

Chapter 15

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Before passing a vehicle in your lane,
- anticipate the driver ahead will yield to you.
 - set a 4-second following distance.
 - be sure there is room for you to return to your lane after passing.
 - put yourself in the place of the other driver to anticipate what that driver will do.
- _____ 2. At what speed should you pass another vehicle going in the same direction on a two-lane roadway?
- within 5 mph of the other vehicle
 - slightly higher than the speed limit
 - about the same speed as the vehicle you are passing
 - at least 10 mph faster than the other vehicle
- _____ 3. When should you slow to the advisory speed posted for a curve?
- just as your vehicle reaches the curve
 - before entering the curve
 - when you reach the sharpest part of the curve
 - throughout the entire curve
- _____ 4. Collisions occur at curves because
- speed leaving the curve is too great.
 - speed on the approach is too great.
 - speed on the approach is not enough.
 - speed leaving the curve is not enough.
- _____ 5. If a vehicle cuts into your 3-second following distance, you should
- brake quickly to establish a 4-second distance.
 - flash headlights and sound the horn.
 - gesture to the driver to establish superiority.
 - reestablish a 3-second following distance on the vehicle ahead.
- _____ 6. When driving on a multilane roadway, you should make a left turn from
- the far right lane.
 - the lane closest to the center line or median strip.
 - the center lane.
 - any available lane.
- _____ 7. Rural roadways conditions
- are more dangerous in the winter.
 - create problems that are no different from city driving.
 - can change abruptly.
 - can change occasionally.

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- _____ 8. Runaway vehicle ramps are designed for
- cars to escape from the paths of runaway trucks.
 - jumping over bridges.
 - finding runaway vehicles and returning them home.
 - vehicles with malfunctioning brakes to safely get out of traffic and stop.
- _____ 9. When passing, oncoming vehicles must be at least how far away?
- 10 seconds
 - 20 seconds
 - 30 seconds
 - 45 seconds
- _____ 10. What should you do if a small animal suddenly appears in front of your vehicle?
- Check the traffic situation before reacting.
 - Swerve or brake immediately.
 - Flash your lights and sound the horn.
 - Maintain your speed and move to the right.
- _____ 11. You need to identify hazards farther ahead when driving at faster speeds because you
- have more time to react.
 - have more chances to identify hazards.
 - have more space to control hazards.
 - reach the hazard more quickly.
- _____ 12. The distance your vehicle will travel in the next 12-15 seconds is referred to as a
- 12-15 second visual search.
 - 12-15 second visual lead.
 - 12-15 second driving lead.
 - 12-15 second following distance.
- _____ 13. When driving down a mountain road, you should never
- shift to LOW.
 - shift to NEUTRAL.
 - shift to OVERDRIVE.
 - shift to DRIVE.
- _____ 14. When driving on a multilane highway, you should usually position your vehicle in
- the right-hand lane.
 - the left-hand lane.
 - the lane closest to the center line.
 - any available lane.
- _____ 15. When you are driving up a hill, if your sight distance is reduced you should
- illuminate your emergency flashers.
 - cover the brake pedal.
 - flash your headlights.
 - reduce your speed.

- _____ 16. How does increased speed affect the time available to complete the IPDE Process?
- It decreases the number of hazards.
 - It has no effect.
 - It decreases the time available.
 - It increases the time available.
- _____ 17. Rural roads are
- all paved.
 - all gravel.
 - constructed of different types of materials.
 - usually in poor condition.
- _____ 18. You should not pass if
- there are wide shoulders along the road surface.
 - you are closer than 1,000 feet to a bridge.
 - there are no signs that restrict passing.
 - you cannot complete the pass before a no-passing zone begins.
- _____ 19. The space you can move your vehicle into to avoid a collision with another vehicle is called
- an escape path.
 - the path of travel.
 - the point of no return.
 - an acceleration lane.
- _____ 20. Which of the following does not represent a common potential conflict in rural driving?
- animals in the road
 - being tailgated
 - slow-moving vehicles
 - oncoming traffic
- _____ 21. One of the questions you should ask yourself as you are deciding to pass another vehicle is:
- Is passing here safe?
 - Why is that driver going so slowly?
 - Why would anyone pass here?
 - Is passing here desired?
- _____ 22. Passing is not allowed
- within 500 feet before the top of a hill.
 - within 700-1,000 feet before the top of a hill.
 - within 1,100 feet before the top of a hill.
 - None of the above.
- _____ 23. What most affects how far ahead you must look, vehicle control, and the distance you need to stop?
- weather conditions
 - topology of the area
 - speed
 - size of your vehicle

