

Chapter 8

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following is not an example of driver inattention?
- frequently checking the rearview mirror
 - talking on a hands-free telephone
 - reading an advertising sign
 - changing the radio station at a red light
- _____ 2. Concentrating on plans for a weekend outing while you drive on a busy street is an example of
- distracted driving.
 - driver inattention.
 - biomechanical distraction.
 - attentive driving.
- _____ 3. Which of these should you do if you find that you are beginning to have trouble concentrating on what you are doing as you drive?
- Drink a beverage containing caffeine.
 - Turn on the radio loudly to keep yourself awake.
 - Get out of the car and do some stretching exercises.
 - Count backwards from 100 to improve your concentration.
- _____ 4. Using a telephone that can be operated without using your hands as you drive is a possible
- biomechanical distraction.
 - visual distraction.
 - auditory distraction.
 - cognitive distraction.
- _____ 5. What is one of the elements of driver distraction?
- fatigue or sleepiness while driving
 - something that draws attention away from driving
 - awareness of what is happening all around the vehicle
 - passengers in the vehicle
- _____ 6. Which of these events could be the source of an auditory distraction while driving?
- daydreaming
 - missing a turn at an intersection
 - too little air in the front tires
 - another driver sounding a horn
- _____ 7. If you must make a phone call when you are driving, you should
- keep it as short as possible.
 - dial without looking at the keypad.
 - pull off the road before calling.
 - call when you are stopped at a light.

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- _____ 8. Why is distracted driving hazardous?
- Distracted drivers may not react quickly to conflict situations.
 - Distractions may cause the driver to turn the wrong way at an intersection.
 - Mechanical problems are more likely when the driver is distracted.
 - Other drivers may also become distracted.
- _____ 9. If a driver is focusing on something other than driving, the situation is known as
- distracted driving.
 - driver inattention.
 - cognitive distraction.
 - biomechanical distraction.
- _____ 10. Which of these situations could be considered a biomechanical distraction?
- Two passengers are in the backseat arguing loudly.
 - Your favorite song begins to play on the radio.
 - A metal object falls off the car ahead of you into your path.
 - You pick up your soft drink and take a sip of it through a straw.
- _____ 11. One technique you can use to avoid being distracted while driving is to
- eat only foods that you can pick up without looking at them.
 - avoid emotional conversations with passengers.
 - adjust the radio when you are driving slowly but not on the highway.
 - wear a headset when you listen to music.
- _____ 12. A billboard with a picture that changes depending on the viewing angle could become a(n)
- auditory distraction.
 - biomechanical distraction.
 - cognitive distraction.
 - visual distraction.
- _____ 13. Arguing with a passenger about the correct route to your destination is an example of a(n)
- auditory distraction.
 - biomechanical distraction.
 - cognitive distraction.
 - visual distraction.
- _____ 14. Responding to a text message while you are driving in traffic is hazardous because it creates a(n)
- auditory distraction.
 - biomechanical distraction.
 - cognitive distraction.
 - visual distraction.
- _____ 15. Driver inattention occurs when the driver's focus and awareness are directed to
- possible conflict situations on the road ahead.
 - performing a non-driving task such as making a phone call.
 - figuring out what is causing a distracting sound.
 - something other than the task of driving the vehicle.

