

Chapter 11

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Why should you stay out of the open space to the right of a tractor-semitrailer?
- It is illegal to drive there.
 - You cannot see in the lane ahead.
 - It can stop in a shorter distance than your vehicle can.
 - It makes very wide right turns.
- _____ 2. When passing a large truck, return to the right lane when you can see
- the front of the truck in the rearview mirror.
 - the truck in the left outside mirror.
 - the lane ahead is clear.
 - the truck in the right outside mirror.
- _____ 3. Motorcyclists can make themselves more visible at night by
- putting reflective tape on their helmet and clothing.
 - driving in the center of the lane.
 - using high beams most of the time.
 - driving at slower speeds.
- _____ 4. If your light turns green while there is a pedestrian in the crosswalk,
- you have the right of way.
 - you must yield until the pedestrian has cleared the crosswalk.
 - you may proceed, as long as you avoid hitting the pedestrian.
 - you should edge forward and honk your horn.
- _____ 5. Low-speed vehicles (LSVs)
- have top speeds around 35 mph.
 - require license plates and seatbelts.
 - provide better protection than other vehicles.
 - require doors and bumpers.
- _____ 6. Why are motorcyclists often difficult to see behind your vehicle?
- The relatively small size of the motorcycle is lost in your blind-spot area.
 - They deliberately hide behind you.
 - They are tailgating.
 - You are concentrating on the path of travel.
- _____ 7. Mopeds and some motor scooters are restricted from
- rush-hour traffic.
 - certain high-speed roadways.
 - most parking lots.
 - roadways at night.

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- _____ 8. To make sure that a motorcycle is not in your blind spot, before turning or changing lanes you should
- check the outside mirrors.
 - signal by flashing the brake lights.
 - glance over your shoulder.
 - check the rearview mirrors.
- _____ 9. If an emergency vehicle is approaching, you should
- flash your headlights to alert the driver ahead.
 - stop immediately.
 - pull as far to the right as possible.
 - go through the intersection quickly.
- _____ 10. What happens when you pass a large truck during rain or snow?
- Nothing unusual happens.
 - Both traction and visibility are increased.
 - Expect the truck will pull over for you.
 - Both traction and visibility are decreased.
- _____ 11. If the motorcyclist applies the front brake too hard, the
- rear brake does not function.
 - front brake can lock up and cause loss of control.
 - rear brake can lock up and skid.
 - hand control operates the rear brake.
- _____ 12. Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEHs)
- require no trips to the gas station.
 - have some emissions.
 - are not also low-speed vehicles (LSVs).
 - do not need safety features such as windshields.
- _____ 13. If you are behind a motorcyclist and road conditions are poor,
- continue driving as normal.
 - decrease your following distance.
 - turn your headlights on.
 - increase your following distance.
- _____ 14. For safety, bicyclists should wear
- headphones.
 - dark-colored clothing.
 - no helmet.
 - reflective tape.
- _____ 15. When a person leaves a vehicle, he/she becomes
- a visual obstruction to others.
 - able to avoid other vehicles.
 - protected by other vehicles.
 - a pedestrian.

- _____ 16. A motorcyclist might experience more braking control problems than an automobile driver because
- automobiles generally stop in a straight line.
 - motorcycles have a shorter stopping distance than automobiles.
 - motorcycles swerve when braking.
 - motorcyclists must coordinate separate brakes for the front and rear wheels.
- _____ 17. What makes it difficult for drivers of other vehicles to judge a motorcycle's speed and distance?
- the size of the motorcycle's taillights
 - their vehicle's size
 - the motorcycle's position on the road
 - the motorcycle's smaller size
- _____ 18. Children are at greatest risk of injury
- around school buses that are loading or unloading.
 - in crosswalks.
 - around trucks.
 - just before nightfall.
- _____ 19. In business districts,
- you can drive as normal.
 - there is light traffic.
 - there are few distractions.
 - there are many pedestrians.
- _____ 20. Motorcycle and scooter operators
- must have a license.
 - do not have to obtain a license.
 - usually are people ages 15-25.
 - can drive anywhere a motorcycle can go.
- _____ 21. As the driver of a vehicle, you should
- toot your horn at bicyclists to tell them to stay away.
 - pass by getting close to a bicyclist.
 - flash your lights at a bicyclist so he will move over.
 - never tailgate a bicyclist before passing.
- _____ 22. Mopeds might not be able to keep up with traffic flow because
- they do not accelerate as quickly as cars or motorcycles.
 - they accelerate as quickly as other vehicles.
 - they cannot be seen easily.
 - they are lightweight vehicles.
- _____ 23. During rain or snow, you should predict that pedestrians will
- yield the right-of-way to vehicles.
 - pay extreme attention to traffic.
 - walk slower than in good weather.
 - pay little attention to traffic.

