

## 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.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

