

Chapter 12

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Never remove a radiator cap on a hot engine because
- the hot liquid inside will evaporate.
 - the hot liquid inside can scald you.
 - the hot liquid inside will cool down too much.
 - your vehicle then will not run.
- _____ 2. Under normal driving conditions, your stopping distance at night should be
- beyond the range of your headlights.
 - more than four seconds in front of your present position.
 - within the range of your headlights.
 - within two seconds of your present position.
- _____ 3. A computer-controlled device that prevents your wheels from locking is
- an antilock braking system.
 - a radar-controlled braking system.
 - a four-wheel disk braking system.
 - a non-locking braking system.
- _____ 4. When driving in snow, you should use
- low-beam headlights and reduce speed.
 - low-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed.
 - high-beam headlights and reduce speed.
 - high-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed.
- _____ 5. An antilock braking system is a safety feature because
- locked wheels increase braking ability.
 - locked wheels provide no steering control.
 - it compensates for driver ignorance.
 - it locks up the steering system.
- _____ 6. Rain tends to make roadways the slickest
- when the road has a clean surface.
 - just after the rain stops.
 - about 15 minutes after the rain starts.
 - as the rain begins to fall.
- _____ 7. Hydroplaning occurs when your tires
- lose contact with the road.
 - roll on the sidewall during a turn.
 - lose all air pressure.
 - have new treads and normal air.

Name: _____

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- _____ 8. How can you keep the inside of your vehicle windows clear after you have cleared them in high humidity or rainy conditions?
- Wipe the windows with a cloth.
 - Increase speed to heat the windows.
 - Use the windshield wipers.
 - Use the defroster or air conditioner.
- _____ 9. An understeer situation is when
- your front wheels do not have enough traction to turn as they should.
 - your vehicle's rear end slides out and fishtails.
 - you don't turn the steering wheel as much as you ought to.
 - your front wheels have too much traction.
- _____ 10. To carry an average car away, water needs to be only
- about six inches deep.
 - about two feet deep.
 - about four feet deep.
 - deep enough to cover the hood of the car.
- _____ 11. If windows ice up and traction conditions are especially hazardous, it might be best to
- drive close to other vehicles.
 - not drive at all.
 - use emergency flashers.
 - drive very slowly.
- _____ 12. Overdriving headlights means
- using low-beam rather than high-beam lights.
 - your stopping distance is greater than the distance lighted by your lights.
 - you are looking too far ahead.
 - using overdrive gear when using high-beam headlights.
- _____ 13. If the rear of your vehicle skids to the right, you should
- steer to the right.
 - steer straight ahead.
 - steer to the left.
 - swerve both left and right.
- _____ 14. If an oncoming driver fails to use low-beam headlights after you switch to your low-beam headlights, you should
- slow down and glance at the right edge of the roadway.
 - look through the oncoming headlights.
 - use your sun visor.
 - look at the oncoming headlights.
- _____ 15. If your vehicle's wheels are stuck in deep snow, mud, or sand, you usually can free the wheels by
- rocking the vehicle.
 - using gentle accelerator and brake pedal pressure at the same time.
 - spinning the tires.
 - turning your front wheels sharply to one side.

- _____ 16. Just before dawn and dusk, turn on your
- high-beam headlights.
 - emergency flashers.
 - parking lights.
 - low-beam headlights.
- _____ 17. When driving in the winter, you should
- make an extra effort to use the IPDE Process.
 - drive the same as in other seasons.
 - use the same following distance as in other conditions.
 - always cover the brake pedal.
- _____ 18. In an over-power skid, your
- vehicle tends to go straight in a curve.
 - vehicle skids when you brake.
 - vehicle tends to turn to the inside of a curve.
 - tires spin when you accelerate.
- _____ 19. Hydroplaning is caused by a combination of
- standing water, speed, and tire conditions.
 - road surface, temperature, and speed.
 - deep water and driver indifference.
 - tire tread depth and water quality.
- _____ 20. If you stop on the shoulder of the road in heavy fog, warn other drivers that you are not moving by
- using hazard lights.
 - periodically sounding the horn.
 - keeping headlights on.
 - shutting headlights off.
- _____ 21. Your vehicle's temperature light or gauge warns you that the
- outside temperature is dangerous.
 - engine is producing more heat than the cooling system can handle.
 - engine temperature is too low.
 - vehicle's interior temperature is unhealthy.
- _____ 22. If the temperature of ice on the roadway warms from 0° F to 32° F,
- your traction will increase slightly.
 - your traction will be unaffected.
 - your traction will double.
 - your traction will be cut in half.
- _____ 23. When your headlights shine into fog,
- light is reflected forward by water particles.
 - light is reflected back by water particles.
 - it is easier to see ahead of you.
 - drive as you would normally.

