

What is Skidding and Recovery?

Worksheet

A skid is tire-grip loss, causing sideways sliding. Recovery: steer into the skid direction, ease off accelerator/brakes, and smoothly regain traction.

Questions

1. Your rear slides LEFT. Which way do you steer?
 - A) Right (away from skid)
 - B) Left (into skid)
 - C) Straight (no steering)
 - D) Hard right then left
2. What is the first thing to do in a skid?
 - A) Brake hard
 - B) Accelerate
 - C) Release accelerator
 - D) Turn handbrake on
3. Which action WORSENS a skid?
 - A) Steering smoothly
 - B) Releasing accelerator
 - C) Braking hard
 - D) Waiting for traction
4. A skid on ice vs. wet road is...
 - A) The same recovery
 - B) Ice requires faster steering
 - C) Wet requires faster braking
 - D) No difference in method
5. Your car rear slides left on wet road. What do you do?
6. Braking on ice causes rear-right skid. Correct action?
7. High-speed cornering skid — what causes it and how to recover?
8. Define: What is a skid?
9. Define: How do you recover from a skid?
10. Define: Should you brake during a skid?

Answer Key

1. B) Left (into skid) — Steering left points your front in the direction of motion, allowing traction to straighten the car.
2. C) Release accelerator — Releasing the accelerator reduces engine power and allows traction to recover.
3. C) Braking hard — Hard braking locks wheels, destroying traction and prolonging the skid.
4. D) No difference in method — The recovery method (steer into skid, release accelerator) is the same; only grip recovery speed differs.
5. 1. Recognize the rear-left skid (car rotating counterclockwise) 2. Steer LEFT to point front wheels in the skid direction 3. Release accelerator immediately 4. Avoid braking; let traction recover 5. Once grip returns, straighten wheels and continue
6. 1. Recognize rear sliding to the right 2. Steer RIGHT to follow the skid 3. Release brake completely 4. Hold steering until car straightens 5. Gently accelerate once stable
7. 1. Cause: speed exceeds road grip in the turn 2. Ease off accelerator (reduces weight on inside tires) 3. Steer slightly into the skid direction (opposite lock) 4. Avoid hard braking (locks wheels further) 5. Gradually increase steering as grip returns
8. Loss of tire grip on the road, causing the vehicle to slide sideways or lose directional control.
9. Steer into the skid direction, release accelerator/brakes, and wait for traction to return.
10. No — braking locks wheels and worsens the skid. Release brakes or reduce pressure.

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