DRIVER EDUCATION

UNIT THREE TEST

(PLEASE **DO NOT WRITE** ON THIS TEST)

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. A situation in which one driver is driving too close to another is called
	1. Riding the brake
	2. Overtaking
	3. Tailgating
	4. Road rage
2. Taking your foot off the gas pedal and holding over the brake is called
	1. Covering the brake
	2. Riding the brake
	3. Overtaking the brake
	4. Controlled braking
3. Cars parked next to other parked cars on the street is called
	1. Parallel parking
	2. Double parking
	3. Perpendicular parking
	4. Angle parking
4. Areas to the left and right rear zones that can’t be seen in your mirrors is called
	1. Safety zones
	2. No see-ems
	3. Travel mirrors
	4. Blind spots
5. A traffic light that has been green for some time is called
	1. A fresh green light
	2. A fresh yellow light
	3. A stale green light
	4. A delayed green light
6. To approach and pass a slower vehicle than yours is called
	1. Overtaking
	2. Aggression
	3. Illegal
	4. Road rage
7. Taking actions to avoid hazards in your path of travel is called
	1. Illegal
	2. Aggressive behavior
	3. Avoiding conflicts
	4. Overtaking
8. The point where you can no longer stop safely at an intersection is called
	1. The white line
	2. The imaginary spot
	3. The point of no return
	4. The screech point
9. If you are being tailgated, which action should you take?
	1. Use your flashers
	2. Gradually slow down and move right
	3. Brake hard
	4. Speed up
10. Which of the following is **NOT** an advantage of the three-second rule?
	1. Increased visibility
	2. More time for IPDE utilization
	3. You can see ahead better
	4. You can get home earlier
11. You should only drive in the left hand lane if you are
	1. Driving slowly
	2. Going to turn right
	3. Going to pass or turn left
	4. If you are being tailgated
12. Which is one way to identify a one-way street?
	1. Only white lines
	2. Yellow center lines
	3. No parked cars
	4. No passing zones
13. What should you do to warn a driver he’s going the wrong way on a one way street?
	1. Speed up
	2. Block his path
	3. Get out and wave your arms
	4. Flash your brights and use your horn
14. Which of the following is a high risk traffic area?
	1. A rest area
	2. An intersection
	3. Your garage
	4. Pull-out areas

P.1

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. When is the best time to use the 3-second rule?
	1. In stormy weather
	2. In most ordinary traffic situations
	3. In rush hour traffic
	4. In heavy fog
2. A driver uses his car in an aggressive manner
	1. When yielding
	2. When letting a car make a lane change
	3. When waving another car through an intersection first
	4. In a road rage incident
3. It is **illegal** to pass in an intersection
	1. True b. False
4. When being tailgated you should slow down and open your front zone (gap)
	1. True b. False
5. In order to increase time to use IPDE you should decrease your speed
	1. True b. False
6. In urban (city) areas you should look ½ block ahead
	1. True b. False
7. Which of the following gives a **suggested** speed limit for a curve?
	1. An advisory speed sign
	2. A regulatory sign
	3. A yield sign
	4. A cross buck
8. Rural roads with more than one lane are called
	1. Switch-backs
	2. Safety lanes
	3. Multi-lane highways
	4. One way roads
9. A series of sharp turns on mountain roadways are called
	1. S-turns
	2. Back and forths
	3. Ramps
	4. Switch-backs
10. Your line of sight is your 3-second visual rule
	1. True b. False
11. A sudden rush of water washing out roadways is
	1. Hydroplaning
	2. A flash flood
	3. A dust storm
	4. Way cool
12. A paved or gravel area immediately next to the road is called
	1. A ramp
	2. A pull-out lane
	3. A shoulder
	4. A drop-off
13. A safety area separating lanes moving in opposite directions is called
	1. A median
	2. A guard rail
	3. A pull-out
	4. A toll lane
14. A large farm vehicle with an orange and red sign on the back is usually called
	1. A slow-moving vehicle (SMV)
	2. An Amish cart
	3. An hydro-aerating big thing
	4. A pain to other drivers
15. An additional right lane for slower vehicles is called
	1. A rest area
	2. An express lane
	3. A pull-out lane
	4. A car-pool lane
16. Which of the following would **NOT** be seen while looking out of your front windshield?
	1. A vehicle in your blind spot
	2. Traffic signs and signals
	3. Pot-holes
	4. A pedestrian in a cross-walk
17. Your vision to the sides is called
	1. Side-vision
	2. Visual acuity
	3. Peripheral vision
	4. Cross-vision
18. Driving is primarily a physical activity
	1. True b. False

