

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. The most important element in the regulation of the HTS is the
- police officer.
 - traffic engineer.
 - state legislature.
 - driver who obeys traffic laws.
2. Driving is a social task because
- driving is only for social activities.
 - drivers must interact with each other.
 - society demands that everyone drive.
 - most drivers have passengers.
3. Which capability is most important to safe driving?
- operating the vehicle's controls
 - good hearing
 - decision-making
 - sense of feel
4. What must a driver do first to process traffic information accurately?
- execute
 - identify
 - predict
 - decide
5. When you accelerate to avoid a collision, which step in the IPDE Process are you using?
- identify
 - predict
 - decide
 - execute
6. If you demonstrate good attitudes toward driving, you can
- be able to drive at high speeds.
 - gain the respect of others.
 - improve your capability to compete.
 - get the attention you want.
7. Developing good attitudes toward driving leads to becoming
- a competitive driver.
 - an attention getter.
 - an offensive driver.
 - a safe driver.
8. A collision occurs at night between a vehicle with a dirty windshield and one driven by an upset driver. This example illustrates that
- collisions happen to the other person.
 - most collisions have a number of causes.
 - accidents just happen.
 - poor drivers cause most collisions.
9. Which transportation method involves the most deaths?
- cars and other motor vehicles
 - boats
 - airplanes
 - trains
10. To manage the effects of vehicles on the environment
- do not take long trips.
 - drive often.
 - put used oil in the sewer.
 - use fuel-efficient driving methods.
11. A red circle and diagonal slash on a sign means that
- a hazard is ahead.
 - the action is not allowed.
 - diagonal crossing is permitted.
 - two roads intersect ahead.
12. A sign with a yellow background is a
- STOP sign.
 - warning sign.
 - regulatory sign.
 - recreation area sign.
13. Running children and bicyclists can be expected in a
- school zone.
 - tow-away zone.
 - no-parking zone.
 - bus-loading zone.
14. A sign with an orange background in a diamond or rectangular shape indicates a
- recreation area.
 - speed zone.
 - construction zone.
 - school zone.

15. Your red traffic signal changes to green while a pedestrian is crossing in your traffic lane. You should

- a. give the right of way to the pedestrian.
- b. give the right of way to left-turning vehicles.
- c. run the pedestrian down.
- d. beep loudly and then proceed.

16. If your vehicle is first in line when the light turns green, you should check

- a. traffic to the left, the right, and ahead.
- b. your outside mirrors.
- c. your rearview mirror.
- d. your speedometer.

17. A solid line and a broken line painted on the center of a two-lane highway means passing is

- a. allowed only when the solid line is on your side.
- b. not allowed for you when the solid line is on the other side.
- c. not allowed when the solid line is on your side.
- d. allowed in either direction.

18. Two solid yellow center lines on a two-lane highway indicate

- a. passing only with caution.
- b. left turns between intersections.
- c. no passing from either way.
- d. passing both ways.

19. Curbs painted red, yellow, or white are generally designated as

- a. minimum-speed zones.
- b. user parking only.
- c. no-parking zones.
- d. limited-time parking.

20. If you park in a space that has the handicapped parking symbol, you must

- a. reserve it in advance.
- b. not be able to walk.
- c. have the proper permit.
- d. not be able to find any other parking space.

21. The temperature light or gauge indicates the temperature of the

- a. air inside the vehicle.
- b. engine coolant.
- c. engine oil.
- d. air outside the vehicle.

22. Riding the clutch

- a. causes needless clutch wear.
- b. allows you to shift quickly.
- c. decreases clutch wear.
- d. causes transmission damage.

23. When starting a vehicle with an automatic transmission, the selector lever should be in

- a. DRIVE (D).
- b. PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N).
- c. LOW (L1 or L2, or 1 or 2).
- d. REVERSE (R).

