

FY09 Defensive Driving Knowledge Test, October 2008

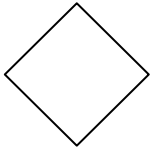
1. Which ability is most important to safe driving?
 - a. Good hearing
 - b. Decision making
 - c. Sense of feel
 - d. Operating the vehicle's controls

2. Which of these can cause a vehicle to skid?
 - a. Turning too sharply
 - b. Not enough weight on the front axles
 - c. Over acceleration
 - d. All of the above are true

3. To avoid a crash, you had to drive onto the right shoulder. You are now driving at 40 mph on the shoulder. How should you move back onto the pavement?
 - a. If the shoulder is clear, stay on it until your vehicle has come to a stop. Then move back onto the pavement when it is safe.
 - b. Brake hard to slow the vehicle, and then steer sharply onto the pavement.
 - c. Steer sharply onto the pavement, then brake hard as you countersteer.
 - d. Keep moving at the present speed and steer *very gently* back onto the pavement.

4. A red circle and diagonal slash on a sign mean that:
 - a. Two roads intersect ahead
 - b. A hazard is ahead
 - c. The action is not allowed
 - d. Diagonal crossing is permitted

5. A sign shaped like this means:



- a. Warning
 - b. School zone
 - c. Route marking
 - d. Railroad crossing
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6. Which of these statements about speed management is true?
 - a. On a wet road, you should reduce your speed by about one-third.
 - b. On packed snow, you should reduce your speed by at least one-half.
 - c. When the road is slippery, it will take longer to stop and it will be harder to turn without skidding.
 - d. All of the above are true.

 7. Whenever you approach a YIELD sign at an intersection, you should:
 - a. Make a full stop, then proceed.
 - b. Slow and proceed.
 - c. Slow or stop and give the right of way to traffic.
 - d. Allow cars on the left to proceed.

 8. A solid line and a broken line painted on the center of a two-lane highway means passing is:
 - a. Not allowed when the solid line is on your side.
 - b. Allowed only when the solid line is on your side.
 - c. Not allowed for you when the solid line is on the other side.
 - d. Allowed in either direction.

 9. A flashing red light at an intersection means that you must:
 - a. Stop and wait until it stops flashing.
 - b. Make a complete stop and proceed when way is clear.
 - c. Stop only if there is a cross traffic.
 - d. Slow down and proceed with caution.

- 10. Your vehicle is in a traffic emergency and may collide with another vehicle if you do not take action. Which of these is a good rule to remember at such a time?**
- You can almost always turn to miss an obstacle more quickly than you can stop.
 - Stopping is always the safest action in a traffic emergency.
 - Leaving the road is always more risky than hitting another vehicle.
 - Unbuckle your safety belt before impact so that you will not be trapped inside your vehicle.
- 11. The road you are driving on becomes very slippery due to glare ice. Which of these is a good thing to do in such a situation?**
- Stop driving as soon as you can safely do so.
 - Downshift to stop.
 - Apply the brakes often to keep the linings dry.
 - Keep varying your speed by accelerating and braking.
- 12. The IPDE process is a system that stresses:**
- A low level of readiness.
 - Slow reaction time.
 - Seeing, thinking, and responding.
 - Only physical skills.
- 13. You should use your mirrors to check:**
- The condition of your tires.
 - Where the rear of your vehicle is while you make turns.
 - Traffic gaps when merging.
 - All of the above.
- 14. The process of searching critical areas of the traffic environment in a regular sequence is called:**
- Separating.
 - An orderly visual search pattern.
 - A random search pattern.
 - Minimal visual exercise.
- 15. You compromise space when you:**
- Give another driver your parking space.
 - Can separate and minimize hazards.
 - Give space to the lesser hazard.
 - Cannot separate or minimize hazards.
- 16. You can see a marking on a vehicle ahead of you. The marking is red triangle with an orange center. What does the marking mean?**
- It may be slow-moving vehicle.
 - The vehicle is hauling hazardous materials.
 - It is an enforcement vehicle.
 - It is being driven by a student driver.
- 17. The second collision occurs when:**
- A car is stuck by a car following it.
 - A car strikes a parked car.
 - A car loses control and spins out.
 - The occupants hit the inside of the car or their restraint device after a collision.
- 18. High beams should be:**
- Used when it is safe and legal to do so.
 - Turned on when an oncoming driver does not dim his/her lights.
 - Dimmed when you get within 100 feet of another vehicle.
 - All of the above.
- 19. When parking uphill with no curb, your car's front wheels should:**
- Turn to the right.
 - Turn to the left.
 - Point straight ahead.
 - Rest against an obstacle at the edge of the roadway.

