

## 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.

