

Module 1 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. A _____ allows the driver to practice driving, but does not allow him or her to drive a vehicle unaccompanied.

- A. Learner Permit
- B. Provisional License
- C. Conditional License
- D. Commercial License

ANSWER: **A.** A Learner Permit allows the driver to practice driving, but does not allow him or her to drive a vehicle unaccompanied. You'll need a licensed driver with you to drive; the requirements for the driver accompanying you vary from state to state.

2. A _____ Classified License will allow you to drive a truck towing a trailer weighing 16,000 pounds.

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. Class M

ANSWER: **A.** A Class A Classified License will allow you to drive trucks towing trailers of more than 10,000 pounds in weight.

3. The following license will allow you to drive a standard passenger vehicle or pick-up truck:

- A. Class A
- B. Class B
- C. Class C
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Class A, Class B, and Class C licenses will allow you to drive a standard passenger vehicle or pick-up truck; however, none of them will allow you to drive a motorcycle or moped, which requires a Class M license.

4. A(n) _____ CDL endorsement will allow the driver to drive a school bus.

- A. H-class
- B. N-class
- C. P-class
- D. S-class

ANSWER: **D.** An S-class CDL endorsement will allow the driver to drive a school bus; other buses can be driven with a P-class CDL endorsement.

5. _____ states currently have Graduated Licensing programs.
- A. 5
 - B. 22
 - C. 40
 - D. All 50

ANSWER: **C.** 40 states currently have Graduated Licensing programs, which set up a schedule that must be followed in order to get your Learner Permit, Provisional License, and Driver License.

6. There are _____ different tests in your Driver License exam.
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five

ANSWER: **C.** There are four different tests in your Driver License exam: a test on Rules and Laws of the road, a test on Signs and Markings, your vision test, and your driving ability test.

7. Nearly _____ of all deaths of teenagers between 16-18 years of age are caused by motor accidents.
- A. 10%
 - B. 25%
 - C. 33%
 - D. 50%

ANSWER: **D.** Nearly 50% of all deaths of teenagers between 16-18 years of age are caused by motor accidents; in fact, automobile crashes are the #1 killer of people between the ages of 15-20.

8. A(n) _____ license is when the privilege of driving has been ended indefinitely.
- A. Suspended
 - B. Revoked
 - C. Cancelled
 - D. Issued

ANSWER: **B.** A revoked license is when the privilege of driving has been ended indefinitely. This usually this happens when a suspended driver have broken an additional law... like driving on a suspended license. It is possible to have your license restored to suspension status once you have completed all the requirements necessary, in some cases.

9. Which of the following is NOT allowed on your vehicle during a vehicle inspection?
- A. Flashing red lights
 - B. A muffler cut-out
 - C. An exhaust whistle
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Flashing red lights, muffler cut-outs, and exhaust whistles are all causes for immediate vehicle disqualification during a DMV vehicle inspection.

10. Insurance transfers the _____ from the person who is operating the car to the insurance company.
- A. Liability
 - B. Financial risk
 - C. Accountability
 - D. Blame

ANSWER: **B.** Insurance transfers the financial risk from the person who is operating the car to the insurance company. Without it, every driver would run the risk of being financially responsible for ANY damage that may occur if they are involved in an accident.

11. There are _____ types of classified licenses.
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 6

ANSWER: **B.** There is **FOUR** types of classified licenses.

12. A(n) _____ CDL endorsement allows the driver to haul tanks that are filled with hazardous materials.
- A. X class
 - B. T class
 - C. S class
 - D. P class

ANSWER: **A.** An **X-class** CDL endorsement allows the driver to haul tanks that are filled with hazardous materials.

13. Someone with limited or no experience driving a motor vehicle is defined as a _____.
- A. Confident driver
 - B. Newbie driver
 - C. Novice driver

D. Natural driver

ANSWER: **C.** Someone with limited or no experience driving a motor vehicle is defined as a **Novice driver**.

14. The two types of license suspension are _____.

A. Absolute and Temporary

B. Absolute and Final

C. Discretionary and Mandatory

E. Mandatory and Temporary

ANSWER: **C.** The two types of license suspension are **Discretionary and Mandatory**.

Module 1 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. What do you do if you have the right-of-way at an intersection, but another driver THINKS that he does?

A. Visually signal to him that he is violating the rules

B. Press your horn to get his attention as he is making his move

C. Avoid a confrontation by allowing him to go first

D. Take down his license plate number and call the police

ANSWER: **C.** By avoiding a confrontation and allowing him to go first, you might lose a couple of seconds... but you'll also avoid losing your vehicle to an accident!

2. If four vehicles all arrive at the same intersection, who has the right-of-way?

A. The biggest vehicle

B. The vehicle to the left of you

C. The vehicle to the right of you

D. The vehicle that got there first

ANSWER: **D.** If four vehicles all arrive at the same intersection, the vehicle that got there first has the initial right-of-way.

3. How many seconds should you leave at an intersection between your vehicle and the vehicle that crossed before you?
- A. 1 second
 - B. 2 seconds
 - C. 3 seconds
 - D. 4 seconds

ANSWER: **D.** When crossing an intersection behind another vehicle, you should allow 4 seconds to pass before you attempt to cross yourself, to give yourself an adequate space cushion between the two vehicles.

4. The “right-of-way” concepts are:
- A. A set of legally binding traffic rules
 - B. A set of driving rules that can be tossed aside, if there is good cause
 - C. The ultimate measure of polite driving etiquette
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The “right-of-way” concepts are a set of legally binding traffic rules that can be tossed aside, if there is good cause (such as another driver forcing himself in front of you)... as well as the ultimate measure of polite driving etiquette!

5. A “yield” sign _____.
- A. is the same as a “stop” sign
 - B. tells you where other drivers are entering a lane of traffic
 - C. says that you must wait until you can safely enter a lane of traffic
 - D. refers only to trucks and larger vehicles

ANSWER: **C.** A “yield” sign says that you must wait until you can safely enter a lane of traffic; you are not, however, required to stop unless the flow of traffic dictates that you do so.

6. What should you do if another driver gives you the right-of-way, in order to be polite?
- A. Wave a “thank you”
 - B. Tailgate and flash your headlights
 - C. Honk your horn until he honks back
 - D. Do nothing

ANSWER: **A.** If another driver is kind enough to give you the right-of-way, be polite and say “thanks” with a wave!

7. Which of the following can count as intersections?
- A. Dirt roads
 - B. Highway off-ramps
 - C. Driveways

D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Dirt roads, highway off-ramps, and driveways all count as intersections – which mean you need to be alert when approaching them!

8. Which of the following does NOT determine a controlled intersection?
- A. Multi-lanes
 - B. Traffic signals
 - C. Pavement markings
 - D. Construction signs

ANSWER: **D.** Construction signs do not determine a controlled intersection, since they're temporary – you should still treat any intersection with construction signs at it as an uncontrolled intersection.

9. Which of the following vehicles are you NOT automatically required to give the right-of-way to?
- A. Police vehicles
 - B. Bulldozers
 - C. Ambulances
 - D. Fire trucks

ANSWER: **B.** You are not automatically required to give the right-of-way to bulldozers, since they don't qualify as an emergency vehicle – but you should still give them the right-of-way when necessary in normal driving situations, just like you would for any other vehicle!

10. Which of the following is often a major factor in accidents at intersections?
- A. Delayed perceptions
 - B. Vehicle speeds exceeding driving conditions
 - C. False assumptions
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Delayed perceptions, vehicle speeds exceeding driving conditions, and false assumptions are the three most common factors in accidents at intersections – so be alert, be aware, and be safe!

Fill in the Blanks – ANSWER KEY

11. According to the National Safety Council, _____ of all traffic accidents occur at intersections.
- A. 10%

- B. 20%
- C. 40%
- D. 100%

ANSWER: **C.** According to the National Safety Council, 40% of all traffic accidents occur at intersections.

12. Every time you encounter an intersection, you should take which of the following steps:

- A. Cover the brake and delay acceleration
- B. Observe yield signs and yellow lights
- C. Use the “rule of thirds”
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Every time you encounter an intersection, you should cover the brake and delay acceleration, use the “rule of thirds” and observe yield signs and yellow lights.

Module 1 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following would NOT be considered a “channeling device”?
- A. Drum
 - B. Cone
 - C. Barrel
 - D. Rod

ANSWER: **D.** Drums, cones, and barrels are all examples of “channeling devices”, which may be used to redirect traffic – a rod, however, is not.

2. A round sign represents which of the following?
- A. “Yield”
 - B. “Railroad Advance Warning”
 - C. “School Crossing”
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** The only sign with a round shape is a “Railroad Advance Warning”, indicating a railroad intersection approaching.

3. Which of the following is NOT a standard color used in traffic signs?
- A. Red
 - B. Yellow

- C. Green
- D. Purple

ANSWER: **D. Purple** is not a color used in standard traffic signs.

4. Which of the following signs is orange in color?
- A. Stop sign
 - B. Yield sign
 - C. Guide marker sign
 - D. Construction and maintenance warning sign

ANSWER: **D. Construction and maintenance warning signs** are orange in color, alerting you to construction ahead and possible delays.

5. Which of the following signals indicates that you should come to a complete stop?
- A. A flashing red light
 - B. A solid red light
 - C. A flashing yellow light
 - D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D. A solid red light** is the standard signal to indicate a stop; however, a flashing red light could indicate a railroad crossing, or a malfunctioning traffic light, both of which also require a complete stop.

6. What does a solid double yellow line mean?
- A. No Passing
 - B. Passing only allowed on straight roads
 - C. Passing is allowed, when it is safe
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A. A solid double yellow line means No Passing**, even if it looks perfectly safe!

7. Traffic signs help you in which of the following ways?
- A. Warn
 - B. Regulate
 - C. Guide
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D. Traffic signs are there to warn, regulate, and guide you on the road, all to help keep you safe!**

8. What is the shape of a standard stop sign?
- A. Rectangle
 - B. Triangle

- C. Octagon
- D. Pentagon

ANSWER: **C.** Standard stop signs are an octagon, meaning that they have eight sides.

9. Which of the following is the standard hand signal to indicate a “left turn”?
- A. Left arm held straight out the driver’s side window
 - B. Left arm held bent, pointing straight up in the air
 - C. Left arm held bent, pointing down, next to the driver’s side door
 - D. Right arm, waving in the rearview mirror

ANSWER: **A.** Drivers can signal a “left turn” by holding their left arm straight out the driver’s side window, a particularly useful communication should your turn signals ever fail.

10. When traveling on a two-lane, two-way road, when is it safe to pass on a blind corner?
- A. When you can see that it is safe to pass
 - B. When the other vehicles are driving below the speed limit
 - C. When you have clearly signaled, and no other vehicles are approaching
 - D. It is NEVER safe to pass on a blind corner

ANSWER: **D.** It is NEVER safe to pass on a blind corner, even if you think everything looks clear. If you can’t see around the corner, don’t move into the oncoming lane of traffic – otherwise, an unseen vehicle could catch you by surprise!

11. It is OK to ignore a traffic signal when _____?
- A. A police officer tells you to do so
 - B. There is no one at the intersection
 - C. There is no one at the intersection and it is after midnight
 - D. You are in a hurry

ANSWER: **A.** It is only ok to ignore a traffic signal when a police officer tells you to do so.

12. What shape is a Yield traffic sign?
- A. Vertical rectangle
 - B. Hexagon
 - C. Upside-down triangle
 - D. Octagon

ANSWER: **C.** A Yield traffic sign is always an upside-down triangle.

13. What color are stop signs and school crossing signs, respectively?
- A. Red and Red
 - B. Red and Green
 - C. Red and Blue
 - D. Red and Yellow

ANSWER: **D.** Stop signs are red and School Crossing Signs are yellow.

Module 1 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. If your car starts to skid while driving, what should you do to correct it?
- A. DON'T jam on the brakes
 - B. Slowly accelerate
 - C. Turn your steering wheel into the skid
 - D. Both A and C

ANSWER: **D.** DON'T jam on the brakes; just take your foot off the gas pedal, and let the car slow itself naturally. Turn your steering wheel into the skid and as you begin to recover control, start to straighten out until the car travels along your original path.

2. Which of the following is a necessary step to take in the event of a tire blowout?
- A. Turn on emergency indicator flashers
 - B. Remove your foot from the accelerator
 - C. Drive cautiously to a safe location and pull off the roadway
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Be sure to turn on your emergency indicator flashers to alert other drivers that your vehicle is unstable, remove your foot from the accelerator, grip steering wheel firmly, check traffic around you, allow your vehicle to slow naturally, do not brake, and drive cautiously to a safe location and pull off the roadway. Once you're safely out of the flow of traffic, find a service station or tow service to have the tire replaced immediately – don't keep trying to drive on it!

3. What is the correct way to park your vehicle on an incline facing downhill?
- A. Turn your wheels so they're facing AWAY from the curb
 - B. Turn your wheels so they're facing TOWARDS the curb
 - C. Leave your wheels PARALLEL to the curb

D. Just throw it in park and have a nice day!

ANSWER: **B.** By turning your wheels so they're pointing AT the curb and applying your parking brake, you ensure that the curb will stop your vehicle, even if your parking brake fails.

4. What is the correct way to park your vehicle on an incline facing uphill – with a curb?

- A. Turn your wheels so they're facing AWAY from the curb
- B. Turn your wheels so they're facing TOWARDS the curb
- C. Leave your wheels PARALLEL to the curb
- D. Just throw it in park and have a nice day!

ANSWER: **A.** By turning your wheels so they're pointing AWAY from the curb and applying the parking brake, you're ensuring that your vehicle will not be able to roll into the flow of traffic; if your car starts to roll, it's going to roll backwards - and by pointing your tires AWAY from the curb, the backs of the wheels will hit the curb and stop the vehicle.

5. What is the correct way to park your vehicle on an incline facing uphill – WITHOUT a curb?

- A. Turn your wheels so they're facing AWAY from the road
- B. Turn your wheels so they're facing TOWARDS the road
- C. Leave your wheels PARALLEL to the road
- D. Just throw it in park and have a nice day!

ANSWER: **A.** By turning your wheels so they're pointing AWAY from the road (towards where the curb would be... if there was a curb) and applying the parking brake, you're ensuring that your vehicle will not be able to roll into the flow of traffic; in the event of brake failure, your front end WOULD swing out towards traffic a little bit... but gravity would swing the back end right off the road - carrying your car with it, and out of the flow of traffic.

6. Which one of the following choices is NOT legally required when you have parked your car and want to leave it unattended?

- A. Locking the ignition
- B. Removing the key from the ignition
- C. Locking the doors to the vehicle
- D. Setting the parking brake

ANSWER: **C.** It's actually against the law to leave your vehicle unattended without locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, and setting the parking brake; locking the doors to the vehicle, however, is just a really, really good idea. J

7. What is the proper course of action in rough or bad weather?

- A. Speed up, so you can get out of it quicker
- B. Slow down
- C. Stop
- D. Just relax – turn on the radio, and try not to panic.

ANSWER: **B.** Rough weather can often turn roads into a difficult drive. Slow down, and stay alert!

8. When leaving a parking space, _____.
- A. ALWAYS look back – both before you move, and while you're moving
 - B. Be sure to look over your shoulder – don't just rely on mirrors
 - C. Watch for pedestrians
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** When leaving a parking space, ALWAYS look back – both before you move, and while you're moving, and be sure to watch for pedestrians and look over your shoulder – don't just rely on mirrors. While these aren't all the rules of parking, they serve as a common sense approach to parking and help build the foundation to understanding that parking is a simple procedure that can't be taken simply.

9. What speed is the best speed to drive your vehicle?
- A. As fast as you possibly can
 - B. The exact posted speed limit
 - C. The same speed as the flow of traffic
 - D. 55 miles per hour – no matter what!

ANSWER: **C.** As a rule of thumb, you should travel at the same speed as the flow of traffic - but never over the posted speed limit. Because the speed that you will be traveling at will vary wildly at times, it is best to be alert and travel at the flow of traffic, so you don't become an obstacle in traffic.

10. As a newbie driver, what is the appropriate number of seconds you should have between you and the vehicle in front of you?
- A. 2 seconds
 - B. 3 seconds
 - C. 4 seconds
 - D. 7 seconds

ANSWER: **C.** It's called the "four-second rule" for a reason – keeping 4 seconds between you and the vehicle in front of you will allow you enough cushion to maneuver your vehicle within the flow of traffic should you need to stop or change lanes suddenly. Once you're an experienced driver with your driver's license, it becomes the "three-second rule" – the standard rule of thumb for most drivers – but for newbies, you're going to need the extra cushion. Following too

closely can result in collision and you might find yourself becoming a little “too friendly” with the bumper of the car in front of yours...

11. If your vision is obstructed – be it by nighttime, bad weather, traffic, or any other reason – you should always _____.
- A. Slow down
 - B. Speed up
 - C. Use your high beam lights
 - D. Use your fog lights

ANSWER: **A.** If your vision is obstructed by anything, you should always slow down to give yourself more reaction time.

12. You should always use your turn signal _____ before making a turn.
- A. 30
 - B. 40
 - C. 100
 - D. 500

ANSWER: **C.** You should always use your turn signal 100 feet before making a turn.

13. You should try to be in the correct lane for a turn _____ before you need to make your turn.
- A. 10 feet
 - B. 20 feet
 - C. 2 yards
 - D. Half a block

ANSWER: **D.** You should try to be in the correct lane for a turn half a block before you need to make your turn.

14. If you're worried that the driver ahead of you is unaware that you're about to pass, it is OK to _____.
- A. Tap your horn
 - B. Honk your horn repeatedly
 - C. Flash your high beams at them
 - D. Yell out the window

ANSWER: **A.** If you're worried that the driver ahead of you is unaware that you're about to pass, it is OK to tap your horn.

15. If your brakes fail on you, you should _____.
- A. Pump them to try and get them working again
 - B. Yank the emergency/parking brake forcefully

- C. Use the emergency/parking brake very lightly
- D. Abandon your vehicle as quickly as possible

ANSWER: **C.** If your brakes fail on you, you should use the emergency/parking brake very lightly.

Module 1 – Topic 5 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following can impair your judgment while driving?
 - A. Marijuana
 - B. Alcohol
 - C. Certain over-the-counter cough syrups
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Marijuana, alcohol, and even certain over-the-counter cough syrups can all impair your judgment while driving.