24. Before shifting from PARK to DRIVE, you should

- a. shift into NEUTRAL and wait a second.
- b. press down on the foot-brake pedal.
- c. release the foot-brake pedal.
- d. apply the parking brake.

25. When stopping from FIRST, SECOND, or REVERSE gears,

- a. press the clutch pedal down while releasing accelerator.
- b. never tap the foot-brake pedal to signal for a stop.
- c. always shift to NEUTRAL and press the foot-brake pedal.
- d. accelerate gradually while releasing the clutch.

26. Why should you check the condition of the tires as you make an outside check of the vehicle?

- a. You can check that tires are clean.
- b. You can determine the condition of the brakes.
- c. You can easily determine tire defects.
- d. You can check if tires look properly inflated.

27. Hold the steering wheel with

- a. one hand outside at the bottom and the other inside at the top.
- b. your hands on the bottom half of the wheel.
- c. your palms pointing upwards.
- d. your hands on the outside of the wheel.

28. To indicate a right turn, move the turn-signal lever

- a. up so the lever remains on.
- b. down so the lever remains on.
- c. down with a light touch.
- d. up with a light touch.

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. The force that pulls objects toward the center of the earth is
 - a. gravity
 - b. energy of motion.
 - c. kinetic energy.
 - d. inertia.
2. When a vehicle's speed triples, how much more distance does it need to stop?
 - a. about double the distance
 - b. about nine times the distance
 - c. about six times the distance
 - d. about three times the distance
3. What are the most important parts of the control system?
 - a. four tires
 - b. brakes
 - c. the steering wheel and column
 - d. the clutch and accelerator
4. All-wheel drive means
 - a. power is supplied to four wheels.
 - b. all four tires are inflated properly.
 - c. your traction is reduced.
 - d. power is in the front tires only.
5. Good shock absorbers
 - a. last for the life of the vehicle.
 - b. decrease available traction.
 - c. are needed only on foreign vehicles.
 - d. help create traction.
6. A small vehicle
 - a. takes a long distance to stop.
 - b. is the safest of all vehicles.
 - c. uses more kinetic energy to stop than a large vehicle.
 - d. can accelerate and stop more quickly than a large vehicle.
7. Total stopping distance is the distance
 - a. it takes for you to perceive a hazard.
 - b. it takes for you to brake.
 - c. it takes for you to react to a hazard.
 - d. your vehicle travels while you make a stop.
8. The distance your vehicle travels while you respond to a road hazard is called
 - a. braking distance.
 - b. perception distance.
 - c. reaction distance.
 - d. stopping distance.
9. Air bags are designed to
 - a. be used with safety belts.
 - b. protect in all types of collisions.
 - c. take up most of the room on your dashboard for safety purposes.
 - d. protect all occupants of the vehicle, front and back.
10. An air bag
 - a. is an active restraint.
 - b. automatically inflates to protect an occupant.
 - c. must be fastened and adjusted by the occupant.
 - d. is not a reliable protective device.
11. As you back your vehicle straight, your right arm should be over the back of the seat so you can
 - a. see out of both side windows.
 - b. see through the rear window.
 - c. eliminate blind spots.
 - d. learn to steer with one hand.
12. The correct hand signal for a left turn is
 - a. left arm waving toward the left.
 - b. left arm and hand pointing up.
 - c. left arm pointing downward.
 - d. left arm and hand extended straight out.
13. To make a blind-spot check for a lane change to the right, you should
 - a. glance in the outside mirror.
 - b. glance quickly in the rearview mirror.
 - c. turn your head to look out the rear window.
 - d. glance quickly over your right shoulder.
14. In straightening the vehicle after a turn, always be ready to
 - a. use hand-over-hand to unwind the steering wheel.
 - b. countersteer.
 - c. let the steering wheel unwind itself.
 - d. use one hand on the steering wheel.