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- _____ 16. When should you adjust the outside mirrors of your vehicle?
- before entering traffic
 - before switching lanes
 - when road conditions change
 - when you hear a siren but can't find the emergency vehicle
- _____ 17. Which of these is a technique you should use to reduce the potential for distractions while driving?
- Use the preset buttons on the radio so you can change stations without looking.
 - Find the location of all controls before you begin driving an unfamiliar vehicle.
 - Check to be sure there are no other cars close to you before making a phone call.
 - Fill the fuel tank before starting on a long trip.
- _____ 18. How long does a driver's attention need to be distracted from the road in order to double the odds of being in a collision?
- 2 seconds
 - 5 seconds
 - 10 seconds
 - 30 seconds
- _____ 19. When does cell phone use not cause a driver to be distracted?
- when the driver is moving very slowly
 - when the car is stopped at a traffic light
 - when the driver is using a hands-free phone
 - Cell phone use can always cause a distraction.
- _____ 20. Which of these could be considered an inside-the-vehicle distraction?
- bees or other insects
 - control dials on the dash panel
 - other drivers on the road
 - a child playing on the sidewalk
- _____ 21. When are passengers in a vehicle considered to be a distraction to the driver?
- Passengers are always a distraction.
 - Passengers are only a distraction when they are talking to the driver.
 - Passengers are a distraction when they cause the driver to focus on something other than the task of driving.
 - Passengers are not considered a distraction.
- _____ 22. What type of distraction can be created by eating and drinking while driving?
- biomechanical distraction only
 - biomechanical and visual distractions
 - visual and auditory distractions
 - cognitive distraction
- _____ 23. If you stop suddenly, an object on the rear window ledge can become
- a projectile.
 - stationary.
 - trapped.
 - a biomechanical distraction.

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- _____ 24. Why do some states limit the number of passengers in a car operated by a young driver?
- to reduce the weight of the vehicle
 - to make the vehicle more responsive to the driver
 - to decrease the possibility of distracting the driver
 - to lower the cost of insurance premiums
- _____ 25. Which of these is NOT generally an inside-the-car distraction?
- an unrestrained cat
 - a large flying wasp
 - drinking a beverage from a travel mug
 - a box on the floor behind the front passenger's seat
- _____ 26. When does a cell phone become a biomechanical hazard?
- when you place it in the car
 - when it rings
 - when you pick it up to answer a call
 - when you park the car to make a call
- _____ 27. Which types of cell phones are considered to be hazards when a driver is using them?
- only phones that can be used for text messages
 - only cell phones that require the use of the driver's hands
 - only hands-free cell phones
 - all cell phones
- _____ 28. How could a cell phone being used by a passenger create a driving hazard?
- It might become a projectile.
 - The conversation could be an auditory or cognitive distraction.
 - All cell phones are a biomechanical distraction.
 - Cell phone signals might interfere with the vehicle's controls.
- _____ 29. Under what conditions does a cell phone call not cause a distraction to a driver?
- The call is very short.
 - The driver is safely parked off the road.
 - The call is made to report an emergency situation.
 - The cell phone is operated by voice commands.
- _____ 30. Why is it not safer to slow down to talk on the cell phone?
- Changing speed suddenly can cause conflict with other vehicles.
 - It is always unsafe to change driving speed.
 - It is easier to be distracted when you are moving more slowly.
 - Cell phones operate better when they are moving at a constant rate in relation to the cell tower.
- _____ 31. What should you do if a wasp flies into your car as you are driving?
- Slow down so that it can fly out through the window.
 - Gently direct the wasp toward the window without making a sudden change in speed.
 - Find a safe place to stop the car and then deal with the wasp.
 - Drive faster so that the wasp is blown out of the vehicle.

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- _____ 32. You can avoid distractions from drinking beverages in the car by
- drinking only at stop signs.
 - using a cup with a spill-proof lid.
 - not drinking beverages hot enough to scald you if spilled.
 - never drinking beverages while driving.
- _____ 33. In order to reduce distractions while you are driving with a pet in the car, you should
- use your right hand to keep the pet still.
 - train the pet to sit quietly in the back seat.
 - restrain the pet in a crate or safety harness.
 - keep the pet on the floor on the passenger side where you can see what it is doing.
- _____ 34. Why is it important to keep the volume of entertainment systems in the car at a relatively low level?
- Lower volume increases sound quality.
 - If music is too loud, it can damage the sound system.
 - The driver must be able to hear other vehicles.
 - At a lower volume, the system does not have to be adjusted as often.
- _____ 35. Which of these is most likely to present an outside-the-vehicle distraction?
- a house
 - a large animal near the road
 - a tree
 - a passenger
- _____ 36. What is the purpose of electronic traffic information signs?
- to distract drivers
 - to provide information about road and traffic conditions
 - to entertain passengers
 - to slow traffic
- _____ 37. How can sporting events in a large stadium become a distraction to drivers on a nearby road?
- Many drivers watch the game from their cars.
 - The event usually causes a large increase in pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
 - A large stadium is a distraction to drivers in itself.
 - The event makes it hard to find a place to park.
- _____ 38. Why do additional collisions often occur at the scene of a bad crash?
- The conditions that caused the crash still exist.
 - Many drivers are distracted by the crash scene and the activity around it.
 - Emergency vehicles move very fast and often strike other vehicles.
 - There are not enough police officers to direct the traffic around the crash.
- _____ 39. How do outside-the-vehicle distractions generally differ from inside-the-vehicle distractions?
- Drivers generally cannot control outside-the-vehicle distractions.
 - Outside-the-vehicle distractions are more likely to cause a collision.
 - Outside-the-vehicle distractions do not occur nearly as often.
 - Most outside-the-vehicle distractions involve other people.