2. At what age is it legal for you to drink?
 - A. 18
 - B. 21
 - C. 25
 - D. It varies from state to state

ANSWER: **D.** The legal drinking age varies from state to state; this means that even if it's legal for you to drink at home, it may not be legal for you to drink when you cross state lines!

3. Which of the following does NOT qualify you for a Minor In Possession (MIP) offense?
 - A. Attempting to purchase alcohol underage
 - B. Lying about your age to purchase alcohol
 - C. Being at a party where alcohol is being consumed, if you are underage
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** That's right – attempting to purchase alcohol underage, lying about your age to purchase alcohol, or even just being at a party where alcohol is being consumed while you are underage can qualify you for a Minor In Possession (MIP) offense... which can mean fines, or even jail time!

4. What is the legal limit for Blood Alcohol Consumption (BAC) in a minor in most states?
 - A. 0.00
 - B. 0.08

- C. 0.1
- D. 2%

ANSWER: **A.** While it may be 0.08 in adults, the legal limit for Blood Alcohol Consumption (BAC) in a minor in most states is 0.00 – that means that ANY ALCOHOL AT ALL in a minor’s system is illegal!

5. Which of the following is considered an illegal use of a license?
- A. Using false information to obtain a license
 - B. Using a cancelled or revoked license
 - C. Letting a friend borrow your license
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Using false information to obtain a license, using a cancelled or revoked license, or letting a friend borrow your license are all considered illegal uses of a license.

6. Getting behind the wheel while you’re drunk is known as

-
- A. Driving Under the Influence
 - B. Driving While Intoxicated
 - C. Driving Without Sobriety
 - D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** Getting behind the wheel while you’re drunk is known as BOTH Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) – they’re just two different legal terms for the same thing.

7. A DUI conviction by a minor will not be wiped off your record:
- A. For 6 months
 - B. Until you turn 18
 - C. Until you turn 21
 - D. Ever

ANSWER: **D.** A DUI conviction by a minor will not be wiped off your record – EVER. It will stick with you for the rest of your life... making drinking and driving a VERY expensive proposition!

8. The term “ALR” refers to:
- A. Age Lessened Retribution
 - B. Admistrative License Revocation
 - C. Actual Required Licensing
 - D. ACME Leaf Removal

ANSWER: **B.** The term “ALR” refers to Administrative License Revocation. ALR is what happens to you if you don’t take the mandatory tests and you have been drinking and driving – it results in an immediate loss of your driver’s license.

9. Which of the following can be affected by alcohol?
- A. The ability to reason
 - B. Reaction time
 - C. Night vision
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your ability to reason, your reaction time, and your night vision can all be affected by the consumption of alcohol; since all three are pretty important to your driving skills, it’s a good idea to avoid drinking and driving!

10. Driving while intoxicated with a child of _____ years of age or younger in the car can result in even steeper penalties.
- A. 6
 - B. 10
 - C. 15
 - D. 18

ANSWER: **C.** Driving while intoxicated with a child of 15 years of age or younger in the car is considered child endangerment, and can result in even steeper penalties and longer jail time.

11. A person who is not yet of legal drinking age is a(n) _____.
- A. Minor
 - B. Adult
 - C. Youth
 - D. Defendant

ANSWER: **A.** A minor is a person who is not yet of legal drinking age.

12. A Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of at least ____ will legally qualify you as intoxicated.
- A. 0.08
 - B. 0.50
 - C. 0.90
 - D. 1.00

ANSWER: **A.** A Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of at least 0.08 will legally qualify you as intoxicated.

13. A _____ may be used by a police officer to determine whether or not a driver is legally intoxicated.

- A. Field drunkenness test
- B. Certified lab test
- C. Field sobriety test
- D. Walk and balance

ANSWER: **C.** A field sobriety test may be used by a police officer to determine whether or not a driver is legally intoxicated.

14. A _____ is an instrument that can determine your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC).

- A. Breathodometer
- B. Breathalyzer
- C. Breathomometer
- D. Soberalyzer

ANSWER: **B.** A breathalyzer is an instrument that can determine your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC).

15. Killing a person because of drunk driving is known as _____.

- A. An accident
- B. Intoxication recklessness
- C. Accidental manslaughter
- D. Intoxication manslaughter

ANSWER: **D.** Killing a person because of drunk driving is known as intoxication manslaughter.

Module 1 – Topic 6 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. When sharing the roadway with bicyclists what is the most common mistake motorists make?

- A. Turning left while a band of bicyclists are oncoming
- B. Using hand signals and accidentally smacking an approaching cyclist
- C. Parallel parking when a cyclist is approaching
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** The most common mistake motorists make when sharing the roadway with bicyclists is turning left while a band of bicyclists are oncoming; drivers must be very conscious of this scenario. Drivers should do a staggered left turn, giving the bike riders plenty of time to ride on past. The same applies to right turns.

2. Why should cyclists keep a safe distance from parked cars?
- A. To make room for other cars that is searching for parking spaces
 - B. To leave room for pedestrians
 - C. In case a car door opens suddenly, or the car moves without signaling
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Cyclists should keep a safe distance from parked cars, in case a car door opens suddenly, or the car moves without signaling; it's not a good idea to weave in and out of parked vehicles, for the same reason... unless you're a mind reader. J

3. If you have been involved in a traffic accident of any kind what is the first thing you should do?
- A. Call 911
 - B. Call your parents
 - C. STOP!
 - D. Exchange ID and information with the involved parties

ANSWER: **C.** That's right – STOP! If your car is blocking traffic - and if it can be moved - the vehicle should be moved out of the way as quickly as possible to prevent any other traffic mishaps. Next see if you can help any injured parties, and call 911, if necessary. Then exchange I.D. information. Worry about what your parents are going to do to you later.

4. If you hit a vehicle that was unattended (parked), then you must do what?
- A. STOP!
 - B. Legally leave the owner your BASIC contact information
 - C. Keep driving if there is no damage
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** If you hit a vehicle that was parked or otherwise unattended, you MUST legally leave the owner your BASIC contact information; it's the right thing to do, and it's highly illegal to flee the scene of an accident.

5. When aiding the injured don't _____.
- A. Assume a person is not injured just because they say they're not
 - B. Help anyone
 - C. Keep the seriously injured warm
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** When aiding the injured, don't assume a person is not injured just because they say they're not. Oftentimes, people can be in a state of shock and injuries don't manifest until the shock wears off.

6. When you are *following* a large truck, you should _____.

- A. Speed up so you can pass it
- B. Slow down
- C. Stop
- D. Keep a sizeable distance from it

ANSWER: **D.** When you are *following* a large truck, you should keep a sizeable distance from it. A tractor-trailer, for example, requires a much longer stopping distance than a normal-size car, because of its increased size and weight. Also, stay of the truck's blind spot. If you can't see the truck driver via his side-view mirror, the driver probably the driver probably can't see you.

7. When you are *following* a large truck on an uphill grade, why should you leave plenty of space?
- A. In case the truck starts to drift or, worse, lose its brakes
 - B. Less turbulence
 - C. It's common courtesy
 - D. It's the law

ANSWER: **A.** When you are *following* a large truck on an uphill grade, you should leave plenty of space in case the truck starts to drift or, worse, lose its brakes. Trucks with trailers tend to be less stable than most other vehicles and are prone to drift, because they are not built with the same ease of handling as most cars.

8. Why should you be very aware of the truck ahead of you putting on his turn signal?
- A. It's always good to know a driver's intentions
 - B. Trucks tend to go wide when turning, leaving a large gap
 - C. So you can get ready to pass when it is safe
 - D. So you can slow down

ANSWER: **B.** You should always be very aware when a truck ahead of you puts on their turn signal, because trucks tend to go wide when turning, leaving a large gap. A car traveling too close might get caught in that gap, with potentially tragic consequences.

9. All of the following are examples of high-risk driving situations except:
- A. Being in a blind spot when the driver is about to change lanes
 - B. Driving a motorcycle through bad weather
 - C. Driving with a four-second cushion
 - D. Driving at night

ANSWER: **C.** Being in a blind spot when the driver is about to change lanes, driving a motorcycle through bad weather, and driving at night are all examples of high-risk driving situations; driving with a four-second cushion, however, is a

great example of a low-risk situation, because you have the appropriate time to react to changes in the flow of traffic.

10. Before hitting the open road, motorcyclists should _____.
- A. Check the tread and pressure in their tires
 - B. Wear the proper protective clothing
 - C. Put on a helmet
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Before hitting the open road, motorcyclists should check the tread and pressure in their tires, wear the proper protective clothing, and put on a helmet – riding a motorcycle can put you at greater risk, so you need to take as many safety precautions as possible!

11. Bicyclists should always ride _____.
- A. With the flow of traffic
 - B. Against the flow of traffic
 - C. Far away from the flow of traffic
 - D. On the sidewalk

ANSWER: **A.** Bicyclists should ride with the flow of traffic.

12. What percentage of all motorcycle accidents involves a collision with a four-wheeled vehicle?
- A. 10%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 100%

ANSWER: **C. 50%** of all motorcycle accidents involves a collision with a four-wheeled vehicle.

13. You are required to report any accident involving damages of more than _____ with the Department of Public Safety.
- A. \$100
 - B. \$200
 - C. \$300
 - D. \$500

ANSWER: **D.** You are required to report any accident involving damages of more than \$500 to the Department of Public Safety.

14. It is illegal to drive faster than _____ in an open-bed pickup truck with children 12 years or younger riding in the back.
- A. 35 mph
 - B. 45 mph

- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

ANSWER: **A.** It is illegal to drive faster than **35 mph** in an open-bed pickup truck with children 12 years or younger riding in the back.

15. When towing another vehicle, you are required to use _____.
- A. Safety tires
 - B. Safety rope
 - C. Safety chains
 - D. A tow truck

ANSWER: **C.** When towing another vehicle, you are required to use **safety chains**.

Module 2 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT a vital security task in preparing to drive?
- A. Adjusting mirrors
 - B. Fastening seatbelts
 - C. Adjusting seating position
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Driver readiness requires maximum comfort, visibility and stability – adjusting mirrors, fastening seatbelts and adjusting seating position are all vital security tasks in preparing to drive.

2. Brake fluid should be checked _____.
- A. Weekly
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Every 3 to 6 months
 - D. Every 30,000 miles

ANSWER: **B.** Brake fluid should be checked monthly. Though it is one of the most important fluids it is also one of the most neglected fluids.

3. Which of the following should you check for BEFORE you get in your car?
- A. What direction your tires are facing
 - B. Low air pressure in your tires
 - C. Broken glass or debris along your path
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** It is important that you check outside your car for what direction your tires are facing, low air pressure in your tires, and for broken glass or debris along your path BEFORE you get in.

4. If you are parked in a parking lot, which of the following should you NOT do as you approach your car?
- A. Approach your car from the rear
 - B. Approach your car from the front
 - C. Increase your awareness of the people and objects around you
 - D. Have your key ready

ANSWER: **B.** Unlike being parked at a curb, you should NOT approach your car from the front when parked in a parking lot. You want to maximize both your visibility to other drivers and have the broadest view of traffic around you. The rear, not the front will give you the safest route, but you should still keep your eyes open and don't prolong the amount of time it takes to get in.

5. Which of the following is NOT true about checking the level of your oil?
- A. It should be checked monthly
 - B. Your engine should be turned off
 - C. For the most accurate reading, the engine should be warm
 - D. The car must be parked on level ground

ANSWER: **C.** It is not true that for the most accurate reading, the engine should be warm! Never check the oil when the engine is hot or warm. For a safe and accurate reading, give the engine at least an hour or more to cool off.

6. Which of the following is NOT a required starting task?
- A. Press down on the accelerator before you start the car
 - B. Release the parking brake
 - C. Check for fuel injection or automatic choke
 - D. Check instrument panel for alert lights and gauges

ANSWER: **A.** Pressing down on the accelerator before you start the car is NOT a required (or recommended) starting task. Press down on your brake prior to starting your engine. Never apply the accelerator before starting your engine.

7. Improper air pressure in your tires will cause which of the following?
- A. It reduces fuel efficiency
 - B. It minimizes tire mileage
 - C. It reduces traction
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Improper air pressure will reduce fuel efficiency, minimize tire mileage, and reduce traction. Incorrect air pressure in your tires will waste fuel, decrease the life of the tire and is responsible for many accidents every year.

8. Which of the following is TRUE about changing Engine Oil?
- A. Oil filters should usually be replaced when oil is changed
 - B. It should generally be changed every 3,000 to 5,000 miles
 - C. Stop-and-go traffic or cold may require more frequent oil changes
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Oil filters and oil should be changed every 3,000 to 5,000 miles, according to the instructions in your owner's manual, and the oil filters should usually be replaced when the oil is changed, but stop-and-go traffic or cold weather can require more frequent changes.

9. Which of the following is NOT true when securing your vehicle?
- A. The parking brake should only be used when parking on inclines
 - B. All windows should be up and all doors locked
 - C. The shift selector should be in (P)ark
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** It is NOT true that the parking brake should only be used when parking on inclines. It is recommended that the parking brake always be applied every time you park - incline or not!

10. Which of the following should NOT be checked once a week?
- A. The air pressure in your tires
 - B. Tread wear bars on tires
 - C. Transmission Fluid level
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** The air pressure in your tires and the tread wear bars should both be checked once a week; the transmission fluid level, however, should be checked every 15,000 miles or every six months, whichever comes first.

11. If you are parked at a curb, you should always _____.
- A. Approach the driver's side from the rear of the car
 - B. Approach the driver's side from the front of the car
 - C. Make sure your tires are touching the curb
 - D. Make sure your tires are almost touching the curb

ANSWER: **B.** If you are parked at a curb, you should always approach the driver's side from the front of the car.

12. It is recommended that you store all of your valuables _____.
- A. In the glove box
 - B. Under the seat
 - C. In the trunk
 - D. Under the floor mat

ANSWER: **C.** It is recommended that you store all of your valuables in the trunk.

13. Every 15,000 miles the _____ should be replaced in order to trap dust, pollen, bacteria, and exhaust gases.
- A. Exhaust pipe
 - B. Exhaust filter
 - C. Air conditioning system
 - D. Air filter

ANSWER: **D.** Every 15,000 miles the air filter should be replaced in order to trap dust, pollen, bacteria, and exhaust gases.

14. The maximum air pressure your tire requires will be listed in your owner's manual or on the _____ of your tire.
- A. Sidewall

- B. Tread
- C. Groove
- D. Pressure gauge

ANSWER: **A.** The maximum air pressure your tire requires will be listed in your owner's manual or on the sidewall of your tire.

15. Power steering fluid levels, battery connections and coolant levels should always be checked every _____.
- A. Month
 - B. Five months
 - C. Six months
 - D. Two years

ANSWER: **C.** Power steering fluid levels, battery connections and coolant levels should always be checked every six months.

Module 2 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. What alert or control appears as an exclamation mark in a circle?
- A. The Brake Warning Light
 - B. The Battery Warning Light
 - C. The horn
 - D. Engine Temperature Light

ANSWER: **A.** The brake warning light appears as an exclamation mark in a circle, and may become activated to inform you that your parking brake is set, brake fluid is low, or it may alert you when part or all of your braking system is not functioning properly.

2. Which of the following is NOT an option on the gear selector?
- A. "P" indicates the Park position
 - B. "B" indicates the Backing position
 - C. "D" indicates the car is in Drive
 - D. None of the above.

ANSWER: **B.** "B" is NOT an option on the gear selector; the letter "R", not "B", signifies the car is in Reverse.

3. What control looks like a triangle and can be located on either side of the instrument panel or on the center console?
- A. The Heater
 - B. Mirror Adjustor

- C. Hazard Flashers
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: **C.** Hazard Flashers, or emergency lights, are indicated by the button with the triangle image. Pressing the button will cause both directional arrows to be activated, as if you were indicating you were turning both right and left.

4. If you have ETS (Electronic Traction Control System), under what circumstances should you consider turning it off?
- A. When you set your cruise control
 - B. ETS should only be on in wet conditions
 - C. When driving on ice
 - D. Never

ANSWER: **C.** If you have ETS (Electronic Traction Control System), you should consider turning it off when driving on ice. When driving on sheer ice or in other conditions where there is no available traction, you may have to turn ETS off to allow your wheels to spin.

5. If you deactivate your cruise control by applying your brake and you wish to continue at the previous setting, what control should you press among the cruise control options?
- A. "Return"
 - B. "Coast"
 - C. "Resume"
 - D. "Set/accel"

ANSWER: **C.** If you deactivate your cruise control by applying your brake and you wish to continue at the previous setting, selecting the "Resume" button will reactivate the most recent speed setting on your cruise control.

6. Which of the following is NOT true about the High Beam setting on your headlights?
- A. When active, a blue headlight symbol will light up on the instrument panel
 - B. They should only be used when driving in traffic
 - C. They can be dangerous
 - D. The controls will usually be located on the headlight lever

ANSWER: **B.** It is NOT true that the High Beam setting on your headlights should only be used when driving in traffic. High beam lights should only be used in poor visibility, not in traffic. It can be distracting or imposing to oncoming traffic and could result in an accident.

7. What indicator looks like a filling station?
- A. Oil Pressure Gauge

- B. Low Fuel Indicator
- C. Service Engine Light
- D. Transmission Fluid Indicator

ANSWER: **B.** The Low Fuel Indicator looks like a filling station - when this gauge is lit up, it means that you have approximately two gallons in your tank and you should refill your tank as soon as possible.

8. If your Engine Temperature Warning Light comes on as you are driving, what would this indicate?
- A. The oil needs to be changed
 - B. You are low on brake fluid
 - C. You are low on transmission fluid
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The Engine Temperature Warning Light does NOT indicate the oil needs to be changed, low on brake fluid, or low on transmission fluid; rather, this light informs you when the coolant in your engine is too hot or too low.

9. Which of the following controls would generally NOT be featured on your Auxiliary Panel Control?
- A. Auxiliary power port
 - B. Overdrive button
 - C. Passenger air bag cut off switch
 - D. HVAC fan speed control

ANSWER: **B.** The Overdrive button is NOT generally featured on your Auxiliary Panel Control; rather, it is generally located on the bottom of your gear selector. Auxiliary controls operate non-standard features and these controls are usually located on the center panel of the dashboard.

