

PRACTICE TEST 7-8-9

Multiple Choice

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

- 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.
- Generally, uncontrolled intersections are found in
 - rural areas with highways.
 - busy suburban areas.
 - residential areas.
 - areas that have truck traffic.
- When turning right and joining traffic, the faster traffic is moving, the
 - less space you need.
 - greater the time you have available.
 - larger the gap must be.
 - smaller the gap must be.
- Once in an intersection,
 - you may make any lane changes you desire.
 - you must be in the center lane to turn.
 - you can change your mind about turning.
 - you may not make any lane changes.
- The sign for an uncontrolled railroad crossing is a
 - round, yellow sign.
 - rectangular, yellow sign.
 - rectangular, white sign.
 - triangular, yellow sign.
- As you approach an uncontrolled intersection, you identify a pedestrian who has entered the intersection. You must
 - let the pedestrian go first.
 - yield only if the pedestrian is in a crosswalk.
 - swerve around the pedestrian.
 - blow your horn so the pedestrian knows you are approaching.
- 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.
- You must yield the right of way
 - from dusk to daylight hours.
 - on the expressway.
 - when a police officer waves you ahead.
 - at a STOP sign.
- What happens when you pass a large truck during rain or snow?
 - Nothing unusual happens.

- b. Both traction and visibility are increased.
 - c. Expect the truck will pull over for you.
 - d. Both traction and visibility are decreased.
10. When a person leaves a vehicle, he/she becomes
- a. a visual obstruction to others.
 - b. able to avoid other vehicles.
 - c. protected by other vehicles.
 - d. a pedestrian.
11. During rain or snow, you should predict that pedestrians will
- a. yield the right-of-way to vehicles.
 - b. pay extreme attention to traffic.
 - c. walk slower than in good weather.
 - d. pay little attention to traffic.
12. Why are there many collisions involving pedestrians occurring at intersections and crosswalks in business districts?
- a. Many pedestrians assume that drivers will yield the right-of-way to anyone in the crosswalk.
 - b. Drivers are too much in a hurry to get to work.
 - c. Drivers are talking on their cellular phones.
 - d. Many pedestrians are children.
13. Most states require that when a school bus is stopped to load or unload passengers on a two-way street, others
- a. in both directions must stop.
 - b. should slow and prepare to stop.
 - c. in the oncoming lane must stop.
 - d. in the same lane must stop.
14. The pedestrians most at risk are
- a. teenagers.
 - b. physically handicapped.
 - c. young adults.
 - d. children and older persons.
15. Death or injury to a motorcyclist often results because the motorcyclist
- a. violates a driver's right-of-way.
 - b. violates driving laws.
 - c. lacks protective equipment.
 - d. encounters poor driving conditions.
16. When driving from an alley,
- a. make two stops.
 - b. stop and then proceed.
 - c. expect pedestrians to yield for you.
 - d. there is no need to stop.
17. When following another vehicle, you should look
- a. at your rearview mirrors exclusively.
 - b. through, over, and around that vehicle.
 - c. at the rear of the vehicle ahead.
 - d. at the vehicle's brake lights.
18. An oncoming driver has just begun to cross into your lane as you are driving at night. You should
- a. flash the headlights and sound the horn.
 - b. move to the lane left of yours.
 - c. speed up so the vehicle does not hit you head on.

- d. turn off your headlights so they do not blind the oncoming driver.
19. It is illegal to pass another vehicle
- a. at an intersection.
 - b. on a multilane street.
 - c. over a broken lane marker.
 - d. on a one-way street.
20. What should your following distance be when you are being tailgated?
- a. three seconds
 - b. four seconds
 - c. two seconds
 - d. It doesn't matter; just get out of the way.
21. If you are being tailgated and need to make a stop, you should
- a. stop abruptly.
 - b. flash your brake lights ahead of time.
 - c. slow sooner to make a gradual stop.
 - d. Both B and C are correct.
22. To turn right from a one-way street, you
- a. are not required to stop at a red signal light.
 - b. can turn from any available lane.
 - c. can turn only if there is a right-turn lane.
 - d. should position your vehicle in the right lane.
23. If you are driving under adverse conditions or if you need more time to complete the IPDE process, your following distance should be
- a. two seconds.
 - b. equal to your stopping distance.
 - c. the same as that of other traffic.
 - d. more than 3 seconds.
24. How can you maintain a good sight distance while driving in urban areas?
- a. Pay special attention to your mirrors.
 - b. Follow the vehicle ahead very closely.
 - c. Maintain a 3-second following distance.
 - d. Stay to the right side of your lane.
25. Why is city driving more difficult than driving in other environments?
- a. There are more people per square mile in the city than elsewhere.
 - b. More people ignore traffic laws in cities than in other locations.
 - c. There are more hazards, and you have to deal with them more frequently.
 - d. There are fewer police officers per mile on city streets.

PRACTICE TEST 7-8-9
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |