

Chapter 4

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. A convex mirror
- is curved outward like the surface of a ball.
 - allows a wider view of the area to the side and rear.
 - is used to eliminate blind spots.
 - all of the above
- _____ 2. Angle parking is used to park
- in an open field.
 - at a right angle to the curb.
 - diagonally to the curb.
 - alongside a curb.
- _____ 3. Completing a turn requires that you
- accelerate throughout the turn.
 - accelerate gently about halfway through the turn.
 - press the brake pedal throughout the turn.
 - use more than one lane as you turn the corner.
- _____ 4. With both inside and left-view rearview mirrors adjusted properly, the
- chances of a collision occurring during a lane change are eliminated.
 - views to the rear and left are complete.
 - the only remaining blind spot is to the left rear.
 - right rear blind spot and smaller blind spot to the left will remain.
- _____ 5. When parking uphill with no curb, your vehicle's front wheels should
- rest against an obstacle at the edge of the roadway.
 - point straight ahead.
 - turn to the left.
 - turn to the right.
- _____ 6. How much space should be allotted to park your vehicle parallel to the curb?
- 2-3 feet longer than your vehicle
 - 2 vehicle lengths
 - 5-6 feet longer than your vehicle
 - the same as the size of your vehicle
- _____ 7. To back to the left, you
- place your left hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
 - pull the steering wheel to the left.
 - place your right arm over the back of the seat and look out the rear window.
 - pull the steering wheel to the right.

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- _____ 8. A reference point adapted for your own vehicle is
- a personal reference point.
 - a standard reference point.
 - an adapted reference point.
 - an individual reference point.
- _____ 9. What is the most dangerous type of parking to exit?
- angle parking
 - perpendicular parking
 - parallel parking
 - perpendicular back-in parking
- _____ 10. Regardless of the hill you park on, you should
- leave the vehicle in NEUTRAL.
 - use the emergency flashers.
 - set the parking brake.
 - point the wheels away from the street.
- _____ 11. Use perpendicular parking to park
- at a right angle to the curb.
 - parallel to the curb.
 - diagonally to the curb.
 - at a 45-degree angle to the curb.
- _____ 12. How much side space do you need from the parked vehicles at the start of perpendicular parking?
- two feet
 - eight feet
 - six feet
 - four feet
- _____ 13. Before and after making a lane change,
- make two or three quick checks in the inside rearview mirror.
 - make a long check in the inside rearview mirror.
 - don't check the inside rearview mirror.
 - make a dozen quick checks in the inside rearview mirror.
- _____ 14. To keep your vehicle from rolling into the street when parking downhill on the right with a curb, set the parking brake after
- turning the wheels straight.
 - turning the steering wheel sharply to the right.
 - turning the wheels toward the street.
 - shifting to NEUTRAL.
- _____ 15. A disadvantage of pulling into a driveway on the left side to turnabout is that you must
- back your vehicle throughout the entire maneuver.
 - turnabout in a narrow space.
 - oversteer, and then quickly understeer.
 - back into the traffic flow before moving forward.

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- _____ 16. When backing straight,
- put your left hand on the steering wheel at the 12:00 position.
 - put your right hand on the steering wheel at the 6:00 position.
 - put your right hand on the steering wheel at the 9:00 position.
 - put your left hand on the steering wheel at the 3:00 position.
- _____ 17. What kind of parking is only ever used in parking lots?
- perpendicular parking
 - parallel parking
 - angle parking
 - all of the above
- _____ 18. When do you turn your wheels sharply left before backing slowly in a parallel parking maneuver?
- when the back of your seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle
 - when you are one foot from the front fender of the rear vehicle
 - when your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's back bumper
 - when your back tires hit the curb
- _____ 19. The safest way to turn your vehicle around is to
- drive around the block.
 - back into a driveway on the right.
 - make a midblock U-turn.
 - make a three-point turnabout.
- _____ 20. To make sharp turns while backing,
- steer only with one hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
 - use only rearview mirrors.
 - use outside rearview mirrors.
 - look through the rear and side windows in the direction you want to back.
- _____ 21. To prepare for a turn, you should
- signal five seconds before the turn.
 - concentrate only on moving traffic at the intersection ahead.
 - maintain speed until just before the turn.
 - signal only if other traffic is present.
- _____ 22. The three-point turnabout
- is best performed in heavy traffic.
 - takes advantage of residential driveways.
 - is the most common turnabout used.
 - should seldom be used.
- _____ 23. The safest turnabout maneuver is
- the mid-block U-turn.
 - pulling into a driveway on the left.
 - a three-point turnabout.
 - backing into a driveway or an alley on the right.