10. Where might the Parking Brake Release be located?
- A. On the floor
 - B. Between the driver and passenger seat
 - C. Under the steering column
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your Parking Brake Release MIGHT be located on the floor, or between the driver and passenger seat, or under the steering column – it changes from vehicle to vehicle. In cars where the parking brake pedal is on the floor, the release may be the pedal or a release lever may be located above the pedal. Some releases are located under the steering column or in the center console – you'll need to check your owner's manual for exact details!

11. If your cruise control is set and you wish to increase your speed, tapping the "set/accel" button will increase your speed by _____.

- A. 1 mph
- B. 5 mph
- C. 10 mph
- D. 20 mph

ANSWER: **A.** If your cruise control is set and you wish to increase your speed, tapping the “set/accel” button will increase your speed by one mph.

12. When a symbol on your instrument panel that looks like a service station filling tank lights up it means you have _____ of fuel in your tank.
- A. 1 gallon
 - B. 2 gallons
 - C. 3 gallons
 - D. 4 gallons

ANSWER: **B.** When a symbol on your instrument panel that looks like a service station filling tank lights up it means you have two gallons of fuel in your tank.

13. If you think you might be driving too fast, the _____ located directly behind your steering wheel will let you know the rate you are traveling.
- A. Odometer
 - B. Speed gauge
 - C. Speedometer
 - D. Trip odometer

ANSWER: **C.** If you think you might be driving too fast, the speedometer located directly behind your steering wheel will let you know the rate you are traveling.

14. If you are driving and a signal on the instrument panel that looks like a triangle with an exclamation point inside of it becomes activated, this is a _____.
- A. Speed warning indicator
 - B. Engine warming indicator
 - C. Tire malfunction indicator
 - D. Safety alert indicator

ANSWER: **D.** If you are driving and a signal on the instrument panel that looks like a triangle with an exclamation point inside of it becomes activated; this is a Safety Alert indicator.

15. When you press down on the _____ button in the cruise control options, it will cause your car to decelerate as if you took your foot completely off the gas pedal.
- A. Coast
 - B. Slow
 - C. Cruise

D. Mellow

ANSWER: **A.** When you press down on the Coast button in the cruise control options, it will cause your car to decelerate as if you took your foot completely off the gas pedal.

Module 2 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Under what conditions is it dangerous to use cruise control?
 - A. In the rain
 - B. When driving at speeds over 55 mph
 - C. When driving at speeds under 45 mph
 - D. In extreme temperatures

ANSWER: **A.** In the rain, it is dangerous to use cruise control, because it can result in hydroplaning.

2. Which of the following is TRUE about the or “Overdrive” gear?
 - A. It is fourth gear
 - B. It should be turned off if you are driving in the mountains
 - C. It is active by default unless you turn it off
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Overdrive is the fourth gear; it should be turned off if you are driving in the mountains, and it is active by default unless you turn it off manually, which you'll only need to do if you are being towed, driving in mountain terrain or if you want to drive in third gear.

3. Which of the following would you use to communicate to other drivers that you are experiencing a mechanical failure as you are driving?
 - A. The horn
 - B. Hazard flashers
 - C. Daylight Running Lights
 - D. Car alarm

ANSWER: **B.** Hazard flashers or emergency lights should be engaged to warn other drivers when you are experiencing a mechanical failure or other problem as you are driving.

4. Which of the following is NOT true about holding the steering wheel at the top?
 - A. It is not recommended

- B. It is recommended when driving in adverse weather
- C. It can leave you vulnerable to an air bag injury
- D. It reduces your control of the steering wheel

ANSWER: **B.** It is never recommended that you place your hands at the top of the wheel in case your airbag malfunctions. It also minimizes steering balance.

5. How would you communicate to other drivers that you intend to turn right at the intersection ahead of you?
- A. Move the turn signal up
 - B. Move the turn signal down
 - C. Activate your hazard flashers
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** To signal that you intend to move to the right, or turn right, you should move the turn signal up, causing the right front and right back headlights to blink.

6. Which of the following is NOT true about daylight running lights?
- A. The switch is located on a lever on either the steering column or a control on the left side of the dash that operates your other lights
 - B. Not all cars contain them
 - C. They should only be used in poor visibility, but not in traffic
 - D. They allow you to operate your headlights without the tail lights on

ANSWER: **C.** It is NOT true that daylight running lights should only be used in poor visibility, but not in traffic; daylight running lights are recommended all of the time.

7. Which of the following is TRUE about windshield wipers?
- A. One switch controls speed and the other releases washer fluid
 - B. They often share a stem with the turn signal or headlight controls
 - C. They are located on either side of the steering column
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** It is TRUE that the control for the windshield wipers, which can be located on either side of the steering column, often share a stem with the turn signal or headlight controls, and one switch controls the wiper speed, while the other releases washer fluid.

8. To come to a gradual and steady stop, what kind of braking technique would you apply?
- A. Cover Brake
 - B. Threshold Brake
 - C. "Jab" or "stab" technique
 - D. ABS

ANSWER: **A.** The Cover Brake technique allows you to maintain speed and vehicle balance before you initiate braking.

9. Which of the following is NOT true of cruise control?
- A. It allows you to set your accelerator at a steady speed
 - B. It can cause “lead-foot” syndrome
 - C. It cannot be activated at speeds under 25 mph
 - D. It can be deactivated at any time by applying the brake

ANSWER: **B.** It is NOT true that cruise control can cause “lead-foot” syndrome; cruise control actually HELPS prevent “lead-foot” syndrome.

10. Which of the following is TRUE when applying the accelerator?
- A. Adjusting the pressure with your foot will modify your speed
 - B. To maximize vehicle control, lift-off the accelerator
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B

ANSWER: **C.** The lift-off method of accelerating is an example of how adjusting the pressure with your foot will modify your speed.

11. If you intend to move to the right in reverse, turn your steering wheel _____.
- A. To the right
 - B. To the left
 - C. Counter-clockwise
 - D. With both hands

ANSWER: **A.** If you intend to move to the right in reverse, turn your steering wheel to the right.

12. Both the accelerator and the brake pedal can be used to increase speed, decrease speed and to _____.
- A. Improve your gas mileage
 - B. Stabilize your car
 - C. Increase your maneuverability
 - D. Adjust your engine temperature

ANSWER: **B.** Both the accelerator and the brake pedal can be used to increase speed, decrease speed and to stabilize your car.

13. Of the two types of automatic transmissions, _____ incorporates a differential with the regular Transmission in a single unit, providing equal power to each wheel individually, as necessary.

- A. Multi-axle
- B. Tow-axle
- C. Transaxle
- D. Bi-axle

ANSWER: **C.** Of the two types of automatic transmissions, transaxle incorporates a differential with the regular Transmission in a single unit, providing equal power to each wheel individually, as necessary.

14. If you intend to turn left, you should _____.

- A. Twist the signal lever toward you
- B. Twist the signal lever away from you
- C. Move the signal lever down
- D. Move the signal lever up

ANSWER: **C.** If you intend to turn left, you should move the turn signal lever down.

15. An automatic transmission does for you what you have to do manually to shift gears with a manual or standard transmission by applying the _____.

- A. Brake
- B. Gas
- C. Cruise control
- D. Clutch

ANSWER: **D.** An automatic transmission does for you what you have to do manually to shift gears with a manual or standard transmission by applying the clutch.

Module 2 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. What is the ideal hand position when steering in most conditions?

- A. 10 and 2 o'clock
- B. 12 and 3 o'clock
- C. 9 and 3 o'clock
- D. 10 and 5 o'clock

ANSWER: **C.** The ideal hand position when steering in most conditions is 9 and 3 o'clock.

2. A bear takes a stroll in front of your car and you have to slam on your brakes to avoid hitting, it causing your coffee to fly out of the cup holder and onto the windshield. This is an example of:

- A. Distracted Driving
- B. Yaw
- C. Pitch
- D. Traction

ANSWER: **C.** When vehicle load shifts from the rear to front (or vice versa), it is called pitch, and it can occur as a result of sudden steering, acceleration, or braking. As you apply your brakes your car will pitch, or drop at the front and lift in the rear.

3. What steering method is considered most effective when performing turns that require precise motion, such as steering through curves or at an intersection?

- A. Palming
- B. Hand-to-Hand
- C. Hand-Over-Hand
- D. Limited Evasive Steering

ANSWER: **B.** Hand-to-Hand steering is regarded as most effective under conditions where you experience a loss of control due to front wheel traction loss, such as steering through curves or at an intersection.

4. Which of the following is NOT essential for maintaining vehicle balance?

- A. Using synthetic motor oil
- B. Correct body position
- C. Precise steering movements
- D. Gradual acceleration and brake application

ANSWER: **A.** Motor oil type will have little impact on vehicle control. To maximize vehicle balance requires controlled and smooth steering, accelerating and braking as well as a seat position which allows your feet, legs, arms and hands to maintain a stable position.

5. Traction, or the friction that creates grip between your tires and the road, is diminished as a result of each of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Low air pressure in your tires
- B. Wet weather
- C. Hard turns
- D. Heat

ANSWER: **D.** Traction is diminished as a result of low air pressure in your tires, wet weather, and hard turns; heat, however, will not reduce your traction. For the

best traction, road conditions should be level, paved and clean and your tires should be in good condition.

6. You are driving on road that is tilted to the left, causing a loss of traction to the left rear of your car and it swings from the right to the left. This is called:

- A. Yaw
- B. Roll
- C. Spin
- D. Pitch

ANSWER: **A.** When you accelerate under conditions that produce loss of traction in the rear tires, your car will yaw, or swing in the direction of the traction loss.

7. Which of the following is NOT true about Tire Patches?

- A. Tire Patches are the portion of your tires that directly touch the road
- B. Proper vehicle balance would mean the even distribution of weight through all four tires patches
- C. Vehicle weight always falls equally on all four tire patches
- D. How effective they are is affected by tire pressure and suspension

ANSWER: **C.** Tire patches are the portion of your tires that directly touch the road; how effective they are is affected by tire pressure and suspension, and proper vehicle balance would mean the even distribution of weight through all four tire patches. However, vehicle weight does NOT always fall equally on all four tire patches. Tire patch size is greatest and most balanced when your car is still. As soon as any motion occurs, vehicle balance or the distribution of weight on the tire patches shifts, causing balance to be reduced.

8. What fairly new technology allows you to maintain steering control during extreme braking?

- A. Antilock Braking Systems (ABS)
- B. Traction Control
- C. Vehicle Stability Systems
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Antilock Braking Systems (ABS) prevents your wheels from locking up during panic braking so you can steer around an obstruction in the road.

9. Which of the following is NOT true about the Controlled Braking technique?

- A. It is also referred to as “squeeze on”
- B. It will help you to prevent traction loss in front wheels
- C. It will help you to prevent traction loss in rear wheels
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: **D.** Controlled Braking, or “squeeze on”, involves applying your brake with enough pressure reduce the speed you are traveling, while maintaining balance preventing traction loss in both your front wheels and your rear wheels.

10. Which of the following is NOT true about your seating position?
- A. Your steering wheel should be in line with the tops of your shoulders
 - B. It will not substantially affect vehicle balance
 - C. Sitting too far from the wheel can result in bad posture and back pain
 - D. Sitting too close to the wheel leaves you vulnerable to an airbag injury

ANSWER: **B.** It is NOT true that seating position will not substantially affect vehicle balance. Seating position is critical to maintaining vehicle balance because it determines your view of the road and can give you accessible posture to control the steering wheel and still be able to comfortably reach the accelerator, brake and other controls.

11. Though _____ steering is considered most effective when you are driving at high speeds or in conditions prone to *oversteering*, it should never be used as your primary steering technique because it can leave you vulnerable to air bag injuries.

- A. Hand-to-Hand
- B. Overhand
- C. Hand-over-Hand
- D. Hand-under-Hand

ANSWER: **C.** Though Hand-Over-Hand steering is considered most effective when you are driving at high speeds or in conditions prone to *oversteering*, it should never be used as your primary steering technique because it can leave you vulnerable to air bag injuries.

12. If you almost miss your turn and steer suddenly to the left, your car will _____ to the right.

- A. Pitch
- B. Yaw
- C. Roll
- D. Coast

ANSWER: **C.** If you almost miss your turn and steer suddenly to the left, your car will roll to the right.

13. Weight shifts from one side of your car to another during acceleration, decelerating, _____ or any combination of these actions.

- A. Lifting
- B. Backing
- C. Rounding
- D. Cornering

ANSWER: **D.** Weight shifts from one side of your car to another during acceleration, decelerating, cornering, or any combination of these actions.

14. One-Hand steering should be used primarily when _____.
- A. Backing
 - B. Speeding
 - C. Merging
 - D. Parking

ANSWER: **A.** One-Hand steering should be used primarily when (B.) backing.

15. _____ can maximize traction when turning at reasonable speeds.
- A. Jab braking
 - B. Trail braking
 - C. Cover braking
 - D. Trail accelerating

ANSWER: B. **Trail braking** can maximize traction when turning at reasonable speeds.

Module 2 – Topic 5 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Where is your Visual Reference Point for Front Limitation?
- A. The line to the side of your car
 - B. The center of the lane
 - C. The curb
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** To determine where the Visual Reference Point for the front limitation of your car is, simply target the line to the side of your car.

2. Which of the following describes Lane Position 1?
- A. Zero to six inches from the edge of the left lane
 - B. Zero to six inches from the edge of the right lane
 - C. Three feet from the left and three feet from the right edge of the lane
 - D. Straddling the line on the right side of the lane

ANSWER: **C.** Lane Position 1 is in the center, three feet from the left and three feet from the right edge of the lane.

3. Which of the following is the advantage of Targeting?
- A. It helps you visualize the space you intend to occupy
 - B. It helps you to develop skid avoidance skills
 - C. It allows you to plan ahead as you are driving
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Targeting will help you visualize the space you intend to occupy using a searching process and by getting you in the habit of focusing your eyes appropriately, it allows you to plan ahead as you are driving, and it helps you to develop skid avoidance skills. It also improves your steering!

4. Which of the following is NOT true about the Blind Zone/Glare Elimination (BGE) mirror setting?
- A. You must rotate your outside mirrors outward about 15 degrees to look into your blind zones rather than along the sides of the car
 - B. BGE will create four mini blind zones, but none of them should be large enough to hide a vehicle
 - C. With BGE, your outside mirrors become your primary mirrors
 - D. You will still need to glance at your outside mirror to see if a car is there

ANSWER: **C.** It is NOT true that with BGE, your outside mirrors become your primary mirrors; your rear view mirror is ALWAYS your primary mirror. Outside mirrors will show you half the perspective rear mirrors show.

5. Where is Lane Position 3?
- A. Zero to six inches from the edge of the right side of the lane
 - B. Three to six inches from the edge of the left side of the lane
 - C. Zero to three inches from the left side of the lane
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Lane Position 3 is zero to six inches from the edge of the right side of the lane.

6. Which of the following is NOT true about vision?
- A. Speed almost entirely eliminates fringe vision, so you must turn your head from side to side to use your central vision
 - B. Central vision covers about 30 percent of your visual field
 - C. Central vision is also called "focal vision"
 - D. Central vision is clear and sharp, while fringe vision is hazy

ANSWER: **B.** Central vision covers about three percent of your visual field; it does NOT cover about 30 percent of your visual field.

7. Which of the following is NOT true when attempting to park at an angle?
- A. You should position your car three feet from the right side

- B. You should use a right front turn point to steer into the middle of the space
- C. You must establish a position and a turning point
- D. You should target the middle of the parking space

ANSWER: **A.** It is NOT true that you should position your car three feet from the right side when attempting to park at an angle; you should position your car FIVE feet from the right side.

8. If a truck swings wide into your lane on your right side and you must react to avoid a collision, what lane position is best?
- A. Lane Position 1
 - B. Lane Position 2
 - C. Lane Position 4
 - D. Lane Position 5

ANSWER: **C.** Lane Position 4. To avoid a line-of-sight restriction in your path of travel that forces you to position your car over the yellow or white line to the left, you would apply Lane Position 4, but only for a few seconds.

9. Which of the following is TRUE about reference points?
- A. Standard Reference Points are the most common way drivers perceive their position when attempting to establish a reference point
 - B. They can help you determine if you can fit into a parking space
 - C. They help gauge if you can reach an intersection before the light changes
 - D. All of the Above

ANSWER: **D.** It is true that Standard Reference Points are the most common way drivers perceive their position when attempting to establish a reference point. They can help you gauge if you can reach an intersection before the light changes and they can help you determine if you can fit into a parking space.

10. Which of the following is NOT true about Rear Limitation?
- A. It will affect Backing Position
 - B. It will affect Perpendicular Parking
 - C. Reference points will not help rear limitation
 - D. You should target the lines on either side of your vehicle

ANSWER: **C.** It is NOT true that reference points will not help rear limitation. To apply Visual Reference Points to rear limitation, target the line on either side of your car and look from the line through the windows to your left and right rear.

11. To determine your front limitation, target the line to the _____ of your car.
- A. Side
 - B. Rear
 - C. Front
 - D. Left front

ANSWER: **A.** To determine your front limitation, target the line to the side of your car.

12. To move to the left when a restriction to your path of travel or your line of sight exists, without having to actually move out of your lane of travel, you would use Lane Position _____.
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

ANSWER: **B.** To move to the left when a restriction to your path of travel or your line of sight exists, without having to actually move out of your lane of travel, you would use Lane Position 2.

13. To notice a child running into the street on your periphery as you are driving, you would pick up on the motion out of your _____ vision.
- A. Front
 - B. Central
 - C. Side
 - D. Fringe

ANSWER: **D.** To notice a child running into the street on your periphery as you are driving, you would pick up on the motion out of your fringe vision.

14. _____ is a visual function that involves learning to direct the focus of your attention using both fringe vision and central vision.
- A. Targeting
 - B. Focusing
 - C. Looking
 - D. Searching

ANSWER: **A.** Targeting is visual function that involves learning to direct the focus of your attention using both fringe vision and central vision.

15. If a truck slams head on into the car in the lane to the left of you, you should attempt to move into Lane Position _____.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

ANSWER: **D.** If a truck slams head on into the car in the lane to the left of you, you should attempt to move into Lane Position 5.

Module 3 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following should you check before entering the car?
- A. Car position
 - B. Tire pressure
 - C. Look for broken glass
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Before anything else, you should do a thorough check of your vehicle and it's surroundings, including checking your car position, tire pressure, and looking for broken glass in your path of travel.