Name: _____

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- _____ 24. To give yourself more time for the IPDE Process at night,
- use your high-beams.
 - slow down.
 - look beyond the range of your headlights.
 - look to the right of the road.
- _____ 25. If the vehicle's temperature light comes on, turning the air conditioner off may
- cause the air conditioner to break.
 - have no effect on the engine.
 - make the engine hotter.
 - help cool the engine.
- _____ 26. If your vehicle starts to fishtail,
- steer in the direction that your vehicle needs to go.
 - first press hard on the brake pedal.
 - maintain steady accelerator pressure.
 - steer opposite the direction that your vehicle needs to go.
- _____ 27. Whenever visibility is reduced, the first action to take to apply the IPDE Process
- should be to maintain steady speed.
 - is to slow down.
 - is to stop.
 - is to move closer to the windshield.
- _____ 28. To help others see you during heavy rain, use your
- high-beam headlights.
 - emergency flashers.
 - parking lights.
 - low-beam headlights.
- _____ 29. Black ice
- is thin sheets of invisible ice.
 - is well-traveled ice.
 - is easy to see.
 - provides more traction than regular ice.
- _____ 30. If there is even a possibility of water on the road reaching the bottom of your vehicle,
- drive as though there were no water on the road.
 - enter the water at a brisk speed.
 - do not enter the water.
 - raise the height of your vehicle.
- _____ 31. When driving in fog, you should use
- parking lights.
 - emergency flashers.
 - high-beam headlights.
 - low-beam headlights.

- _____ 32. If an oncoming driver at night uses high-beam headlights, you can attempt to reduce glare by
- keeping your headlights on high-beam.
 - constantly looking ahead in your lane.
 - frequently looking ahead with quick glances.
 - turning off your headlights.
- _____ 33. Controlled braking is a technique of
- manually applying your brakes for a slow stop.
 - correcting a skid.
 - manually applying your brakes for a quick stop.
 - stopping in a very short distance.
- _____ 34. If you must drive through deep water,
- drive on the shoulder for traction.
 - do not use the brakes.
 - maintain normal accelerator pressure.
 - apply light brake pressure through the water.
- _____ 35. When it becomes extremely difficult to see because of heavy rain, you should
- use high-beam headlights.
 - pull off the road until the rain stops.
 - slow down and use emergency flashers.
 - use low-beam lights and maintain speed.
- _____ 36. If you are driving into sun glare from bright sunlight, you can reduce glare and eyestrain by
- applying dark tint to the windows.
 - using sunglasses and the sun visor.
 - keeping vehicle interior lights on.
 - using the defroster or air conditioner.
- _____ 37. You are driving a large rental truck on a windy day. Vehicles you pass will be
- drawn toward your truck by a blast of wind.
 - stabilized by a blast of wind from your truck.
 - unaffected by your truck.
 - affected by a blast of wind from your truck.
- _____ 38. During the fall, wet leaves on the road can
- make residential streets safer.
 - increase traction at low speeds.
 - present a serious vision hazard.
 - reduce traction and car control.
- _____ 39. When driving at night with no other vehicles present, use the
- parking lights.
 - emergency flashers.
 - low-beam headlights.
 - high-beam headlights.

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- _____ 40. Under normal driving conditions at night, your stopping distance is
- not related to your seeing distance.
 - never more than two seconds.
 - the distance you travel in four seconds at normal speeds and within the range of your headlights.
 - the same as your following distance.
- _____ 41. If you have a leak in the vehicle's exhaust system, you could experience
- a buildup of carbon dioxide gas.
 - an increase in engine performance.
 - a buildup of carbon monoxide gas.
 - a decrease in fuel economy.
- _____ 42. Why can a bridge surface freeze before adjoining road surfaces do?
- The roadway has warmth built into it.
 - The bridge has good shade cover.
 - Cold air circulates above and below the bridge road surface.
 - The bridge is exposed to sunlight.
- _____ 43. Use your high-beam headlights only
- when driving in fog.
 - when vehicles are a quarter-mile in front of you.
 - when vehicles are more than one-half mile in front of you.
 - in inclement weather.
- _____ 44. If you use high-beam headlights in snow, rain, or fog, you will have
- more time to react to hazards.
 - a better chance of seeing hazards.
 - better long-range vision.
 - more light reflected back in your eyes.
- _____ 45. Why should you not set the parking brake after driving through slush or icy conditions?
- The parking brake could freeze.
 - The parking brake will be erratic.
 - The parking brake is inoperative.
 - The parking brake might not hold.
- _____ 46. In a front-wheel skid, your vehicle
- tends to go to the inside of the curve.
 - usually tends to go to the right.
 - generally tends to go to the left.
 - tends to go straight.
- _____ 47. When your visibility is reduced for any reason, you
- should maintain speed and glance to the right edge of the road.
 - need more time and space to use the IPDE Process.
 - need a smaller space cushion around your vehicle.
 - should pull off the roadway and stop.