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. A standard reference point might be
- a large tree in your path of travel.
 - a STOP sign.
 - a hood ornament.
 - your tires.
19. Angled parking is used to park
- in an open field.
 - at a right angle to the curb.
 - diagonally to the curb.
 - alongside a curb.
20. 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.
21. Which clue or clues help you to identify an intersection ahead?
- a broken white line
 - an orange traffic sign
 - an approaching vehicle
 - street signs and street lights
22. The spot where you can no longer stop safely is
- the point of no stopping.
 - the point of no going back.
 - the non-safe zone.
 - the point of no return.
23. You are approaching an intersection that has traffic signals. The intersection is
- unprotected.
 - controlled.
 - reserved.
 - unreserved.
24. Two kinds of signs are used to control intersections. They are the
- STOP sign and the lane-ends sign.
 - YIELD sign and the no-parking sign.
 - signal-ahead sign and the street-name sign.
 - STOP sign and the YIELD sign.
25. If a traffic signal has a fourth or fifth light, it is likely to be a
- left-turn light.
 - walk light.
 - flashing light.
 - turn-on-red light.
26. A light that has just turned green is
- a fresh green light.
 - a stale green light.
 - a used green light.
 - brighter than normal.
27. An intersection with a left-turn light, a green arrow, or a delayed green light has
- a partially protected left turn.
 - a protected left turn.
 - a semiprotected left turn.
 - an unprotected left turn.
28. Turning right on red after stopping is permitted
- only during daylight hours.
 - except when entering a one-way street.
 - unless a sign prohibits it.
 - at all intersections.
29. You plan to cross an intersection, but your vision is blocked by parked vehicles. You should look
- mostly to the rearview mirrors.
 - ahead if traffic is clear on one side.
 - in a search pattern of 360 degrees.
 - left, right, and ahead as you creep forward.

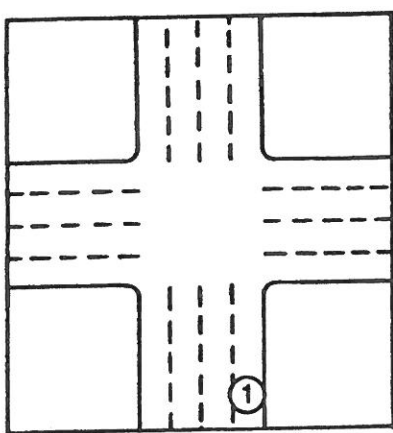
Circle the letter of the *best* answer.

1. A safe driver is responsible for
 - a. himself or herself only.
 - b. passengers and self only.
 - c. other roadway users only.
 - d. passengers, other roadway users, and self.
2. Which of the following driver reactions is NOT that of a defensive driver?
 - a. adjusts to changing weather and roadway conditions
 - b. anticipates actions of other roadway users
 - c. pays little attention to other roadway users
 - d. tries to avoid conflict
3. A driver who refuses to take an alcohol test might lose his or her license under which law?
 - a. highway protection act
 - b. financial responsibility
 - c. implied consent
 - d. provisional license
4. A driver-education course
 - a. teaches you everything you will ever need to know about safe driving.
 - b. guarantees that you will become a safe driver.
 - c. gives you a good start toward becoming a skillful driver.
 - d. is not necessary if you already know how to drive.
5. Yielding in traffic means
 - a. allowing others to go before you.
 - b. coming to a complete stop every time.
 - c. expecting others to stop for you.
 - d. speeding up to avoid a collision.
6. Interstate route signs
 - a. vary according to the type of roadway.
 - b. vary from state to state.
 - c. may be combined with information about a city's streets.
 - d. all of the above are correct
7. The purpose of a rumble strip is to
 - a. wake up drivers who are falling asleep.
 - b. alert you through the noise your tires make when driving over them.
 - c. warn you that you are driving too close to the roadway edge.
 - d. B and C above are correct.
8. What roadway markings are used to guide your driving path?
 - a. overhead lights
 - b. reflectors
 - c. curve signs
 - d. rumble strips
9. In a vehicle with automatic transmission,
 - a. always come to a full stop before shifting to another gear.
 - b. shift to another gear whenever needed.
 - c. accelerate and then shift.
 - d. slow down and then shift.
10. If leaving the car from the street side,
 - a. walk around the rear of the car.
 - b. walk around the front of the car.
 - c. place keys where you can see them.
 - d. glance over your right shoulder.
11. The brake system warning light tells you
 - a. the braking system is working properly.
 - b. the parking brake has been released.
 - c. the braking system is not working properly.
 - d. the brakes should be applied.
12. Adjust a safety belt so it
 - a. keeps you from leaning forward.
 - b. lets you reach all door locks.
 - c. fits snugly.
 - d. allows comfortable movement.
13. The driving task is primarily a
 - a. physical task.
 - b. routine task.
 - c. thinking task.
 - d. social task.
14. The process of searching critical areas of the traffic environment in a regular sequence is called
 - a. separating.
 - b. minimal visual exercise.
 - c. an orderly visual search pattern.
 - d. a random search pattern.
15. A space cushion is
 - a. the distance you can see ahead.
 - b. a step in the Smith System.
 - c. an open area of space all around a vehicle.
 - d. the room available for parallel parking.