2. Before starting your car you should NOT...
- A. Adjust your seat
 - B. Adjust your seatbelt
 - C. Put your keys on the dashboard
 - D. Apply pressure to the gas pedal

ANSWER: **D.** Do not apply pressure to the gas pedal until you are ready to move your vehicle.

3. Which of the following is not true concerning seatbelts?
- A. They save thousands of lives per year
 - B. They reduce the risk of serious injury
 - C. You must wear them at all speeds
 - D. In most cases, it's safer to be thrown clear of the vehicle

ANSWER: **D.** It is NOT true that in most cases, it's safer to be thrown clear of the vehicle; you should ALWAYS wear your seatbelt.

4. In which gear can your car roll freely?
- A. Park
 - B. Drive
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Reverse

ANSWER: **C.** While in Neutral, your car may roll or coast if the brake is not applied.

5. When should you release pressure from the key while in the ignition?
- A. Once the car is in reverse
 - B. When the engine turns over
 - C. Once the turn signal is on
 - D. Once you have put your foot on the brake

ANSWER: **B.** When the engine turns over, you should release pressure from the key.

6. Which of the following do you NOT need to check for before entering the road?
- A. Oncoming traffic
 - B. Foot traffic
 - C. The time of day
 - D. Your mirrors

ANSWER: **C.** You do NOT need to check the time of day before entering the road; before entering a roadway, you should be sure to check in front, behind, and beside you, for cars and pedestrians, though.

7. When you release the parking brake you should...
- A. Apply pressure to the gas pedal
 - B. Apply pressure to the service brake
 - C. Put on your blinker
 - D. Adjust the radio

ANSWER: **B.** When releasing the parking brake, you should apply pressure to the service brake to keep from rolling unexpectedly.

8. Which speed is incorrectly matched with its respective stopping distance on dry, clean surfaces?
- A. 20 mph – 63 feet
 - B. 30 mph – 70 feet
 - C. 40 mph – 164 feet
 - D. 50 mph – 229 feet

ANSWER: **B.** 30 mph – 70 feet is incorrect; a speed of 30 mph requires at least 109 feet for a stopping distance.

9. When parking, which of the following is NOT necessary?
- A. Check to make sure you're parking in a legal area
 - B. Set the parking brake
 - C. Turn off all accessories
 - D. Adjust the head restraint

ANSWER: **D.** It is always necessary to make sure you're parking in a legal area when parking your vehicle, as well as setting the parking brake and turning off all accessories; it is NOT necessary, however, to adjust the head restraint when parking.

10. Your hands should be at the following places on the steering wheel:
- A. 10 and 2
 - B. 9 and 3
 - C. 8 and 4
 - D. 7 and 5

ANSWER: **B.** For proper airbag safety, you should place your hands at 9 and 3 o'clock on the steering wheel.

11. When entering your vehicle, you should place your keys on the _____.
- A. Dashboard
 - B. Passenger seat
 - C. Parking brake
 - D. Rear seat

ANSWER: **A.** When entering your vehicle, you should place your keys on the dashboard.

12. Always be sure to release the _____ before applying pressure to the accelerator.
- A. Radio dial
 - B. Gear shift
 - C. Gas pedal
 - D. Parking brake

ANSWER: **D.** Always be sure to release the parking brake before applying pressure to the accelerator.

13. For better visibility, you should always be sure to adjust your _____ before you drive.
- A. Head rest
 - B. Cruise control
 - C. Mirrors
 - D. Seatbelt

ANSWER: **C.** For better visibility, you should always be sure to adjust your mirrors before you drive.

14. _____ are used for high power at low speed.
- A. High gears
 - B. Low gears
 - C. Manual transmissions
 - D. Automatic transmissions

ANSWER: **B.** Low gears are used for high power at low speed.

15. The first step in parking near a curb is to pick a _____.
- A. Target
 - B. Space
 - C. Position
 - D. Line of vision

ANSWER: **A.** The first step in parking near a curb is to pick a target.

Module 3 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the primary sense used while driving?
- A. Hearing
 - B. Smell
 - C. Vision
 - D. Taste

ANSWER: **C.** Vision is the primary sense used while driving.

2. Which of the following does NOT contribute to your field of vision?
- A. Peripheral vision
 - B. Focal vision
 - C. Univision
 - D. Central vision

ANSWER: **C.** Univision does NOT contribute to your field of vision; your field of vision is made up of your focal vision, central vision, and peripheral vision.

3. Which of the following is the most specific field of vision?
- A. Peripheral vision
 - B. Focal vision
 - C. Univision
 - D. Central vision

ANSWER: **B.** Focal vision is the most specific field of vision – it focuses on one particular object, and only makes up 3% of your total field of vision.

4. How far ahead should you check for your visual lead?
- A. 10-20 seconds
 - B. 20-30 seconds
 - C. 30-40 seconds
 - D. 45-60 seconds

ANSWER: **B.** You should be constantly using a visual lead of at least 20-30 seconds.

5. Which is NOT part of your searching skills?
- A. Scanning
 - B. Weather conditions
 - C. Line of sight
 - D. Path of travel

ANSWER: **B.** Weather conditions are NOT part of your searching skills.

6. Your target area is defined as...
- A. Your current location
 - B. Your past location
 - C. Your immediate next end point
 - D. Your immediate next end point

ANSWER: **C.** Your target area is defined at your immediate next end point; once you reach it, you will need to select your next target area, and begin your visual search process again!

7. What is a “reference point”?
- A. The area behind your vehicle
 - B. The area ahead of your vehicle
 - C. A place or object used for comparison
 - D. A dictionary

ANSWER: **C.** A “reference point” is a place or object used for comparison; it helps you to determine your relative speed and position.

8. In order to compensate for speed increases, you must adjust your vision by...
- A. Squinting
 - B. Glancing in your mirrors
 - C. Looking farther ahead
 - D. Wearing glasses

ANSWER: **C.** In order to compensate for speed increases, you must adjust your vision by looking farther ahead; this will allow you more time to react properly, if a problem or hazard arises.

9. Which of the following is an incorrect following interval?
- A. 15 mph – 2 seconds
 - B. 35 mph – 2 seconds
 - C. 40 mph – 3 seconds
 - D. 70 mph – 3 seconds

ANSWER: **D.** 70 mph – 3 seconds is an incorrect following interval; at 70 mph, you should be allowing yourself at least a 4 second following interval, to be safe.

10. Blind spots are often caused by:
- A. Your car's structure
 - B. Cargo
 - C. Passengers
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Blind spots are often caused by your car's structure, cargo, and passengers; since a blind spot can be large enough to hide another vehicle, you must always remember to check them before you move into a different lane of traffic!

11. _____ means using stationary object as reference points.
- A. Stationing
 - B. Referencing
 - C. Plotting
 - D. Blind spotting

ANSWER: **B.** Referencing means using stationary object as reference points.

12. The _____ is the route you will take for the next 20-30 seconds.
- A. Path of travel
 - B. Immediate route
 - C. Path of vision
 - D. Path of immediacy

ANSWER: **A.** The path of travel is the route you will take for the next 20-30 seconds.

13. _____ vision describes the outer areas of your field of vision.
- A. Central
 - B. Outer limit
 - C. Peripheral
 - D. Extra

ANSWER: **C.** Peripheral vision describes the outer areas of your field of vision.

14. While driving, your eyes should be constantly _____.
- A. Focused
 - B. Scanning
 - C. Contracting
 - D. Skimming

ANSWER: **B.** While driving, your eyes should be constantly scanning.

15. The _____ is your ability to see to along your path of travel.
- A. Line of observance
 - B. Line of observation
 - C. Line of movement
 - D. Line of sight

ANSWER: **D.** The line of sight is your ability to see to along your path of travel.

Module 3 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. If another car is coming towards you, you should...
- A. Turn left
 - B. Turn right
 - C. Accelerate
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** If another car is coming towards you, you should turn right – always turn to the right, if possible, to avoid head-on collisions.

2. High risk driving situations are:
- A. Usually ahead of you
 - B. Usually off the road
 - C. Everywhere
 - D. Rare

ANSWER: **C.** High risk driving situations are everywhere – you should consider every driving situation to be potentially high risk.

3. While searching, you should scan for...
- A. Street signs
 - B. Hitchhikers
 - C. Dry, clean road
 - D. Anything that ISN'T dry, clean road

ANSWER: **D.** While searching, you should scan for anything that ISN'T dry, clean road. Anything that is out of the ordinary on the road could affect your driving, so keep an eye out for everything!

4. While evaluating, you should consider...

- A. Potential hazards
- B. Changing conditions
- C. Intersections
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** While evaluating, you should consider potential hazards, changing conditions, and intersections – anything that could cause problems!

5. Executing does NOT include...

- A. Speed changes
- B. Accessories changes
- C. Lane position changes
- D. Space control

ANSWER: **B.** Executing does NOT include accessories changes; they're not really vital to making a reduced-risk driving decision. J

6. Which of the following is NOT part of a space management system?

- A. Identify
- B. Predict
- C. Decide
- D. Accelerate

ANSWER: **D.** Accelerate is NOT part of a space management system – although it may end up being a good reduced-risk decision when you Execute!

7. Your basic, normal lane position is called:

- A. Lane Position One
- B. Lane Position Two
- C. Lane Position Three
- D. Lane Position Four

ANSWER: **A.** Your basic, normal lane position is called Lane Position One; it's smack dab in the middle of the lane.

8. When approaching an intersection, you should ...

- A. Search
- B. Evaluate
- C. Execute
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** When approaching an intersection, you should Search, Evaluate, and Execute.

9. When noticing roadway markings, you should consider all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Type
- B. Color
- C. Language
- D. Shape

ANSWER: **C.** There are many different types of roadway markings. You should be familiar with their shape, color and size; their language, however, will generally be English.

10. Which of the following is NOT part of the Execute phase of approaching an intersection?

- A. Adjust speed
- B. Maintain lane position
- C. Check mirrors
- D. Stop behind the line

ANSWER: **C.** Checking your mirrors is part of the Search phase of the “SEE” steps, not the Execute phase.

11. There are many different types of _____, some of which DON'T involve cars, like railroad crossings.

- A. Roadways
- B. Intersections
- C. Low risk areas
- D. Highways

ANSWER: **B.** There are many different types of intersections, some of which DON'T involve cars, like railroad crossings.

12. The “IPDE” technique stands for_____.

- A. Identify, predict, decide and explain
- B. Identify, predict, decide and execute
- C. Identify, plan, do and execute
- D. Identify, plan, decide and explain

ANSWER: **B.** The “IPDE” technique stands for: Identify, Predict, Decide and Execute

Module 3 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which is the most common teen driving error?

- A. Loud music
- B. Swerving
- C. Not attending to the path of travel
- D. Passenger error

ANSWER: **C.** The most common teen driving error is not attending to the path of travel; teens often leave the correct path of travel, leading to problems

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the top 11 most common teen driver errors?

- A. Following too closely
- B. Driving too fast for conditions
- C. Driving too slowly
- D. Improper evasive action

ANSWER: **C.** Driving too slowly is NOT one of the top 11 most common teen driver errors.

3. Which of the following will help you develop good driving habits?

- A. Driver and vehicle preparations
- B. Smooth, gradual starts and stops
- C. Using reference points
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Proper driver and vehicle preparations, smooth, gradual starts and stops, and using reference points – along with all the other proper driving techniques we're teaching you – will help you to develop good driving habits!

4. As a habit, a good driver will do all of the following when approaching an intersection, EXCEPT:

- A. Accelerate
- B. Check that the front is clear
- C. Check that the rear is clear
- D. Check both sides

ANSWER: **A.** As a habit, a good driver will check that the front, rear, and sides are clear; they should NOT, however accelerate when approaching an intersection.

5. Before slowing, you should check:

- A. Your odometer
- B. Your passengers

- C. Your mirrors
- D. Your door locks

ANSWER: **C.** Before slowing, you should check your mirrors to make sure everything is clear behind you.

6. Safe driving includes which level?
- A. Habit level
 - B. Judgment level
 - C. Process level
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Safe driving includes the habit level, judgment level, AND the process level – all three are important to making good reduced-risk decisions!

7. Good driving habits do NOT include:
- A. Monitoring roadside activity
 - B. Monitoring activity inside your vehicle
 - C. Slowing for curves
 - D. Adequate following distances

ANSWER: **B.** Good driving habits do NOT include monitoring activity inside your vehicle; don't let passengers or items inside your vehicle distract you from the road!

8. To protect yourself from unexpected situations, you should do all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Allow adequate following distances
 - B. Frequently change lane positions
 - C. Allow space to pass a parked vehicle
 - D. Slow down when approaching an intersection

ANSWER: **B.** To protect yourself from unexpected situations, you should allow adequate following distances, allow space to pass a parked vehicle, and slow down when approaching an intersection; frequently changing lane positions, though, should be avoided when unnecessary.

9. Which of the following causes common driver errors?
- A. Lack of experience
 - B. The influence of peers
 - C. Lack of crash avoidance training
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Lack of experience, lack of crash avoidance training, and giving in to the influence of peers are all contributors to common driver errors.

10. Before changing lanes, a driver should:
- A. Honk horn
 - B. Accelerate
 - C. Check mirrors and blind spots
 - D. Decelerate

ANSWER: **C.** Before changing lanes, a driver should always be sure to check mirrors and blind spots, to avoid an accident.

11. Drivers should be alert to changes in the _____ of travel.
- A. Path
 - B. Mode
 - C. Method
 - D. Time

ANSWER: **A.** Drivers should be alert to changes in the path of travel.

12. A safe driver will adjust _____ to increase space to the side, when necessary.
- A. Field of vision
 - B. Lane position
 - C. Direction
 - D. Speed

ANSWER: **B.** A safe driver will adjust lane position to increase space to the side, when necessary.

13. A safe driver will adjust _____ to increase space to the front or rear, when necessary.
- A. Direction
 - B. Path of travel
 - C. Field of vision
 - D. Speed

ANSWER: **D.** A safe driver will adjust speed to increase space to the front or rear, when necessary.

14. For safe driving, you should organize an aggressive _____ pattern.
- A. Drive
 - B. Plan
 - C. Search
 - D. Speed

ANSWER: **C.** For safe driving, you should organize an aggressive search pattern.

15. Good habits are reinforced by _____.

- A. Effort
- B. Attention
- C. Time
- D. Practice

ANSWER: **D.** Good habits are reinforced by practice.

Module 4 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. *Risk* is defined as _____.
- A. “the result of poor decision-making skills.”
 - B. “the chance of injury, damage, or loss.”
 - C. “a chance created by poor decision-making skills.”
 - D. “the opportunity for injury, damage, or loss.”

ANSWER: **B.** *Risk* is defined as the chance of injury, damage, or loss. Once you know the *risk*, you’ve got a better *chance* of avoiding the *injuries, damages, or losses*!

2. *Risk* involves the *chance* of either a(n) _____ or a(n) _____.
- A. Reward, Consequence
 - B. Safe Decision, Injury
 - C. Good Choice, Error
 - D. Inaction, Decision

ANSWER: **A.** *Risk* involves the *chance* of either a Reward or a Consequence. When you take a *risk*, either something good or something bad is going to come out of it – and it’s your job as a responsible driver to get the odds in your favor, as much as possible!

3. The **three elements of risk** are:
- A. Risk Assessment, Risk Acceptance, Risk Compensation
 - B. Risk Examination, Risk Determination, Risk Consequence
 - C. Risk Taking, Risk Chance, Risk Result
 - D. Risk Injury, Risk Damage, Risk Loss

ANSWER: **A.** The **three elements of risk** are Risk Assessment, Risk Acceptance, and Risk Compensation – once you understand those, you’ll have a good handle on reducing your risk, every time you drive!

4. *Risk Assessment* is the act of _____ risk.
- A. Acknowledging
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Adjusting
 - D. Reducing

ANSWER: **A.** *Risk Assessment* is the act of acknowledging risk – once you can *assess* the situation and get a clear understanding the of the risks involved, you’ll be much better prepared to make a safe, reduced-risk decision.

5. *Risk Acceptance* is the act of _____ risk.
- A. Acknowledging
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Adjusting
 - D. Reducing

ANSWER: **B.** *Risk Acceptance* is the act of understanding risk – once you've figured out *what* the risk in a situation is, the next step is understanding what *could* happen in the scenario... and to try and figure out what your alternatives might be.

6. *Risk Compensation* is the act of _____ risk.
- A. Acknowledging
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Adjusting
 - D. Reducing

ANSWER: **C.** *Risk Compensation* is the act of adjusting risk – once you've examined the risk in a scenario and all of your available options; *risk compensation* is the step where you actually *execute* your decision... so make it a good one!

7. _____ involves recognizing the *potential errors* in alternative courses of action, and choosing the best reduced-risk option.
- A. Risk Assessment
 - B. Risk Acceptance
 - C. Risk Compensation
 - D. Risk Reduction

ANSWER: **C.** *Risk Compensation* – the third step in **risk management** – involves recognizing the *potential errors* in alternative courses of action, and choosing the best reduced-risk option available to you. In other words, this is the point where, after gathering and examining all the facts, you make the right decision!

8. The most common driver error is:
- A. Driving While Intoxicated
 - B. Speeding
 - C. Failure to Yield the Right of Way
 - D. Following Too Closely (“tailgating”)

ANSWER: **B.** The most common driver error is speeding. Speeding is the #1 cause of car crashes in the United States; even speeding “just a little” can have serious consequences... so keep it under the speed limit, lead foot!

9. “Never risk more than you can afford to lose” is one of the **three principles of** _____.

- A. Risk Assessment
- B. Risk Acceptance
- C. Risk Compensation
- D. Risk Reduction

ANSWER: **D.** “Never risk more than you can afford to lose” is one of the **three principles of risk reduction**; the other two to always remember when you drive are “Do not risk a large consequence for a small reward”, and “Consider the odds and your situation.”

10. _____ is the most important skill used in driving.

- A. Vehicle control
- B. Decision-making
- C. Watchfulness
- D. High-speed maneuvering

ANSWER: **B.** Decision-making is the most important skill used in driving. It’s not “knowing the road” or “keeping a sharp eye out” – although those can both help! – it’s having the ability to make a smart, safe, reduced-risk decision, every time. Remember – when you leave the house, don’t leave your brain behind!

11. _____ is the probability or likelihood that an accident will occur.

- A. Chance
- B. Determination
- C. Risk
- D. Risk determination

ANSWER: **C.** Risk is the probability or likelihood that an accident will occur.

