

Chapter 14 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice

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

- 1) Most drivers with permanent disabilities understand their disability may put them at a
 - a. level of risk that most have.
 - b. higher level of risk.
 - c. lower level of risk.
 - d. level of risk that most understand.
- 2) Fatigue
 - a. slows mental and physical processes.
 - b. is caused by a safety belt that fits too tightly.
 - c. can be prevented if you have a full meal before you drive.
 - d. increases mental awareness.
- 3) A person with a chronic illness might be licensed to drive if the person
 - a. drives only in his or her town or city.
 - b. does not drive every day.
 - c. thinks the illness will not affect safe driving.
 - d. provides medical proof that the illness is under control.
- 4) In order to obtain a driver's permit or license, the applicant must pass a
 - a. mental acuity test.
 - b. physical acuity test.
 - c. visual acuity test.
 - d. field of vision test.
- 5) The word "emotion" is used to name
 - a. a permanent feeling.
 - b. physical illness.
 - c. an attitude toward safe driving.

d. a strong feeling.

6) A color-blind driver can compensate by

- a. yielding at all times to other drivers.
- b. remembering the order of lights in a traffic signal.
- c. asking a passenger the color of the light ahead.
- d. driving on roadways where there are signs rather than signals.

7) Which of the following is a temporary driving disability?

- a. diabetes
- b. heart disease
- c. high blood pressure
- d. a sprained ankle

8) Many medicines have side effects that

- a. increase your driving ability.
- b. interfere with your driving ability.
- c. increase your visual acuity.
- d. cause night blindness.

9) Assume the driver of the vehicle you are riding in is acting recklessly and does not respond to your intervention. You may have to

- a. ignore your anxiety.
- b. embarrass the driver into acting safer.
- c. take the keys away from the driver.
- d. encourage the driver to let someone else drive.

10) You are at an even greater risk of being involved in a collision if you

- a. use the IPDE Process.
- b. are not aware of your impaired senses.
- c. wear glasses when driving.
- d. are physically fit.

11) One way to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning is to

- a. keep vehicle windows tightly closed.
- b. check engine oil often.
- c. check your exhaust system regularly.
- d. run the engine in a garage until it has warmed up and runs smoothly.

12) Most people have a field of vision of

- a. about 180 degrees.
- b. less than 90 degrees.
- c. more than 210 degrees.
- d. approximately 140 degrees.

13) Smoking inside a closed vehicle

- a. affects only the driver.
- b. raises the carbon monoxide level in the blood of the vehicle's occupants.
- c. decreases the amount of carbon monoxide in your blood.
- d. affects only the passengers who smoke.

14) Passengers can help a driver better manage emotions by

- a. encouraging risky driving actions.
- b. assuming less responsibility.
- c. discouraging reckless actions.
- d. avoiding any intervention.

15) Carbon monoxide can enter from

- a. the air drawn into the engine.
- b. certain kinds of synthetic clothing.
- c. an open window, your heater, or your air conditioner.
- d. the vinyl materials used in upholstery.

16) The ability to see things clearly near and far away is

- a. visual acuity.

- b. depth perception.
- c. field of vision.
- d. central vision.

17) In any driving situation, you must always be able to

- a. control risk-taking by others.
- b. scientifically analyze the risk.
- c. be mature enough to adjust your behavior to minimize risk.
- d. avoid all risk.

18) Temporary glare blindness at night might occur when an oncoming vehicle's headlights turn toward you and

- a. the vehicle interior lights are on.
- b. you glance to the edge of the road.
- c. your pupils remain smaller after the bright lights pass.
- d. you look away quickly.

19) Drivers are less likely to put themselves at risk if they

- a. have eaten before driving.
- b. react emotionally to every driving situation they encounter.
- c. manage their emotions.
- d. drive below the speed limit at all times.

20) A happy, excited driver

- a. is less impaired than an angry driver.
- b. is never affected by passengers in the vehicle.
- c. is a safe driver.
- d. can be just as impaired as an angry driver.

21) The amount of risk involved in driving is determined by

- a. the level of control you have.
- b. the insurance premium you pay.

- c. the type of vehicle you drive.
- d. the probability of collision.

22) A person with 20/40 visual acuity

- a. must be twice as close to an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.
- b. cannot be licensed to drive.
- c. cannot see clearly at any distance.
- d. must be twice as far away from an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.

23) Fatigue might

- a. increase your visual sensitivity.
- b. allow each eye to operate independently.
- c. increase the movement of the pupils of your eyes.
- d. cause you to take more time to identify hazards.

24) A person who is influenced by a strong emotion

- a. should always drive alone.
- b. can drive as safely as anyone else.
- c. should always drive with a passenger.
- d. should not drive until the emotion is under control.

25) Depth perception involves

- a. seeing things clearly directly ahead.
- b. seeing things clearly at a distance.
- c. judging the distance between you and other objects.
- d. judging the time it takes to stop.