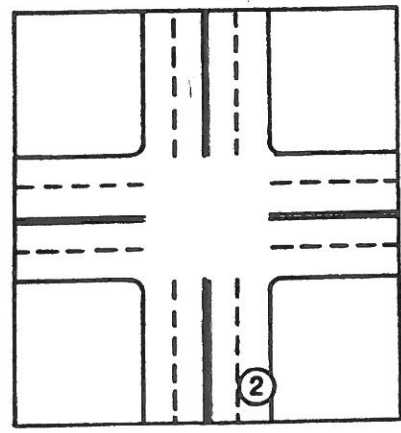
16. The best way to send and receive messages to and from other roadway users is to
- call on a cellular phone.
 - speed up and pass.
 - communicate by using your lights and/or horn.
 - take another route.
17. If a tire is underinflated, the only part that grips the road well is the
- center of the tire tread.
 - outside edges of the tire tread.
 - tire cords.
 - wear bar.
18. What rule is used to estimate your total stopping distance under ideal conditions?
- 4-second rule
 - 2-second following-distance rule
 - 12-second visual lead rule
 - 3-second travel rule
19. An example of an active restraint is
- an automatic safety belt.
 - the padded interior of a vehicle.
 - an air bag.
 - a safety belt.
20. Child restraint seats must be used
- in conjunction with an air bag.
 - only when driving more than two miles away.
 - in the front passenger seat.
 - in the back seat.
21. 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 downward.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. Begin moving a manual transmission vehicle on an uphill grade
- in FIRST gear.
 - with the engine running fast.
 - without releasing the parking brake.
 - in THIRD gear.
26. When turning, your last check is
- over your right shoulder.
 - behind you.
 - in the direction of your intended path of travel.
 - for a controlled zone.
27. A delayed green light means
- one side of an intersection has a green light and the other side remains red.
 - do not go until it becomes fresh.
 - the turn is unprotected.
 - you may turn right when it turns red.
28. Yielding the right of way means
- always stopping at YIELD signs.
 - letting others go first.
 - others will not stop for you.
 - traffic signs stop traffic for you.
29. When an emergency vehicle sounds its sirens or uses a flashing light, you
- must yield the right of way.
 - should turn on your emergency flashers.
 - should yield only if the vehicle is in your lane.
 - may proceed without stopping.
30. When joining traffic by turning left, the gap to the left should be
- the same as when turning right.
 - one-half that for turning right.
 - less than when turning right.
 - greater than when turning right.
31. Injuries and deaths from motorcycle collisions are primarily from
- driving too fast.
 - the exposed position of the rider.
 - other vehicles hitting them.
 - hitting deer.