12. 95% of car crashes in the United States involve _____ to some degree.

- A. Yielding
- B. Tailgating
- C. Passing
- D. Speeding

ANSWER: **D.** 95% of car crashes in the United States involve speeding to some degree.

13. When practicing _____, you need to fully explore the following elements of any scenario: Reward, Consequence and Alternatives.

- A. Risk acceptance
- B. Risk awareness
- C. Risk management
- D. Risk avoidance

ANSWER: **A.** When practicing **risk acceptance**, you need to fully explore the following elements of any scenario: Reward, Consequence and Alternatives.

Module 4 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. How many *areas* of vehicle operating space are there around your car that you need to be aware of?

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

ANSWER: **C.** There is six main areas of vehicle operating space around your car that you need to be aware of: *Front, Rear, Left Front, Left Rear, Right Front, and Right Rear.*

2. The two *Paths* of driver focus are:

- A. Direction of Travel and Line of Sight
- B. Left and Right
- C. Open and Closed
- D. Target Path and Current Path

ANSWER: **A.** Direction of Travel and Line of Sight are known as the two *Paths* of driver focus – in other words, your car can go one direction, and your head can be looking in another direction... but you'd better be FOCUSED on both of them, or your trip could come to a very abrupt stop!

3. *Open, Closed, or Changing* are the only three possible area _____.

- A. Conditions
- B. Motivations
- C. Risks
- D. Paths

ANSWER: **A.** *Open, Closed, or Changing* are the only three possible area conditions. Every area around your vehicle will be either open, closed, or changing, and you'll need to use your **space management techniques** to be constantly aware of those conditions, so you'll be able to make safe, reduced-risk decisions.

4. A red traffic light is a(n):

- A. Closed Front area along your Line of Sight path
- B. Closed Front area along your Direction of Travel path

- C. Open Front area along your Direction of Travel path
- D. Closed Rear area along your Direction of Travel path

ANSWER: **B.** A red traffic light is a **closed Front area along your *Direction of Travel* path**. Since you can't drive THROUGH a red light (at least, not legally!), you will have to come to a stop in front of it – which means that area is closed to you until the light turns green.

5. A large truck driving in your left mirror blind spot is a:
- A. Closed Rear area along your Line of Sight path
 - B. Closed Rear area along your Line of Sight AND Direction of Travel paths
 - C. Open Rear Left Area along your Line of Sight path
 - D. Closed Rear Left Area along your Line of Sight AND Direction of Travel paths

ANSWER: **D.** A large truck driving in your left mirror blind spot is a **closed Rear Left area along your *Line of Sight* AND *Direction of Travel* paths**. The truck will affect your *Line of Sight* when you make your over-the-shoulder head check, since you can't see through the truck - and they'll DEFINITELY affect your *Direction of Travel* if you try to move into that lane without making a head check first!

6. _____ is the most important skill in controlling the space around your vehicle.
- A. Decision-making
 - B. Maneuvering
 - C. Wheel control
 - D. Awareness

ANSWER: **D.** Awareness is the most important skill in controlling the space around your vehicle. The more *aware* you are of the space around your vehicle, the more *aware* you'll be of the need to make split-second decisions and adjustments!

7. Keeping a _____ around your vehicle at all times, and maintaining adequate visual leads, will give you more time to react to changing conditions.
- A. Watchful eye
 - B. Clear path
 - C. Space cushion
 - D. Line of Sight

ANSWER: **C.** Keeping a space cushion around your vehicle at all times, and maintaining adequate visual leads, will give you more time to react to changing conditions. More space means more time to react – which can come in handy when surprises jump out at you!

8. In normal driving situations, how do you know how much space you should keep between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you?
- A. The space should always be 100 feet
 - B. The “3-second rule”
 - C. You should always wait until the car ahead of you has traveled over the horizon first
 - D. The vehicle’s back tires should be just visible above the hood of your car in your Line of Sight

ANSWER: **B.** In normal driving situations, you should use the “3-second rule” – choose a visual marker (like a road sign or street lamp), and once the car ahead of you passes that marker, you should be able to count off 3 full seconds before YOU reach that marker – if you reach the marker before you count to 3, you’re following too closely. In difficult driving situations, or if the vehicle ahead of you is a “problem driver”, you should increase that distance to at LEAST 4 seconds.

9. You should use _____ to control the space behind you.
- A. Risk Management
 - B. Your mirrors
 - C. Your brake lights
 - D. Your turn signals

ANSWER: **B.** You should use your mirrors to control the space behind you. Proper use of your mirrors (and over-the-shoulder head checks, when necessary) will allow you to be aware of what’s going on behind you at all times, and keep a proper space cushion around your vehicle.

10. What is your best weapon against complacency while driving?
- A. Practice
 - B. Aggressiveness
 - C. Caution
 - D. Adrenaline

ANSWER: **A.** Practice is your best weapon against complacency while driving. Practicing your space management steps every time you drive will help you quickly develop strong mental habits for making accurate judgments and assessments in your driving environment around you.

11. List the first of the **Three Steps of Space Management**:
- A. Look
 - B. Scan
 - C. Skim
 - D. Search

ANSWER: **D.** Search is the first step of Space Management

12. List the second of the **Three Steps of Space Management**:
- A. Engage
 - B. Evaluate
 - C. Examine
 - D. Explain

ANSWER: **B. Evaluate** is the second step of Space Management

13. List the third of the **Three Steps of Space Management**:
- A. Finish
 - B. Complete
 - C. Execute
 - D. Confirm

ANSWER: **C. Execute** is the third step of Space Management

14. When establishing your **space cushion**, you should always be careful to not drive in another driver's _____.
- A. Circumference
 - B. Area
 - C. Sphere of mobility
 - D. Blind spot

ANSWER: **D.** When establishing your space cushion, you should always be careful to not drive in another driver's blind spot.

15. You should always allow a larger space cushion for _____.
- A. Speed gaps
 - B. Older drivers
 - C. Problem drivers
 - D. Polite drivers

ANSWER: **C.** You should always allow a larger space cushion for problem drivers.

Module 4 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. You should only change lanes if you have a good reason, such as:
- A. You want to keep the steering wheel “loose”
 - B. The car you’re following changes lanes first
 - C. The lane you’re moving into looks a little wider
 - D. A slow-moving vehicle is blocking your path

ANSWER: **D.** You should only change lanes if you have a good reason, such as a slow-moving vehicle is blocking your path. Lane changes are always a higher-risk maneuver than just staying in your current lane, if there are no problems with the lane you're currently driving in; if you don't HAVE to make a lane change, it's better that you don't. However, if a risk or potential hazard crops up in your current lane of traffic, then making a lane-change maneuver might suddenly be a LOWER risk than staying where you're at – always use your **risk management** techniques to determine if changing lanes is the best course of action!

2. A broken yellow line marked on the pavement means:

- A. Turnout lane
- B. No passing
- C. You may pass, if the movement can be made safely
- D. This area may not be crossed, unless making a left turn into a driveway or alleyway

ANSWER: **C.** A broken yellow line marked on the pavement means you may pass, if the movement can be made safely. Double solid yellow lines, however, mean “No Passing” – be sure you know the difference!

3. Broken white lines marked on the pavement indicate:

- A. Disabled parking
- B. No passing
- C. You cannot cross these lines, unless making a left turn into a driveway or alleyway
- D. Lanes of traffic

ANSWER: **D.** Broken white lines marked on the pavement indicate lanes of traffic – you should only cross these lines when making a lane change.

4. A _____ is marked by solid yellow lines on the outside, and broken yellow lines on the inside:

- A. Center left turn lane
- B. Passing lane
- C. Turnout area
- D. No Parking zone

ANSWER: **A.** A center left turn lane is marked by solid yellow lines on the outside and broken yellow lines on the inside. You MUST use this area when turning left, if it is available.

5. _____ can be used to allow faster traffic to pass you:

- A. Turnout areas
- B. Turn signals
- C. Hand motions

D. The outer edge of the road

ANSWER: **A.** Turnout areas can be used to allow faster traffic to pass you. If you are on a two lane road where passing is not allowed, and cars are beginning to “stack up” behind you (perhaps because they are driving faster than you), you should keep an eye out for turnout areas where you can let the other drivers pass you – the turnout areas will be marked by road signs or pavement markers.

6. You are not allowed to drive in bicycle lanes, unless:

- A. You are within 200 feet of making a right turn
- B. There are no bicyclists within 200 feet of your vehicle
- C. You are passing a slower-moving vehicle
- D. It is the fastest-moving lane of traffic available

ANSWER: **A.** You are not allowed to drive in bicycle lanes, unless you are within 200 feet of making a right turn. You can make your right turn from the bicycle lane (in fact, you HAVE to), since it is the closest lane to where you’re turning – but otherwise, leave the bicycle lane to the bicycles, OK?

7. When making a turn, you should begin signaling at least _____ before your turn:

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 2 blocks

ANSWER: **B.** When making a turn, you should begin signaling at least 100 feet before your turn – that way, you’ve got plenty of time to communicate your intentions to the other drivers before you execute your maneuver.

8. If it is necessary to reduce your speed in order to maintain control of your vehicle while going through a turn, when should you begin to slow your vehicle?

- A. 100 feet before entering the turn
- B. During the turn
- C. After completing the turn
- D. One block before you signal for the turn

ANSWER: **A.** When making a turn, you should begin slowing down at least 100 feet before your turn – that way, you’ll be able to safely make your turning maneuver without having to jerk the wheel, and you’ll be in a better position to see any sudden condition changes in the areas around you.

9. When making a right turn, you should be in the:

- A. Slowest-moving lane of traffic
- B. Fastest-moving lane of traffic
- C. Lane with the least amount of traffic

D. Far right lane

ANSWER: **D.** When making a right turn, you should be in the far right lane in order to safely execute your maneuver – be sure to get into the proper lane at least ½ block before your intersection.

10. Where should your hands be positioned on the steering wheel in order to make a proper turn?

- A. 5 o' clock and 7 o' clock
- B. 9 o' clock and 3 o' clock
- C. 11 o' clock and 1 o' clock
- D. It doesn't make a difference, so long as both hands are on the wheel

ANSWER: **B.** Your hands should be positioned at 9 o' clock and 3 o' clock on the steering wheel; if they fall below 8 o' clock and 4 o' clock, your elbows can get in the way, which can sacrifice control of your vehicle during a turn.

11. _____ lines mark the center of a road used for two-way traffic.

- A. Yellow
- B. White
- C. Grey
- D. Tan

ANSWER: **A.** Yellow lines mark the center of a road used for two-way traffic.

12. You should always be sure to pass another vehicle _____.

- A. On the right
- B. At an intersection
- C. While honking
- D. On the left

ANSWER: **D.** You should always be sure to pass another vehicle on the left

13. The fastest lane when driving is the _____.

- A. Center lane
- B. Left-hand lane
- C. Right-hand lane
- D. Merge lane

ANSWER: **B.** The fastest lane when driving is the left-hand lane.

14. You may only drive for _____ in a center turn lane.

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 400 feet
- D. 500 feet

ANSWER: **A.** You may only drive for 200 feet in a center turn lane.

15. The spot on your visualized path where your car will pivot during a turn is known as your _____.

- A. Marking point
- B. Access point
- C. Turning point
- D. Action point

ANSWER: **C.** The spot on your visualized path where your car will pivot during a turn is known as your turning point.

Module 4 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. A **turnabout** is a special turn that:

- A. Occurs during a special type of circular road
- B. Brings your car around and into the oncoming lane of traffic
- C. Takes your vehicle off of a main roadway and onto an unmarked road
- D. Uses the bicycle lane to allow you to bypass a slow-moving vehicle

ANSWER: **B.** A **turnabout** is a special turn that brings your car around and into the oncoming lane of traffic (preferably, where there AREN'T any CARS in the oncoming lane!

2. A turnabout that is made at an intersection is also known as a:

- A. U-Turn
- B. 2-point Turn
- C. Y-Turn
- D. K-Turn

ANSWER: **A.** A turnabout that is made at an intersection is also known as a U-Turn. This type of turnabout occurs when you are making a left turn, and keep turning a full 180 degrees into the oncoming lane of traffic.

3. A turnabout that uses a driveway or alleyway on the right hand side is known as a:

- A. U-Turn
- B. 2-point Turn, Left Front
- C. 2-point Turn, Right Rear
- D. 3-point Turn

ANSWER: **C.** A turnabout that uses a driveway or alleyway on the right hand side is known as a 2-point Turn to the Right Rear. It's a safer maneuver than a 3-point turn, because the driveway or alleyway will help protect you from the flow of traffic.

4. A turnabout that uses a driveway or alleyway on the left hand side is known as a:

- A. U-Turn
- B. 2-point Turn, Left Front
- C. 2-point Turn, Right Rear
- D. 3-point Turn

ANSWER: **B.** A turnabout that uses a driveway or alleyway on the left hand side is known as a 2-point Turn to the Left Front. It's a safer maneuver than a 3-point turn, because you are protected from the flow of traffic.

5. If you have to make a turnabout on a road that does not have any driveways or alleyways, the most likely maneuver to use would be a:

- A. U-Turn
- B. 2-point Turn, Left Front
- C. 2-point Turn, Right Rear
- D. 3-point Turn

ANSWER: **D.** If you have to make a turnabout on a road that does not have any driveways or alleyways, the most likely maneuver to use would be a 3-point Turn, also known as a "Y-Turn". It's a higher-risk maneuver than a normal 2-point Turn, but when there are no driveways or alleyways around, the 2-point Turn is no longer an option.

6. If you have to make a turnabout in a narrow one-lane alleyway, the most likely maneuver to use would be a:

- A. U-Turn
- B. 2-point Turn
- C. Y-Turn
- D. K-Turn

ANSWER: **D.** If you have to make a turnabout in a narrow one-lane alleyway, the most likely maneuver to use would be a K-Turn, also known as a 5-point turn. The 5-point turn is basically the same thing as a 3-point turn, but it allows for an extra reverse step, which can get you turned around in areas too narrow to allow a normal 3-point turn (also known as a "Y-Turn").

7. You can legally make a turnabout:

- A. At an intersection with a green light or green arrow, if there are no signs posted, prohibiting the maneuver
- B. On a highway by crossing two sets of double yellow lines

- C. On a one-way street
- D. In front of a fire station

ANSWER: **A.** You can legally make a turnabout at an intersection with a green light or green arrow, if there are no signs posted, prohibiting the maneuver. Do always take special care to LOOK for those signs, though, before you execute your turnabout – as many intersections do NOT allow turnabouts!

8. You can legally make a turnabout:

- A. In a residential district, if no vehicle approaching you is closer than 200 feet
- B. Where a sign is posted, prohibiting the maneuver
- C. In a business district
- D. 50 feet in front of a curve in the road

ANSWER: **A.** You can legally make a turnabout in a residential district, if no vehicle approaching you is closer than 200 feet. Be sure to use your **risk management** techniques before you attempt such a maneuver, though – better safe than sorry!

9. You CANNOT make a turnabout:

- A. From a left-hand turn lane
- B. On a highway
- C. Where you cannot see clearly for at least 200 feet in each direction
- D. At night

ANSWER: **C.** You CANNOT make a turnabout where you cannot see clearly for at least 200 feet in each direction. If driving conditions are bad (rain, slippery roads, etc.), allow yourself even more room to execute your maneuver – better safe than sorry!

10. You CANNOT make a turnabout:

- A. From a center left turn lane
- B. In a residential district
- C. In a business district, except at intersections or through an opening in a concrete divider
- D. In the morning hours

ANSWER: **C.** You CANNOT make a turnabout in a business district, except at intersections or through an opening in a concrete divider. Even if you don't see a sign, it's still illegal – so don't do it!

11. A "U-Turn" is always made _____.
- A. To the right
 - B. To the left
 - C. In reverse

D. In the highest gear possible

ANSWER: **B.** A “U-Turn” is always made to the left.

12. A 2-point turn using a driveway on your right hand side should be made

_____.

- A. In 5 steps
- B. In 6 steps
- C. To the right front
- D. To the right rear

ANSWER: **D.** A 2-point turn using a driveway on your right hand side should be made to the right rear.

13. A 2-point turn using a driveway on your left hand side should be made to the _____.

- A. Right front
- B. Right rear
- C. Left front
- D. Left rear

ANSWER: **C.** A 2-point turn using a driveway on your left hand side should be made to the left front.

14. You should begin signaling at least _____ before executing a turnabout.

- A. 25 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 75 feet
- D. 100 feet

ANSWER: **D.** You should begin signaling at least 100 feet before executing a turnabout.

15. A “K-Turn” is also known as a _____.

- A. 2-point turn
- B. 3-point turn
- C. 4-point turn
- D. 5-point turn

ANSWER: **D.** A “K-Turn” is also known as a 5-point turn.

Module 4 – Topic 5 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. When you are parallel parked, how close should your wheels be to the curb?

- A. Within 6 inches
- B. 12 inches
- C. 18 inches
- D. It does not matter, so long as you are out of the flow of traffic

ANSWER: **C.** When you are parallel parked, your wheels should be within 18 inches of the curb – any further out, and you risk having your vehicle interfere with the flow of traffic.

2. A curb that is painted white means:

- A. Disabled parking only
- B. For loading and unloading of passengers only
- C. Limited-time parking
- D. No stopping, standing or parking anytime

ANSWER: **B.** A curb that is painted white means that area is for loading and unloading of passengers only – you cannot park there, but it is OK to stop there temporarily while your passengers enter or leave your vehicle.

3. A curb that is painted green means:

- A. Disabled parking only
- B. For loading and unloading of passengers only
- C. Limited-time parking
- D. No stopping, standing, or parking anytime

ANSWER: **C.** A curb that is painted green means that the area is for limited-time parking only – you are allowed to park there temporarily, but be sure to check for nearby signs, which will tell you what the time limit is for that particular area.

4. A curb that is painted blue means:

- A. Disabled parking only
- B. For loading and unloading of passengers only
- C. Limited-time parking
- D. No stopping, standing, or parking anytime

ANSWER: **A.** A curb that is painted blue means that area is for disabled parking only – you cannot park there unless your car has a disabled parking placard or specially-marked license plate.

5. A curb that is painted red means:

- A. Disabled parking only
- B. For loading and unloading of passengers only

- C. Limited-time parking
- D. No stopping, standing, or parking anytime

ANSWER: **D.** A curb that is painted red means that area is designated for no stopping, standing or parking anytime – the only exceptions are city buses, which may stop there temporarily to load and unload passengers.

