

## Chapter 01 - Practice Questions

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- 1) Of all the possible causes of collisions, what is by far the most common?
  - a. slick roadway
  - b. driver error
  - c. road rage
  - d. steering wheel failure
- 2) Which of the following is not a special program connected with a state's driver's license?
  - a. implied consent
  - b. excise tax
  - c. provisional license
  - d. organ donor
- 3) A driver who refuses to take an alcohol test might lose his/her license under which program?
  - a. highway protection act
  - b. financial responsibility
  - c. implied consent
  - d. provisional license
- 4) All the skilled actions a driver must take to drive a car safely are called
  - a. the driving task.
  - b. driving actions.
  - c. judging time-space relationships.
  - d. interpreting traffic scenes.
- 5) Protecting yourself and others while driving means you are practicing

- a. obeying natural laws.
- b. preventive maintenance.
- c. defensive driving.
- d. offensive driving.

6) Learning to drive is a

- a. reaction process.
- b. continuous process.
- c. licensing course.
- d. one-time course.

7) What are the parts of the highway transportation system (HTS)?

- a. pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers
- b. roads, streets, and highways
- c. trucks, bicycles, and automobiles
- d. people, vehicles, and roadways

8) When you determine how to adjust speed or position, which IPDE step are you using?

- a. predict
- b. execute
- c. decide
- d. identify

9) The leading cause of death among young people is

- a. motor vehicle collisions.
- b. cancer.
- c. AIDS.
- d. homicide.

10) To manage the effects of vehicles on the environment

- a. do not take long trips.

- b. drive often.
- c. put used oil in the sewer.
- d. use fuel-efficient driving methods.

11) The greatest problem most beginning drivers face is their

- a. lack of steering skill.
- b. poor vehicle control.
- c. slow reflexes.
- d. inability to make decisions.

12) What IPDE step do you use when you apply the brake to stop?

- a. predict
- b. decide
- c. identify
- d. execute

13) Two examples of HTS breakdowns are

- a. steering wheel and brake failures.
- b. running out of fuel and leaving your lights on.
- c. traffic tie-ups and collisions.
- d. injury and death.

14) A collision occurs at night between a car with a dirty windshield and one driven by an upset driver. This example illustrates that

- a. collisions happen to the other person.
- b. most collisions have a number of causes.
- c. accidents just happen.
- d. poor drivers cause most collisions.

15) A state's driving-related laws are found in its

- a. criminal law book.
- b. highway map.

c. history book.

d. vehicle code.

16) When a driver foresees where points of conflict can develop in a driving situation, which step of the IPDE Process is used?

a. predict

b. execute

c. decide

d. identify

17) Traffic tie-ups and collisions are examples of

a. vehicle codes.

b. driving-related expenses.

c. defensive driving.

d. breakdowns in the HTS.

18) The federal government has established safety guidelines with the

a. National Highway Transportation Act.

b. National Highway Safety Act.

c. Graduated Driver Licensing Program.

d. Zone Control System.

19) You drive to the store, pick up some shampoo, and return home. How many parts of the HTS were involved?

a. three

b. two

c. none

d. one

20) The primary purpose of the highway transportation system (HTS) is to

- a. provide escape routes from natural disasters.
- b. provide employment for federal and state workers.
- c. ease demands on other transportation systems.
- d. move people and cargo safely and efficiently.

21) The high collision rate of beginning drivers is due mostly to

- a. inadequate traffic enforcement.
- b. lack of experience.
- c. use of older cars.
- d. low minimum licensing age.

22) Low-risk driving requires

- a. superior physical skills.
- b. courtesy and cooperation.
- c. complete knowledge of engine mechanics.
- d. an aggressive attitude.

23) The most important element in the regulation of the HTS is the

- a. police officer.
- b. traffic engineer.
- c. state legislature.
- d. driver who obeys traffic laws.

24) Driving-related laws passed by a state's legislature are found in its

- a. car owner's manual.
- b. criminal law book.
- c. drivers' guide.
- d. vehicle code.

25) Which aspect of driving is most affected by attitudes?