Choosing the Correct Turn

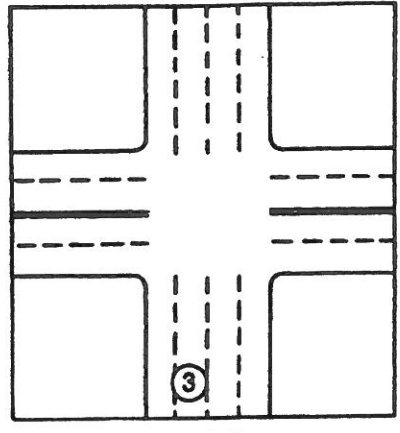
The intersections shown below have two-way streets, one-way streets, or combinations of both. Select the correct path of travel for the turn described under each picture. Draw a line with an arrow from the circled number to the location where you would finish the turn. Be sure to consider lane lines and markings that indicate a two-way or one-way street.



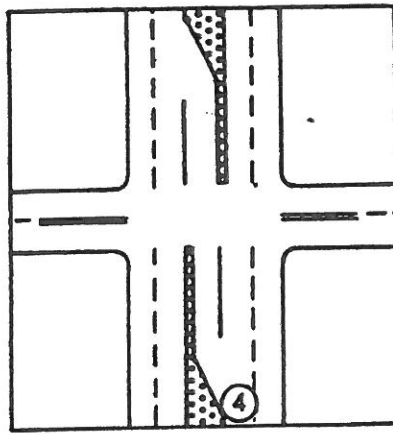
Make a right turn.



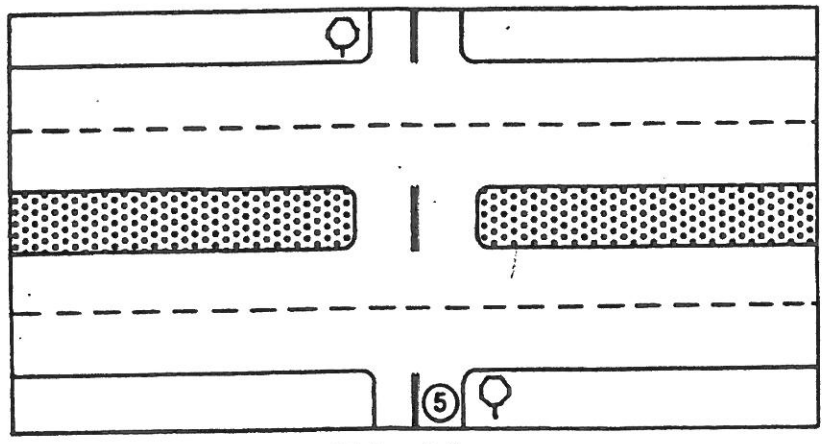
Make a left turn.



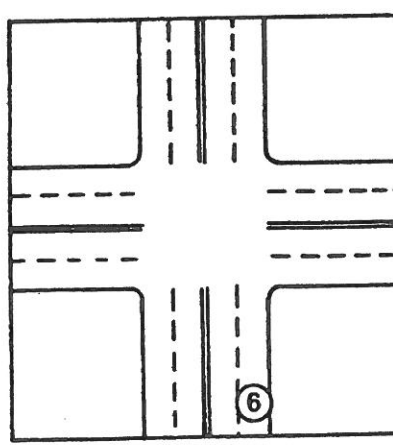
Make a left turn.



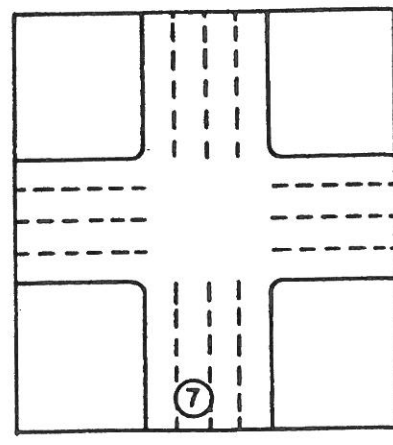
Make a left turn.