6. Which of the following types of parking is the best option, if available?
- A. Barrier-free Right Angle or Perpendicular Parking
 - B. Parking Lot or Perpendicular Parking with Barriers
 - C. Angle Parking
 - D. Parallel Parking

ANSWER: **A.** If possible, the best parking option is barrier-free right angle or perpendicular parking, because you are able to pull through the parking space and into an open space on the other side – remember, whenever possible, your best option is always to **avoid backing up**, since it puts you at a higher risk than traveling along a forward path.

7. The front wheels of your vehicle should be turned toward the street (out) when parked:
- A. Uphill with a curb
 - B. Downhill with a curb
 - C. Uphill without a curb
 - D. Downhill without a curb

ANSWER: **A.** The front wheels of your vehicle should be turned toward the street (out) when parked uphill with a curb; in any other situation (downhill, or uphill WITHOUT a curb), your wheels should be pointed away from the street (in).

8. When parked facing downhill on an incline, the wheels of your vehicle should be turned:
- A. In, towards the edge of the road or curb
 - B. Out, towards the street
 - C. Straight ahead
 - D. It does not matter, so long as your parking brake is set

ANSWER: **A.** When parked facing downhill on an incline, the wheels of your vehicle should be turned in, towards the edge of the road or curb. In fact, when parking on an incline (either uphill or downhill), your wheels should always be turned in – EXCEPT when parking uphill next to a curb; in that case, the wheels should be turned out, towards the street.

9. You are not allowed to park in any of the following situations, except:
- A. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk or intersection
 - B. At a curb painted green

- C. Between a safety zone and a curb
- D. In a parking space marked with a cross-hatched pattern

ANSWER: **B.** You are not allowed to park within 20 feet of a crosswalk or intersection, between a safety zone and a curb, or in a parking space marked with a cross-hatched pattern – you are, however, allowed to park at a curb painted green.

10. It is illegal to park:
- A. Within 100 feet of a crosswalk or intersection
 - B. At an unpainted curb
 - C. Within 100 feet of a fire hydrant
 - D. Within 20 feet of the entrance to a fire station

ANSWER: **D.** It is illegal to park within 20 feet of the entrance to a fire station.
Note: It is also illegal to park within 75 feet of the entrance on the side opposite the entrance to a fire station – fire engines have a very wide turning radius, and parking too close to the entrance to a fire station can interfere with their operation.

11. Ideally, you should always try to find a parking space that does not require you to _____.
- A. Straighten your wheels
 - B. Maneuver
 - C. Make a wide turn
 - D. Back up

ANSWER: **D.** Ideally, you should always try to find a parking space that does not require you to back up.

12. A _____ curb means you can only stop long enough to load or unload passengers or cargo.
- A. White-painted
 - B. Green-painted
 - C. Yellow-painted
 - D. Blue-painted

ANSWER: **C.** A yellow-painted curb means you can only stop long enough to load or unload passengers or cargo.

13. You absolutely CANNOT stop or park at a curb that is painted _____.
- A. Red
 - B. Blue
 - C. Green
 - D. White

ANSWER: **A.** You absolutely CANNOT stop or park at a curb that is painted red.

14. When parking at an angle, you should always try to park _____, if given the choice.

- A. Next to someone
- B. On the left-hand side
- C. On the right-hand side
- D. Away from older cars

ANSWER: **B.** When parking at an angle, you should always try to park on the left-hand side, if given the choice.

15. Illegally using a handicapped-parking placard is a _____ and can carry a fine of \$250 to \$1000, and up to six months in jail.

- A. Minor infraction
- B. Regulatory infraction
- C. Misdemeanor
- D. Felony

ANSWER: **C.** Illegally using a handicapped-parking placard is a misdemeanor, and can carry a fine of \$250 to \$1000, and up to six months in jail.

Module 5 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. “Moderate risk environments” involve driving at under what speeds?
- A. 30 MPH
 - B. 45 MPH
 - C. 60 MPH
 - D. 90 MPH

ANSWER: **C.** “Moderate risk environments” involve driving at speeds of less than 60 MPH.

2. True or false? Rearview and side view mirrors can completely eliminate a driver’s blind spots.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Rearview mirrors can, but side view mirrors cannot
 - D. Rearview mirrors cannot, but side view mirrors can

ANSWER: **B.** It is false that rearview and side view mirrors can completely eliminate a driver’s blind spots; while they can severely reduce them, a driver should still check over their shoulder when moving into a new lane of traffic or reversing.

3. It is essential to visually search _____ seconds ahead at all times to be aware of possible road obstacles up ahead.
- A. 2-4
 - B. 5-10
 - C. 20-30
 - D. 60-90

ANSWER: **C.** It is essential to visually search 20-30 seconds ahead at all times to be aware of possible road obstacles up ahead.

4. You should be constantly searching for alternate routes of travel _____ seconds ahead.
- A. 2-4
 - B. 4-8
 - C. 12-15
 - D. 20-30

ANSWER: **C.** You should be constantly searching for alternate routes of travel 12-15 seconds ahead; that way, should a hazard arise, you will have time to safely maneuver into a new path of travel.

5. A safe following distance should be _____ seconds between you and the vehicle ahead, depending on driving conditions.
- A. 2-4
 - B. 4-8
 - C. 12-15
 - D. 20-30

ANSWER: **B.** A safe following distance should be 4-8 seconds between you and the vehicle ahead, depending on driving conditions.

6. As drivers, how many degrees of visibility do we have on the open road?
- A. 45
 - B. 90
 - C. 180
 - D. 360

ANSWER: **C.** As drivers, we have 180 degrees of visibility on the open road; anything that falls outside of our field of visibility is a blind spot.

7. _____ is aggressive driving behavior, and a component of “road rage”.
- A. Tailgating
 - B. Cushioning
 - C. Braking
 - D. Visual searching

ANSWER: **A.** Tailgating, or following another driver too closely, is an aggressive driving behavior, and a component of “road rage” – so don’t do it!

8. Which of the following should you be constantly watching for while you drive?
- A. Erratic or disabled cars
 - B. Road warning signs
 - C. Road hazards
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Erratic or disabled cars, road warning signs, and road hazards are all things you should be constantly watching for while you drive.

9. At 60 miles per hour, how far ahead should you be searching, distance-wise?
- A. 50-100 feet
 - B. 50-100 yards
 - C. One-third to one-half mile
 - D. As far as you can see

ANSWER: **C.** If you are driving at a speed of 60 miles per hour, you should be visually searching one-third to one-half mile ahead, or 20 to 30 seconds ahead.

10. Which is a proven method for controlling the space in front of your vehicle?
- A. Timing arrival by adjusting your speed
 - B. Stopping placement of vehicle
 - C. Monitoring speed while driving
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Timing arrival by adjusting your speed, stopping placement of vehicle, and monitoring speed while driving are all proven methods for controlling the space in front of your vehicle.

11. One of the keys to space management is:
- A. Acute visual awareness
 - B. High speed
 - C. Time management
 - D. 20/20 vision

ANSWER: **A.** One of the keys to space management is Acute visual awareness.

12. One of the keys to space management is:
- A. The ability to calculate safe vehicle distances
 - B. The inability to calculate safe vehicle distances
 - C. The skill to maneuver in tight spaces
 - D. The skill to maneuver at high speeds

ANSWER: **A.** One of the keys to space management is the ability to calculate safe vehicle distances.

13. Rearview and side mirrors _____.
- A. Completely eliminate any driver's blind spot
 - B. Do not provide much help to drivers
 - C. Minimize blind spots so that drivers do not have to look over their shoulder
 - D. Minimize blind spots, but not enough to eliminate the need for looking over your shoulder

ANSWER: **D.** Rearview and side mirrors minimize blind spots, but drivers still need to look over their shoulders before executing passing maneuvers.

14. Which of the following is not an acceptable method of communicating your intentions to other drivers:
- A. Signaling
 - B. Honking your horn

- C. Using hand signals
- D. Tailgating

ANSWER: **D.** Tailgating is not an acceptable method of communicating your intentions to other drivers.

15. Which non-motorized roadway users must you ALWAYS be aware of:
- A. Pedestrians
 - B. Bicyclists
 - C. Animals
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** You must always be aware of pedestrians, bicyclists and animals.

Module 5 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. To cross an intersection that is 30 feet wide, you need _____ seconds to cross safely.
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 6

ANSWER: **D.** To cross an intersection that is 30 feet wide, you need 6 seconds to cross safely.

2. If you are the first vehicle in line at an intersection, you should:
- A. Go as soon as you can
 - B. Wait for a count of three before proceeding
 - C. Wait until the vehicle behind you honks their horn before proceeding
 - D. Let the vehicles behind you pass you

ANSWER: **B.** If you are the first vehicle in line at an intersection, you should wait for a count of three before proceeding across the intersection; in fact, even if you **AREN'T** the first vehicle in line, still give yourself a “three count” before crossing the intersection, just to be safe.

3. When making a right turn at 30 mph, you would need approximately _____ seconds to fully complete the turn and accelerate back to approaching speed.
- A. 3
 - B. 6

- C. 8
- D. 10

ANSWER: **C.** When making a right turn at 30 mph, you would need approximately 8 seconds to fully complete the turn and accelerate back to approaching speed.

4. If you are traveling towards an intersection at 55 miles per hour, you will need a gap of _____ seconds to make a left turn and accelerate back to the traffic flow speed.
- A. 6
 - B. 8
 - C. 10
 - D. 14

ANSWER: **D.** If you are traveling towards an intersection at 55 miles per hour, you will need a gap of 14 seconds to make a left turn and accelerate back to the traffic flow speed.

5. True or false? When making a “right on red” turn, you must come to a complete stop before making your turn.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on state laws
 - D. Depends on whether there is oncoming traffic

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that when making a “right on red” turn, you must come to a complete stop before making your turn.

6. Drivers are not allowed to drive more than _____ in a shared left turn lane without turning.
- A. 100 feet
 - B. 200 feet
 - C. 500 feet
 - D. 1 mile

ANSWER: **B.** Drivers are not allowed to drive more than 200 feet in a shared left turn lane without turning, or moving into the flow of traffic.

7. When using a shared left turn lane to enter a street from a driveway, you should:
- A. Turn your left turn signal on while still in the driveway
 - B. Watch for drivers coming from the right who may be turning left
 - C. Look for a safe opening in the traffic to the left
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Turning your left turn signal on while still in the driveway, watching for drivers coming from the right who may be turning left, and looking for a safe opening in the traffic to the left are all important steps when using a shared left turn lane to enter a street from a driveway.

8. Which of the following questions should you ask yourself when approaching a curve?
- A. "Does the curve go to the right or the left?"
 - B. "Can I see the end of the curve?"
 - C. "Is the curve on an upward or downward grade?"
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** "Does the curve go to the right or the left?", "Can I see the end of the curve?", and "Is the curve on an upward or downward grade?" are all important questions you should ask yourself when approaching a curve.

9. Which lane is the best to choose when approaching a curve?
- A. The lane nearest the oncoming traffic
 - B. The middle lane
 - C. The lane furthest from the oncoming traffic
 - D. It makes no difference

ANSWER: **C.** The lane farthest from the oncoming traffic is the best lane to choose when approaching a curve, because it affords you the best view of any hazards that might be up ahead.

10. When driving down a steep and extended grade (6 degrees or greater), it's a good idea to check what's behind you every _____ to see if a large vehicle is riding your tail.
- A. 5 seconds
 - B. 30 seconds
 - C. Mile
 - D. Once in a while

ANSWER: **A.** When driving down a steep and extended grade (6 degrees or greater), it's a good idea to check what's behind you every 5 seconds to see if a large vehicle is riding your tail. Don't ever try to outrun it - just pull off the road at the nearest shoulder and let the truck go by.

11. If you are taking a difficult curve during daylight hours, you should _____ until the move is completed.
- A. Brake constantly
 - B. Accelerate rapidly
 - C. Put on your headlights
 - D. Put on your high-beams

ANSWER: **C.** If you are taking a difficult curve during daylight hours, you should put on your headlights, until the move is completed

12. _____ are additional lanes designated for heavier traffic flow at peak rush hours.

- A. Expendable lanes
- B. Extra lanes
- C. Reversible lanes
- D. Shoulder lanes

ANSWER: **C.** Reversible lanes are additional lanes designated for heavier traffic flow at peak rush hours.

13. Traction loss for a vehicle entering a curve is called _____.

- A. Oversteering
- B. Understeering
- C. Trolling
- D. Yawing

ANSWER: **B.** Traction loss for a vehicle entering a curve is called understeering

14. Traction loss for a vehicle exiting a curve is called _____.

- A. Oversteering
- B. Understeering
- C. Careening
- D. Yawing

ANSWER: **A.** Traction loss for a vehicle exiting a curve is called oversteering.

15. A _____ is a hill that can only give you a limited view ahead of you, due to the angle of the roadway.

- A. Peaking hill
- B. Cresting hill
- C. Rising hill
- D. Sunken hill

ANSWER: **B.** A cresting hill is a hill that can only give you a limited view ahead of you, due to the angle of the roadway.

Module 5 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Nearly _____ of all traffic fatalities are the result of a head-on collision, caused by an improper passing maneuver.

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

ANSWER: **D.** Nearly 20% of all traffic fatalities are the result of a head-on collision, caused by an improper passing maneuver.

2. Which of the following is a legal passing situation?

- A. When the left lane marker is a solid yellow line
- B. On a two-lane road approaching a curve
- C. 100 feet from a tunnel
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** When the left lane marker is a solid yellow line, on a two-lane road approaching a curve, and 100 feet from a tunnel – NONE of these are legal passing situations.

3. In order to keep traffic flowing smoothly and to avoid dangerous driving situations, you should drive in the _____ lane whenever possible.

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Fastest
- D. Slowest

ANSWER: **B.** In order to keep traffic flowing smoothly and to avoid dangerous driving situations, you should drive in the right lane whenever possible; the only exception to this rule is when driving on a multi-lane expressway, which has its own rules.

4. You should only drive in the _____ lane if you are passing another vehicle on a road with two or more lanes, or if you are driving on a one-way street, or if the other lanes are blocked.

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Fastest
- D. Slowest

ANSWER: **A.** You should only drive in the left lane if you are passing another vehicle on a road with two or more lanes, or if you are driving on a one-way street, or if the other lanes are blocked.

5. If you trying to pass another vehicle at 30 MPH, you have to be traveling over _____ to complete the move.

- A. 30 MPH
- B. 35 MPH
- C. 40 MPH
- D. 45 MPH

ANSWER: **C.** If you trying to pass another vehicle at 30 MPH, you have to be traveling at more than 40 MPH to complete the move.

6. True or false? The farther back you start to pass, the higher speed you have to attain to complete the maneuver.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only if you're going uphill
 - D. Only if you're going downhill

ANSWER: **A.** It's true that the farther back you start to pass, the higher speed you have to attain to complete the maneuver.

7. Which of the following variables should you consider when trying to determine an adequate gap for passing?
- A. The speed you're traveling
 - B. The distance between you and the car in front of you
 - C. Road conditions
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The speed you're traveling, the distance between you and the car in front of you, and the road conditions are all variables you should consider when trying to determine an adequate gap for passing.

8. True or false? In most situations, you may pass another vehicle on the right, if the roadway is wide enough to do so.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on state laws
 - D. Depends on the time of day

ANSWER: **B.** It is false that in most situations, you may pass another vehicle on the right, if the roadway is wide enough to do so; you should always try to pass a vehicle on the left.

9. How far behind another vehicle should you be before attempting to pass?
- A. 100 feet
 - B. 500 feet
 - C. 2 to 3 seconds
 - D. 4 to 8 seconds

ANSWER: **C.** You should position your vehicle 2 to 3 seconds behind the vehicle in front of you before attempting to pass.

10. You should always be sure you have enough time to pass correctly and return to your lane before any oncoming traffic is within _____ of your vehicle.

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. One mile

ANSWER: **C.** You should always be sure you have enough time to make the pass correctly and return to your lane before any oncoming traffic is within 200 feet of your vehicle.

11. A driver's estimate of _____ are crucial to making sound passing decisions.

- A. Time and distance
- B. Space and condition
- C. Traction and danger
- D. Traction and condition

ANSWER: **A.** A driver's estimate of time and distance are crucial to making sound passing decisions.

12. Properly executed passing requires two characteristics:

- A. Skill and extreme confidence
- B. Instinct and good decision-making
- C. Skill and poor decision-making
- D. Good judgment and rapid decision-making

ANSWER: **D.** Properly executed passing requires two characteristics: Good judgment and Rapid decision-making.

13. The farther back you start to pass _____ to complete the maneuver.

- A. The more confident you have to be
- B. The lower speed you have to attain
- C. The higher speed you have to attain
- D. The more skill you have to have

ANSWER: **C.** The farther back you start to pass, the higher speed you need to complete the maneuver.

14. You should never attempt to pass another vehicle within _____ of a railroad crossing.
- A. 20 feet
 - B. 50 feet
 - C. 75 feet
 - D. 100 feet

ANSWER: **D.** You should never attempt to pass another vehicle within 100 feet of a railroad crossing.

15. It is unlawful for any driver to _____ while being passed.
- A. Decrease speed
 - B. Have their headlights on
 - C. Increase speed
 - D. Move to the right

ANSWER: **C.** It is unlawful for any driver to increase speed while being passed.

Module 6 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. A _____ is defined as a driving environment that is limited to speeds less than 70 mph, and has controlled or limited access interchanges or intersections in urban, suburban, and rural areas.
- A. Moderate Risk Environment
 - B. Complex Risk Environment
 - C. Expressway Interchange Environment
 - D. Suburban Environment

ANSWER: **B.** A Complex Risk Environment is defined as a driving environment that is limited to speeds less than 70 mph, and has controlled or limited access interchanges or intersections in urban, suburban, and rural areas. It's an area, like an expressway, that is intended for high-speed driving, without a lot of stoplights, crosswalks, and turning lanes to get in your way.

2. What is the maximum speed you can legally drive on an expressway?
- A. 45 mph
 - B. 55 mph
 - C. 65 mph
 - D. It varies from one expressway to the next

ANSWER: **D.** The maximum speed you can legally drive on an expressway varies from one expressway to the next – all the more reason you should be alert and always watching for signs, informing you of the posted speed limit!

