

Chapter 10 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice

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

- 1) Before passing a vehicle in your lane,
 - a. anticipate the driver ahead will yield to you.
 - b. set a 2-second following distance.
 - c. be sure there is room for you to return to your lane after passing.
 - d. put yourself in the place of the other driver to anticipate what that driver will do.
- 2) At what speed should you pass another vehicle going in the same direction on a two-lane roadway?
 - a. within 5 mph of the other vehicle
 - b. slightly higher than the speed limit
 - c. about the same speed as the vehicle you are passing
 - d. at least 10 mph faster than the other vehicle
- 3) When should you slow to the advisory speed posted for a curve?
 - a. just as your vehicle reaches the curve
 - b. before entering the curve
 - c. when you reach the sharpest part of the curve
 - d. throughout the entire curve
- 4) Collisions occur at curves because
 - a. speed leaving the curve is too great.
 - b. speed on the approach is too great.
 - c. speed on the approach is not enough.
 - d. speed leaving the curve is not enough.
- 5) If a vehicle cuts into your 3-second following distance, you should
 - a. brake quickly to establish a 4-second distance.

- b. flash headlights and sound the horn.
- c. gesture to the driver to establish superiority.
- d. reestablish a 3-second following distance on the vehicle ahead.

6) When driving on a multilane roadway, you should make a left turn from

- a. the far right lane.
- b. the lane closest to the center line or median strip.
- c. the center lane.
- d. any available lane.

7) On rural roadways conditions

- a. never change.
- b. are always hazardous.
- c. can change abruptly.
- d. can change occasionally.

8) What is the basic speed rule?

- a. Drive at the speed limit regardless of weather conditions.
- b. Drive at or near the posted speed limit.
- c. Drive at the speed of other traffic.
- d. Do not drive faster than roadway or traffic conditions.

9) When passing a large truck, how much time of clear space should you plan on?

- a. 10 seconds
- b. 20 seconds
- c. 30 seconds
- d. 45 seconds

10) What should you do before braking hard to avoid hitting a small animal?

- a. Check the traffic situation.
- b. Swerve and then brake.

- c. Flash lights and sound the horn.
- d. Maintain your speed and move right.

11) You need to identify hazards farther ahead when driving at faster speeds because you

- a. have more time to react.
- b. have more chances to identify hazards.
- c. have more space to control hazards.
- d. reach the hazard more quickly.

12) The distance your vehicle will travel in the next 12-15 seconds is referred to as a

- a. 12-15 second visual search.
- b. 12-15 second visual lead.
- c. 12-15 second driving lead.
- d. 12-15 second following distance.

13) When driving down a mountain road, you should never

- a. shift to LOW.
- b. shift to NEUTRAL.
- c. shift to OVERDRIVE.
- d. shift to DRIVE.

14) When driving on a multilane highway, you should usually position your vehicle in

- a. the right-hand lane.
- b. the left-hand lane.
- c. the lane closest to the center line.
- d. any available lane.

15) When you are driving up a hill, if your sight distance is reduced you should

- a. illuminate your emergency flashers.
- b. cover the brake pedal.
- c. flash your headlights.

d. reduce your speed.

16) How does increased speed affect the time available to complete the IPDE process?

a. It decreases the number of hazards.

b. It has no effect.

c. It decreases the time available.

d. It increases the time available.

17) Rural roads are

a. all paved.

b. all gravel.

c. constructed of different types of materials.

d. usually in poor condition.

18) You should not pass if

a. there are wide shoulders along the road surface.

b. you are closer than 1,000 feet to a bridge.

c. there are no signs that restrict passing.

d. you cannot complete the pass before a no-passing zone begins.

19) The space you can move your vehicle into to avoid a collision with another vehicle is called

a. an escape path.

b. the path of travel.

c. the point of no return.

d. an acceleration lane.

20) Which of the following does not represent a common potential conflict in rural driving?

a. animals in the road

b. being tailgated

c. slow-moving vehicles

d. oncoming traffic

21) One of the questions you should ask yourself as you are deciding to pass another vehicle is:

- a. Is passing here safe?
- b. Why is that driver going so slowly?
- c. Why would anyone pass here?
- d. Is passing here desired?

22) Passing is not allowed

- a. within 500 feet before the top of a hill.
- b. within 700-1,000 feet before the top of a hill.
- c. within 1,100 feet before the top of a hill.
- d. None of the above.

23) What most affects how far ahead you must look, vehicle control, and the distance you need to stop?

- a. weather conditions
- b. topology of the area
- c. speed
- d. size of your vehicle

24) Narrow shoulders, bridges, ditches, guardrails, and trees are examples of

- a. roadside advantages.
- b. roadside hazards.
- c. escape paths.
- d. driving attractions.