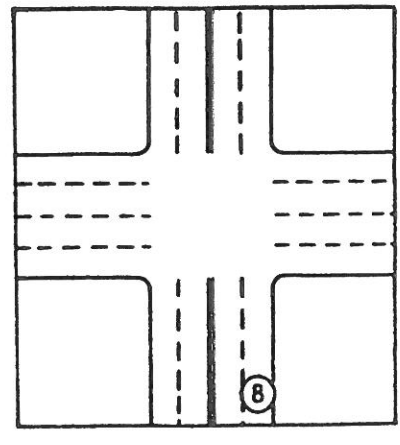
Make a left turn.



Make a right turn.



Make a left turn.



Make a left turn.

Pick a Word

Use the word or words in the box that best matches each statement below.

controlled braking	overdriving headlights
fishtailing	rocking a vehicle
hydroplaning	skid

- _____ 1. A tire rises up on top of water and no longer has contact with the road
- _____ 2. Driving forward a little and then back a little to move your vehicle out of snow, mud, or sand
- _____ 3. When tires lose all or part of their grip on the roadway while braking, accelerating, or steering
- _____ 4. The rear of the vehicle swerving back and forth
- _____ 5. A technique of applying your brakes to slow or stop quickly without locking your wheels
- _____ 6. Driving at a speed that makes your stopping distance longer than the distance lighted by your headlights

Check Your Knowledge

Check correct or incorrect for each situation. If the statement is incorrect, write the word that makes the statement correct.

	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		

1. Turn on the heater to help reduce moisture on the inside of the windshield.
2. The darkest days have the darkest shadows.
3. Move to lane position 2 if the oncoming driver does not reduce high-beam headlights.
4. In fog, other vehicles may be closer than you think.
5. Use high-beam headlights day or night when it snows.
6. Slushy snow in standing water can increase hydroplaning risk.
7. If water is just over the tire rims, drive quickly in low gear.
8. Apply heavy brake pressure to help dry wet brakes.
9. To help correct a skid, steer toward the target.
10. You are in a rear-wheel skid if you turn the steering wheel and the vehicle continues straight.
11. Correct an over-power skid by letting off the accelerator.
12. ABS will enable you to stop in a shorter distance.
13. When your engine gets hot, turn on your air conditioner.

Correction

Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 3
Skills and
Applications

Pick a Word

Use the word or words in the box below that matches each statement.

ABS alert light	hazard flasher
accelerator pedal	head restraint
clutch pedal	hood-release lever
cruise control	odometer
foot-brake pedal	shift indicator

- _____ 1. This indicates the antilock braking system is functioning.
- _____ 2. This optional device allows you to set a constant speed in your vehicle.
- _____ 3. The driver controls the speed of the vehicle with this device.
- _____ 4. This padded safety device helps reduce whiplash injuries in a collision.
- _____ 5. Use this device to warn other drivers of a vehicle breakdown or problem.
- _____ 6. You must have your foot on this device when shifting from parking gear to a driving gear.
- _____ 7. This gauge on the instrument panel shows the number of miles a vehicle has been driven.
- _____ 8. You must use this device before checking or replacing any engine fluids.
- _____ 9. This device allows the driver to change gears when driving a stickshift vehicle.
- _____ 10. This device indicates the gear being used by the driver or the need to change to a higher gear.

Write the Basic Vehicle Control Term

Write the terms for the definitions below on the blank lines provided.

- _____ 1. The poor driving habit of resting your foot on the clutch pedal while driving a stickshift vehicle
- _____ 2. An area that may not be visible to the driver when looking in the rearview or sideview mirrors
- _____ 3. Changing from a higher to lower gear to allow the engine to have greater pulling or braking power while driving
- _____ 4. Looking far ahead in the middle of your intended path of travel
- _____ 5. The point at which the clutch allows the engine to connect to the transmission to allow the vehicle to move.