26) By using a following distance greater than three seconds and allowing for additional clear distance ahead before passing, a driver can

- a. increase field of vision.
- b. compensate for poor depth perception.

- c. improve visual acuity.
- d. concentrate on tunnel vision.

27) An emotional event not related to driving

- a. can affect your driving task.
- b. can be easily controlled.
- c. never affects your driving task.
- d. makes your driving task easier.

28) When you drive at 55 mph, your clear side vision area is

- a. not affected.
- b. twice as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
- c. less than half as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
- d. increased to more than 180 degrees.

29) As your vehicle speed increases, your field of vision

- a. is narrowed.
- b. widens.
- c. stays the same.
- d. narrows close to the vehicle, but widens far away from the vehicle.

30) Emotions can

- a. keep you from using the IPDE Process correctly.
- b. make the IPDE Process unnecessary.
- c. help you concentrate better on the IPDE process.
- d. help you assess risk.

31) The first precaution you should take with regard to driving after taking medicine is to

- a. test the medicine to see if it affects your driving.
- b. read the label on the medicine to see if the medicine has side effects that will affect your driving.
- c. drive slowly.

d. drive only short distances.

32) A narrow field of peripheral vision (140 degrees or less) is called

- a. normal central vision.
- b. abnormal visual acuity.
- c. tunnel vision.
- d. poor depth perception.

33) Strong emotions

- a. have no effect on your bodily functions.
- b. increase your decision-making ability.
- c. can cause you to fix your attention on one event.
- d. have no effect on your decision-making ability.

34) Carbon monoxide is present in

- a. the exhaust gases of vehicles with loud mufflers only.
- b. all exhaust gases from all gasoline engines.
- c. the exhaust gases of poorly maintained vehicles only.
- d. the exhaust gases of older vehicles only.

35) Central vision is

- a. the straight-ahead, cone-shaped area of your field of vision.
- b. larger than your field of vision.
- c. your vision to each side.
- d. the same as your field of vision.

36) Seeing is very important to driving because

- a. all driving information is perceived through your eyes.
- b. you cannot depend on other senses sending accurate information to the brain.
- c. your eyes receive most of your driving information.
- d. most driving information is perceived by your other senses.

37) Your sense of hearing

- a. helps alert you to critical traffic sounds.
- b. is unimportant to the driving task.
- c. does not affect how you manage risks while driving.
- d. is the sense you use most while driving.

38) Glare recovery time

- a. is reduced by driving with the visor down for a short distance.
- b. is the time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by glare.
- c. increases as speed increases.
- d. is longer for males than for females.

39) The best way to prevent fatigue on long drives is to

- a. wear sunglasses in bright sunlight.
- b. rest before you start.
- c. turn on the heater.
- d. increase speed to shorten trip time.

40) The emotion that occurs more often to more drivers is

- a. fear.
- b. happiness.
- c. anxiety.
- d. anger.

41) Night blindness means a driver

- a. cannot see clearly without high-beam headlights.
- b. cannot see well when driving at night.
- c. can drive only during the night.
- d. can see clearly only those things that are far away.

42) To prevent exposure to carbon monoxide and its effects, you should

- a. keep all windows closed as you drive.
- b. breathe rapidly to build up resistance to carbon monoxide.
- c. check the vehicle's exhaust system regularly.
- d. start the vehicle in a closed garage.

43) Your sense of balance

- a. detects only large changes in direction.
- b. can give you clues to the movement of your vehicle.
- c. cannot warn you of mechanical trouble.
- d. is undependable as input for making driving decisions.

44) If you encounter an angry driver, you should

- a. speed up to get by.
- b. meditate while driving.
- c. avoid eye contact and remain calm.
- d. gain eye contact and respond to any advances.

45) Some people have poor night vision. Therefore,

- a. all others have better vision at night.
- b. factory tinted windows are dangerous for night driving.
- c. speed limits would be lower at night in all areas.
- d. their vision is reduced in night driving.

46) When a strong emotion affects you, your chances of making a mistake

- a. vary, depending on the emotion.
- b. do not change.
- c. decrease.
- d. increase.

47) Coping with emotions while driving includes

- a. refusing to analyze your mistakes.

- b. anticipating stress-free driving at all times.
- c. checking the emotional state of other drivers.
- d. anticipating emotion-producing situations.

48) While driving a vehicle, the driver must be the leader of those in the vehicle because

- a. leadership automatically goes with being a driver.
- b. the driver is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
- c. passengers exert no influence on a driver.
- d. all people in the vehicle are equally responsible for safety.

49) A person with a chronic illness can

- a. be seriously impaired in driving ability.
- b. have increased ability to handle stress.
- c. be licensed to drive only in daylight.
- d. be licensed to drive only by a medical doctor.

50) A chronic illness is an ailment that

- a. lasts for only a short time.
- b. recurs due to weather conditions.
- c. lasts over a period of years.
- d. cannot be controlled by medicine.