

Chapter 12 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice

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

- 1) Never remove a radiator cap on a hot engine because
 - a. the hot liquid inside will evaporate.
 - b. the hot liquid inside can scald you.
 - c. the hot liquid inside will cool down too much.
 - d. your vehicle then will not run.
- 2) Under normal driving conditions, your stopping distance at night should be
 - a. beyond the range of your headlights.
 - b. more than four seconds in front of your present position.
 - c. within the range of your headlights.
 - d. within two seconds of your present position.
- 3) A computer-controlled device that prevents your wheels from locking is
 - a. an anti-lock braking system.
 - b. a radar-controlled braking system.
 - c. a four-wheel disk braking system.
 - d. a non-locking braking system.
- 4) When driving in snow, you should use
 - a. low-beam headlights and reduce speed.
 - b. low-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed.
 - c. high-beam headlights and reduce speed.
 - d. high-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed.
- 5) An anti-lock braking system is a safety feature because
 - a. locked wheels increase braking ability.
 - b. locked wheels provide no steering control.
 - c. it compensates for driver ignorance.

d. it locks up the steering system.

6) Rain tends to make roadways the slickest

a. when the road has a clean surface.

b. just after the rain stops.

c. about 15 minutes after the rain starts.

d. as the rain begins to fall.

7) Hydroplaning occurs when your tires

a. lose contact with the road.

b. roll on the sidewall during a turn.

c. lose all air pressure.

d. have new treads and normal air.

8) How can you keep the inside of your vehicle windows clear after you have cleared them in high humidity or rainy conditions?

a. Wipe the windows with a cloth.

b. Increase speed to heat the windows.

c. Use the windshield wipers.

d. Use the defroster or air conditioner.

9) When driving on slippery roads, you should

a. not use cruise control.

b. always use cruise control.

c. use cruise control with low speed.

d. use cruise control only on highways.

10) You can get a little better traction on wet roads by driving

a. at or near the posted speed limit.

b. in the tire tracks of the vehicle ahead.

c. toward the right edge of the roadway.

d. with reduced tire air pressure.

11) If windows ice up and traction conditions are especially hazardous, it might be best to

- a. drive close to other vehicles.
- b. not drive at all.
- c. use emergency flashers.
- d. drive very slowly.

12) Overdriving headlights means

- a. using low-beam rather than high-beam lights.
- b. your stopping distance is greater than the distance lighted by your lights.
- c. you are looking too far ahead.
- d. using overdrive gear when using high-beam headlights.

13) If the rear of your vehicle skids to the right, you should

- a. steer to the right.
- b. steer straight ahead.
- c. steer to the left.
- d. swerve both left and right.

14) If an oncoming driver fails to use low-beam headlights after you switch to your low-beam headlights, you should

- a. slow down and glance at the right edge of the roadway.
- b. look through the oncoming headlights.
- c. use your sun visor.
- d. look at the oncoming headlights.

15) If your vehicle's wheels are stuck in deep snow, mud, or sand, you usually can free the wheels by

- a. rocking the vehicle.
- b. using gentle accelerator and brake pedal pressure at the same time.
- c. spinning the tires.
- d. turning your front wheels sharply to one side.

16) Just before dawn and dusk, turn on your

- a. high-beam headlights.
- b. emergency flashers.
- c. parking lights.
- d. low-beam headlights.

17) When driving in the winter, you should

- a. make an extra effort to use the IPDE Process.
- b. drive the same as in other seasons.
- c. use the same following distance as in other conditions.
- d. always cover the brake pedal.

18) In an over-power skid, your

- a. vehicle tends to go straight in a curve.
- b. vehicle skids when you brake.
- c. vehicle tends to turn to the inside of a curve.
- d. tires spin when you accelerate.

19) Hydroplaning is caused by a combination of

- a. standing water, speed, and tire conditions.
- b. road surface, temperature, and speed.
- c. deep water and driver indifference.
- d. tire tread depth and water quality.

20) If you stop on the shoulder of the road in heavy fog, warn other drivers that you are not moving by

- a. using emergency flashers.
- b. periodically sounding the horn.
- c. keeping headlights on.
- d. shutting headlights off.

21) Your vehicle's temperature light or gauge warns you that the

- a. outside temperature is dangerous.

- b. engine is producing more heat than the cooling system can handle.
- c. engine temperature is too low.
- d. vehicle's interior temperature is unhealthy.

22) An icy roadway provides the least traction when the air temperature is

- a. between 5-below-0-degrees F and 10-below-0-degrees F.
- b. 0 degrees F to 5-below-0-degrees F.
- c. between 33 degrees F and 35 degrees F.
- d. between 0 degrees F and 32 degrees F.

23) When your headlights shine into fog,

- a. light is reflected forward by water particles.
- b. light is reflected back by water particles.
- c. it is easier to see ahead of you.
- d. drive as you would normally.

24) To give yourself more time for the IPDE Process at night,

- a. use your high-beams.
- b. slow down.
- c. look beyond the range of your headlights.
- d. look to the right of the road.

25) If the vehicle's temperature light comes on, turning the air conditioner off may

- a. cause the air conditioner to quit.
- b. have no effect on the engine.
- c. make the engine hotter.
- d. help cool the engine.