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- _____ 24. Narrow shoulders, bridges, ditches, guardrails, and trees are examples of
- roadside advantages.
 - roadside hazards.
 - escape paths.
 - driving attractions.
- _____ 25. High altitude can cause a driver to
- become more dependent on quick reflexes.
 - develop hallucinations.
 - experience decreased heart rate.
 - have shortness of breath and a headache.
- _____ 26. When meeting an oncoming vehicle at night, you might avoid being momentarily blinded if you
- wear sunglasses.
 - glance at the right edge of the road.
 - flash your headlights.
 - brake hard.
- _____ 27. How do traffic deaths on rural roadways compare with those on urban roadways?
- The number of deaths is the same on both types of roadways.
 - There are fewer deaths on rural roadways than on urban roadways.
 - Twice as many deaths occur on urban roadways.
 - Twice as many deaths occur on rural roadways.
- _____ 28. When driving in normal conditions on a rural roadway, your following distance should be
- no more than one second.
 - three seconds.
 - twelve seconds.
 - four seconds or more.
- _____ 29. Which roadway marking indicates a no-passing area?
- solid white line
 - broken yellow line
 - broken white line
 - solid yellow line
- _____ 30. Before approaching a curve, you will usually see a warning sign
- 100 feet before the curve.
 - 250-700 feet before the curve.
 - where the curve starts.
 - 25-75 feet before the curve.
- _____ 31. A warning sign for a curve has a
- curved red arrow.
 - curved black arrow.
 - round black arrow.
 - round red arrow.

- _____ 32. Determining safe speed is the
- easiest decision in rural driving.
 - most difficult part of rural driving.
 - most important decision in rural driving.
 - least understood factor in rural driving.
- _____ 33. An escape path is the opening into which you can move to
- brake drastically to avoid hazards.
 - avoid a collision with another vehicle.
 - escape the problems of modern living.
 - accelerate to the speed of traffic.
- _____ 34. When a multilane roadway has a double yellow center line, you can cross the roadway marking
- only to turn left.
 - only to turn right.
 - anytime the roadway is clear.
 - only to pass.
- _____ 35. You may drive up to the posted speed limit
- at all times.
 - even when the weather is terrible.
 - only when conditions are good.
 - even when the roadway users around you are traveling more slowly.
- _____ 36. Maintaining vehicle control at higher speeds
- is more difficult than at lower speeds.
 - is easier than at lower speeds.
 - is the same as at lower speed.
 - has no bearing when driving on rural roads.
- _____ 37. On a rural road, utility lines, mailboxes, and reflectors give clues to the location of
- driveways.
 - hazards.
 - intersections.
 - pedestrians.
- _____ 38. The means of dividing roadways and separating lanes in opposite directions is usually a guardrail or a
- median.
 - one-way traffic sign.
 - wide concrete strip.
 - solid double yellow line.
- _____ 39. An orderly visual search pattern
- helps you adjust to any unusual events.
 - can best be accomplished by a co-driver.
 - is used primarily in the 4-6 second range.
 - is impossible in rural traffic.

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- _____ 40. When driving through a curve at normal speed,
- brake throughout the curve.
 - brake until you see a resume speed sign.
 - accelerate gently after the midpoint of the curve.
 - accelerate before the midpoint of the curve.
- _____ 41. You identify that a vehicle overtaking and passing you will be returning to your lane too close in front of you. You should
- stop immediately.
 - slow down.
 - swerve in your lane.
 - speed up.
- _____ 42. Rural roadways, especially older ones, are more likely than newer urban roads to have
- traffic signs.
 - lane markings.
 - traffic controls.
 - roadside hazards.
- _____ 43. Approximately what percent of all miles of roadways in the United States are rural?
- 80
 - 50
 - 33
 - 98
- _____ 44. When you use the 3-second following distance at rural road speeds (55 mph), compared to city driving speeds (30 mph), the distance you travel per second is
- shorter.
 - the same.
 - varied by your reaction time.
 - greater.
- _____ 45. It is illegal to pass if you are closer to an intersection or railroad crossing than
- 50 feet.
 - 200 feet.
 - 100 feet.
 - 150 feet.
- _____ 46. Traffic controls help you to travel safely by
- slowing faster moving vehicles.
 - providing advance information and warnings.
 - primarily guiding you to your destination.
 - telling drivers what to decide.
- _____ 47. What happens to vehicle control at higher speeds?
- It becomes easier.
 - It is more difficult.
 - It becomes less important.
 - It is the same as at slower speeds.

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- _____ 48. You are entering a multilane road and you must make a left turn, so you
- a. first cross the lanes on your side of the roadway.
 - b. wait until traffic approaches.
 - c. anticipate that other drivers will yield to you.
 - d. first cross the lanes on the far side of the roadway.
- _____ 49. Which highway characteristic provides advance information and warning about approaching driving situations?
- a. traffic controls
 - b. roadways
 - c. roadside hazards
 - d. condition of road shoulders
- _____ 50. Entering a roadway from a driveway
- a. is more difficult than entering from a side road.
 - b. presents problems similar to entering from a side road.
 - c. is easier than from a side road.
 - d. requires a shorter gap in traffic.