

MOTO BOOK INDEX Edition 1st	
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Chapter 1

LEGICLATION for the license and for EXAMINATIONS

The information provided herein is applicable by the law until the day the book was written.

Buyers of the book can contact the author at 210-8062907 for any free clarification.

What kind of motorcycle can you drive with each licence's category:

A necessary general observation for anyone who wishes to drive any vehicle (motorcycles, passenger, truck, bus) with automatic transmission or without the clutch is the following:

If you obtain a driver's license for an automatic vehicle you are not allowed to drive a manual one of the same category. You will have to be re-tested with a vehicle with a manual transmission and clutch of the same category,

The following driving rights apply to those who have a driving license issued after 18/01/2013. Those who have an issue before 18/01/2013 can contact us, because there are different rights in some categories of motorcycle licenses.

DRIVING RIGHTS AFTER 18/01/2013:

a. Class AM: You can ride mopeds and light quad (four wheels) bikes.

AGE LIMITS: You must be 16 years of age with a guardianship statement and 18 years of age without a statement.

Author clarifications: Where the word moped means a two-wheeler or a tricycle. Tetracycline is not considered a moped, it is another category in itself.

As a moped is considered a two-wheel or tricycle motor vehicle with a maximum design speed limit of 45 km / h, having the following specifications:

1. Two wheels moped. It has an engine capacity of up to 50 cm³, if it is internal combustion or a maximum net power of up to 4 kW, if it is an electric motor. The specification should be mentioned on the vehicle's registration certificate.

2. Tricycle motorcycle.

The tricycle has an engine capacity of up to 50 cm³, if it is internal combustion or a maximum net power of up to 4 kW, in the case of an electric motor.

3. Light quad cycle. It is a four wheel moped having an empty vehicle weight of less than or equal to 350 kg, excluding the weight of the batteries, if it is an electric vehicle with maximum factory speed limit no more than 45 km / h:and must:

a- Have engine cubism 50 cm³ or less if internal combustion.

B-Maximum continuous net power of 4 kW or less, in the case of electric motors.

These vehicles must meet the technical requirements applicable to the three-wheel mopeds above.

In the above Bicycles, Tricycles, Quad cycles

Chapter 2

**Oral questions asked by the examiners
before the practical test starts**

Checks and Actions Before You Get Started:

1. Check that the tires are well inflated and do not have dangerous cracks. The thickness of the tire tread must be at least 1 mm.
2. Check the oils. Place the motorcycle on the double stand so that the tires are vertical to the pavement(does not lean) and then unscrew the oil cap, check that it is up to the line. The engine must be slightly warm in order to check the fat content of the oil also. Your instructor will tell you how.
3. Check the rear and front headlights if they are working. Position lights-Crossing lights-High beam lights , will be explained by your instructor
4. Check the chain tolerance, press it up, in the middle(of the back wheel axle and the transmission) with a stick and it should not move up more than 2-3 cm.
5. Make sure both stands(single and double) are closed before you start driving.
6. Make sure you have your driving license, registration certificate, insurance policy, Traffic fees paid, a special pharmacy box for motorcycles, gloves, helmet, sunglasses and a light rainproof. When driving for many kilometres you will need a leather jacket and, if possible, pants too(all year around).
7. Check the brakes. Move the motorcycle with your hands and apply the brake and check if the front and rear brakes are activated.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

The positions of the instruments vary from motorcycle to motorcycle, therefore don't expect to see them at the same position on all moto.

Speedometer

It measures the kilometres the motorcycle runs per hour.

Distance Meter

It measures the travelling kilometres of the motorcycle.

Revolution meter

It measures the engine revolutions per minute.

Tires

After unlocking the steering you check the following:

Tire Pressure, first by pressing with your shoe below the rim, taking care of the air valve so. If , by pressing, there is a large deflection in the tire, you make sure that you can go to the nearest tire station with gentle driving to check the pressure. The air pressure is determined by the motorcycle manufacturer and is located on a special sign on the motorcycle, make sure you know it.

Chapter 4

VISABILITY AND DRIVING

General Information

NOTE: Take into consideration that the safety distance to be travelled by the vehicle during the night should be equal to or less than the range of the crossing lights.

