Resource 1: Key considerations

What are the benefits to getting/ having the mode of transportation?	What do they need to consider before getting/using it?
Car/van	Car/van
Moped	Moped
E-bike/e-scooter	E-bike/e-scooter

- Jess has been driving for over a year – having her own car means she can travel easily to her part-time job.
- Eli's family recently moved further away from his school, so he is learning to ride a moped to make the journey easier.
- Ray recently passed his driving test and bought his first car.
- Rhys and Kim can't afford their own cars, but Rhys recently bought an e-bike and Kim likes to ride her e-scooter.
- Zara just started a new job and has been given a company van for work – she can't wait to use it!

What costs might be involved?	What do they need to consider after getting/using it?
Car/van	Car/van
Moped	Moped
E-bike/e-scooter	E-bike/e-scooter

Resource 1a: Teacher notes

What are the benefits to getting/ having the mode of transportation?	What do you need to consider before getting/using it?
Car/van – might offer independence and flexibility for accessing work, education and social opportunities; provides comfort, safety and protection from weather compared to other modes of transport; can be more practical for transporting passengers or carrying goods.	**Car/van** – legal requirements, including holding the appropriate licence, valid insurance, tax and MOT; cost of ownership (eg purchase, fuel, insurance, maintenance and repairs); responsibilities for safety, including following the law, avoiding distractions and driving responsibly. *It is important that students understand that registering, taxing, insuring the car etc is a simultaneous process. For example, it is essential that the vehicle is insured to drive home from the place of purchase.*
Moped – might offer independence and flexibility for accessing work, education and social opportunities; might be a more affordable option than a car in terms of purchase, fuel and insurance.	**Moped** – legal requirements, including licence type, Compulsory Basic Training (CBT), insurance and road tax; the need for appropriate safety equipment (eg helmet, protective clothing).
E-bike/e-scooter – can be a low-cost and environmentally sustainable way to travel; convenient option for short journeys, reducing reliance on cars or public transport; cycling can support physical activity and wellbeing; can be easier to store.	**E-bike/e-scooter** – whether the bike meets Electrically Assisted Pedal Cycle (EPAC) requirements (eg power limits, pedal assistance) and where it can legally be used; legal restrictions on e-scooters (eg use limited to authorised rental schemes in many areas); safety considerations, including visibility, helmet use and sharing space with other road users; cost of purchase, maintenance and charging.

What costs might be involved?	What do you need to consider after getting/using it?
Car/van – fees for a provisional driving license, driving lessons and driving test; upfront costs, including purchase price or deposit (if financed); insurance, fuel, road tax, MOT and servicing; maintenance and unexpected repair costs; parking, tolls or congestion charges (where applicable). The costs involved in buying and insuring electric vehicles may differ – while the upfront cost of purchasing an electric vehicle may be more expensive than a diesel or petrol vehicle, the running costs may be cheaper.	**Car/van** – legal responsibilities, eg ensuring valid insurance policy is in place, paying road tax, getting an MOT every year (after the car is three years old); ensuring the vehicle is roadworthy by maintaining the car (eg checking tyres (pressure and tread), topping up fluids (oil, screen wash), knowing what warning indicators are) responsibilities following incidents, including reporting, exchanging details and seeking support if needed.
Moped – purchase or finance costs; insurance (which may still be high for young riders); fuel and routine maintenance costs; safety equipment (eg helmet, protective clothing); costs linked to training (eg CBT) and licence requirements.	**Moped** – legal responsibilities, eg licence conditions and maintaining insurance; ongoing costs, including fuel, insurance, maintenance and replacement of safety equipment; maintaining and regularly checking the condition of the vehicle (eg tyres, lights, brakes); knowing how to respond appropriately to incidents or breakdowns.
E-bike/e-scooter – purchase cost or rental fees (for e-scooters in authorised schemes); charging costs and battery replacement over time; maintenance and repair costs; safety equipment (eg helmet, lights, locks).	**E-bike/e-scooter** – ongoing costs, including charging, maintenance and potential repairs or battery replacement; understanding and following legal requirements, including where they can be used.

Resource 2: Scenarios

1

Jess is running late for her part-time job and had to leave the house before she was ready. Traffic is heavy. After 10 minutes of moving very slowly down the dual carriage way, she crashes into the back of the car in front of her.

2

Eli is riding his moped home after school. The roads in town are very busy with school traffic, so he is using maps on his phone to find a faster route. As he turns into a road, a group of children step off the pavement. He swerves and hits a stationary car.

3

When driving some friends home from the pub, late at night in a country lane, Ray sees a dark object on the road in front of him. He turns slightly to try to avoid it and hits the grass verge on the side of the road, causing the car to flip.

4

Kim and Rhys are travelling home after a night out – Kim is on her e-scooter and Rhys on his e-bike. As they ride down the high street, they notice flashing lights behind them. They realise it is a police car and stop on the side of the road. A police officer gets out.

5

Zara is driving her new work van down a narrow residential street. While looking at her phone to check the address she's meant to be going to, Zara and another car pass each other. Their wing mirrors hit and damage is caused to the side of both vehicles. They both stop.