

Chapter 09 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice

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

- 1) Riding the brake might cause the driver following you to assume that you
 - a. are intending to maintain your speed.
 - b. are going to slow or stop.
 - c. are intending to warm your brakes.
 - d. are covering the brake.
- 2) To enter a one-way street going left, you should
 - a. stop unless there is a flashing green signal light.
 - b. turn from any available lane.
 - c. position your vehicle in the left lane.
 - d. position your vehicle in the right lane.
- 3) A 3-second following distance
 - a. is equal to the stopping distance.
 - b. is effective only at slower speeds.
 - c. is not related to the time needed to perform the IPDE Process.
 - d. is not the total stopping distance.
- 4) When measuring a following distance under normal conditions, the 3-second technique
 - a. should be decreased in adverse conditions.
 - b. is safe for most conditions.
 - c. is insufficient at a speed over 40 mph.
 - d. is the same as the total stopping distance.
- 5) How far ahead should you check traffic signals?
 - a. the next intersection only
 - b. at least a block ahead
 - c. no fewer than three blocks ahead

d. no more than a block ahead

6) To make a left turn from a one-way street, turn from

a. any available lane.

b. the center lane.

c. the far right lane.

d. the far left lane.

7) A traffic signal that has been green for some time is a

a. stable green light.

b. sequential green light.

c. stale green light.

d. fresh green light.

8) A long following distance has the advantage of

a. decreasing the chance of violating a traffic law.

b. decreasing wear on your vehicle's parts.

c. making your driving more precise.

d. giving you more time to use the IPDE Process.

9) You can avoid conflicts while driving in heavy urban traffic if you

a. drink a soft drink and eat food.

b. are irritated by the actions of other drivers.

c. focus your attention on driving.

d. listen to very loud music.

10) When changing lanes, check the blind spot by

a. checking over your shoulder in the direction you are going to move.

b. signaling your intentions early.

c. looking over your left shoulder every time.

d. looking in rearview mirrors.

11) When driving past vehicles parked on the right, you should position your vehicle

- a. no less than 8 feet away.
- b. at least one car door's width away.
- c. close enough to prevent a person from opening a door in front of you.
- d. within an arm's length of the vehicles.

12)When following another vehicle, you should look

- a. at your rearview mirrors exclusively.
- b. through, over, and around that vehicle.
- c. at the rear of the vehicle ahead.
- d. at the vehicle's brake lights.

13)A following distance greater than 3 seconds is advised when you

- a. are followed by a motorcycle.
- b. are driving uphill.
- c. are first learning to drive.
- d. are tailgating.

14)An oncoming driver has just begun to cross into your lane as you are driving at night.

You should

- a. flash the headlights and sound the horn.
- b. move to the lane left of yours.
- c. speed up so the vehicle does not hit you head on.
- d. turn off your headlights so they do not blind the oncoming driver.

15)When a yellow signal light is shown, you should

- a. prepare to stop if you have not already entered the intersection.
- b. brake hard to a complete stop.
- c. continue through the intersection.
- d. speed up before it turns red.

16)The tailgater is a hazard to you because

- a. you have enough space ahead to position your vehicle.

- b. if you brake suddenly, the tailgater might hit you from the rear.
- c. there is a 2-second following distance.
- d. the tailgater will brake if you do.

17)What is a space cushion?

- a. the distance you can see in your lane
- b. your vehicle's stopping distance
- c. the airbag in the steering wheel
- d. the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead

18)If a light is green when you first see it, predict it

- a. has a left turn arrow.
- b. will change soon.
- c. has an electrical problem.
- d. has just been illuminated.

19)It is illegal to pass another vehicle

- a. at an intersection.
- b. on a multilane street.
- c. over a broken lane marker.
- d. on a one-way street.

20)What should your following distance be when you are being tailgated?

- a. three seconds
- b. four seconds
- c. two seconds
- d. It doesn't matter; just get out of the way.

21)A high-risk area for a sudden stop from another driver might be

- a. near a school bus.
- b. the lanes next to parked vehicles.

- c. an intersection with a traffic light.
- d. a rural highway.

22) You are driving on a city street and have the green light. A pedestrian begins to cross the street ahead of you. You

- a. should tell the pedestrian to return to the curb.
- b. can continue without any change in speed or vehicle position.
- c. must stop regardless of the signal light.
- d. should quickly change lanes.

23) Holding your foot over the brake pedal is called

- a. riding the brake.
- b. slipping the brake.
- c. adjusting the brake.
- d. covering the brake.

24) As your vehicle speed increases, your 3-second following distance will

- a. decrease.
- b. increase.
- c. remain the same.
- d. change as weather changes.

25) If you are being tailgated and need to make a stop, you should

- a. stop abruptly.
- b. flash your brake lights ahead of time.
- c. slow sooner to make a gradual stop.
- d. Both B and C are correct.

26) Resting your foot on the brake pedal is called

- a. covering the brake.
- b. pumping the brake.
- c. riding the brake.

d. None of the above is correct.