P.2

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. Which of the following should you do when passing another vehicle?
	1. Just go
	2. Pass slowly
	3. Don’t worry about your blind-spot
	4. Signal, check mirrors, blind spot, accelerate
2. What should you do if the vehicle behind is trying to pass you?
	1. Slow down and move right (lane position 3)
	2. Speed up and move left (lane position 2)
	3. Slow down and move left
	4. Speed up and don’t let him pass
3. Passing is not allowed within 100 feet of a bridge, railroad crossing, or
	1. A river
	2. An intersection
	3. A driveway
	4. Mr. Cronin’s Driving School
4. Before passing, ask yourself: is it safe, is it legal, or
	1. Is it cool?
	2. Is it easy?
	3. Is it fashionable?
	4. Is it really necessary?
5. There are more fatalities in rural areas because of the animals
	1. True b. False
6. The 2-second rule is safe for most driving situations
	1. True b. False
7. When crossing a multi-lane highway, you should cross one side at a time
	1. True b. False
8. On a multi-lane, divided highway, **all** traffic must stop for a school bus unloading
	1. True b. False
9. A condition where drivers sub-consciously drive too fast after continually driving at high speeds is
	1. Merging
	2. Velocitation
	3. Highway hypnosis
	4. Called get-away
10. A controlled access highway is a highway where
	1. There are tolls
	2. There is cross traffic
	3. There is no passing
	4. You can only get on and off in certain places
11. A condition where drivers are lulled to sleep by the roadway during long trips is called
	1. Highway hypnosis
	2. Insomnia
	3. Velocitation
	4. I-wish-I’d-gotten-more-sleep!
12. The expressway area where you mix with traffic is
	1. The entrance ramp
	2. The acceleration lane
	3. The merge area
	4. The deceleration lane
13. Groups of vehicles bunched together on an expressway is called
	1. A car pool
	2. A van pool
	3. A wolf pack
	4. A back pack
14. The speed used by most traffic on an expressway is
	1. The common speed
	2. The speed limit
	3. The maximum speed
	4. The minimum speed
15. The lane where you pick up speed to match traffic is
	1. The merge lane
	2. The entrance ramp
	3. The exit ramp
	4. The acceleration lane
16. This lane allows you to slow down on an expressway without being hit from behind
	1. The exit ramp
	2. The deceleration lane
	3. The merge area
	4. The off ramp
17. On a three lane expressway side, the left lane is the
	1. Through lane
	2. Speeding lane
	3. Passing lane
	4. Exit lane

P.3

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. On a six lane expressway, you should usually pass
	1. On the right
	2. In the middle
	3. Slowly
	4. On the left
2. There is a lower percentage of collisions on an expressway because there are no intersections
	1. True b. False
3. There are more head on collisions on an expressway than on other roadways
	1. True b. False
4. What’s between opposing lanes of traffic on an expressway?
	1. Solid yellow lines
	2. Median barriers
	3. Shoulders
	4. All of the above
5. If an expressway ramp is backed up on the highway you **should** exit at the next ramp
	1. True b. False
6. A special expressway lane added in big cities for rush hour traffic is called
	1. A fast lane
	2. An over-flow lane
	3. An express lane
	4. Lois Lane
7. Bicycles, scooters, and \_\_\_?\_\_\_ are not allowed on the expressways
	1. Trucks
	2. SUVs
	3. Pedestrians
	4. RVs
8. Expressways have narrower shoulders than most roadways
	1. True b. False
9. Expressway collisions are more serious because of higher speeds
	1. True b. False
10. Wolf packs are safer on expressways
	1. True b. False
11. You don’t need to concentrate while on an expressway
	1. True b. False
12. Car tires traveling at 35mph, moving over one inch of water causes
	1. Flash flooding
	2. Hydroplaning
	3. Fish-tailing
	4. Slip-n-slides
13. Driving at a speed that makes your stopping distance longer than the distance lighted by your headlights is called
	1. Total stopping distance
	2. Controlled braking
	3. Over-drive
	4. Over-driving your headlights
14. Driving forward, then backward, then forward (etc.) to get out of snow, mud, or sand is called
	1. Brake-torqueing
	2. Controlled braking
	3. ABS braking
	4. Rocking the vehicle
15. The technique of applying the brakes without locking the wheels is called
	1. Braking distance
	2. Reaction distance
	3. Controlled braking
	4. Double parking
16. When your tires lose all grip on the road while braking or accelerating it is called
	1. ABS braking
	2. Skidding
	3. Hydro-braking
	4. Doing donuts
17. When the rear of your car slides back and forth it is
	1. Fish-tailing
	2. Swerving
	3. Rear-skidding
	4. Controlled braking
18. If your car skids while going **too fast** on a curve it is
	1. A braking skid
	2. Fish-tailing
	3. A power skid
	4. Curtains P.4

