

ADI PART 3 WORKSHEET – MEETING TRAFFIC (KUSC)

What do we mean by “meeting traffic”?

Meeting traffic is any situation where two directions of traffic cannot comfortably pass at the same time, and one party must adjust – by slowing, stopping, or giving way.

It isn't only about parked cars. It includes:

Parked vehicles narrowing the road

Wide roads that become narrow

Traffic calming (chicanes, pinch points, build-outs)

Temporary obstructions (skips, bins, delivery vans, road works)

Natural narrowing (bridges, bends, hedgerows, poor verges)

KNOWLEDGE

Questions to check knowledge

Have you heard the term meeting traffic?

What kinds of situations create a meeting traffic scenario?

Who usually has priority where there's a priority sign or chicane?

What clues warn you the road may narrow ahead?

Key teaching points

Priority signs indicate who should give way – but priority is never absolute.

If in doubt, slow early and be prepared to stop.

Use MSPSGL as the structure: mirrors → signal (if needed) → position → speed → gear
→ look.

Consider: space, speed of oncoming traffic, width of the gap, escape routes.

Traditional principle worth reinforcing: “Better to give way early than to take a chance late.”

Knowledge red flags

- Thinks meeting traffic only equals “parked cars”.
- Believes: “They HAVE to stop for us.”
- Does not recognise narrowing roads until it's too late.

UNDERSTANDING

Questions to explore thinking

How do you decide when to hold back or continue?

If you have priority, when might you still choose to give way?

How could speed affect the outcome here?

What risks increase if both drivers continue?

Concepts to draw out

Priority signs help – but judgement still rules.

Big vehicles, cyclists, horses, buses, and emergency vehicles may need more room.

Stopping in a safe position matters: hold back so the pupil can still see, steer, and move off smoothly.

Understanding red flags

“The sign says we go – so we always go.”

Doesn't link space, speed, and time together.

Stops in the wrong place (level with the obstruction instead of before it).

SKILL

Practical habits to develop

Read the road early – plan ahead, don't react late.
Hold back behind the gap, not next to the hazard.
Set a slow, controlled approach speed.
Use clutch control and gentle brake to maintain composure.
Make eye contact with oncoming drivers when appropriate.

Training exercises

Quiet street → progress to busier roads.
Practice “creep and peep” when visibility is limited.
Vary scenarios: chicanes, skips, narrow bridges, delivery vans.

Skill red flags

Approaches too fast and then brakes harshly.
Misjudges gaps and squeezes through.
Stops in an awkward or unsafe position.
Struggles with clutch balance when stopping/starting.

CONFIDENCE

Confidence barriers to explore

Fear of stalling when stopping.
Worry about “annoying drivers behind”.
Hesitant eye contact or unwillingness to commit when it is safe.

Coaching prompts

“What would make this easier next time?”
“What did you notice about the other driver's speed?”
“How early could you have planned your position there?”
“What's the safest place to wait and why?”

Building confidence

Practice smooth stops and calm restarts.
Reinforce that patience is part of safe driving, not weakness.
Praise good judgement – even when it means stopping.