See some examples for a better understanding:

1. Let's say you drive into the city at 40 km / h. The safety distance you need to have from the front vehicle equals approx $4 \times 4 = 16$ meters(that is a rule for new drivers). Since the headlights have a range 45 meters , you are fully covered, you will be able to stop within the 45 meters.
2. Let's say you drive at 80 km / h on a country road. The safety distance you need to have from the front should be $8 \times 8 = 64$ meters. If you therefore have the crossing lights(range 45 m) on, you do not have the necessary visibility (64 meters) to stop, so either reduce the speed to 70 km or turn on the high beam lights(range 100 m) if conditions permit.
3. In curvy roads the above kilometres do not apply because the visibility is limited by the successive turns. And do not forget that on such roads is useless to use high beam lights, due to lack of visibility.

RULE: At night driving (provided that there are your vehicle's traffic lights only), the driver's reasoning must be the followings:

Crossing Lights = no more than 70 km/h

High beam Lights= No more than 110 km/h

In any other exceeding combination of the above either slow down or change your lights. The kilometres listed here are for beginner drivers, when you increase your experience, then the limit can go up to 20 km / h.

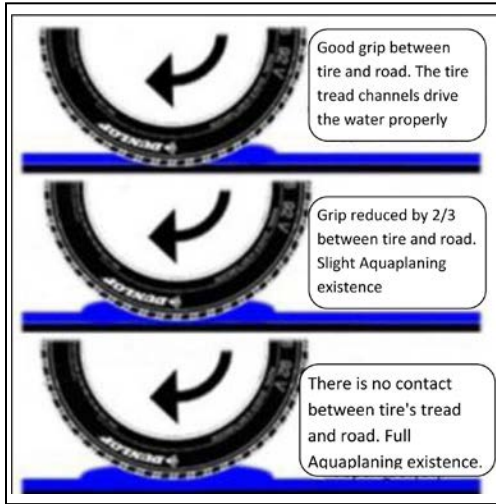
You will ask me "who complies with these rules?" I will answer that many do but are unaware of these calculations. If you are bothered by the lights(crossing or high beam) while you are driving, then look ahead (40m radius) and on your right side and towards the right edge of the road you are driving.

Chapter 7

Mission of tyre STREAMS (channels)

Simply put, while raining a wet film is formed on the wet pavement that can reach thickness up to 10 (mm), this is especially true in areas where the driving pavement's inclination is not the **most appropriate**.

See the picture below



While a vehicle at low speed passes over this accumulated water layer, the tire pushes the water into its streams and sends away thereby maintaining contact with the road pavement.

However, as the speed of a vehicle increases, the contact time of each tire point with the road surface is being limited, making impossible the escape of the water from the pavement. This creates a layer of water in front of the tire that no longer has the same contact with the road surface.

In addition, as the vehicle speed increases further, a hard water layer is being created in front of the tire in the point of contact, resulting in a tire aquaplaning and is no longer possible to control the vehicle and its direction, it is like an unmanned 'boat'.

The only way to restore lost vehicle traction is to reduce speed smoothly without panic braking or violent steering. When you perceive that the tires have regained the proper traction then you can brake harder or change direction in your vehicle.

Chapter 9

Riding on a wet and slippery road

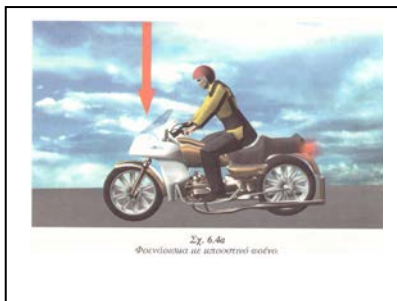
Driving a motorcycle on a wet road is particularly difficult, requiring the rider to be constantly alert and show excessive attention and studying his movements continuously.

But as we say the beginning is halfway through, the first thing to look out for, with the first few drops of rain, is the placement of the best tires (soft with the right paddle to prevent slippage) on your motorcycle. But no tire has a good grip on Greek roads and especially in big cities, where the constant movement of vehicles destroys the asphalt and turns it into a mirror. Add dust and exhaust gas to the atmosphere which settles down with the rain along with the tire residue that adheres to the asphalt and we have the so-called slippery mad which has the same properties as oil and petroleum.

For these reasons, your speed must be reduced by at least 30% compared to what we would normally drive.