3. Expressways can have anywhere from _____ lanes of traffic.
- A. 2 to 3
 - B. 3 to 5
 - C. 2 to 6
 - D. 4 to 8

ANSWER: **C.** Expressways can have anywhere from 2 to 6 lanes of traffic, all traveling in the same direction.

4. Pedestrians, bicyclists, and slow-moving vehicles (such as mopeds or scooters) are _____.
- A. Allowed on the expressway
 - B. Allowed on the expressway shoulder, but are not allowed to interfere with the flow of traffic
 - C. Allowed only on expressways with specially marked bike lanes
 - D. Not allowed on the expressway

ANSWER: **D.** Pedestrians, bicyclists, and slow-moving vehicles (such as mopeds or scooters) are not allowed on the expressway under any conditions, due to the high speed of traffic.

5. A speed limit sign would be an example of a(n):

- A. Interstate sign
- B. Guide sign
- C. Warning sign
- D. Regulatory sign

ANSWER: **D.** A speed limit sign would be an example of a regulatory sign; regulatory signs inform the driver of changes in traffic laws over stretches of the expressway, such as speed limit changes.

6. The _____ sign is shaped like a red, white, and blue shield.

- A. Interstate
- B. Guide
- C. Warning
- D. Regulatory

ANSWER: **A.** The interstate sign is shaped like a red, white, and blue shield – it keeps you informed as to which expressway you're currently traveling on, so you don't get lost.

7. Some, but not all, diamond interchanges have _____ on the intersecting secondary roadway, which allow for left and right turns onto the secondary roadway.

- A. Stop signs
- B. Warning lights
- C. Traffic control devices (signals)
- D. Flaggers

ANSWER: **C.** Some, but not all, diamond interchanges have traffic control devices(signals) on the intersecting secondary roadway, which allow for left and right turns onto the secondary roadway, safely and without hassle.

8. A _____ interchange is often used when the expressway feeder road stops at the expressway roadway or loop.

- A. Cloverleaf
- B. Diamond
- C. Trumpet
- D. Frontage

ANSWER: **C.** A trumpet interchange is often used when the expressway feeder road stops at the expressway roadway or loop – it allows traffic to flow more smoothly, while still serving the same purpose as a T-style intersection.

9. How many cars are allowed to proceed at a ramp meter green light?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Drivers may continue to proceed until the light turns red again

ANSWER: **A.** Unless otherwise specified by a sign on the ramp meter, one car is allowed to proceed at a ramp meter green light.

10. HOV or carpool lanes are marked on the pavement with what symbol?
- A. A red cross
 - B. A white diamond
 - C. A green clover
 - D. A purple horseshoe

ANSWER: **B.** HOV or carpool lanes are marked on the pavement with a white diamond – these lanes have special rules regulating who is allowed to drive there; check your state supplement for specific laws in your area.

11. The complex risk environment of expressway driving is defined by the level of _____ which can vary from light to heavy and may be, at times, unpredictable.
- A. Vehicle density
 - B. Traffic control
 - C. Traffic flow
 - D. Vehicle flow

ANSWER: **C.** The complex risk environment of expressway driving is defined by the level of traffic flow, which can vary from light to heavy and may be, at times, unpredictable.

12. Collision and fatality rates are actually _____ on the expressway than on other types of roadways.
- A. Lower
 - B. Higher
 - C. Almost the same
 - D. Exactly the same

ANSWER: **A.** Collision and fatality rates are actually lower on the expressway than on other types of roadways.

13. All of the following are types of expressway interchanges except:
- A. Cloverleaf
 - B. Flute
 - C. Trumpet

D. Frontage

ANSWER: **B.** Cloverleaf, trumpet and frontage are all types of expressway interchanges. Flute is not the name of an expressway interchange.

14. Which of the following is a type of expressway signal:
- A. Lane usage signal
 - B. Lane warning signal
 - C. Lane merge signal
 - D. Stop sign

ANSWER: **A.** A lane usage signal is a type of expressway signal.

15. HOV lanes are reserved for:
- A. Vehicles with one adult passenger
 - B. Vehicles with two adult passengers
 - C. Vehicles with three or more passengers of any age
 - D. It varies from state to state

ANSWER: **D.** HOV lane rules vary from state to state.

Module 6 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Before you begin driving regularly on the expressway, you should practice first during the _____.
- A. Early morning hours on a weekday
 - B. Early morning hours on a weekend
 - C. Late afternoon hours on a weekday
 - D. Late afternoon hours on a weekend

ANSWER: **B.** Before you begin driving regularly on the expressway, you should practice first during the early morning hours on a weekend; wait for a weekend with good weather – that way, you'll have little traffic to contend with, and optimum driving conditions.

2. Any time you drive on the expressway, it's always a good idea to _____.
- A. Plan in advance
 - B. Know the name of your exit, and the exits directly before and after your exit
 - C. Map out your route of travel before the drive
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Any time you drive on the expressway, it's always a good idea to plan in advance, including knowing the name of your exit, and the exits directly before and after your exit, and map out your route of travel before the drive – getting lost on the expressway can be very stressful... and dangerous!

3. It is always possible that traffic in front of you on the _____ may come to a stop or slow down abruptly, especially if the traffic flow is heavy on the expressway, or if there is a ramp meter ahead, regulating the cars entering the expressway.

- A. Entrance ramp
- B. Acceleration lane
- C. Merge area
- D. Gap flow

ANSWER: **A.** It is always possible that traffic in front of you on the entrance ramp may come to a stop or slow down abruptly, especially if the traffic flow is heavy on the expressway, or if there is a ramp meter ahead, regulating the cars entering the expressway. Don't let it catch you by surprise!

4. What is the minimum legal speed you can drive in an acceleration lane?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. There is no minimum legal speed in an acceleration lane; you should drive as fast as current traffic and road conditions allow

ANSWER: **D.** There is no minimum legal speed in an acceleration lane; you should drive as fast as current traffic and road conditions allow. You don't want to force yourself to speed when there is traffic ahead of you, but driving too slowly in an acceleration lane can cause traffic to back up behind you; you need to find a good middle ground, where your vehicle speed is in sync with the common speed of the traffic flow around you.

5. The key to cruising safely on the expressway is _____.

- A. Changing lanes effectively
- B. Not allowing vehicles to merge in front of you
- C. Staying in the left lane
- D. Driving at the common speed

ANSWER: **D.** The key to cruising safely on the expressway is driving at the common speed - the speed at which the majority of traffic is traveling at; don't constantly vary your speed on the expressway, as this can increase your risk of being in an accident.

6. The _____ is the area where you will move your vehicle onto the expressway once you have found a traffic gap with more than ample room to accommodate your vehicle

- A. Entrance ramp
- B. Acceleration lane
- C. Merge area
- D. Gap flow

ANSWER: **C.** The merge area is the area where you will move your vehicle onto the expressway once you have found a traffic gap with more than ample room to accommodate your vehicle – it is the most critical stage of entering the expressway, so you'll need to be very alert when you enter the merge area.

7. When you start to enter the gap flow, be sure to concentrate on _____.

- A. Accelerating
- B. Braking at the first sign of trouble
- C. Creating a space cushion around your vehicle
- D. Moving into the far lanes as quickly as possible

ANSWER: **C.** When you start to enter the gap flow, be sure to concentrate on creating a space cushion around your vehicle; you don't want to end up tailgating behind another driver.

8. The fastest lane on the expressway is the _____.

- A. Left lane
- B. Center lane
- C. Right lane
- D. Acceleration lane

ANSWER: **A.** The fastest lane on the expressway is the left lane; however, this lane is intended to be used primarily for passing – you shouldn't just sit in that lane as you drive.

9. _____ are a curious bit of expressway that act as both an entrance ramp AND an exit ramp.

- A. Entrance ramps
- B. Weave lanes
- C. Metered lanes
- D. Exit ramps

ANSWER: **B.** Weave lanes are a curious bit of expressway that act as both an entrance ramp AND an exit ramp; it is important to remember that any driver entering from the entrance ramp on a weave lane shall yield the right-of-way to the driver leaving the expressway.

10. You should use your turn signals when _____.
- A. Entering the expressway from the entrance ramp
 - B. Changing lanes on the expressway
 - C. Exiting the expressway onto an exit ramp
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **B.** You should use your turn signals when changing lanes on the expressway; it is not necessary to use your turn signals when entering or exiting the expressway, unless you are also required to change lanes to do so.

11. Name the three elements of expressway entrances, in order:
- A. Entrance ramp, merge area, acceleration lane
 - B. Acceleration lane, entrance ramp, merge area
 - C. Entrance ramp, acceleration lane, merge area
 - D. Entrance ramp, slow lane, merge area

ANSWER: **C.** The three elements of expressway entrances in order are: Entrance ramp, Acceleration lane, Merge area

12. Entrance ramps and exit ramps both travel in _____.
- A. Straight lines
 - B. Two directions
 - C. Three directions
 - D. One direction

ANSWER: **D.** Entrance ramps and exit ramps both travel in one direction.

13. Once you have accelerated to the flow of traffic on the expressway you should:
- A. Slow down
 - B. Speed up
 - C. Maintain that speed
 - D. Drive exactly 5 miles over the speed limit

ANSWER: **C.** Once you've accelerated to the flow of traffic on the expressway you want to maintain that speed - you don't want to exceed it or crawl below it, either of which could take you out of sync with the flow of traffic on the expressway and cause an accident

14. While driving on the expressway you should always be looking for:
- A. Police officers
 - B. Other vehicles that may be trying to merge into the same space as you
 - C. Other vehicles that may be trying to get ahead of you
 - D. Space to pass other drivers

ANSWER: **B.** You should always be on the lookout for other vehicles that may be trying to merge into the same space as you on the expressway and during lane changes

15. Your _____ changes at high speeds.
- A. Concentration
 - B. Rate of traction
 - C. Level of responsibility to other drivers
 - D. Peripheral vision

ANSWER: **D.** Your peripheral vision changes at high speeds.

Module 6 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. While driving on the expressway, you SHOULD NOT:
- A. Maintain as large a space cushion as you would on a surface street
 - B. Change lanes
 - C. Continue to drive in the left lane
 - D. Accelerate

ANSWER: **C.** While driving on the expressway, you should not continue to drive in the left lane; this lane is intended for passing.

2. Which of the following is NOT an “expressway mistake”?
- A. Attempting a turnabout on an expressway
 - B. Attempting to enter the expressway from an entrance ramp
 - C. Backing up or reversing on the expressway
 - D. Parking on the expressway

ANSWER: **B.** Attempting a turnabout, backing up or reversing, or parking on the expressway are all major “expressway mistakes” – don’t try ANY of them!

3. _____ usually happens when you’ve been on the freeway for an extended period of time with little change in speed or scenery; it can cause you to become overly complacent in your driving, with dangerous results.
- A. “Highway hypnosis”
 - B. “Velocitation”
 - C. “Pack driving”
 - D. “Hydroplaning”

ANSWER: **A.** “Highway hypnosis” usually happens when you’ve been on the freeway for an extended period of time with little change in speed or scenery; it can cause you to become overly complacent in your driving, with dangerous

results. The easiest way to prevent highway hypnosis is by planning breaks and rest stops for longer trips.

4. _____ is an expressway phenomenon where your body becomes used to moving at a high speed, and lower speeds will feel unnaturally slow, causing you to drive faster than is safe.

- A. "Highway hypnosis"
- B. "Velocitation"
- C. "Pack driving"
- D. "Hydroplaning"

ANSWER: **B.** "Velocitation" is an expressway phenomenon where your body becomes used to moving at a high speed, and lower speeds will feel unnaturally slow, causing you to drive faster than is safe - don't let velocitation trick you into breaking the law and endangering your life and the lives and vehicles of other drivers on the road.

5. _____ is an expressway driving phenomenon where groups of cars drive at the same speed and there's very little space between the different vehicles.

- A. "Highway hypnosis"
- B. "Velocitation"
- C. "Pack driving"
- D. "Hydroplaning"

ANSWER: **C.** "Pack driving" is an expressway driving phenomenon where groups of cars drive at the same speed and there's very little space between the different vehicles; it's important to always maintain your space cushion on the expressway, even in heavy traffic.

6. If you feel your vehicle beginning to hydroplane on the expressway, you should:

- A. Take your foot off the gas pedal
- B. Apply the brakes firmly
- C. Use your emergency parking brake
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** If you feel your vehicle beginning to hydroplane on the expressway, you should take your foot off the gas pedal; once your car begins to slow down, you will regain control. Resist the urge to slam on your brakes – if you do, you'll risk fish-tailing your car, which can cause you to unintentionally swerve into another lane of traffic.

7. You are allowed to ignore the ramp meter at the end of an entrance ramp IF _____.

- A. There are no cars ahead of you

- B. The light has not yet turned red after the driver ahead of you
- C. You are driving legally in the carpool lane on the entrance ramp
- D. You are in a hurry

ANSWER: **C.** You are allowed to ignore the ramp meter at the end of an entrance ramp IF you are driving legally in the carpool lane on the entrance ramp – but make sure you ARE driving legally; carpool lane violations carry a hefty fine!

8. When taking a long trip on the expressway, you SHOULD NOT:
- A. Plan your route in advance
 - B. Check your vehicle for any mechanical defects before you head out
 - C. Load your car with enough luggage to get you through the entire trip, irregardless of loading considerations
 - D. Have your fluid levels checked in your vehicle

ANSWER: **C.** When taking a long trip on the expressway, you should not load your car with enough luggage to get you through the entire trip, irregardless of loading considerations; an overloaded vehicle can be bad for your shocks, reduce your gas mileage, and become an expressway driving hazard!

9. “Rush hour” on the expressway is generally centered around _____.
- A. Noon and midnight
 - B. 6 a.m. and noon
 - C. 6 p.m. and midnight
 - D. 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

ANSWER: **D.** “Rush hour” on the expressway is generally centered around 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., although it can often last much longer than just an hour.

10. If your vehicle breaks down on the side of an expressway, which of the following should you NOT do?
- A. Pull as far onto the shoulder or median as possible
 - B. Turn on your emergency flashers
 - C. Open the hood of your engine
 - D. Go to get help as soon as you’re able to flag down another driver

ANSWER: **D.** If your vehicle breaks down on the side of an expressway, you should NEVER get into a stranger’s vehicle to “go and get help”; just wait inside your vehicle with the doors locked until help arrives.

11. When traveling at high speeds, you have _____ to react to potential problems.
- A. More chances

- B. More time
- C. Less time
- D. No chance

ANSWER: **C.** When traveling at high speeds, you have less time to react to potential problems.

12. The _____ your vehicle is going, the farther it will take your vehicle to stop.
- A. Slower
 - B. Faster
 - C. Farther
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **B.** The faster your vehicle is going, the farther it will take your vehicle to stop.

13. Which of the following weather conditions require that you increase your following intervals on the expressway:
- A. Rain
 - B. Fog
 - C. Dust storms
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Rain, fog and dust storms require that you increase your following intervals on the expressway.

14. Which of the following do NOT require that you increase your following distance:
- A. When you are being tailgated
 - B. When you are pulling a trailer
 - C. When you are following a motorcycle
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** You are required to increase your following distance when you are being tailgated, when you are pulling a trailer and when you are following a motorcycle.

15. When driving during rush hour you should NOT:
- A. Try to drive in the left or center lanes
 - B. Adjust your position for exit earlier than usual
 - C. Change lanes frequently
 - D. Search for your exit earlier than usual

ANSWER: **C.** When driving during rush hour you should try to drive in the left or center lanes, adjust your position for exit earlier than usual and search for your exit earlier than usual. You should not change lanes frequently.

Module 7 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is the most abused drug in American society.
- A. Alcohol
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Cocaine
 - D. Ecstasy

ANSWER: **A.** Alcohol is the most abused drug in American society; approximately one person is injured or killed in an automobile accident where alcohol was present every minute!

2. True or false? Women generally have a lower tolerance for alcohol than men.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends on the time of day
 - D. It depends on the type of alcohol consumed

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that women generally have a lower tolerance for alcohol than men, due to less alcohol dehydrogenase in their bloodstream – the enzyme that helps flush alcohol out of your system.

3. Which part of your brain does alcohol affect first?
- A. Vision
 - B. Voluntary motor skills
 - C. Judgment
 - D. REM sleep

ANSWER: **C.** Judgment is the first part of your brain affected by alcohol – making it hard to make smart decisions, even with just a minor amount of alcohol in your system.

4. Which of the following can be caused by alcohol consumption?
- A. Irregular heart beat
 - B. Oxygen deprivation to your brain
 - C. Hypoglycemia
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Irregular heart beat, hypoglycemia, and oxygen deprivation to your brain can all be caused by alcohol consumption.

5. True or false? Alcohol can give you energy, if only for a short time.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Only if you've eaten first
- D. Only when drinking on an empty stomach

ANSWER: **B.** Nope, it's false – alcohol does NOT give you energy; it's a depressant. It slows down your ability to think, speak, and react.

6. True or false? The majority of people reported in alcohol-related DUIs are alcohol dependant, or alcohol abusers.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True for men, false for women
- D. True for women, false for men

ANSWER: **B.** Also false - the vast majority of people who commit the crime of driving under the influence are NOT alcoholics – they're just normal people.

7. What is the most common drink consumed by people who are stopped for DUIs, or involved in alcohol-related traffic accidents?

- A. Wine
- B. Whiskey and other hard liquors
- C. Beer
- D. Milk

ANSWER: **C.** Beer is the drink most commonly consumed by people stopped for alcohol-impaired driving or involved in alcohol-related crashes – it is involved in approximately 80% of all DUI incidents.

8. About _____ Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives.

- A. One in five
- B. Two in ten
- C. Three in ten
- D. Five in fifty

ANSWER: **C.** About three in ten Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives.

9. What is the only state you are allowed to drink in at 18?

- A. Alabama
- B. Louisiana
- C. Texas
- D. It is illegal to drink in ALL states under 21 years of age

ANSWER: **D.** It is illegal to drink in ALL states under 21 years of age, thanks to zero tolerance laws.

10. True or false? Drinking laws, barring drinking under 21 years of age, are mainly set up to annoy teenagers.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. It was true when the laws were originally made, but now it's false
- D. It was false when the laws were originally made, but now they're no longer feasible, so it's true today

ANSWER: **B.** It is false; the drinking age isn't arbitrary, and it's not set up merely to spite teenagers. As much as the law may annoy some people, that's not the point. The point is to keep you safe!