26) When your vehicle starts to skid sideways,

- a. steer in the direction that your vehicle needs to go.
- b. first press hard on the brake pedal.

- c. maintain steady accelerator pressure.
- d. steer opposite the direction that your vehicle needs to go.

27) Whenever visibility is reduced, the first action to take to apply the IPDE Process

- a. should be to maintain steady speed.
- b. is to slow down.
- c. is to stop.
- d. is to move closer to the windshield.

28) To help others see you during heavy rain, use your

- a. high-beam headlights.
- b. emergency flashers.
- c. parking lights.
- d. low-beam headlights.

29) Black ice

- a. is thin sheets of invisible ice.
- b. is well-traveled ice.
- c. is easy to see.
- d. provides more traction than regular ice.

30) If there is even a possibility of water on the road reaching the bottom of your vehicle,

- a. drive as though there were no water on the road.
- b. enter the water at a brisk speed.
- c. do not enter the water.
- d. raise the height of your vehicle.

31) When driving in fog, you should use

- a. parking lights.
- b. emergency flashers.
- c. high-beam headlights.

d. low-beam headlights.

32) If the oncoming driver at night fails to use low-beam headlights, you can attempt to reduce glare by

- a. keeping your headlights on high-beam.
- b. constantly looking ahead in your lane.
- c. frequently looking ahead with quick glances.
- d. turning off your headlights.

33) Controlled braking is a technique of

- a. manually applying your brakes for a slow stop.
- b. correcting a skid.
- c. manually applying your brakes for a quick stop.
- d. stopping in a very short distance.

34) If you must drive through deep water,

- a. drive on the shoulder for traction.
- b. do not use the brakes.
- c. maintain normal accelerator pressure.
- d. apply light brake pressure through the water.

35) When it becomes extremely difficult to see because of heavy rain, you should

- a. use high-beam headlights.
- b. pull off the road until the rain stops.
- c. slow down and use emergency flashers.
- d. use low-beam lights and maintain speed.

36) If you are driving into sun glare from bright sunlight, you can reduce glare and eyestrain by

- a. applying dark tint to the windows.
- b. using sunglasses and the sun visor.
- c. keeping vehicle interior lights on.

d. using the defroster or air conditioner.

37) You are driving a large rental truck on a windy day. Vehicles you pass will be

- a. drawn toward your truck by a blast of wind.
- b. stabilized by a blast of wind from your truck.
- c. unaffected by your truck.
- d. affected by a blast of wind from your truck.

38) During the fall, wet leaves on the road can

- a. make residential streets safer.
- b. increase traction at low speeds.
- c. present a serious vision hazard.
- d. reduce traction and car control.

39) When driving at night with no other vehicles present, use the

- a. parking lights.
- b. emergency flashers.
- c. low-beam headlights.
- d. high-beam headlights.

40) Under normal driving conditions at night, your stopping distance is

- a. not related to your seeing distance.
- b. never more than two seconds.
- c. the distance you travel in four seconds at normal speeds and within the range of your headlights.
- d. the same as your following distance.

41) If you have a leak in the vehicle's exhaust system, you could experience

- a. a buildup of carbon dioxide gas.
- b. an increase in engine performance.
- c. a buildup of carbon monoxide gas.
- d. a decrease in fuel economy.

42) Why can a bridge surface freeze before adjoining road surfaces do?

- a. The roadway has warmth built into it.
- b. The bridge has good shade cover.
- c. Cold air circulates above and below the bridge road surface.
- d. The bridge is exposed to sunlight.

43) Use your high-beam headlights only

- a. when driving in fog.
- b. when vehicles are a quarter-mile in front of you.
- c. when vehicles are more than one-half mile in front of you.
- d. in inclement weather.

44) If you use high-beam headlights in snow, rain, or fog, you will have

- a. more time to react to hazards.
- b. a better chance of seeing hazards.
- c. better long-range vision.
- d. more light reflected back in your eyes.

45) Why should you not set the parking brake after driving through slush or icy conditions?

- a. The parking brake could freeze.
- b. The parking brake will be erratic.
- c. The parking brake is inoperative.
- d. The parking brake might not hold.

46) In a front-wheel skid, your vehicle

- a. tends to go to the inside of the curve.
- b. usually tends to go to the right.
- c. generally tends to go to the left.
- d. tends to go straight.

47) When your visibility is reduced for any reason, you

- a. should maintain speed and glance to the right edge of the road.

- b. need more time and space to use the IPDE Process.
- c. need a smaller space cushion around your vehicle.
- d. should pull off the roadway and stop.

48) In reduced visibility conditions, you need to work especially hard to gather visual information because

- a. you need more time to respond to hazards.
- b. you cannot assume that others have the same vision problems that you have.
- c. your reflexes slow in bad weather.
- d. others need to see you.

49) In all high-wind situations

- a. vehicle control becomes steadier.
- b. braking distance increases.
- c. steering can be difficult.
- d. visibility is decreased.

50) To improve traction on snow,

- a. use bigger tires than normal.
- b. drive with your foot on the brake.
- c. drive on fresh snow only.
- d. use all-season tires and/or tire chains.

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