- 20. You approach an uncontrolled intersection. You should treat it as though which sign is present?**
- A stop sign.
 - A construction sign.
 - A warning sign.
 - A yield sign.
- 21. You are checking your tires for a pre-trip inspection. Which of these statements is true?**
- Dual tires should be touching each other.
 - Tires of mismatched sizes should not be used on the same vehicle.
 - Radial and bias-ply tires can be used together on the same vehicle.
 - 2/32 inch tread depth is safe for the front tires.
- 22. Which of these best describes how you should use the brake pedal on a steep downhill grade?**
- Light, pumping action.
 - Light, steady pressure.
 - Repeated strong pressure, then release.
 - With stronger pressure as the vehicle goes downhill.
- 23. You are stopped in an intersection waiting to complete a left turn. Your front wheels should point:**
- Left
 - Slightly right
 - Slightly left
 - Straight
- 24. If two vehicles approach an uncontrolled intersection at about the same time, who must yield?**
- The driver on the right yields to the driver on the left.
 - The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.
 - The driver on the left yields when turning.
 - The driver on the right yields when turning.
- 25. Turning right on red after stopping is permitted:**
- At all intersections.
 - Except when entering a one-way street.
 - Unless a sign posted prohibits it.
 - Only during daylight hours.
- 26. Which of these statements about marking a stopped vehicle is true?**
- If a hill or curve keeps drivers behind you from seeing the vehicle within 500 feet, the rear reflective triangle should be moved back down the road to give adequate warning.
 - You do not need to put out reflective triangles unless the vehicle will be stopped for 30 minutes or more.
 - The vehicle's taillights should be kept on to warn other drivers.
 - All of the above are true.
- 27. When driving through work zones, you should?**
- Turn on your flashers.
 - Drive slowly.
 - Use your brake lights to warn drivers behind you.
 - Do all of the above.
- 28. You are driving a vehicle at 55 mph on dry pavement. About how much total stopping distance will you need to bring it to a stop?**
- The length of the vehicle.
 - Twice the length of the vehicle.
 - Half the length of a football field.
 - The length of a football field.
- 29. You are driving a vehicle that could safely be driven at 55 mph on an open road. But traffic is now heavy, moving at 35 mph though the speed limit is 55. The safest speed for your vehicle is most likely:**
- 25 mph.
 - 35 mph.
 - 45 mph.
 - 55 mph.

