

Chapter 06 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice

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

- 1) You are starting an automatic transmission vehicle on an uphill grade. If you use the parking brake, you
 - a. release the parking brake after you feel the engine start to pull.
 - b. release the foot brake before releasing the parking brake.
 - c. keep the parking brake set until you obtain a speed of at least 5 mph.
 - d. accelerate with your left foot.
- 2) Angle parking is used to park
 - a. in an open field.
 - b. at a right angle to the curb.
 - c. diagonally to the curb.
 - d. alongside a curb.
- 3) Completing a turn requires that you
 - a. accelerate throughout the turn.
 - b. accelerate gently about halfway through the turn.
 - c. press the brake pedal throughout the turn.
 - d. use more than one lane as you turn the corner.
- 4) Hand-over-hand steering involves
 - a. pulling the steering wheel down with one hand while your other hand crosses over to pull the wheel farther down.
 - b. always keeping the left hand under the right hand.
 - c. letting the steering wheel slide through both hands.
 - d. pushing the steering wheel down with one hand and pushing up with the other.
- 5) When parking uphill with no curb, your vehicle's front wheels should
 - a. rest against an obstacle at the edge of the roadway.

- b. point straight ahead.
- c. turn to the left.
- d. turn to the right.

6) How much space should be allotted to park your vehicle parallel to the curb?

- a. 2-3 feet longer than your vehicle
- b. 2 vehicle lengths
- c. 5-6 feet longer than your vehicle
- d. the same as the size of your vehicle

7) To back to the left, you

- a. place your left hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
- b. pull the steering wheel to the left.
- c. place your right arm over the back of the seat and look out the rear window.
- d. pull the steering wheel to the right.

8) Oversteering during a lane change can cause your vehicle to

- a. turn too sharply into the adjoining lane.
- b. stabilize during the lane change.
- c. turn too soon into the adjoining lane.
- d. turn too late into the adjoining lane.

9) A beginning driver may tend to oversteer. This means the driver

- a. turns the steering wheel too much.
- b. does not turn the steering wheel enough.
- c. is turning too fast.
- d. tends to steer over too many bumps.

10) Regardless of the hill you park on, you should

- a. leave the vehicle in Neutral.
- b. use the emergency flashers.

- c. set the parking brake.
- d. point the wheels away from the street.

11) Use perpendicular parking to park

- a. at a right angle to the curb.
- b. parallel to the curb.
- c. diagonally to the curb.
- d. at a 45-degree angle to the curb.

12) Always prepare to straighten your vehicle after a turn by

- a. using only your right hand for control of the steering wheel.
- b. using hand-over-hand steering.
- c. accelerating slightly and releasing the steering wheel.
- d. letting go of the steering wheel.

13) In straightening the vehicle after a turn, always be ready to

- a. use hand-over-hand to unwind the steering wheel.
- b. countersteer.
- c. let the steering wheel unwind itself.
- d. use one hand on the steering wheel.

14) To keep your vehicle from rolling into the street when parking downhill on the right with a curb, set the parking brake after

- a. turning the wheels straight.
- b. turning the steering wheel sharply to the right.
- c. turning the wheels toward the street.
- d. shifting to NEUTRAL.

15) A disadvantage of pulling into a driveway on the left side to turnabout is that you must

- a. back your vehicle throughout the entire maneuver.
- b. turnabout in a narrow space.
- c. oversteer, and then quickly understeer.

d. back into the traffic flow before moving forward.

16) A beginning driver may tend to understeer. This means the

a. driver turns the steering wheel too little.

b. driver turns the steering wheel too much.

c. vehicle tends to go straight in a curve.

d. vehicle tends to slide in a curve.

17) What allows you to back a standard drive vehicle at a controlled speed?

a. holding the clutch at friction point.

b. the foot brake.

c. the parking brake.

d. letting the clutch up immediately

18) When do you turn your wheels sharply left before backing slowly in a parallel parking maneuver?

a. when the back of your seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle

b. when you are one foot from the front fender of the rear vehicle

c. when your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's back bumper

d. when your back tires hit the curb

19) When parking uphill on the right side when there is a curb,

a. steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll back to the curb.

b. steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll forward to the curb.

c. steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll back to the curb.

d. steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll forward to the curb.

20) To make sharp turns while backing,

a. steer only with one hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.

b. use only rearview mirrors.

c. use outside rearview mirrors.

d. look through the rear and side windows in the direction you want to back.

21) To plan for a turn, you should

- a. be in the correct lane about a block before the turn.
- b. concentrate only on moving traffic at the intersection ahead.
- c. maintain speed until just before the turn.
- d. signal only if other traffic is present.

22) The three-point turnabout

- a. is best performed in heavy traffic.
- b. takes advantage of residential driveways.
- c. is the most common turnabout used.
- d. should seldom be used.

23) The safest turnabout maneuver is

- a. the mid-block U-turn.
- b. pulling into a driveway on the left.
- c. a three-point turnabout.
- d. backing into a driveway or an alley on the right.

24) Backing a stickshift vehicle requires skillful use of the

- a. gearshift lever.
- b. clutch pedal.
- c. brake pedal.
- d. turn signals.

