

## Chapter 04 - Practice Questions

### Multiple Choice

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

- 1) Basic tools for low-risk driving might be
  - a. good tires and a horn.
  - b. fear of driving in inclement weather.
  - c. good seeing habits and an ability to manage space.
  - d. age and experience.
- 2) The area you can see around you is called
  - a. field of vision.
  - b. peripheral vision.
  - c. selective seeing.
  - d. path of travel.
- 3) How can you prepare yourself to deal with the worst possible actions of other HTS users?
  - a. Assume others have predicted your actions.
  - b. Assume others will not make mistakes.
  - c. Assume others will adjust to your actions.
  - d. Assume others will make mistakes.
- 4) When you use the predict step in the IPDE Process, you
  - a. ignore the actions of other HTS users.
  - b. interpret meaningless clues in the driving environment.
  - c. judge where possible points of conflict may occur.
  - d. forget about what might happen on the roadway ahead.
- 5) An intersection is a
  - a. place to change lanes.
  - b. low-risk area needing little attention.
  - c. place to visit with a neighboring vehicle.

d. high-risk area where the management of your path of travel needs constant attention.

6) When braking in an emergency stop, you should

- a. use the parking brake.
- b. press the brake pedal as hard as you can.
- c. avoid locking the brakes.
- d. lightly tap the brakes to warn the driver who is following you.

7) You should practice your orderly visual search pattern

- a. in the backyard.
- b. by selecting clues and events restricting your line of sight.
- c. once a year.
- d. as a passenger in a vehicle.

8) To compromise space means to

- a. maximize hazards.
- b. give more space to the greater hazard.
- c. narrow the space between vehicles.
- d. speed up.

9) What is happening in your zones, what could happen, and if it does happen, how the change could affect you are involved in

- a. identifying in the IPDE Process.
- b. searching in the IPDE Process.
- c. judging in the IPDE Process.
- d. predicting in the IPDE Process.

10) When you accelerate and steer at the same time, you are

- a. executing a combination of actions.
- b. oversteering.
- c. predicting that the driver behind you will speed up.

d. communicating with other drivers.

11) Searching for visual clues changes according to the driving environment. While driving on open highways,

a. occasionally look far ahead.

b. always look at the space closer than two seconds in front of your vehicle.

c. never look into rearview mirrors because distractions will confuse your search.

d. search areas farther ahead than you do when driving in the city environment.

12) Searching for specific driving-related clues

a. is less important as you gain more driving experience.

b. involves an unchanging process.

c. may cause you to be distracted.

d. is different in different environments.

13) To aim high in steering means

a. you look ahead 12-15 seconds into your target area as you drive.

b. your headlights are aimed up so other drivers can see you.

c. you check the area in the immediate vicinity so you do not hit a deer.

d. you keep your eyes moving constantly.

14) How many searching ranges need to be evaluated in your path of travel?

a. four

b. three

c. one

d. two

15) Scanning means to

a. look far and wide in an unordered fashion.

b. put your trip on the Internet.

c. stare at your path of travel.

d. glance quickly and continually.

16) The driving task is primarily a

a. physical task.

b. routine task.

c. thinking task.

d. social task.

17) You minimize a hazard when you

a. put more distance between yourself and the hazard.

b. omit the identify step in the IPDE Process.

c. increase the risk of collision.

d. decrease distance between yourself and the hazard.

18) Risk factors contributed by the roadway and the environment might include

a. construction, sharp curve, snow, and ice.

b. a broken headlight, bald tires, and dirty windshield.

c. adjusting a radio and talking on a cellular phone.

d. a wasp on your dashboard, drinking while driving, and worn wiper blades.

19) Searching for other roadway users includes identifying

a. only those in motor vehicles.

b. signs, signals, and roadway markings.

c. users of different sizes and shapes.

d. the characteristics of the roadway.

20) When you identify that a roadway is narrowing from a multilane to a single lane, you should

a. move into the through lane as soon as possible.

b. stop as close as possible to the warning sign before changing lanes.

c. identify what is causing the roadway to narrow.

d. control the actions of the other roadway users.

21) While driving on a rural highway, a tire goes flat. After pulling to the side of the roadway, you should first communicate with others by

- a. turning on the emergency flashers.
- b. standing in front of the vehicle, waving at passing motorists.
- c. turning on the radio.
- d. flashing your headlights.

22) When you tap your brake pedal, what message are you giving to other drivers?

- a. I am parked along the side of the road.
- b. I am in need of assistance.
- c. I am planning to accelerate.
- d. I am planning to slow or stop.

23) When you look far ahead as you drive, you are

- a. looking down at the area just in front of your vehicle.
- b. learning about farsightedness.
- c. aiming high in steering.
- d. watching for users to your sides.

24) A closed zone means

- a. you are restricted from parking.
- b. you can drive without restrictions.
- c. a space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel.
- d. a target area.