- _____ 40. Which of these events would be considered an outside-the-vehicle distraction?
- Your passenger drops something out the window of your car.
 - Your radio is so loud that pedestrians on the sidewalk across the street can hear it.
 - A large board falls off a truck in the lane ahead of you.
 - Your favorite football team scores a touchdown while you are listening to the game.
- _____ 41. When a driver stares at a crash scene while driving past, that activity is known as
- rubbernecking.
 - attentiveness.
 - watching.
 - gawking.
- _____ 42. Rubbernecking is a term that refers to
- looking for something on the floor of your vehicle.
 - continually looking all around the scene of a crash.
 - moving along in time to music on the radio or CD player.
 - watching out for emergency vehicles and personnel as you pass a crash site.
- _____ 43. The best way to avoid problems from outside-the-vehicle distractions is to
- drive slowly so you have time to react to distractions.
 - turn onto another road when you see a crash scene ahead of you.
 - ask a passenger to describe what is going on.
 - stay focused on the roadway and aware of people and objects that may enter your path.
- _____ 44. If you want to observe an interesting animal near the road, you should
- shift your attention back and forth between the animal and the road to avoid a collision.
 - pull out of traffic and park the car before you watch the animal.
 - drive very slowly so your passenger can take a photograph.
 - sound your horn so that you can watch the animal move.
- _____ 45. What should you do if you come across the scene of a collision where emergency crews are working?
- Slow down so that you don't cause a collision as you check out the scene.
 - Drive faster so that you can be clear out of the way of the emergency personnel quickly.
 - Find a safe place to park your car and offer assistance to the emergency workers.
 - Slow to a safe speed and remain focused on the road and on workers directing traffic.
- _____ 46. Which of these is a major cause of traffic backups at the scene of a crash?
- drivers gawking at the crash
 - emergency personnel who do not know how to direct traffic
 - drivers remaining focused on the road as they drive past the scene
 - passengers watching the activity at the crash scene
- _____ 47. In order to avoid outside-the-vehicle distractions, you should
- remain focused on the road directly ahead of you at all times.
 - drive slowly so that you have more time to react.
 - always be aware of conditions all around your vehicle.
 - be ready to stop immediately if a distraction occurs.

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- _____ 48. Drivers can become distractions to others when they
- suddenly change speed or direction.
 - signal what they plan to do in advance.
 - remain focused on the task of driving.
 - drive very large vehicles.
- _____ 49. You can avoid becoming a distraction yourself at the scene of a crash by
- slowing down before you look to see what is happening.
 - pulling off the road so that you are not in the way.
 - having a passenger describe the events at the scene to you.
 - maintaining a safe speed and watching for people and vehicles that might do something unexpected.
- _____ 50. Why is it not a good idea to slow down suddenly as you drive past the scene of a fire?
- Slowing suddenly causes a risk of a rear-end collision.
 - That type of driving is likely to damage your brakes and other systems.
 - You might startle your passengers and cause them to distract you.
 - You could distract firefighters who are busy fighting the fire.