

THEORY TEST PRACTICE

ACCIDENTS

1. You should only remove a motorcyclist's helmet if necessary
2. Removing a motorcyclist's helmet could make injuries worse
3. If a motorcyclist is unconscious and lying in the middle of the road, the 1st things you need to do are look for danger and warn other traffic
4. When looking after casualties at an incident, you should keep them where they are, so you don't cause more injury
5. If someone is unconscious after an accident you should call the emergency services as soon as possible
6. Warning triangles should be placed 45 metres (147 feet) away from your vehicle
7. If involved in a collision that causes damage to another vehicle you must share your name, address and vehicle registration number
8. If you crash and cause damage to something, and the owner isn't available for you to speak to, you must report the accident to the police within 24 hours
9. After being involved in a collision, the police may ask you to produce your driving licence, insurance certificate and MOT certificate
10. If a casualty is bleeding heavily, you should apply pressure over the wound
11. If a casualty is unconscious, you should check that they're breathing normally
12. Signs of shock in a casualty are rapid shallow breathing
13. When performing CPR on an adult casualty, you should press down and release 5-6 cm, in the centre of the chest, 120 times per minute (2 times per second)
14. When performing CPR on a young child you may only need to use one hand and press down 4-5 cm

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15. When performing CPR on an infant you should use two fingers and press down a third of their chest depth
16. A public access defibrillator has easy-to-follow instructions. A 999 operator will direct you to the nearest one
17. You can use hazard warning lights when stopped and temporarily obstructing traffic
18. You can use hazard warning lights when you slow down quickly on a motorway because of a hazard ahead
19. If you breakdown on a level crossing, leave your vehicle and get everyone clear
20. When going through a tunnel, variable message signs will warn you about congestion or an incident ahead
21. If you have to stop in a tunnel, you should keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front
22. Before driving through a tunnel, take your sunglasses off, turn your dipped headlights and on your radio on
23. If you breakdown in a tunnel switch on hazard warning lights, then go and call for help
24. If your car catches fire in a tunnel you must drive out of the tunnel if it's safe to do so DR ABC
25. DR ABC is the procedure to follow at an accident. It stands for danger, response, airway, breathing, circulation
26. If you break down or have a puncture on a motorway you should pull up on the hard shoulder or emergency refuge area and call for assistance using the emergency phone. You must not try to fix your own car
27. If you see a large box fall off a lorry you should go to the next emergency telephone and report the hazard

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28. If a tyre bursts while you're driving, keep a firm hold of the steering wheel and pull up slowly at the side of the road
29. To reduce the risk of your vehicle catching fire you must check out any strong smell of fuel