- 30. It is illegal to pass another car:**
- On a multilane street.
 - On a one-way street.
 - At an intersection.
 - Over a broken lane marker.
- 31. As your vehicle speed increases, your 2-second following distance will:**
- Decrease
 - Increase
 - Remain the same
 - Change as weather changes
- 32. According to the *Driver's Manual*, why should you limit the use of your horn?**
- It can startle other drivers.
 - On vehicles with air brakes. It can use air pressure that may be needed to stop.
 - The horn is not a good way to let others know you're there.
 - You should keep both hands tightly gripping the steering wheel at all times.
- 33. Which of these is a proper use of vehicle lights?**
- Turning on your headlights during the day when visibility is reduced due to rain or snow.
 - Flashing your brake lights to warn someone behind you of a hazard that will require slowing down.
 - Flashing your brake lights to warn someone behind you are going to stop on the road.
 - All of the above.
- 34. You are driving on a straight, level highway at 50 mph. There are no vehicles in front of you. Suddenly a tire blows out on your vehicle. What should you do *first*?**
- Stay off the brakes until the vehicle has slowed down.
 - Quickly steer onto the shoulder.
 - Begin light braking.
 - Begin emergency braking.
- 35. When should you slow to the advisory speed posted for a curve?**
- When you reach the sharpest part of the curve.
 - Just as your car reaches the curve.
 - Throughout the entire curve.
 - Before entering the curve.
- 36. Which of these is a good thing to remember when crossing or entering traffic with a heavy vehicle?**
- Heavy vehicles need larger gaps in traffic than cars.
 - The best way to cross traffic is to pull the vehicle partway across the road and block one lane while waiting for the other to clear.
 - The heavier your load, the smaller the gap needed to cross traffic.
 - Because heavy vehicles are easy to see, you can count on other drivers to move out of your way or slow down for you.
- 37. Which of these is a good thing to do when steering to avoid a crash?**
- Apply the brakes while turning.
 - Steer with one hand so that you can turn the wheel more quickly.
 - Don't turn any more than needed to clear what is in your way.
 - Avoid countersteering.
- 38. You should avoid driving through deep puddles or flowing water. But if you must, which of these steps can help keep your brakes working?**
- Driving through quickly.
 - Gently putting on the brakes while driving through the water.
 - Applying hard pressure on both the brake pedal and accelerator after coming out of the water.
 - Turning on your brake heaters.

- 39. How far should a driver look ahead of the vehicle when driving?**
- 1-2 seconds
 - 5-8 seconds
 - 12-15 seconds
 - 18-21 seconds
- 40. On an expressway, an overhead sign with a yellow panel indicates:**
- A stopping lane
 - A merging lane
 - An entrance lane
 - An exit lane
- 41. Hydroplaning:**
- Only occurs when there is a lot of water.
 - Only occurs at speeds above 50 mph.
 - Cannot occur when driving through a puddle.
 - Is more likely if tire pressure is low.
- 42. If you are being tailgated, you should:**
- Increase your following distance.
 - Flash your brake lights.
 - Speed up.
 - Signal the tailgater when it is safe to pass you.
- 43. Overdriving headlights means:**
- Your stopping distance is greater than the distance lighted by your lights.
 - Using overdrive gear when using high-beam headlights.
 - You are looking too far ahead.
 - Using low-beam rather than high-beam lights.
- 44. When your car starts to skid sideways:**
- Steer in the direction that the rear of the car is skidding.
 - Steer opposite the direction the rear of the car is skidding.
 - First press hard on the brake pedal.
 - Maintain steady accelerator pressure.
- 45. If you must drive on a slippery road. Which of these is a good thing to do in such a situation?**
- Use a smaller following distance.
 - Apply the brakes while in curves.
 - Slow down gradually.
 - All of the above.
- 46. Your brakes can get wet when you drive through a heavy rain. What can this cause when the brakes are applied?**
- Uneven braking
 - Wheel lockups
 - Lack of braking power
 - All of the above
- 47. You are driving in the right lane of a four-lane, undivided road. You come over a hill and find a car stopped ahead in your lane. You do not have room to stop, and the hill blocks your view to the rear. The shoulder is clear. Which of these is the best action to take?**
- Use hard braking and brace for collision.
 - Steer into the left lane.
 - Steer into the oncoming lanes.
 - Steer to the right.
- 48. What should you do if your vehicle hydroplanes?**
- Start stab braking
 - Accelerate slightly
 - Release the accelerator
 - Turn right

49. When a front wheel drops off the roadway, you should avoid:

- a. Holding the steering wheel firmly.
- b. Braking and returning suddenly to roadway.
- c. Checking for traffic.
- d. Slowly getting off the roadway.

50. Which of the following is an important factor regarding alcohol and driving?

- a. After a while, drivers develop an immunity to the effects of alcohol.
- b. Most people's driving ability improves after one or two drinks.
- c. After only one drink a person's total driving ability can be reduced.
- d. It takes several drinks to affect driving ability.