much brake pressure?

A:

132. Why is it a good idea to avoid using the brakes (or rolling off the throttle) during a swerve?

A:

133. What is your body position during a swerve?

A:

134. How do you know whether to brake first or swerve first for an emergency?

A:

SECTION 10. SPECIAL RIDING SITUATIONS

135. Why is a surface most slippery as it begins to rain?

A:

136. What is hydroplaning?

A:

137. List three road-surface conditions that could affect traction.

A:

138. How can you adjust for the effects of surface hazards and/or reduced traction?

A:

139. How can a crowned road affect riding?

A:

140. Why is it a good idea to gain experience before carrying a passenger or heavy cargo?

A:

141. How does carrying a passenger or cargo affect motorcycle operation?

A:

142. What should happen as a passenger mounts and dismounts?

A:

143. What are some tips for your passenger while riding?

A:

144. What can be used to fasten cargo?

A:

145. Where can you find your motorcycle's load limit?

A:

146. What are some tips for carrying cargo?

A:

147. Why should new riders limit long-distance riding until they gain experience?

A:

148. What are some special considerations for touring or riding long distances?

A:

149. What should you carry with you while touring or riding long distances?

A:

150. What can you do to avoid fatigue and maintain health when touring?

A:

151. Where might you encounter wind, wind gusts, or turbulent air conditions?

A:

152. How should you adjust for windy conditions?

A:

153. What is a good strategy to get by a dog that might chase you?

A:

154. What are some maintenance issues that could lead to an emergency?

A:

SECTION 11. RIDER IMPAIRMENTS

155. Why is there increased crash risk associated with riding under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

A:

156. What are the first abilities affected by alcohol?

A:

157. What other abilities are affected by alcohol and drugs?

A:

158. How much beverage alcohol equals one drink?

A:

159. How fast is alcohol eliminated from the bloodstream?

A:

160. How can drinking alcohol and riding a motorcycle both be enjoyed?

A:

161. Why should you avoid riding with passengers or others who are impaired?

A:

162. What are some drugs that affect the ability to ride safely?

A:

163. How long will it take for the effects of drugs to wear off?

A:

164. What happens if alcohol and other drugs are combined?

A:

165. What is the best way to approach intervention, and what are some other intervention methods?

A:

166. What besides alcohol and drugs can affect riding safely?

A:

167. What are some factors that contribute to distraction and/or inattention?

A:

168. What contributes to fatigue or drowsiness, and what affects does fatigue have on riding?

A:

169. What effect can emotions have on your riding?

A:

170. What problems may be caused by over- or under-confidence?

A:

171. How can rider performance be affected by aging or health problems?

A:

172. What does Riding at a Limit mean?

A:

173. What is rider character?

A:

SECTIONS 12-15: NO QUESTIONS FROM THESE SECTIONS.

SECTION 16. RANGE PREPARATION

174. List the personal riding gear needed for the range.

A:

175. What will happen at the end of each exercise and why?

A: