

Chapter 6

Multiple Choice

Identify 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
- level of risk that most have.
 - higher level of risk.
 - lower level of risk.
 - level of risk that most understand.
- _____ 2. Fatigue
- slows mental and physical processes.
 - is caused by a safety belt that fits too tightly.
 - can be prevented if you have a full meal before you drive.
 - increases mental awareness.
- _____ 3. A person with a chronic illness might be licensed to drive if the person
- drives only in his or her town or city.
 - does not drive every day.
 - thinks the illness will not affect safe driving.
 - 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
- mental acuity test.
 - physical acuity test.
 - visual acuity test.
 - field of vision test.
- _____ 5. The word "emotion" is used to name
- a permanent feeling.
 - physical illness.
 - an attitude toward safe driving.
 - a strong feeling.
- _____ 6. A color-blind driver can compensate by
- yielding at all times to other drivers.
 - remembering the order of lights in a traffic signal.
 - asking a passenger the color of the light ahead.
 - driving on roadways where there are signs rather than signals.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is a temporary driving disability?
- diabetes
 - heart disease
 - high blood pressure
 - a sprained ankle

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- _____ 8. Many medicines have side effects that
- increase your driving ability.
 - interfere with your driving ability.
 - increase your visual acuity.
 - 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
- ignore your anxiety.
 - embarrass the driver into acting more safely.
 - take the keys away from the driver.
 - encourage the driver to let someone else drive.
- _____ 10. You are at an even greater risk of being involved in a collision if you
- use the IPDE Process.
 - are not aware of your impaired senses.
 - wear glasses when driving.
 - are physically fit.
- _____ 11. One effect of high-speed driving is speed smear, in which
- objects straight ahead become blurred and distorted.
 - objects come into tighter focus.
 - objects off to the sides become blurred and distorted.
 - your eyes wander from side to side.
- _____ 12. Most people have a field of vision of
- about 180 degrees.
 - less than 90 degrees.
 - more than 210 degrees.
 - approximately 140 degrees.
- _____ 13. Smoking inside a closed vehicle
- affects only the driver.
 - raises the carbon monoxide level in the blood of the vehicle's occupants.
 - decreases the amount of carbon monoxide in your blood.
 - affects only the passengers who smoke.
- _____ 14. Passengers can help a driver better manage emotions by
- encouraging risky driving actions.
 - assuming less responsibility.
 - discouraging reckless actions.
 - avoiding any intervention.
- _____ 15. Carbon monoxide can enter from
- the air drawn into the engine.
 - certain kinds of synthetic clothing.
 - an open window, your heater, or your air conditioner.
 - the vinyl materials used in upholstery.

- _____ 16. The ability to see things clearly near and far away is called
- visual acuity.
 - depth perception.
 - field of vision.
 - central vision.
- _____ 17. In any driving situation, you must always be able to
- control risk-taking by others.
 - scientifically analyze the risk.
 - be mature enough to adjust your behavior to minimize risk.
 - avoid all risk.
- _____ 18. Temporary glare blindness at night might occur when an oncoming vehicle's headlights turn toward you and
- the vehicle interior lights are on.
 - you glance to the edge of the road.
 - your pupils remain smaller after the bright lights pass.
 - you look away quickly.
- _____ 19. Drivers are less likely to put themselves at risk if they
- have eaten before driving.
 - react emotionally to every driving situation they encounter.
 - manage their emotions.
 - drive below the speed limit at all times.
- _____ 20. A happy, excited driver
- is less impaired than an angry driver.
 - is never affected by passengers in the vehicle.
 - is a safe driver.
 - can be just as impaired as an angry driver.
- _____ 21. The amount of risk involved in driving is determined by
- the level of control you have.
 - the insurance premium you pay.
 - the type of vehicle you drive.
 - the probability of collision.
- _____ 22. A person with 20/40 visual acuity
- must be twice as close to an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.
 - cannot be licensed to drive.
 - cannot see clearly at any distance.
 - must be twice as far away from an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.
- _____ 23. Fatigue might
- increase your visual acuity.
 - help you to relax in stressful situations..
 - increase the movement of the pupils of your eyes.
 - cause you to take more time to identify hazards.