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- _____ 24. Before entering a traffic flow, check
- your left zone.
 - your front zone.
 - your right zone.
 - all of the above
- _____ 25. When making a left turn, turn your head and the steering wheel to the left when
- your vehicle's front bumper is even with the curb line.
 - the car enters the intersection.
 - the car is one second from the crosswalk.
 - the car is halfway through the intersection.
- _____ 26. In most vehicles, drivers cannot see the pavement within
- 15 feet to the left.
 - 45 feet of the front.
 - 45 feet of the rear.
 - 15 feet of the front.
- _____ 27. A turnabout is a maneuver for
- entering a driveway.
 - turning your vehicle completely around.
 - steering into a left-hand turn.
 - an Australian driver.
- _____ 28. Which lane should you be in to begin a left turn from a two-way street?
- The right lane, if there are no parked vehicles.
 - The lane closest to the center line.
 - Any lane, if there is no other traffic present.
 - The lane nearest to the right curb.
- _____ 29. Angle parking begins with your vehicle
- about six feet from a row of parked vehicles.
 - near the center line of a four-lane street.
 - nearly touching the parked vehicles on the right side.
 - stopped in the traffic lane.
- _____ 30. When backing to the right, after checking all around the vehicle, look to the
- rearview mirror.
 - front.
 - rear and left.
 - rear and right.
- _____ 31. Making proper turns depends on
- good brakes.
 - little traffic.
 - steering and speed control.
 - looking over your shoulder.

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- _____ 32. When making a lane change,
- gradually ease into the new lane.
 - swerve into the new lane as quickly as possible.
 - come to a complete stop, then turn into the new lane.
 - come to a complete stop, then back into the new lane.
- _____ 33. What is an example of a target used in angle parking?
- a parking meter.
 - the center of the road.
 - another car.
 - your side mirror.
- _____ 34. A turnabout maneuver is risky because
- there is no signal for a turnabout.
 - you cross or back into one or more lanes of traffic.
 - it must be made at an intersection.
 - other drivers might not yield to you.
- _____ 35. When parallel parking on the right, turn the wheels sharply to the left when
- your vehicle is centered in the parking space.
 - you have just touched the front bumper of the vehicle behind.
 - the back of your front seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle.
 - your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's rear bumper.
- _____ 36. For a right turn, start turning the steering wheel when
- you reach the crosswalk.
 - you are in the middle of the intersection.
 - the rear wheels are even with the curb.
 - the front bumper is even with the curb line.
- _____ 37. At the start of a perpendicular back-in parking maneuver, when your body is aligned with the center of the parking space, select a target.
- directly to your right.
 - directly in front.
 - 45 degrees to your left.
 - directly to your left.
- _____ 38. Backing into a driveway or an alley on the right side
- is illegal in most states.
 - often causes collisions.
 - is the safest turnabout maneuver.
 - should be done only in heavy traffic.
- _____ 39. Prepare to make a turnabout safely by selecting
- an intersection with no other traffic.
 - the foot of a hill.
 - a place with at least 10 seconds of visibility in each direction.
 - a place where you can use the median strip.

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- _____ 40. A standard reference point might be
- a large tree in your path of travel.
 - a STOP sign.
 - a hood ornament.
 - your tires.
- _____ 41. As you back your vehicle straight, your right arm should be over the back of the seat so you can
- see out of both side windows.
 - see through the rear window.
 - eliminate blind spots.
 - learn to steer with one hand.
- _____ 42. When leaving a parallel parking space, you
- have the right of way.
 - can choose to yield to all traffic.
 - should expect traffic to yield to you.
 - must yield to all approaching traffic.
- _____ 43. To make a blind-spot check for a lane change to the right, you should
- glance in the outside mirror.
 - glance quickly in the rearview mirror.
 - turn your head to look out the rear window.
 - glance quickly over your right shoulder.
- _____ 44. Before turning right, your last check for traffic should be
- in the inside rearview mirror.
 - to the right.
 - to the left.
 - in the outside rearview mirror.
- _____ 45. When backing to the left, the front wheels move
- across the track of the rear wheels.
 - far to the right of the rear wheels.
 - in the same track as the rear wheels.
 - to the left of the rear wheels.
- _____ 46. After completing a parallel parking maneuver, your vehicle should
- be in the center of the parking space.
 - only touch the vehicle behind.
 - be at least two feet from the curb.
 - only touch the vehicle ahead.
- _____ 47. The hand signal to indicate slow or stop is
- left arm and hand pointed downward.
 - left arm and hand pointed upward.
 - left arm and hand pointed straight out.
 - right arm and hand extended outward.

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- _____ 48. The correct hand signal for a left turn is
- left arm waving toward the left.
 - left arm and hand pointing up.
 - left arm pointing downward.
 - left arm and hand extended straight out.
- _____ 49. A right turn hand signal is indicated by
- the left arm and hand pointing down.
 - the left arm and hand pointing up.
 - the left arm and hand pointing straight out.
 - the left arm and hand circling.
- _____ 50. Images in the passenger-side mirror
- are slightly larger than those in the driver's side mirror.
 - are slightly smaller than those in the driver's side mirror.
 - are the same size as those in the driver's side mirror.
 - are flipped horizontally from those in the driver's side mirror.