Chapter 10

MOTORCYCLE BRAKING (Braking)



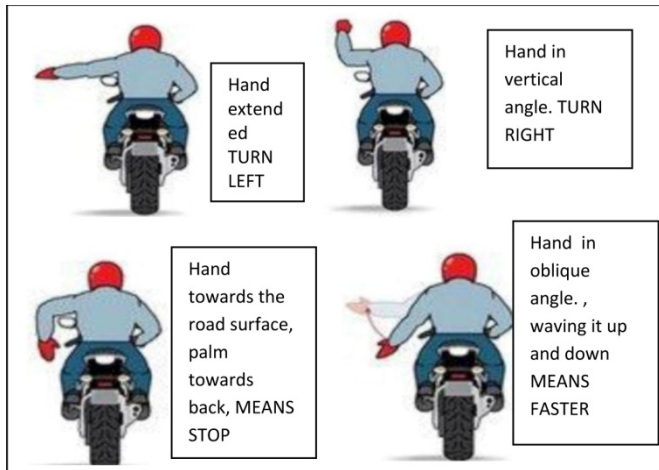
On all vehicles, effective braking depends on the following factors:

1- From the friction coefficient

The coefficient of friction depends on the wear of the tire and the condition of the road, weather conditions, etc.

2- From weight allocation to each wheel. The weight distribution depends on the way the vehicle is being loaded during braking.

Based on the above you need a different braking force on each wheel in order to achieve the same friction factor, because we have a different vertical force applied on each wheel because of the weight change.



Behaviour of the co-passenger:

Inform motorcyclists everywhere that the vehicles they buy and their various mechanisms (brakes, shock absorbers, centrifuge power-centripetal force, aerodynamics, etc.) are designed to perform best with the rider only and without luggage or a co- passenger, therefore if you are not alone, adjust your driving accordingly.



so s

We will explain all above, in theory lessons and during practical lessons. It is very important to know what kind of motorcycle you are driving. If it is high and heavy the behavior is different and it is safer.

If it is small and for cities is not you are especially at risk if you have a co-passenger.

QUESTIONS

Question 1

During the summer you ride your motorcycle in short pants:

- a- No, because with the slightest fall you will have serious physical injuries.
- b- Yes, but with caution and low speed.
- c- Yes, as long as you wear a protective helmet.

Answer

See chapter 12(Rider Equipment) Page 29 for details

Costs for protective clothing along with the rider's helmet and gloves should be taken into consideration in the buying decision as they cover a very important and necessary part of the cost of procuring the motorcycle.

In term use of clothing you should divide the driving into:

- 1-Within cities 2-Outside cities 3-Winter 4-Summer. Must differentiate for your comfort ability. Answer a

Question 2

What the cyclist must pay special attention to in order to buy a protective helmet:

- a-The helmet should be coloured.
- b- The helmet is of an approved type and fits properly into the bicyclist's head who will use it
- C- The helmet should be available in the market, regardless or not if it is of an approved type.

Answer

See Chapter 12 (Rider Equipment) page 29 for details. Answer b.

Question 3

A two-wheeled motorcycle with a 75 cc engine runs on a provincial traffic network. What is the maximum permissible speed limit with which it can be driven.

- a- 70 km / h.
- β- 80 km / h.
- c- 100 km / h.

Answer

See Speed limits table page 87. Answer a.

Question 4

The crossing light of a two-wheel motorcycle is coloured:

- a- Green.
- b- White.
- c- Red.

Answer

See chapter 13 Use of Motorcycle Lights page 35. The colour of crossing lights is white, lit day and night. Answer b.

Question 5

When do motorcycle tires perform better:

- a- When it is cold.
- b- When they are warm up.
- c- They always have the same performance.

Answer

Drive your vehicle for some kilometres (4-5) in a gentle manner (low speed and engine revolutions) to warm up the tires for a better grip. Answer b.

Question 6

Why should a bicyclist, even during daytime, drive with the lights on:

- a- In order to be properly visible by the other road users.
- b- In order to better see the opposite coming vehicles.
- c- In order to better see the proceeding vehicles.

Answer

See chapter 13 Use of Lights page 35. Answer a.

Question 7

A two-wheeled motorcycle with a 120 cc engine is driven on a highway. What is the maximum permissible travelling speed limit:

- a - 110 km / h.
- β- 80 km / h.
- c- 90 .Km / h.

Answer

See speed limits Table page 88 for more details. Answer b

Question 8

The power transmission chain, how much vertical tolerance (to play freely up and down) should it have, if checked in the middle of the motor-wheel distance:

- a- 4-5 cm.
- b- 2-3 cm.
- c- It must be tightened completely.

Answer

Answer b. The checking must be done (on the red arrow) and be temporarily adjusted if there is a co-passenger or other weight besides the driver. Use the side stand to check the tolerance and not the double stand and the weight on.



Question 9

In an ideal braking, what percentage of participation each wheel have:

- a- 75% at the front and 25% at the rear.
- b- 50% front and 50% rear.
- c- 25% front and 75% rear.

Answer

Answer a. See chapter 10 BRAKING for details page 22.