27) To turn right from a one-way street, you

- a. are not required to stop at a red signal light.
- b. can turn from any available lane.
- c. can turn only if there is a right-turn lane.
- d. should position your vehicle in the right lane.

28) If you are driving under adverse conditions or if you need more time to complete the IPDE process, your following distance should be

- a. two seconds.
- b. equal to your stopping distance.
- c. the same as that of other traffic.
- d. more than 3 seconds.

29) An advancement in vehicle design that gives following drivers an added warning that the vehicle ahead intends to stop or turn is

- a. the high-mounted center brake light.
- b. the accelerator "off" light.
- c. the emergency flasher system.
- d. the radar-controlled brake system.

30) How can you maintain a good sight distance while driving in urban areas?

- a. Pay special attention to your mirrors.
- b. Follow the vehicle ahead very closely.
- c. Maintain a 3-second following distance.
- d. Stay to the right side of your lane.

31) You can avoid being hit by a tailgater if you

- a. move to the left side of your lane.
- b. look in the rearview mirrors and warn the tailgater.
- c. increase your following distance to four seconds or more.

d. keep steady pressure on the brake.

32) How should you use the predict step of the IPDE Process while driving on city streets?

a. Be prepared to predict possible points of conflict earlier.

b. Take more time to make accurate predictions.

c. Act the same as you would on a rural roadway.

d. Divide your attention between several tasks.

33) Why is city driving more difficult than driving in other environments?

a. There are more people per square mile in the city than elsewhere.

b. More people ignore traffic laws in cities than in other locations.

c. There are more hazards, and you have to deal with them more frequently.

d. There are fewer police officers per mile on city streets.

34) A guide for selecting the best driving speed is to

a. drive just over the posted speed limit.

b. be the lead driver in traffic.

c. drive slower than other vehicles.

d. drive with the traffic flow.

35) A flashing "don't walk" pedestrian signal indicates that

a. the signal light will soon be yellow.

b. no pedestrian will cross the street.

c. you should prepare to slow.

d. your speed is too slow.

36) What can you do to more safely look for a house number as you are driving?

a. Make sure the situation ahead has no immediate hazards before you look away.

b. Stop in your lane to see better.

c. Maintain speed while searching.

d. Slow down and activate emergency flashers.

37) A common driving skill needed for city driving is

- a. passing other vehicles.
- b. blending into traffic.
- c. tailgating.
- d. changing lanes.

38) A driver who follows too closely is called a

- a. bumpersticker.
- b. tailgater.
- c. cargater.
- d. tailodile.

39) If an oncoming driver crosses into your path of travel, the space that is usually available for you to move your vehicle is

- a. directly in front of you.
- b. to the right of your vehicle.
- c. to the rear of your vehicle.
- d. to the left of your vehicle.

40) When changing lanes, you should

- a. slow down.
- b. use your mirrors to check traffic.
- c. use the slower lane.
- d. look for headlights.

41) How can you identify a one-way street?

- a. Parking is allowed only on the right.
- b. Solid lane markers are present.
- c. Turn lanes are marked.
- d. Most traffic signs face the same direction.

42) In which of the following are sudden stops more likely to occur?

- a. areas where parking is restricted
- b. left lane of a four-lane highway
- c. intersections where drivers may have to stop for pedestrians
- d. express lanes on an expressway

43) If you encounter a vehicle headed the wrong way on a one-way street, you should

- a. slow, steer left, and sound your horn.
- b. slow, steer right, and sound your horn.
- c. shake your fist at the other driver.
- d. stop on the shoulder of the road.

44) Sudden moves by children, pedestrians, animals, or a vehicle door opening might

- a. never be important to your safety.
- b. increase that vehicle's stopping distance.
- c. cause a driver to cross into your path of travel.
- d. make an oncoming driver move away from your lane.

45) An advantage of keeping a 3-second following distance in urban traffic is that you

- a. can see only the vehicle ahead.
- b. can see farther down the road.
- c. have less time to react to hazards.
- d. can react quickly to hazards.

46) Which type of roadway has the highest number of hazards per mile?

- a. city streets and roads
- b. rural interstate highways
- c. rural highways
- d. suburban roadways

47) If the vehicle following you is too close, what action can you take to avoid being hit from the rear?

- a. Flash your headlights quickly.

- b. Press the foot-brake lightly.
- c. Increase your following distance.
- d. Signal the driver to pass you.

48) While driving in urban situations, you should always

- a. keep your vehicle close to others.
- b. cover the brake pedal.
- c. maintain the posted speed.
- d. be ready to reduce speed and change vehicle position.

49) The place beyond which you cannot stop safely without entering an intersection is the

- a. point of no return.
- b. total stopping distance.
- c. point of maximum safety.
- d. stopping point.

50) When driving on multilane streets, you

- a. will always be in the left lane.
- b. will weave from lane to lane.
- c. will use different lanes at different times.
- d. will always be in the right lane.