

Chapter 5

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Basic tools for low-risk driving might be
- good tires and a horn.
 - fear of driving in inclement weather.
 - good seeing habits and an ability to manage space.
 - age and experience.
- _____ 2. The area you can see around you is called
- field of vision.
 - peripheral vision.
 - selective seeing.
 - path of travel.
- _____ 3. How can you prepare yourself to deal with the worst possible actions of other HTS users?
- Assume others have predicted your actions.
 - Assume others will not make mistakes.
 - Assume others will adjust to your actions.
 - Assume others will make mistakes.
- _____ 4. When you use the predict step in the IPDE Process, you
- ignore the actions of other HTS users.
 - interpret meaningless clues in the driving environment.
 - judge where possible points of conflict may occur.
 - forget about what might happen on the roadway ahead.
- _____ 5. An intersection is a
- place to change lanes.
 - low-risk area needing little attention.
 - place to visit with a neighboring vehicle.
 - high-risk area where the management of your path of travel needs constant attention.
- _____ 6. When braking in an emergency stop, you should
- use the parking brake.
 - press the brake pedal as hard as you can.
 - avoid locking the brakes.
 - lightly tap the brakes to warn the driver who is following you.
- _____ 7. You should practice your orderly visual search pattern
- in the backyard.
 - by selecting clues and events restricting your line of sight.
 - once a year.
 - as a passenger in a vehicle.

Name: _____

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- _____ 8. To compromise space means to
- maximize hazards.
 - give more space to the greater hazard.
 - narrow the space between vehicles.
 - speed up.
- _____ 9. What is happening in your zones, what could happen, and how a change could affect you are involved in
- identifying in the IPDE Process.
 - searching in the IPDE Process.
 - judging in the IPDE Process.
 - predicting in the IPDE Process.
- _____ 10. When you accelerate and steer at the same time, you are
- executing a combination of actions.
 - oversteering.
 - predicting that the driver behind you will speed up.
 - communicating with other drivers.
- _____ 11. Searching for visual clues changes according to the driving environment. While driving on open highways,
- occasionally look far ahead.
 - always look at the space closer than two seconds in front of your vehicle.
 - never look into rearview mirrors because distractions will confuse your search.
 - search areas farther ahead than you do when driving in the city environment.
- _____ 12. Searching for specific driving-related clues
- is less important as you gain more driving experience.
 - involves an unchanging process.
 - may cause you to be distracted.
 - is different in different environments.
- _____ 13. In which range do you get the final update of how you are controlling your intended path of travel?
- 4-6 second range
 - 12-15 second range
 - target-area range
 - field of vision range
- _____ 14. How many searching ranges need to be evaluated in your path of travel?
- four
 - three
 - one
 - two
- _____ 15. Scanning means to
- look far and wide in a disorderly fashion.
 - put your trip on the Internet.
 - stare at your path of travel.
 - glance quickly and continually.

- _____ 16. The driving task is primarily a
- physical task.
 - routine task.
 - thinking task.
 - social task.
- _____ 17. You minimize a hazard when you
- put more distance between yourself and the hazard.
 - omit the identify step in the IPDE Process.
 - increase the risk of collision.
 - decrease distance between yourself and the hazard.
- _____ 18. Risk factors contributed by the roadway and the environment might include
- construction, sharp curve, snow, and ice.
 - a broken headlight, bald tires, and dirty windshield.
 - adjusting a radio and talking on a cellular phone.
 - a wasp on your dashboard, drinking while driving, and worn wiper blades.
- _____ 19. Searching for other roadway users includes identifying
- only those in motor vehicles.
 - signs, signals, and roadway markings.
 - users of different sizes and shapes.
 - the characteristics of the roadway.
- _____ 20. When you identify that a roadway is narrowing from a multilane to a single lane, you should
- move into the through lane as soon as possible.
 - stop as close as possible to the warning sign before changing lanes.
 - identify what is causing the roadway to narrow.
 - control the actions of the other roadway users.
- _____ 21. While driving on a rural highway, a tire goes flat. After pulling to the side of the roadway, you should first communicate with others by
- turning on the emergency flashers.
 - standing in front of the vehicle, waving at passing motorists.
 - turning on the radio.
 - flashing your headlights.
- _____ 22. When you tap your brake pedal, what message are you giving to other drivers?
- I am parked along the side of the road.
 - I am in need of assistance.
 - I am planning to accelerate.
 - I am planning to slow or stop.
- _____ 23. When you look far ahead as you drive, you are
- looking down at the area just in front of your vehicle.
 - learning about farsightedness.
 - aiming high in steering.
 - watching for users to your sides.

