

What is Emergency Braking?

Worksheet

Emergency braking is applying full brake pressure to stop as quickly as possible. ABS prevents wheels from locking, keeping the car stable and steerable during the panic stop.

Questions

1. What is the main purpose of ABS in emergency braking?
 - A) To increase engine power
 - B) To prevent wheels from locking and maintain steering control
 - C) To speed up the car
 - D) To illuminate the dashboard
2. In an emergency stop, what should you do if you feel the brake pedal pulsing?
 - A) Pump the pedal to help ABS
 - B) Release and re-apply the pedal
 - C) Keep steady pressure — ABS is working normally
 - D) Remove foot from pedal immediately
3. A car without ABS suddenly brakes hard on a wet road. What happens?
 - A) Wheels lock, car skids uncontrollably, steering fails
 - B) Car stops smoothly with full grip
 - C) Wheels pulse automatically to avoid skidding
 - D) Engine power increases for faster stop
4. Emergency braking stopping distance on dry pavement at 60 km/h with ABS is approximately...
 - A) 15m
 - B) 25–30m
 - C) 50–60m
 - D) 80m
5. A child runs into the street 20m ahead. You're traveling at 60 km/h. What should you do?
6. On wet road, car ahead suddenly stops. Your reflexes kick in.
7. Testing emergency stop in a safe, empty parking lot (driving school).
8. Define: What is emergency braking?
9. Define: What does ABS (anti-lock braking) do?
10. Define: Should you pump ABS brakes?

Answer Key

1. B) To prevent wheels from locking and maintain steering control — ABS pulses brake pressure to keep wheels rolling, maintaining grip and allowing the driver to steer away from hazards.
2. C) Keep steady pressure — ABS is working normally — Pulsing is ABS functioning. Keep your foot down with steady full pressure — don't pump or release.
3. A) Wheels lock, car skids uncontrollably, steering fails — Without ABS, wheels lock on wet roads, causing skidding and loss of steering control. Stopping distance increases significantly.
4. B) 25–30m — ABS maintains grip on dry roads, stopping ~25–30m from 60 km/h. Wet/icy roads require more distance.
5. 1. Spot hazard immediately — child in street 2. Slam brake pedal to floor (full pressure) 3. Keep pedal down — let ABS pulse automatically (don't pump) 4. Steer away from obstacle if possible — maintain steering control 5. Focus ahead during the panic stop 6. Expected stopping distance ~25m with ABS; ~40m without
6. 1. Apply emergency brake immediately (full pedal) 2. Feel for ABS pulsing (vibration in brake pedal) 3. Avoid pumping — let ABS do its job 4. Steer around if possible — wet roads mean longer stopping 5. With ABS: ~35–40m stop; without ABS: ~60+m 6. After stop: assess hazard and proceed cautiously
7. 1. Accelerate to 20 km/h 2. Spot a marker ahead (stop line) 3. Apply full brake pressure — press hard 4. Note the pulsing in the pedal (ABS working) 5. Feel steering — should still respond 6. Measure stopping distance — train the reflex
8. Applying maximum brake pressure for the fastest possible stop in a critical situation.
9. Prevents wheels from locking by automatically pulsing brake pressure, keeping grip and steering control.
10. No — apply steady full pressure. ABS pulses automatically. Pumping interferes with its function.

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