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## KabesDad Drivers Ed - 50 Questions

## Multiple Choice

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

1. When you see a pedestrian or school-zone sign, you must
a. stay in the left lane.
b. increase your speed.
c. slow down and proceed with caution.
d. only pay attention if you can see pedestrians or school children.
$\qquad$ 2. You cannot pass on a road when
a. two solid, double yellow lines divide the roadway.
b. broken white lines divide the lanes.
c. broken yellow lines divide the lanes.
d. two solid, double white lines divide the roadway.
$\qquad$ 3. Double-dashed lines on the pavement indicate
a. a passing lane.
c. a parking lane.
b. a reversible lane.
d. a slow lane.
2. Solid white lines between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
a. discourage passing at high-risk locations.
b. encourage passing at high-risk locations.
c. prohibit passing at high-risk locations.
d. do not indicate if passing is legal.
3. Shared left-turn lanes consist of
a. solid lines.
c. arrows.
b. broken lines.
d. all of the above.
$\qquad$ 6. When parking or turning beyond an intersection, you should signal left or right
a. as you approach the intersection.
b. after you have entered the intersection.
c. after you have passed the intersection.
d. when you are in the turn lane, ready to turn.
$\qquad$ 7. The gap between vehicles to give you time and space to make a safe lane change should be
a. 2 seconds.
b. 3 seconds.
c. 4 seconds.
d. 5 seconds.
$\qquad$ 8. Depth perception is the ability to judge
a. distance.
c. things on the side.
b. things in the center of your focus.
d. the relative distance of objects.
$\qquad$ 9. Every intersection where streets with sidewalks meet has a
a. crosswalk.
c. yield sign.
b. stop sign.
d. crossbuck sign.
4. Looking from side to side helps you see
a. cars and people that may be in the road by the time you reach them.
b. signs that warn of problems ahead.
c. signs giving you directions.
d. all of the above.
5. The total time needed for a person to determine his or her options and choose one is known as
a. human-perception time.
c. human-reaction time.
b. reaction time.
d. vehicle-reaction time.
6. You should drive at a slower speed in residential neighborhoods so that
a. you can save gas.
c. you have more time to react to threats.
b. you will not make as much noise.
d. you do not damage your vehicle.
7. Some of the challenges of driving urban roads include
a. trees that reduce visibility.
c. narrow roads.
b. high numbers of pedestrians.
d. large numbers of parked cars.
8. When managing visibility in cities and suburbs, you should search ahead
a. 1 to 2 blocks.
b. 6 vehicles.
c. 4 to 5 blocks.
d. 10 to 15 seconds.
9. Because they sit high up, truck drivers have excellent visibility
a. ahead.
c. to the back.
b. to the side.
d. underneath cars in front.
10. What reduces traction even more than rain?
a. ice
c. asphalt
b. gravel
d. leaves
11. When approaching a large vehicle on a slush-covered roadway, you should
a. hurry past it.
b. turn on your windshield washers before you meet.
c. stay behind it.
d. flash your high beams.
12. The natural force at work on your vehicle on hills is
a. inertia.
c. gravity.
b. momentum.
d. kinetic energy.
13. If you experience sudden brake failure while driving,
a. "cover" the brake pedal.
c. hold the brake pedal halfway down.
b. rapidly pump the brake pedal.
d. hold the brake pedal all the way down.
14. Physical impairments can include
a. problems with general health.
c. injury.
b. inattentiveness.
d. all of the above.
15. Attention fatigue is the result of
a. physical exertion.
c. mental exertion.
b. boredom.
d. lack of sleep.
16. Fatigue affects your ability to
a. understand traffic signals.
c. know what things are.
b. perceive or respond to threats.
d. avoid pedestrians.
17. A driver under the influence of alcohol might
a. drive too fast.
b. pass when it is unsafe to do so.
c. make a bad decision in an emergency situation.
d. do all of the above.
18. The narcotic class of drugs includes
a. heroine.
c. morphine.
b. codeine.
d. all of the above.
19. The exhaust system
a. forces fuel through the lines and filter.
b. mixes fuel in the electronic fuel injection.
c. muffles engine noise.
d. filters air entering the engine.

## True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.
26. When backing up, keep both hands on the wheel and look over your shoulder in the direction you want to move.
27. Aggressive driving causes more than 50 percent of all motor-vehicle accidents.
28. Depending on whether there is a crosswalk, pedestrians do not always have the right-of-way at intersections.
29. Since urban traffic is heavier, it is okay to drive in people's blind spots.
30. It is okay to pass on a hill, even if you cannot see over it, if the hill is not too steep.
31. You should never solely rely on mechanical warning equipment at a railroad crossing.
32. At a complex intersection, drivers and pedestrians may be obeying different signs or lights.
33. It is estimated to cost society $\$ 40$ billion per year for intersection-related crashes.
34. When backing up, you may rely on your rearview mirror alone.
35. You should be especially careful around cyclists when driving on loose road surfaces.
36. If a school bus is stopped with its red lights flashing, you only need to stop if you are traveling in the same direction.
37. When driving while using a cell phone, you will often fail to see other highway users approaching your vehicle.
38. As long as you are not on the phone, it is okay to change tapes and CDs while driving.
39. It is okay to let small children ride in the front seat of a vehicle, even one equipped with passenger-side air bags.
40. People who start drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to become alcoholics than those who begin drinking at age 21.

## Matching

Match the following terms with the correct definition.
a. exhaust manifold g. coolant
b. muffler
h. radiator
c. catalytic converter
i. shock absorber
d. battery
j. struts
e. alternator
k. tread
f. engine control module
41. cools the circulating coolant
42. stores electricity to start the car
43. collects unburned gases as they come from the engine
44. usually a mixture a water and antifreeze
45. the grooved outer surface of a tire
46. a spring and shock absorber contained in one unit
47. helps provide a constant charge back to the battery
48. controls the electrical systems in many cars
49. absorbs engine noise
50. reduces the amount of harmful gases released into the air