- a. motor skills
- b. distance judgment
- c. driver behavior
- d. visual acuity

26) You can get a good start toward becoming a skillful driver by

- a. having financial independence.
- b. taking a driver-education course.
- c. taking responsibility for the environment.
- d. obtaining insurance.

27) Good drivers deal with drivers who cannot or will not perform in a safe and responsible manner by

- a. compensating for them.
- b. insulting them.
- c. ignoring them completely.
- d. challenging them.

28) Pedestrians, drivers, and cyclists in the HTS are all called

- a. defensive drivers.
- b. roadway users.
- c. youthful users.
- d. beginning drivers.

29) Conserving fuel is important because burning fuel

- a. affects the environment.

- b. damages the engine.
- c. is dangerous in large amounts.
- d. is necessary only for long trips.

30)The best term used to describe a vehicle hitting another object is

- a. bad luck.
- b. accident.
- c. collision.
- d. chance.

31)Driving is a social task because

- a. driving is only for social activities.
- b. drivers must interact with each other.
- c. society demands that everyone drive.
- d. most drivers have passengers.

32)The major parts of the HTS are the people who use the system, the vehicles used, and the

- a. roadways used by people.
- b. weather conditions on roadways.
- c. traffic signs used to control traffic.
- d. fuel and service stations for vehicles.

33)A safe driver is responsible for

- a. himself or herself only.
- b. passengers and self only.
- c. other roadway users only.
- d. passengers, other roadway users, and self.

34)What is true of most collisions?

- a. They just happen.
- b. They are caused by bad luck.

- c. They usually result from several causes.
- d. They usually have one major cause.

35) The four steps in the IPDE Process are

- a. identify, predict, discover, execute.
- b. identify, predict, delay, estimate.
- c. identify, prepare, defend, estimate.
- d. identify, predict, decide, execute.

36) Who decides whether drivers charged with violating traffic laws are guilty or innocent?

- a. courts
- b. state police
- c. state department of motor vehicles
- d. federal government

37) Which transportation method involves the most deaths?

- a. cars and other motor vehicles
- b. boats
- c. airplanes
- d. trains

38) Which IPDE step do you use when you look ahead and locate a hazard?

- a. decide
- b. identify
- c. predict
- d. execute

39) Driving in a low-risk way will help you to

- a. maneuver easily.
- b. get attention.



- c. gain others' respect.
- d. compete.

40) If you demonstrate good attitudes toward driving, you can

- a. drive at high speeds.
- b. gain the respect of others.
- c. improve your capability to compete.
- d. get the attention you want.

41) Which capability is most important to safe driving?

- a. operating the vehicle's controls
- b. good hearing
- c. decision-making
- d. sense of feel

42) What system is a method for managing the space around your vehicle?

- a. IPDE Process
- b. Smith System
- c. Zone Control System
- d. ExCELLent System

43) Most states have laws requiring drivers to be financially responsible so drivers can pay for

- a. fuel to get them to their destinations safely.
- b. car repairs caused by their own negligence.
- c. car loans needed to replace their damaged vehicles.
- d. property damage and injuries they cause to other people.

44) When you judge where a possible conflict might occur, what IPDE step are you using?

- a. execute
- b. decide

c. identify

d. predict

45) What must a driver do first to process traffic information accurately?

a. execute

b. identify

c. predict

d. decide

46) A driver-education course

a. teaches you everything you will ever need to know about safe driving.

b. guarantees that you will become a safe driver.

c. gives you a good start toward becoming a skillful driver.

d. is not necessary if you already know how to drive.

47) When you accelerate to avoid a collision, which step in the IPDE Process are you using?

a. identify

b. predict

c. decide

d. execute

48) Which of the following driver reactions is NOT that of a defensive driver?

a. adjusts to changing weather and roadway conditions

b. anticipates actions of other roadway users

c. pays little attention to other roadway users

d. tries to avoid conflict

49) When driving in traffic, the defensive driver expects

a. few, if any, changes.

b. unexpected driving situations.

c. all situations to turn out favorably.

d. traffic to be completely predictable.

50) Developing good attitudes toward driving leads to becoming

a. a competitive driver.

b. an attention getter.

c. an offensive driver.

d. a safe driver.