25) High altitude can cause a driver to

- a. become more dependent on quick reflexes.
- b. develop hallucinations.
- c. experience decreased heart rate.
- d. have shortness of breath and a headache.

26) When meeting an oncoming vehicle at night, you might avoid being momentarily blinded if you

- a. wear sunglasses.
- b. glance at the right edge of the road.
- c. flash your headlights.
- d. brake hard.

27) How do traffic deaths on rural highways compare with those on urban roadways?

- a. The number of deaths is the same on both types of roadways.
- b. There are fewer deaths on rural highways than on urban roadways.
- c. Twice as many deaths occur on urban roadways.
- d. Twice as many deaths occur on rural roadways.

28) When driving in normal conditions on a rural roadway, your following distance should be

- a. no more than one second.
- b. three seconds.
- c. twelve seconds.
- d. four seconds or more.

29) Which roadway marking indicates a no-passing area?

- a. solid white line
- b. broken yellow line
- c. broken white line
- d. solid yellow line

30) Before approaching a curve, you will usually see a warning sign

- a. 100 feet before the curve.
- b. 250-700 feet before the curve.
- c. where the curve starts.
- d. 25-75 feet before the curve.

31) A warning sign for a curve has a

- a. curved red arrow.
- b. curved black arrow.
- c. round black arrow.
- d. round red arrow.

32) Determining safe speed is the

- a. easiest decision in rural driving.
- b. most difficult part of rural driving.
- c. most important decision in rural driving.
- d. least understood factor in rural driving.

33) An escape path is the opening into which you can move to

- a. brake drastically to avoid hazards.
- b. avoid a collision with another vehicle.
- c. escape the problems of modern living.
- d. accelerate to the speed of traffic.

34) When a multilane roadway has a double yellow center line, you can cross the roadway marking

- a. only to turn left.
- b. only to turn right.
- c. anytime the roadway is clear.
- d. only to pass.

35) The basic speed rule is

- a. in effect when signs say it is.
- b. not enforceable by police officers.
- c. applicable to all driving environments.
- d. an artificial law.

36) Maintaining vehicle control at higher speeds

- a. is more difficult than at lower speeds.

- b. is easier than at lower speeds.
- c. is the same as at lower speed.
- d. has no bearing when driving on rural roads.

37) On a rural road, utility lines, mailboxes, and reflectors give clues to the location of

- a. driveways.
- b. hazards.
- c. intersections.
- d. pedestrians.

38) The means of dividing roadways and separating lanes in opposite directions is usually a guardrail or a

- a. median.
- b. one-way traffic sign.
- c. wide concrete strip.
- d. solid double yellow line.

39) An orderly visual search pattern

- a. helps you adjust to any unusual events.
- b. can best be accomplished by a co-driver.
- c. is the first step in the Smith System.
- d. is impossible in rural traffic.

40) When driving through a curve at normal speed,

- a. brake throughout the curve.
- b. brake until you see a resume speed sign.
- c. accelerate gently after entering the curve.
- d. accelerate before entering the curve.

41) You identify that a vehicle overtaking and passing you will be returning to your lane too close in front of you. You should

- a. stop immediately.

- b. slow down.
- c. swerve in your lane.
- d. speed up.

42) Rural highways, especially older ones, tend to present

- a. traffic signs.
- b. lane markings.
- c. traffic controls.
- d. roadside hazards.

43) What percent of all miles of roadways in the United States are considered to be rural?

- a. 82
- b. 50
- c. 33
- d. 98

44) When you use the 3-second following distance at rural road speeds (55 mph), compared to city driving speeds (30 mph), the distance you travel per second is

- a. shorter.
- b. the same.
- c. varied by your reaction time.
- d. greater.

45) It is illegal to pass if you are closer to an intersection or railroad crossing than

- a. 50 feet.
- b. 200 feet.
- c. 100 feet.
- d. 150 feet.

46) Traffic controls help you to travel safely by

- a. slowing faster moving vehicles.
- b. providing advance information and warnings.

- c. primarily guiding you to your destination.
- d. telling drivers what to decide.

47) What happens to vehicle control at higher speeds?

- a. It becomes easier.
- b. It is more difficult.
- c. It becomes less important.
- d. It is the same as at slower speeds.

48) You are entering a multilane road and you must make a left turn, so you

- a. first cross the lanes on your side of the roadway.
- b. wait until traffic approaches.
- c. anticipate that other drivers will yield to you.
- d. first cross the lanes on the far side of the roadway.

49) Which highway characteristic provides advance information and warning about approaching driving situations?

- a. traffic controls
- b. roadways
- c. roadside hazards
- d. condition of road shoulders

50) Entering a roadway from a driveway

- a. is more difficult than entering from a side road.
- b. presents problems similar to entering from a side road.
- c. is easier than from a side road.
- d. requires a shorter gap in traffic.