Question 10

When it is raining and you are driving a motorcycle, how far do you remain from a proceeding vehicle:

- a- At a distance that you consider safe.
- b- At About twice as much as on a dry road.
- c- As much as you keep on a dry road.

Answer

Remember that you drive on 2 wheel vehicle and the situation becomes very dangerous with rain. See chapter 9 Riding on a wet road page 21. Answer b.

Question 11

If on the road you drive, there is a section of recent asphalt what do you do:

- a-Avoid it.
- b-You ignore it.
- c- You are using it because it has better adhesion.

Answer

Recent asphalt coating ensures better adhesion, so it is preferable. You answer c.

Question 12

What type of spark plug do you use on your motorcycle:

- a- Same type as a friend of yours recommends.
- b- Any type, as long as it can be screwed properly.
- c- Same or equivalent type as specified by the manufacturer.

Answer

Do not risk with spark plugs or other engine components. Imitation can be used but should have the manufacturer's approval. Answer c.

Question 13

In a motorcyclist formation (group driving), which motorcycle determines the formation's (group) speed limit:

- a-The motorcycle with the slowest speed.
- b-The fastest vehicle.
- c- Any group's motorcycle.

Answer

The driver of the formation(group) should be the most experienced motorcyclist and should drive at the speed of the slowest and inexperienced motorcyclist. Answer a.

Question 14

During a heavy road traffic, what do you watch before you start going at a junction with traffic lights:

- a- If there are other two-wheelers on the road.
- b- Only if the green light is on.
- c- If the green light turned on and the vehicle stopped in the vertical road traffic.

Answer

Traffic jam means halting vehicles inside the intersections and therefore traffic violations. Be ready for the worst. Answer c.

Question 15

Driving your motorcycle, you are behind a truck, what do you do:

- a- You overtake it or stay behind it long enough so that you have proper visibility.
- b- You overtake it so that you have in any case visibility.
- c- Follow him right behind him.

Answer

Avoid driving next to other vehicles, especially next to the big ones.

Bulky vehicles can create dangerous situations for motorcyclists. You will only be able to drive next to any vehicle if they are stopped at a traffic light or in a traffic jam. Answer a.

Question 16

How tight the cyclist's helmet should be on his head:

- a- Extremely tight so that it will not come out in the event of a collision.
- B- Apply without tightening the head.
- c- Very loose so as not to sweat the head.

Answer

See Rider Equipment chapter 12 page 29 for more details. Answer b.

Question 17

Suddenly, as you drive your two-wheeler, a ball appears on the road. What are you going to do:

- a- Keep a steady course.
- b- You try to avoid the ball.
- c- You brake because a child may be following the ball.

Answer

Brake as fast as possible and in case of declining road straighten the bike first and then brake. Press with thighs the gasoline tank to be held on the seat. Do not apply severe braking because the wheels will be blocked. Answer c.

Question 18 Was deleted

Question 19

Which of the following is not a standard motorcyclist's equipment?

- a- Boots and gloves.
- b- Accelerator and light switch.
- c- Waist belt and helmet.

Answer

Of the 3 listed answers, A and C consist motorcyclist 's equipment while B is motorcycle's. Answer b.

Question 20

A 200 cc two-wheel motorcycle drives on a provincial road network. What is the maximum permissible speed limit with which it can be driven:

- α-70 km / h.
- β-90 km / h.
- c-100 km / h.

Answer

See table of speed limits page 87. Answer b.

Question 21

Suddenly, as you drive your motorcycle, you come across a large oil spot on your way. What are you going to do:

- a- You try to avoid it in any case.
- b- You go over the spot with closed throttle and steering wheel in a straight line position.
- c- Increase speed and pass the oil spot quickly.

Answer

Do not brake or accelerate while keeping the steering wheel steady without manoeuvring. Answer b.

Question 22

The maximum permissible speed limit of a tricycle with a canister on the side and engine exceeding 100 cc when driven on a highway is:

- α- 60 km / h.
- β- 70km / h
- c- 90 km / h

Answer

See chapter Speed Limits page 87 Answer a ..

Question 23

When you increase the engine revolutions to the red area of the revolution meter, then what happens to the horsepower of the motorcycle's engine:

- a- Decreases.
- b- Increases.
- c- Remains stable.

Answer

Engine running beyond this ideal revolution (red area) is characterized by near-zero power output and excessive fuel consumption plus excessive wear and environmental pollution. Answer a.

Question 24

At what height level, should the brake's and clutch's hand levers on the steering wheel, must be located:

- a- Slightly higher than the steering wheel level.

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