25) Executing in the IPDE Process primarily involves

- a. commentary driving.
- b. mental skills.
- c. judgment skills.
- d. physical skills.

26) When you compromise space you

- a. avoid all hazards in your path of travel.
- b. put more distance between yourself and the hazard.
- c. adjust your speed in order to handle one hazard at a time.
- d. give as much space as possible to the greater hazard.

27) A target area range is the

- a. first searching range.
- b. range of space you will travel in 12-15 seconds.
- c. area you need to identify changes in your line of sight.
- d. distance ahead of your vehicle where you evaluate your path of travel.

28) Making driving judgments involves

- a. controlling the actions of other roadway users.
- b. motivating others to be safe drivers.
- c. taking responsibility for other drivers' actions.
- d. measuring, comparing, and evaluating a traffic situation.

29) When you apply the IPDE Process, you may decide to

- a. apply gentle persuasion to other drivers.
- b. always slow down to avoid conflicts.
- c. speed up your ability to process information.
- d. change speed, change direction, or communicate with others.

30) Communication with others to reduce risk in a possible conflict situation involves

- a. leaving yourself an out.
- b. using the horn or turn signals continuously.
- c. making sure others see you.
- d. using a space cushion.

31) The process of searching critical areas of the traffic environment in a regular sequence is called

- a. separating.

- b. minimal visual exercise.
- c. an orderly visual search pattern.
- d. a random search pattern.

32) The IPDE Process is an organized system of

- a. random behaviors.
- b. automatic responses.
- c. sensing and anticipating.
- d. seeing, thinking, and responding.

33) A space cushion is

- a. the distance you can see ahead.
- b. a step in the Smith System.
- c. an open area of space all around a vehicle.
- d. the room available for parallel parking.

34) What is the Smith System?

- a. A method of organizing space zones around your vehicle.
- b. A method of reading traffic situations.
- c. An organized method to help drivers develop good seeing habits.
- d. The same as the IPDE Process.

35) The best clue that a roadway is changing from multilane to single lane is

- a. the presence of a police officer.
- b. a warning sign.
- c. a narrower roadway shoulder.
- d. traffic begins to speed up.

36) The best way to send and receive messages to and from other roadway users is to

- a. call on a cellular phone.
- b. speed up and pass.

- c. communicate by using your lights and/or horn.
- d. take another route.

37) You separate hazards when you adjust your

- a. speed and position at the same time.
- b. speed.
- c. visual search pattern.
- d. position.

38) When you must handle several hazards at the same time, the best tactic is to

- a. compromise the hazards.
- b. adjust speed to separate the hazards.
- c. minimize, then separate the hazards.
- d. minimize, then compromise the hazards.

39) An advantage you should gain as you increase driving experience is that

- a. you always can assume what people will do.
- b. your luck in avoiding conflicts improves.
- c. your identification and prediction skills become more accurate.
- d. your physical skills decrease and you can drive out of conflicts slowly.

40) When you interpret the information you have identified, you

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

41) When predicting a point of conflict, you predict

- a. when one lane opens into two lanes.
- b. where your path might cross with another.
- c. how often another driver will stop.

d. the point beyond which you cannot see.

42) Choosing only those clues and events that pertain to your driving task is

a. your minimum sight distance ahead.

b. selective seeing.

c. your field of vision.

d. an orderly visual search pattern.

43) You are going to change direction, therefore you must

a. use all the space around you.

b. leave yourself an out.

c. brake as soon as possible.

d. turn on your emergency flasher.

44) A space where you can drive without a restriction to your line of sight is called

a. a car length.

b. a closed zone.

c. a clear space.

d. an open zone.

45) As you suddenly stop the vehicle, you should

a. move to the left side of your lane.

b. weave from side to side in your lane.

c. check for vehicles to the rear.

d. flash your turn signals to alert others.

46) How many zones of space surrounding your vehicle are incorporated in the Zone Control System?

a. five

b. three

c. four

d. six

47) As you drive on a residential street, you spot the following clues: a parked vehicle with front wheels turned toward the street and a person sitting behind the wheel. You should

- a. decide to ignore the parked vehicle.
- b. predict that the vehicle may enter your path.
- c. predict the parked vehicle will remain parked.
- d. anticipate no change in your path.

48) Commentary driving is

- a. recording a memo while driving.
- b. thinking out loud.
- c. talking to your passengers.
- d. yelling at the vehicle next to you at a light.

49) If you lock the brakes when braking suddenly, you

- a. avoid losing traction.
- b. lose steering ability.
- c. gain speed slightly.
- d. gain steering ability.

50) You compromise space when you

- a. can separate and minimize hazards.
- b. give another driver your parking space.
- c. give as much space as possible to the lesser hazard.
- d. cannot separate or minimize hazards.