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- _____ 24. When two motorcyclists travel together,
- they should ride single-file.
 - they should ride side-by-side.
 - they should ride in separate lanes.
 - they should ride in an offset position.
- _____ 25. To protect a tailgating motorcyclist while following another vehicle, you should
- increase your following distance.
 - flash your headlights.
 - flash your brake lights.
 - tailgate the vehicle ahead.
- _____ 26. Motorcyclists can gain extra traction on a wet road surface by
- crossing the intersection at a right angle.
 - riding in a vehicle's wheel tracks.
 - weaving left and right.
 - riding on painted lane markers.
- _____ 27. The blind spots of a truck are called
- no zones.
 - blind zones.
 - unsightly zones.
 - unseeable zones.
- _____ 28. Riders of bicycles
- must obey STOP signs, traffic lights, and lane markings.
 - are like pedestrians, and should ride on the sidewalk.
 - should ride on the left, facing traffic, so they can see oncoming cars.
 - are easy to see in traffic.
- _____ 29. Road privileges
- are the same for both motorcyclists and other vehicles.
 - are different for all vehicles.
 - depend on the size of your vehicle.
 - are different for motorcyclists.
- _____ 30. Why are there many collisions involving pedestrians occurring at intersections and crosswalks in business districts?
- Many pedestrians are not fully aware of traffic laws and signals.
 - Drivers are too much in a hurry to get to work.
 - Drivers are talking on their cellular phones.
 - Many pedestrians are children.
- _____ 31. Most states require that when a school bus is stopped to load or unload passengers on a two-way street, drivers
- in both directions must stop.
 - should slow and prepare to stop.
 - in the oncoming lane must stop.
 - in the same lane must stop.

- _____ 32. Wearing a motorcycle helmet
- greatly reduces the risk of fatal head and neck injuries.
 - reduces the noise of the wind.
 - helps prevent fatigue.
 - all of the above
- _____ 33. When you plan to overtake and pass a bicycle, you should
- flash your headlights.
 - weave in your lane to alert the bicyclist.
 - closely follow the bicycle.
 - leave at least one half lane between your vehicle and the bicycle.
- _____ 34. The pedestrians most at risk are
- teenagers.
 - physically handicapped.
 - young adults.
 - children and seniors.
- _____ 35. Of motorcycles involved in fatal crashes, the initial point of impact for most was
- on the right.
 - on the left.
 - in the front.
 - in the rear.
- _____ 36. When you see a stopped local bus
- you must stop if you are facing it.
 - you must stop if you are directly behind it.
 - wait for its lights to stop flashing.
 - be alert for pedestrians near the bus.
- _____ 37. Why should an automobile driver accept responsibility for avoiding collisions with motorcyclists?
- Automobile drivers have more protection.
 - Automobiles need less stopping distance.
 - Motorcyclists have less experience than automobile drivers.
 - Motorcycles maneuver more easily than automobiles.
- _____ 38. As bicyclists share the roadway with other roadway users, they also must share the
- responsibility for avoiding conflicts.
 - blame for traffic congestion.
 - insurance costs of collisions.
 - costs of highway maintenance.
- _____ 39. When you see a motorcyclist tailgating you, you should
- flash your lights on and off.
 - slow down.
 - tap your brakes to warn the driver.
 - try to avoid sudden braking.

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- _____ 40. When you cannot see an entire intersection ahead, how can you prepare for a motorcyclist turning left ahead of you?
- Drive to the right side of your lane.
 - Maintain steady speed.
 - Sound your horn at the intersection.
 - Expect smaller vehicles in your path.
- _____ 41. Motorcyclists should make every effort to
- drive on the shoulders of the road.
 - be invisible.
 - be as visible as possible.
 - ride in the blind-spot areas of other vehicles.
- _____ 42. Three main classifications of trucks are
- light, medium, and heavy.
 - service, pickup, and delivery.
 - tractor trailer, dump truck, and piggy-back.
 - semitrailer, triple trailer, and 18-wheeler.
- _____ 43. When driving from an alley,
- make two stops.
 - stop and then proceed.
 - expect pedestrians to yield for you.
 - there is no need to stop.
- _____ 44. Riders of motorcycles
- use all of their lane, just not all at the same time.
 - use only about half their lane.
 - can share space in their lane with cars.
 - need both lanes in a two-lane road.
- _____ 45. The driver of a scooter should wear
- light-colored clothing.
 - light-weight shoes.
 - sunglasses.
 - the same protective clothing that a motorcyclist should.
- _____ 46. The traction that a motorcyclist needs to maintain balance and stability depends on
- an excellent sense of balance.
 - a driver's superior reflexes.
 - two small areas of the tires gripping the roadway.
 - the rider's skill and experience.
- _____ 47. You are meeting a large truck on a two-lane road. You
- pull off the road and stop.
 - move to lane position 3 and drive straight ahead.
 - flash your headlights.
 - hold the wheel loosely.