25) To steer straight forward, look

- a. to the left and the right to judge available space.
- b. far ahead toward the center of your intended path.
- c. at your hand position on the steering wheel.
- d. at the center line or lane lines.

26) Why do you avoid parking in a space next to a badly parked vehicle?

- a. You might hit the other vehicle.

- b. The other driver might be angry with you.
- c. That driver might hit your vehicle upon leaving.
- d. You do not avoid parking there.

27) A turnabout is a maneuver for

- a. entering a driveway.
- b. turning your vehicle completely around.
- c. steering into a left-hand turn.
- d. an Australian driver.

28) Why should you place your right hand near the top of the steering wheel when beginning a left turn?

- a. to prepare for sliding the wheel through your hands
- b. to begin pulling the wheel down while releasing your left hand
- c. to provide a balanced hand position
- d. to begin pushing the wheel up

29) Which lane should you be in to begin a left turn from a two-way street?

- a. The right lane, if there are no parked vehicles.
- b. The lane closest to the center line.
- c. Any lane, if there is no other traffic present.
- d. The lane nearest to the right curb.

30) Angle parking begins with your vehicle

- a. about six feet from a row of parked vehicles.
- b. near the center line of a four-lane street.
- c. nearly touching the parked vehicles on the right side.
- d. stopped in the traffic lane.

31) When backing to the right, after checking all around the vehicle, look to the

- a. rearview mirror.
- b. front.

- c. rear and left.
- d. rear and right.

32) Making proper turns depends on

- a. good brakes.
- b. little traffic.
- c. steering and speed control.
- d. looking over your shoulder.

33) Just before beginning any lane-change maneuver,

- a. check to see that the roadway ahead has no obstructions.
- b. make a blind-spot check over your left shoulder.
- c. steer slightly into the next lane.
- d. hand signal a stop.

34) Begin moving a stickshift vehicle on an uphill grade

- a. in FIRST gear.
- b. with the engine running fast.
- c. without releasing the parking brake.
- d. in THIRD gear.

35) A turnabout maneuver is risky because

- a. there is no signal for a turnabout.
- b. you cross or back into one or more lanes of traffic.
- c. it must be made at an intersection.
- d. other drivers might not yield to you.

36) When parallel parking on the right, turn the wheels sharply to the left when

- a. your vehicle is centered in the parking space.
- b. you have just touched the front bumper of the vehicle behind.
- c. the back of your front seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle.

d. your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's rear bumper.

37) For a right turn, start turning the steering wheel when

- a. you reach the crosswalk.
- b. you are in the middle of the intersection.
- c. the rear wheels are even with the curb.
- d. the front wheels are even with the bend of the corner.

38) You need to downshift to slow for a turn. Why should you complete the downshift before the turn?

- a. The clutch then can be held down during the turn.
- b. Acceleration can begin before the turn.
- c. You will have both hands free for turning.
- d. Vehicles skid when downshifting in a turn.

39) Backing into a driveway or an alley on the right side

- a. is illegal in most states.
- b. often causes collisions.
- c. is the safest turnabout maneuver.
- d. should be done only in heavy traffic.

40) Prepare to make a turnabout safely by selecting

- a. an intersection with no other traffic.
- b. the foot of a hill.
- c. a place with at least 500 feet of clear visibility in each direction.
- d. a place where you can use the median strip.

41) A standard reference point might be

- a. a large tree in your path of travel.
- b. a STOP sign.
- c. a hood ornament.
- d. your tires.

42) As you back your vehicle straight, your right arm should be over the back of the seat so you can

- a. see out of both side windows.
- b. see through the rear window.
- c. eliminate blind spots.
- d. learn to steer with one hand.

43) When leaving a parallel parking space, you

- a. have the right of way.
- b. can choose to yield to all traffic.
- c. should expect traffic to yield to you.
- d. must yield to all approaching traffic.

44) To make a blind-spot check for a lane change to the right, you should

- a. glance in the outside mirror.
- b. glance quickly in the rearview mirror.
- c. turn your head to look out the rear window.
- d. glance quickly over your right shoulder.

45) Before turning right, your last check for traffic should be

- a. in the inside rearview mirror.
- b. to the right.
- c. to the left.
- d. in the outside rearview mirror.

46) When backing to the left, the front wheels move

- a. across the track of the rear wheels.
- b. far to the right of the rear wheels.
- c. in the same track as the rear wheels.
- d. to the left of the rear wheels.

47) After completing a parallel parking maneuver, your vehicle should

- a. be in the center of the parking space.
- b. only touch the vehicle behind.
- c. be at least two feet from the curb.
- d. only touch the vehicle ahead.

48) The hand signal to indicate slow or stop is

- a. left arm and hand pointed downward.
- b. left arm and hand pointed upward.
- c. left arm and hand pointed straight out.
- d. right arm and hand extended outward.

49) The correct hand signal for a left turn is

- a. left arm waving toward the left.
- b. left arm and hand pointing up.
- c. left arm pointing downward.
- d. left arm and hand extended straight out.

50) A right turn hand signal is indicated by

- a. the left arm and hand pointing down.
- b. the left arm and hand pointing up.
- c. the left arm and hand pointing straight out.
- d. the left arm and hand circling.