

Chapter 14

Multiple Choice

Identify 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
- are intending to maintain your speed.
 - are going to slow or stop.
 - are intending to warm your brakes.
 - are covering the brake.
- _____ 2. To enter a one-way street going left, you should
- stop unless there is a flashing green signal light.
 - turn from any available lane.
 - position your vehicle in the left lane.
 - position your vehicle in the right lane.
- _____ 3. A 3-second following distance
- is equal to the stopping distance.
 - is effective only at slower speeds.
 - is not related to the time needed to perform the IPDE Process.
 - is not the total stopping distance.
- _____ 4. When measuring a following distance under normal conditions, the 3-second technique
- should be decreased in adverse conditions.
 - is safe for most conditions.
 - is insufficient at a speed over 40 mph.
 - is the same as the total stopping distance.
- _____ 5. How far ahead should you check traffic signals?
- the next intersection only
 - at least a block ahead
 - no fewer than three blocks ahead
 - no more than a block ahead
- _____ 6. To make a left turn from a one-way street, turn from
- any available lane.
 - the center lane.
 - the far right lane.
 - the far left lane.
- _____ 7. A traffic signal that has been green for some time is a
- stable green light.
 - sequential green light.
 - stale green light.
 - fresh green light.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 8. A long following distance has the advantage of
- decreasing the chance of violating a traffic law.
 - decreasing wear on your vehicle's parts.
 - making your driving more precise.
 - giving you more time to use the IPDE Process.
- _____ 9. The best way to avoid conflicts while driving in heavy city traffic is to
- focus your attention on road conditions.
 - become aware of the actions of other drivers.
 - focus your attention on driving.
 - listen to traffic reports.
- _____ 10. When changing lanes, check the blind spot by
- checking over your shoulder in the direction you are going to move.
 - signaling your intentions early.
 - looking over your left shoulder every time.
 - looking in rearview mirrors.
- _____ 11. When driving past vehicles parked on the right, you should position your vehicle
- no less than 8 feet away.
 - at least one car door's width away.
 - as close to the parked vehicles as possible.
 - within an arm's length of the vehicles.
- _____ 12. When following another vehicle, you should look
- at your rearview mirrors exclusively.
 - through, over, and around that vehicle.
 - at the rear of the vehicle ahead.
 - at the vehicle's brake lights.
- _____ 13. A following distance greater than 3 seconds is advised when you
- are followed by a motorcycle.
 - are driving uphill.
 - are first learning to drive.
 - are tailgating.
- _____ 14. An oncoming driver has just begun to cross into your lane as you are driving at night. You should
- flash the headlights and sound the horn.
 - move to the lane left of yours.
 - speed up so the vehicle does not hit you head on.
 - turn off your headlights so they do not blind the oncoming driver.
- _____ 15. When you see a yellow signal light, you should
- prepare to stop if you have not already entered the intersection.
 - brake hard to a complete stop.
 - continue through the intersection.
 - speed up before it turns red.

- _____ 16. Tailgating is a hazard to drivers because
- there is not enough space ahead to position your vehicle.
 - the tailgater might hit you from the rear if you stop suddenly.
 - there is less than a 2-second following distance.
 - the tailgater will brake if you do.
- _____ 17. What is a space cushion?
- the distance you can see in your lane
 - your vehicle's stopping distance
 - the airbag in the steering wheel
 - the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead
- _____ 18. If a light is green when you first see it, predict it
- has a left turn arrow.
 - will change soon.
 - has an electrical problem.
 - has just been illuminated.
- _____ 19. It is illegal to pass another vehicle
- at an intersection.
 - on a multilane street.
 - over a broken lane marker.
 - on a one-way street.
- _____ 20. What should your following distance be when you are being tailgated?
- three seconds
 - four seconds
 - two seconds
 - It doesn't matter; just get out of the way.
- _____ 21. A high-risk area for a sudden stop from another driver might be
- near a school bus.
 - the lanes next to parked vehicles.
 - an intersection with a traffic light.
 - 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
- should tell the pedestrian to return to the curb.
 - can continue without any change in speed or vehicle position.
 - must stop regardless of the signal light.
 - should quickly change lanes.
- _____ 23. Holding your foot over the brake pedal is called
- riding the brake.
 - slipping the brake.
 - adjusting the brake.
 - covering the brake.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 24. As your vehicle speed increases, your 3-second following distance will
- decrease.
 - increase.
 - remain the same.
 - change as weather changes.
- _____ 25. If you are being tailgated and need to make a stop, you should
- stop abruptly.
 - flash your brake lights ahead of time.
 - slow sooner to make a gradual stop.
 - Both B and C are correct.
- _____ 26. Resting your foot on the brake pedal is called
- covering the brake.
 - pumping the brake.
 - riding the brake.
 - None of the above is correct.
- _____ 27. To turn right from a one-way street, you
- are not required to stop at a red signal light.
 - can turn from any available lane.
 - can turn only if there is a right-turn lane.
 - 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
- two seconds.
 - equal to your stopping distance.
 - the same as that of other traffic.
 - more than 3 seconds.
- _____ 29. To overtake another vehicle means to
- pass it.
 - pull alongside it.
 - crash into it from behind.
 - maintain a 3-second following distance behind it.
- _____ 30. How can you maintain a good sight distance while driving in city areas?
- Pay special attention to your mirrors.
 - Watch the vehicle ahead very closely.
 - Maintain a 3-second following distance.
 - Stay to the right side of your lane.
- _____ 31. You can avoid being hit by a tailgater if you
- move to the left side of your lane.
 - look in the rearview mirrors and warn the tailgater.
 - increase your following distance to four seconds or more.
 - keep steady pressure on the brake.