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- _____ 24. A person who is influenced by a strong emotion
- should always drive alone.
 - can drive as safely as anyone else.
 - should drive with a passenger.
 - should not drive until the emotion is under control.
- _____ 25. Depth perception involves
- seeing things clearly directly ahead.
 - seeing things clearly at a distance.
 - judging the distance between you and other objects.
 - 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
- increase field of vision.
 - compensate for poor depth perception.
 - improve visual acuity.
 - concentrate on tunnel vision.
- _____ 27. An emotional event not related to driving
- can affect your driving task.
 - can be easily controlled.
 - never affects your driving task.
 - makes your driving task easier.
- _____ 28. When you drive at 55 mph, your clear side vision area is
- not affected.
 - twice as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
 - less than half as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
 - increased to more than 180 degrees.
- _____ 29. As your vehicle speed increases, your field of vision
- is narrowed.
 - widens.
 - stays the same.
 - narrows close to the vehicle, but widens far away from the vehicle.
- _____ 30. Emotions can
- keep you from using the IPDE Process correctly.
 - make the IPDE Process unnecessary.
 - help you concentrate better on the IPDE process.
 - help you assess risk.
- _____ 31. The first precaution you should take with regard to driving after taking medicine is to
- test the medicine to see if it affects your driving.
 - read the label on the medicine to see if the medicine has side effects that will affect your driving.
 - drive slowly.
 - drive only short distances.

- _____ 32. A narrow field of peripheral vision (140 degrees or less) is called
- normal central vision.
 - abnormal visual acuity.
 - tunnel vision.
 - poor depth perception.
- _____ 33. Strong emotions
- have no effect on your bodily functions.
 - increase your decision-making ability.
 - can cause you to fix your attention on one event.
 - have no effect on your decision-making ability.
- _____ 34. Carbon monoxide is present in
- the exhaust gases of vehicles with loud mufflers only.
 - all exhaust gases from all gasoline engines.
 - the exhaust gases of poorly maintained vehicles only.
 - the exhaust gases of older vehicles only.
- _____ 35. Central vision is
- the straight-ahead, cone-shaped area of your field of vision.
 - larger than your field of vision.
 - your vision to each side.
 - the same as your field of vision.
- _____ 36. Seeing is very important to driving because
- all driving information is perceived through your eyes.
 - you cannot depend on other senses sending accurate information to the brain.
 - your eyes receive most of your driving information.
 - most driving information is perceived by your other senses.
- _____ 37. Your sense of hearing
- helps alert you to critical traffic sounds.
 - is unimportant to the driving task.
 - does not affect how you manage risks while driving.
 - is the sense you use most while driving.
- _____ 38. Glare recovery time
- is reduced by driving with the visor down for a short distance.
 - is the time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by glare.
 - increases as speed increases.
 - is longer for males than for females.
- _____ 39. The best way to prevent fatigue on long drives is to
- wear sunglasses in bright sunlight.
 - rest before you start.
 - turn on the heater.
 - increase speed to shorten trip time.

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- _____ 40. The emotion that occurs more often to more drivers than any other is
- fear.
 - happiness.
 - anxiety.
 - anger.
- _____ 41. Night blindness means a driver
- cannot see clearly without high-beam headlights.
 - cannot see well when driving at night.
 - can drive only during the night.
 - can see clearly only those things that are far away.
- _____ 42. The ability to continue seeing when looking at bright lights
- is the same from person to person.
 - is called glare recovery time.
 - is called glare resistance.
 - is needed only during the day.
- _____ 43. Your sense of balance
- detects only large changes in direction.
 - can give you clues to the movement of your vehicle.
 - cannot warn you of mechanical trouble.
 - is undependable as input for making driving decisions.
- _____ 44. If you encounter an angry driver, you should
- speed up to get by.
 - meditate while driving.
 - avoid eye contact and remain calm.
 - gain eye contact and respond to any advances.
- _____ 45. The part of your vision closest to your central vision is your
- peripheral vision.
 - tunnel vision.
 - field of vision.
 - fringe vision.
- _____ 46. When a strong emotion affects you, your chances of making a mistake
- vary, depending on the emotion.
 - do not change.
 - decrease.
 - increase.
- _____ 47. Coping with emotions while driving includes
- refusing to analyze your mistakes.
 - anticipating stress-free driving at all times.
 - checking the emotional state of other drivers.
 - anticipating emotion-producing situations.

