

## PRACTICE 4-5-6

### Multiple Choice

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

1. An intersection is a
  - a. place to change lanes.
  - b. low-risk area needing little attention.
  - c. place to visit with a neighboring vehicle.
  - d. high-risk area where the management of your path of travel needs constant attention.
2. When braking in an emergency stop, you should
  - a. use the parking brake.
  - b. press the brake pedal as hard as you can.
  - c. avoid locking the brakes.
  - d. lightly tap the brakes to warn the driver who is following you.
3. Searching for specific driving-related clues
  - a. is less important as you gain more driving experience.
  - b. involves an unchanging process.
  - c. may cause you to be distracted.
  - d. is different in different environments.
4. You minimize a hazard when you
  - a. put more distance between yourself and the hazard.
  - b. omit the identify step in the IPDE Process.
  - c. increase the risk of collision.
  - d. decrease distance between yourself and the hazard.
5. Risk factors contributed by the roadway and the environment might include
  - a. construction, sharp curve, snow, and ice.
  - b. a broken headlight, bald tires, and dirty windshield.
  - c. adjusting a radio and talking on a cellular phone.
  - d. a wasp on your dashboard, drinking while driving, and worn wiper blades.
6. When you look far ahead as you drive, you are
  - a. looking down at the area just in front of your vehicle.
  - b. learning about farsightedness.
  - c. aiming high in steering.
  - d. watching for users to your sides.
7. A closed zone means
  - a. you are restricted from parking.
  - b. you can drive without restrictions.
  - c. a space not open to you because of a restriction in your line of sight or intended path of travel.
  - d. a target area.
8. Making driving judgments involves
  - a. controlling the actions of other roadway users.
  - b. motivating others to be safe drivers.
  - c. taking responsibility for other drivers' actions.
  - d. measuring, comparing, and evaluating a traffic situation.
9. Modern seat belts
  - a. are installed only when requested.

- b. are passive restraint devices.
  - c. should fit somewhat loosely across the chest.
  - d. are three-point lap and shoulder safety belts.
10. The second collision occurs when
- a. a vehicle strikes a parked vehicle.
  - b. the occupants hit the inside of the vehicle after a collision.
  - c. a vehicle loses control and spins out.
  - d. a vehicle is struck by a vehicle following it.
11. Child restraint seats must be used
- a. in conjunction with an air bag.
  - b. only when driving more than two miles away.
  - c. in the front passenger seat.
  - d. in the back seat.
12. High energy of motion may cause a vehicle to
- a. go around a tight curve successfully.
  - b. miss a tight curve.
  - c. bank a curve.
  - d. maintain good traction in a tight curve.
13. A properly adjusted safety belt
- a. fits loosely across the body and tightens during a collision.
  - b. fits snugly across the hips and comfortably across the chest.
  - c. restricts the upper body from moving.
  - d. restricts breathing and circulation.
14. Braking distance
- a. increases as speed decreases.
  - b. decreases as speed increases.
  - c. doubles if speed doubles.
  - d. increases as speed increases.
15. One purpose of the tread pattern on a tire is to
- a. reduce tire wear.
  - b. reduce traction.
  - c. allow water to flow away from the tire.
  - d. look impressive.
16. When you slow for a turn, some traction is used to slow, and some is
- a. manufactured.
  - b. gained by the rear tires.
  - c. used to turn.
  - d. lost forever.
17. The best place to adjust speed to steer through a curve is
- a. before entering the curve.
  - b. at the center of the curve.
  - c. about halfway through the curve.
  - d. just before you leave the curve.
18. A vehicle's speed when going downhill tends to
- a. decrease.
  - b. stabilize.
  - c. increase.
  - d. inhibit.
19. To back to the left, you

- a. place your left hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
  - b. pull the steering wheel to the left.
  - c. place your right arm over the back of the seat and look out the rear window.
  - d. pull the steering wheel to the right.
20. To keep your vehicle from rolling into the street when parking downhill on the right with a curb, set the parking brake after
- a. turning the wheels straight.
  - b. turning the steering wheel sharply to the right.
  - c. turning the wheels toward the street.
  - d. shifting to NEUTRAL.
21. To make sharp turns while backing,
- a. steer only with one hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
  - b. use only rearview mirrors.
  - c. use outside rearview mirrors.
  - d. look through the rear and side windows in the direction you want to back.
22. To plan for a turn, you should
- a. be in the correct lane about a block before the turn.
  - b. concentrate only on moving traffic at the intersection ahead.
  - c. maintain speed until just before the turn.
  - d. signal only if other traffic is present.
23. The three-point turnabout
- a. is best performed in heavy traffic.
  - b. takes advantage of residential driveways.
  - c. is the most common turnabout used.
  - d. should seldom be used.
24. After completing a parallel parking maneuver, your vehicle should
- a. be in the center of the parking space.
  - b. only touch the vehicle behind.
  - c. be at least two feet from the curb.
  - d. only touch the vehicle ahead.
25. A right turn hand signal is indicated by
- a. the left arm and hand pointing down.
  - b. the left arm and hand pointing up.
  - c. the left arm and hand pointing straight out.
  - d. the left arm and hand circling.

**PRACTICE 4-5-6**  
**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

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