- _____ 32. How should you use the predict step of the IPDE Process while driving on city streets?
- Be prepared to predict possible points of conflict earlier.
 - Take more time to make accurate predictions.
 - Act the same as you would on a rural roadway.
 - Divide your attention between several tasks.
- _____ 33. Why is city driving more difficult than driving in other environments?
- There are more people per square mile in the city than elsewhere.
 - More people ignore traffic laws in cities than in other locations.
 - There are more hazards, and you have to deal with them more frequently.
 - There are fewer police officers per mile on city streets.
- _____ 34. A guide for selecting the best driving speed is to
- drive just over the posted speed limit.
 - be the lead driver in traffic.
 - drive slower than other vehicles.
 - drive with the traffic flow.
- _____ 35. A flashing "don't walk" pedestrian signal indicates that
- the signal light will soon be yellow.
 - no pedestrian will cross the street.
 - you should prepare to slow.
 - your speed is too slow.
- _____ 36. A blind intersection is one
- in which your view of traffic on an intersecting road is blocked.
 - located near a school for the visually impaired.
 - which joins with a one-way street.
 - in which your view of traffic is unobstructed.
- _____ 37. A common driving skill needed for city driving is
- rubbernecking.
 - blending into traffic.
 - tailgating.
 - using cruise control.
- _____ 38. A driver who follows too closely is called a
- bumpersticker.
 - tailgater.
 - cargater.
 - 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
- directly in front of you.
 - to the right of your vehicle.
 - to the rear of your vehicle.
 - to the left of your vehicle.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 40. When changing lanes, you should
- slow down.
 - use your mirrors to check traffic.
 - use the slower lane.
 - look for headlights.
- _____ 41. How can you identify a one-way street?
- Parking is allowed only on the right.
 - Solid lane markers are present.
 - Turn lanes are marked.
 - Most traffic signs face the same direction.
- _____ 42. In which of the following are sudden stops more likely to occur?
- areas where parking is restricted
 - left lane of a four-lane highway
 - intersections where drivers may have to stop for pedestrians
 - express lanes on an expressway
- _____ 43. If you encounter a vehicle headed the wrong way on a one-way street, you should
- slow, steer left, and sound your horn.
 - slow, steer right, and sound your horn.
 - shake your fist at the other driver.
 - stop on the shoulder of the road.
- _____ 44. Sudden moves by children, pedestrians, animals, or a vehicle door opening might
- never be important to your safety.
 - increase that vehicle's stopping distance.
 - cause a driver to cross into your path of travel.
 - make an oncoming driver move away from your lane.
- _____ 45. An advantage of keeping a 3-second following distance in city traffic is that you
- can see only the vehicle ahead.
 - can see farther down the road.
 - have less time to react to hazards.
 - can react quickly to hazards.
- _____ 46. Which type of roadway has the highest number of hazards per mile?
- city streets and roads
 - rural interstate highways
 - rural highways
 - suburban roadways
- _____ 47. If the vehicle following you is too close, what action can you take to avoid being hit from the rear?
- Flash your headlights quickly.
 - Press the foot-brake lightly.
 - Increase your following distance.
 - Signal the driver to pass you.

