 Driving distances

The road rules quote many different distances that must be obeyed. For example:

* When overtaking a bike, you must leave at least 1m between the side of your car and the bike
* Crash avoidance space

The following table shows the crash avoidance space needed for these speeds.

| Speed | Crash avoidance space |
| --- | --- |
| 60 km/h | 50 metres |
| 80 km/h | 67 metres |
| 100 km/h | 84 metres |
| 110 km/h | 92 metres |

* You must not stop on or within 20m before or 10m after, a children’s crossing or bus stop
* You must not park within 1m of another vehicle parked in front or behind you
* Within 10m before or after a safety zone
* Within 10m of an intersection
* Within 20m of an intersection with traffic lights
* Within 1m of a fire hydrant
* Dip your high beam lights 200m away from a vehicle
1. Create a table that lists each of the different distances.

| Distance | Length of estimated distance | Difference from actual distance |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1m |  |  |
| 10m |  |  |
| 20m |  |  |
| 50m |  |  |
| 67m |  |  |
| 84m |  |  |
| 92m |  |  |
| 200m |  |  |

1. Use cones to estimate each of the distances
2. Using a tape measure or trundle wheel, accurately measure your estimate and record this in your table.
3. Use positive and negative numbers to record how much bigger or smaller the actual distance was from your estimate.
4. Work out your average error.