Name: _____

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- _____ 24. A closed zone means
- you are restricted from parking.
 - you can drive without restrictions.
 - a space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel.
 - a target area.
- _____ 25. Executing in the IPDE Process primarily involves
- commentary driving.
 - mental skills.
 - judgment skills.
 - physical skills.
- _____ 26. Turn your turn-signal lights on
- as you begin changing direction.
 - at least a block before changing direction.
 - 8-10 seconds before making any change in direction.
 - 3-5 seconds before making any change in direction.
- _____ 27. A target area range is the
- first searching range.
 - range of space you will travel in 12-15 seconds.
 - area you need to identify changes in your line of sight.
 - distance ahead of your vehicle where you evaluate your path of travel.
- _____ 28. Making driving judgments involves
- controlling the actions of other roadway users.
 - motivating others to be safe drivers.
 - taking responsibility for other drivers' actions.
 - measuring, comparing, and evaluating a traffic situation.
- _____ 29. When you apply the IPDE Process, you may decide to
- apply gentle persuasion to other drivers.
 - always slow down to avoid conflicts.
 - speed up your ability to process information.
 - change speed, change direction, or communicate with others.
- _____ 30. Communication with others to reduce risk in a possible conflict situation involves
- leaving yourself an out.
 - using the horn or turn signals continuously.
 - making sure others see you.
 - using a space cushion.
- _____ 31. The process of searching critical areas of the traffic environment in a regular sequence is called
- separating.
 - minimal visual exercise.
 - an orderly visual search pattern.
 - a random search pattern.

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- _____ 32. The IPDE Process is an organized system of
- random behaviors.
 - automatic responses.
 - sensing and anticipating.
 - seeing, thinking, and responding.
- _____ 33. A space cushion is
- the distance you can see ahead.
 - a pillow on a rocket ship.
 - an open area of space all around a vehicle.
 - the room available for parallel parking.
- _____ 34. Which lane position should you use under normal driving conditions?
- lane position 1
 - lane position 2
 - lane position 3
 - lane position 4
- _____ 35. The best clue that a roadway is changing from multilane to single lane is
- the presence of a police officer.
 - a warning sign.
 - a narrower roadway shoulder.
 - traffic begins to speed up.
- _____ 36. The best way to send and receive messages to and from other roadway users is to
- call on a cellular phone.
 - speed up and pass.
 - communicate by using your lights and/or horn.
 - take another route.
- _____ 37. You separate hazards when you adjust your
- speed and position at the same time.
 - speed.
 - visual search pattern.
 - position.
- _____ 38. When you must handle several hazards at the same time, the best tactic is to
- compromise the hazards.
 - adjust speed to separate the hazards.
 - minimize, then separate the hazards.
 - minimize, then compromise the hazards.
- _____ 39. An advantage you should gain as you increase driving experience is that
- you always can assume what people will do.
 - your luck in avoiding conflicts improves.
 - your identification and prediction skills become more accurate.
 - your physical skills decrease and you can drive out of conflicts slowly.

Name: _____

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- _____ 40. When you interpret the information you have identified, you
- identify.
 - execute.
 - decide.
 - predict.
- _____ 41. When predicting a point of conflict, you predict
- when one lane opens into two lanes.
 - where your path might cross with another.
 - how often another driver will stop.
 - the point beyond which you cannot see.
- _____ 42. Choosing only those clues and events that pertain to your driving task is
- your minimum sight distance ahead.
 - selective seeing.
 - your field of vision.
 - an orderly visual search pattern.
- _____ 43. When there is a closed left-front zone and an open right-front zone, use
- any lane position
 - lane position 3
 - lane position 2
 - lane position 1
- _____ 44. A space where you can drive without a restriction to your line of sight is called
- a car length.
 - a closed zone.
 - a clear space.
 - an open zone.
- _____ 45. As you suddenly stop the vehicle, you should
- move to the left side of your lane.
 - weave from side to side in your lane.
 - check for vehicles to the rear.
 - flash your turn signals to alert others.
- _____ 46. How many zones of space surrounding your vehicle are incorporated in the Zone Control System?
- five
 - three
 - four
 - six
- _____ 47. As you drive on a residential street, you spot the following clues: a parked vehicle with front wheels turned toward the street and a person sitting behind the wheel. You should
- decide to ignore the parked vehicle.
 - predict that the vehicle may enter your path.
 - predict the parked vehicle will remain parked.
 - anticipate no change in your path.