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. To reduce moisture on the inside of your windshield, turn on your
	1. Wipers
	2. Defrosters
	3. Head-lights
	4. Brights
2. When your engine overheats you should
	1. Turn on the air conditioner
	2. Get a tune-up
	3. Turn on the heater
	4. Speed up
3. When your car starts to skid you should
	1. Brake hard
	2. Take your foot off the gas or brake
	3. Steer in the opposite direction
	4. Pray
4. Pumping the brakes when your car loses traction is
	1. ABS braking
	2. Hydroplaning
	3. Hand braking
	4. Controlled braking
5. What should you do when driving in heavy fog?
	1. Use your low beam lights
	2. Use your high beams (brights)
	3. Turn on the interior dome lights
	4. Get home fast
6. What’s the most important rule for your windows?
	1. Keep them open
	2. Keep them closed
	3. Keep them clean
	4. Get a heavy tint
7. How should you drive on a heavily graveled road?
	1. Drive on the shoulder
	2. Speed up
	3. Drive in the ruts made by other vehicles
	4. Keep your left foot on the brake
8. What should you do if you’re driving and it starts to rain or snow?
	1. Speed up
	2. Slow down
	3. Oversteer
	4. Swerve
9. How soon do you dim your high beams when a car is approaching?
	1. 500 feet
	2. 300 feet
	3. Half a mile
	4. One mile
10. The road is most slippery at the beginning of a rain storm
	1. True b. False
11. You should increase your following distance (gap) when it is raining
	1. True b. False
12. In a dust storm or in heavy fog you should stay home
	1. True b. False
13. In a heavy downpour you should gently try your brakes in case they’re wet
	1. True b. False
14. To slow your car on a steep mountain road, you can always use a lower gear
	1. True b. False
15. If your accelerator pedal sticks you should first try
	1. Double clutching
	2. Brake-torqueing
	3. Putting the car in park
	4. Kicking the side of the pedal
16. In normal driving conditions, how far should you back up the car?
	1. As far as possible
	2. Only as far as you need
	3. Until you hit something
	4. Until your parents start to scream and faint
17. In most cases, the safest turnabout is
	1. A U-turn
	2. A three point turn
	3. To drive around the block
	4. A driveway turnabout
18. The biggest problem for young drivers is
	1. Car handling
	2. Your driver’s ed. Teacher
	3. Road rage
	4. Your lack of experience

P.5

CHOOSE THE **BEST** ANSWER

1. Areas where you can stop and relax in the mountains are called
	1. Runaway truck ramps
	2. Passing lanes
	3. Switch-backs
	4. Scenic overlooks
2. Paths that help cars or trucks out of control on a mountain road are
	1. Exit ramps
	2. Entrance ramps
	3. Deceleration lanes
	4. Runaway truck ramps
3. If you must pass another vehicle, in order to tell if on-coming traffic is far enough away, they should
	1. Flash their brights
	2. Pull over
	3. Appear to be standing still
	4. Play chicken
4. Urban (city) traffic has the greatest number of \_\_\_?\_\_\_ per mile
	1. Hills
	2. Trucks
	3. Hazards
	4. Tolls
5. Your line of sight increases when you are closer to the truck in front of you
	1. True b. False
6. One thing you should **NOT** do when descending a mountain road is
	1. Speed up
	2. Ride the brake
	3. Put the car in neutral
	4. All of the above
7. When descending a mountain road use your \_\_\_?\_\_\_ sparingly
	1. Mirrors
	2. Shoulder (blind spot) checks
	3. IPDE
	4. Brakes
8. When changing lanes, your last check should be
	1. Your front zone
	2. Your speedometer
	3. Your blind spot
	4. Your radio station
9. When turning left from a one way street to another, you should end up in the farthest lane
	1. True b. False
10. One thing you should do when driving in city traffic is
	1. Travel at posted speeds or higher
	2. Call home on your cell for traffic reports
	3. Jump from lane to lane
	4. Frequently cover your brake
11. If a traffic signal is not working you should
	1. Proceed without stopping
	2. Stop and wait for it to come back on
	3. Stop as if it were a stop sign
	4. Pull over and cry
12. The problem with expressway entrances on the left is
	1. Tailgaters
	2. Trucks
	3. You’re entering in the fast lane
	4. You’re probably right handed
13. On a highway, if you travel in wolf packs you
	1. Are safer
	2. Can’t get a ticket unless everyone does
	3. Should try to be first
	4. Will probably crash if another vehicle crashes
14. To be a good citizen, you should always pick up hitch-hikers
	1. True b. False
15. Who is the best player ever, on the Chicago Bears?
	1. Mr. Cronin
	2. Walter Payton
	3. Barack Obama
	4. Jesse white

 P.6