Check Your Knowledge

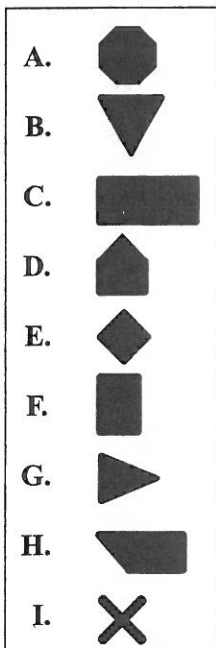
Check true or false for each of the situations below.

	True	False
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

1. When two drivers stop at the same time at an intersection, the driver on the right should go first.
2. The posted maximum speed limit is safe for any driving conditions.
3. A diamond-shaped sign warns drivers of conditions such as a divided highway or deer crossing.
4. The sign with a black "X" and two "Rs" warns drivers of a railroad crossing ahead.
5. At intersections where a stop line and pedestrian crosswalk are marked, you must stop at the pedestrian crosswalk.
6. Drivers must come to a full stop at a flashing red light.
7. The flashing pedestrian signal alerts drivers to pedestrians in the crosswalk.
8. YIELD signs and STOP signs are examples of regulatory signs.
9. Interstate routes heading east or west are odd-numbered.
10. A yellow pennant-shaped sign and solid yellow line are used in no-passing zones.

Pick the Sign Shape

Write the letter of the sign that matches the description.



- _____ 1. This black and white regulatory sign identifies the maximum speed limit.
- _____ 2. These signs alert you to possible dangers ahead.
- _____ 3. The railroad crossing location is marked with this sign.
- _____ 4. This red and white sign means a driver must be ready to yield the right-of-way.
- _____ 5. This black and white sign indicates traffic may only flow in one direction.
- _____ 6. This sign is placed on the left side of the roadway at the start of a no-passing zone.
- _____ 7. When this sign shows a crosswalk with children, it marks a school zone.
- _____ 8. A full stop is required at this red and white sign.
- _____ 9. This brown sign guides you to public recreation areas.
- _____ 10. When this sign is orange it warns of a construction zone.

Pick a Word

Use the word or words in the box that best matches each statement below.

blowout	jack
brake fade	lug nuts
countersteering	lug wrench

- _____ 1. A device used to lift and hold a vehicle to change a tire
- _____ 2. A sudden loss of air pressure in a tire
- _____ 3. Loss of brake effectiveness due to overheating
- _____ 4. Steering sharply in the opposite direction
- _____ 5. A device to remove the lug nuts
- _____ 6. Devices used to hold the wheel to the vehicle

Test Your Knowledge

Check correct or incorrect for each situation. If the statement is incorrect, write the word or words that make the statement correct.

	Correct	Incorrect
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

1. If your brakes overheat, tap the brakes lightly.
2. Underinflation is a major cause of tire wear.
3. Handle a rear tire blowout like a skid.
4. If the accelerator sticks, kick it a few times to try and jar it free.
5. If the engine overheats, turn on the heater.
6. If the headlights fail, use turn signals, parking lights, or hazard lights to see.
7. If there is a fire in the engine, use water to put it out.
8. If a front wheel leaves the roadway, use targeting and reference points to aid recovery.
9. If the engine stops suddenly, turn on the headlights.
10. If you enter a curve too fast, brake hard.

Correction

Searching for Signs

While riding as a passenger, locate as many of the signs shown below as you can. When you find a sign, circle the number and write the color(s) of the sign on the blank.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



12. _____



13. _____



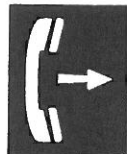
14. _____



15. _____



16. _____



17. _____



18. _____



19. _____



20. _____



21. _____



22. _____



23. _____



24. _____



25. _____



26. _____



27. _____



28. _____



29. _____



30. _____