11. Alcohol is a(n) _____ – it depresses the parts of your brain that affect judgment, and the parts of your brain that control voluntary motor skills.

- A. Stimulant
- B. Depressant
- C. Expectorant
- D. Controller

ANSWER: **B.** Alcohol is a depressant – it depresses the parts of your brain that affect judgment, and the parts of your brain that control voluntary motor skills.

12. When talking about drinking and driving, "BAC" stands for _____.

- A. Blood Alcohol Contribution
- B. Body Alcohol Concentration
- C. Body Alcohol Content
- D. Blood Alcohol Concentration

ANSWER: **D.** When talking about drinking and driving, "BAC" stands for Blood Alcohol Concentration.

13. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for people from _____.

- A. 2 years old to 33 years old
- B. 21 years old to 75 years old
- C. 2 years old to 100 years old
- D. 33 years old to 75 years old

ANSWER: **A.** Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for people from 2 to 33 years old.

14. Alcohol is closely linked with violence. About _____ of all crimes (both violent and non-violent) are committed under the influence of alcohol.
- A. 10 %
 - B. 20%
 - C. 30 %
 - D. 40%

ANSWER: **D.** Alcohol is closely linked with violence. About 40 percent of all crimes (both violent and non-violent) are committed under the influence of alcohol.

15. Since 1982, teenage drinking and driving has been _____.
- A. On the decline
 - B. On the rise
 - C. Increasingly acceptable
 - D. A problem only among women

ANSWER: **A.** Since 1982, teenage drinking and driving has been on the decline.

Module 7 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Drunk driving accidents affect:
- A. The people involved in the crash
 - B. Friends and family
 - C. Taxpayers
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The people involved in the crash – as well as friends and family and taxpayers are ALL affected by drunk driving accidents; drunk driving accidents affect EVERYONE – even people not directly involved in the accident.

2. Speeding accounts for nearly _____ of all fatal traffic accidents.
- A. 1/5
 - B. 1/4
 - C. 1/3
 - D. 1/2

ANSWER: **C.** Speeding accounts for nearly 1/3 of all fatal traffic accidents.

3. True or false? Women are more likely than men to be involved in a fatal traffic accident where alcohol is involved.
- A. True

- B. False
- C. False – it's even
- D. True – but only at night

ANSWER: **B.** It's false; in fact, MEN are more likely than women to be involved in a fatal traffic accident where alcohol is involved.

4. What is the leading cause of death for American teenagers?
- A. Heart attacks
 - B. Drug overdoses
 - C. Suicide
 - D. Motor vehicle crashes

ANSWER: **D.** Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for teens.

5. _____ of teen passenger deaths occur when another teenager is driving.
- A. Ten percent
 - B. Sixty-five percent
 - C. Half
 - D. Three percent

ANSWER: **B.** 65% of teen passenger deaths occur when another teenager is driving.

6. What time of day has the highest fatality rate for teenagers involved in car accidents?
- A. Morning
 - B. Daytime
 - C. Late afternoon
 - D. Nighttime

ANSWER: **D.** More teenagers are involved in fatal car accidents during the nighttime than any other time of the day – nearly 41% of all fatal car accidents involving teenagers happen at night!

7. Two out of every three teenagers killed in motor vehicle accidents are _____.
- A. Male
 - B. Female
 - C. Drunk
 - D. Sober

ANSWER: **A.** Two out of every three teenagers killed in motor vehicle accidents are male, due to factors like a higher drunk driving rate and increased aggression.

8. True or false? Genetics can influence your likelihood to drink.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True – but only for men
 - D. True – but only for women

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that genetics can influence your likelihood to drink – making it even MORE important that you make good decisions regarding alcohol, if there are problems with alcohol in your family history!

9. Young people age 15-20 make up 6.7 percent of the total driving population in this country but are involved in _____ of all fatal crashes.
- A. 3 percent
 - B. 8 percent
 - C. 14 percent
 - D. 50 percent

ANSWER: **C.** Young people age 15-20 make up 6.7 percent of the total driving population in this country but are involved in 14 percent of all fatal crashes.

10. Which of the following is a major factor in causing underage drinking?
- A. Peer pressure
 - B. Sociological issues
 - C. Anxiety
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Peer pressure, sociological issues, and anxiety are all major factors in causing underage drinking, along with parental influences, and other emotional issues.

11. _____ are the most likely to wear their seat belt.
- A. Men
 - B. Men under 20
 - C. Men over 20
 - D. Women

ANSWER: **D.** Women are the most likely to wear their seat belt.

12. Drivers under the age of ____ regularly demonstrate a higher rate of involvement in fatal crashes than any other age group.
- A. 55
 - B. 45
 - C. 35
 - D. 25

ANSWER: **D.** Drivers under the age of 25 regularly demonstrate a higher rate of involvement in fatal crashes than any other age group.

13. Nearly half of the fatal crashes involving 16-year-old drivers were _____.

- A. Single-vehicle crashes
- B. Multiple-vehicle crashes
- C. Not the fault of the driver
- D. Unavoidable

ANSWER: **A.** Nearly half of the fatal crashes involving 16-year-old drivers were single-vehicle crashes.

14. In the last decade, more than _____ teens have died in car crashes.

- A. 20,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 68,000

ANSWER: **D.** In the last decade, over 68,000 teens have died in car crashes.

15. Drinking alcohol “to relax” is an example of choosing a _____ reward, in spite of the consequences.

- A. Conditional
- B. Functional
- C. Short-term
- D. Long-term

ANSWER: **C.** Drinking alcohol “to relax” is an example of choosing a short-term reward, in spite of the consequences.

Module 7 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. How is your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) measured?
 - A. It's the weight of alcohol in a certain volume of blood
 - B. It's the color of your blood
 - C. It's the separation of alcohol versus a certain volume of blood
 - D. It's the consistency of your blood

ANSWER: **A.** Your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is measured by determining the weight of alcohol in a certain volume of blood; it measures the amount of alcohol in a person's body.

2. How long does it take alcohol to be absorbed into the human body, to the point that your BAC can be measured?

- A. 10 minutes
- B. 30 to 70 minutes
- C. 2 hours
- D. 24 hours

ANSWER: **B.** It takes alcohol 30 to 70 minutes after you've had a drink to be absorbed into the human body, to the point that your BAC can be measured.

3. In single-vehicle crashes, the relative risk of a driver with a BAC between .08 and .10 is at least _____ greater than for drivers with a BAC of zero.

- A. 2 times
- B. 6 times
- C. 11 times
- D. 25 times

ANSWER: **C.** In single-vehicle crashes, the relative risk of a driver with a BAC between .08 and .10 is at least 11 times greater than for drivers with a BAC of zero, and **52 times** greater for young males!

4. When discussing alcohol consumption, **concentration** is defined as:

- A. The amount of alcohol you can consume before being legally intoxicated
- B. The content of alcohol in the drink
- C. The amount of alcohol you consume
- D. The percentage of alcohol in relation to the amount of blood in your body

ANSWER: **D.** When discussing alcohol consumption, **concentration** is defined as the percentage of alcohol in relation to the amount of blood in your body; hence the term "Blood Alcohol Concentration".

5. The percentage of alcohol in a drink is known as the:

- A. Content
- B. Proof
- C. Flavor
- D. Style

ANSWER: **B.** The percentage of alcohol in a drink is known as the proof – an 80 proof drink, for example, means that 40% of the drink is alcohol.

6. Alcohol interacts negatively with _____ regular medications.

- A. 7

- B. 25
- C. 68
- D. More than 150

ANSWER: **D.** Alcohol interacts negatively with more than 150 regular medications – so ALWAYS be very careful to read the warning labels whenever you take any sort of medication!

7. Which of the following factors can play a part in determining how alcohol will affect you?

- A. Tolerance
- B. Mood
- C. Fatigue
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Tolerance, mood, and fatigue can ALL play a part in determining how alcohol will affect you – it's different for every person.

8. _____ of the alcohol that you consume is processed by your liver.

- A. 25%
- B. 75%
- C. 90%
- D. 100%

ANSWER: **C.** 90% of the alcohol that you consume is processed by your liver; the other 10% of the alcohol in your body leaves through urine, sweat, and your breath. Ewwww!

9. Which of the following psychological factors can be affected by alcohol?

- A. Attention span
- B. Emotional control
- C. Aggression
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your attention span, emotional control, and aggression are ALL psychological factors that can be affected by alcohol.

10. Which of the following body parts can be affected by alcohol?

- A. Brain
- B. Heart
- C. Stomach
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your brain, your heart, and your stomach – along with your liver and other physiological issues – can all be affected by the consumption of alcohol!

11. Which of following factors can affect your Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC):

- A. Weight
- B. Height
- C. Hair color
- D. Level of fitness

ANSWER: **A.** Your height, hair color and fitness level do not affect your Blood Alcohol Concentration. But your weight can affect your Blood Alcohol Concentration.

12. Which of the following parts of your brain are affected by alcohol:

- A. Coordination
- B. Hearing
- C. Speech
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your coordination, hearing and speech are all affected by alcohol.

13. True or false? Alcohol helps you get a good night's sleep, because it is a depressant.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True for women only
- D. False for women only

ANSWER: **B.** Alcohol is a depressant, but it actually interferes REM sleep.

14. Alcohol _____ stomach acidity.

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Does not affect
- D. Improves

ANSWER: **A.** Alcohol increases stomach acidity, which can lead to gastritis and stomach ulcers.

15. Exercising strenuously after heavy drinking can cause _____.

- A. Your pupils to enlarge
- B. Your body to sweat away alcohol's negative effects
- C. Your blood pressure to drop
- D. Death

ANSWER: **D.** Exercising strenuously after drinking heavily does not rid your body of alcohol's negative effects or lower your blood pressure. However, it can lead to death.

Module 7 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following vision problems can occur when under the influence of alcohol?

- A. Double vision
- B. Inability to distinguish colors
- C. Inability to use peripheral vision
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Double vision, inability to distinguish colors, and inability to use peripheral vision are ALL vision problems that can occur when under the influence of alcohol – all of which can wreak havoc on your ability to drive!

2. With a BAC of .10, you are _____ more likely to be killed in an automobile accident when driving.

- A. 3 times
- B. 10 times
- C. 25 times
- D. 48 times

ANSWER: **D.** With a BAC of .10, you are 48 times more likely to be killed in an automobile accident when driving - and **380 times** more likely to be killed with a BAC of .15!

3. True or false? You can be held at fault in an automobile accident when drinking, even if you didn't cause the accident.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True, if the accident occurs at an intersection
- D. False, unless the other driver was drinking, too.

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that you can be held at fault in an automobile accident when drinking, even if you didn't cause the accident!

4. Which of the following is a mistake that an inebriated driver is more likely to cause than a sober driver?

- A. Braking in a steering situation
- B. Overreacting in a skid situation
- C. Misjudging proper following distances
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Braking in a steering situation, overreacting in a skid situation, and misjudging proper following distances are all common mistakes of inebriated drivers.

5. Which of the following can be affected by driving under the influence of drugs?
- A. Hearing
 - B. Perception
 - C. Long-term memory
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Perception – along with other factors, like judgment and coordination – can be affected by driving under the influence of drugs.

6. Which of the following can be affected while driving under the influence of marijuana?
- A. Loss of tracking ability
 - B. Inability to judge following distances
 - C. Divided attention
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Loss of tracking ability, inability to judge following distances, and divided attention are ALL problems that can occur when attempting to drive under the influence of marijuana.

7. The strength of today's marijuana is as much as _____ greater than the marijuana used in the early 1970s, due to advances in crop growth.
- A. Three times
 - B. Five times
 - C. Ten times
 - D. Fifty times

ANSWER: **C.** The strength of today's marijuana is as much as ten times greater than the marijuana used in the early 1970s, due to advances in crop growth.

8. The effects of marijuana can last up to _____ after smoking.
- A. 15 minutes
 - B. 1 hour
 - C. 6 hours
 - D. 24 hours

ANSWER: **D.** The effects of marijuana can last up to 24 hours after smoking.

9. Which of the following types of drugs is NOT a danger to your driving?
- A. Prescription
 - B. Non-prescription

- C. Depressants
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Prescription, non-prescription, and depressants can ALL be serious dangers to your driving – never drive under the influence of any drug, unless told otherwise by your doctor!

10. True or false? “Mushrooms” and other natural, non-synthetic drugs are not a danger to your ability to drive.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True – but only when taken with food
 - D. False – unless mixed with alcohol!

ANSWER: **B.** It is false – “mushrooms” and other natural drugs are still a major hazard to your ability to drive, due to their perception-altering effects.

11. Alcohol affects your _____ while driving.
- A. Reaction time
 - B. Judgment
 - C. Voluntary muscle control
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Alcohol affects your reaction time, judgment and voluntary muscle control.

12. _____ is the term for the unintentional killing of another driver or pedestrian with your vehicle.
- A. Accidental injury
 - B. Mistaken death
 - C. Manslaughter
 - D. Homicide

ANSWER: **C.** Manslaughter is the term for the unintentional killing of another driver or pedestrian with your vehicle.

13. Which of the following is NOT a type of drug:
- A. Stimulants
 - B. Hallucinogens
 - C. Healers
 - D. Narcotics

ANSWER: **C.** Stimulants, narcotics and hallucinogens are all types of drugs. Healers is not a type of drug.

14. Stimulants can cause a driver to be:
- A. Polite

- B. Delirious
- C. Overly aggressive
- D. Both B and C

ANSWER: **D.** Stimulants can cause a driver to be delirious and overly aggressive. There is no evidence that they will make a driver more polite.

15. Because narcotics are designed to dull pain they also _____.
- A. Dull your motor controls
 - B. Dull your senses
 - C. Reduce driver fatigue
 - D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** Because narcotics are designed to dull pain they also dull your senses and your motor controls.

Module 7 – Topic 5 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. How much sleep does a young adult need per night?
- A. 6.5 hours
 - B. 7 to 8 hours
 - C. 10 to 12 hours
 - D. 14 to 20 hours

ANSWER: **B.** Young adults need an average of 7 to 8 hours of sleep per night; if you get less, you will not be able to function properly, and it can affect your ability to drive.

2. Which of the following is controlled by your body's circadian rhythms?
- A. Blood pressure
 - B. Hormone levels
 - C. Sleep cycles
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Blood pressure, hormone levels, and sleep cycles are ALL controlled by your body's circadian rhythms.

3. True or false? Daylight can influence your circadian rhythms.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True, but only for men

D. True, but only for women

ANSWER: **A.** It is true; in fact, daylight is the main outside influence on your body's circadian rhythms.

4. True or false? Your body produces the most hormones during the first two hours of sleep.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True, but only for men
- D. True, but only for women

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that your body produces the most hormones during the first two hours of sleep. If you don't get enough sleep, your body will not produce enough of some of the hormones you need for your body to function as well as it can.

5. Which of the following is a major cause of fatigue?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Poor diet
- C. Stress
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Dehydration, poor diet, and stress are all major causes of fatigue.

6. According to your body's circadian rhythms, which of the following is a natural "down time" for your body?

- A. 12 a.m. to 6 a.m.
- B. 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** 12 a.m. to 6 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. are both natural down times for your body, making it a good idea to avoid driving at these times, since it will be naturally harder for you to focus on the driving task.

7. Which of the following will NOT help you concentrate if you become fatigued while driving?

- A. Opening a window to get some fresh air
- B. Leaning forward in your seat
- C. Singing along with the radio
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Leaning forward in your seat while you drive will NOT help you concentrate if you become fatigued while driving.

8. Which of the following is a good idea to avoid fatigue while driving?
- A. Always get a full night's sleep before attempting a long drive
 - B. Try using caffeine pills to stay alert while you drive
 - C. Drive as far as you physically can in a single day, so you don't become fatigued over multiple days of driving
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** You should always get a full night's sleep before attempting a long drive, in order to avoid fatigue while driving.

9. True or false? With proper training, you can stay safe on the road, even if you're sleepy.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. False, but only at night
 - D. True – but only if you use this course!

ANSWER: **B.** It is false that you can stay safe on the road if you're sleepy, even with proper training – nobody's that good!

10. True or false? Young people need less sleep than adults.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True – but only after the age of 12
 - D. True – but only after the age of 16

ANSWER: **B.** It is false that young people need less sleep than adults. In fact, the opposite is true. Young people actually need more sleep because you're still growing and developing. So, get plenty of sleep, or don't drive.

11. Your body has more than ____ different circadian rhythms.
- A. 20
 - B. 50
 - C. 100
 - D. 500

ANSWER: **C.** Your body has over 100 different circadian rhythms.

12. Which of the following are NOT symptoms of fatigue:
- A. Muscle weakness
 - B. Blurry vision
 - C. Increased concentration
 - D. Headaches

ANSWER: **C.** Muscle weakness, blurry vision and headaches are all symptoms of fatigue. Increased concentration is not a symptom of fatigue.

13. When is safe to take drugs that make you drowsy:
- A. 4-5 hours before you drive
 - B. 7-8 hours before you drive
 - C. The night before you drive
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** It is not safe to take drugs that make you drowsy even the night before driving.

14. To avoid fatigue you should:
- A. Keep your eyes focused in one direction
 - B. Blink repeatedly
 - C. Keep your eyes moving
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **C.** To prevent fatigue you should keep your eyes constantly moving and alert.

15. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of fatigue:
- A. Appetite loss
 - B. Impaired hand to eye coordination
 - C. Improved mood
 - D. Hallucinations

ANSWER: **C.** Appetite loss, Impaired hand to eye coordination and hallucinations are symptoms of fatigue. Improved mood is not a symptom of fatigue.

Module 7 – Topic 6 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. True or false? “Road rage” is the act of getting angry when you drive.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True – but it also means a lot more than that
 - D. True – but it only applies to males

ANSWER: **C.** “Road rage” can be the act of getting angry when you drive, it’s true – but it also means a lot more than that. “Road rage” is an umbrella term, which can refer to anything from yelling at other drivers to committing violence against other drivers.

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a “road rage” action?
- A. Honking your horn

- B. Flashing your headlights
- C. Bumping into another car
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Honking your horn, flashing your headlights, and bumping into another car are ALL considered “road rage” actions, as are other actions that might be considered angry or offensive.

3. What is the most common cause of “road rage”?

- A. The careless driving of other drivers
- B. Too many cars on the road
- C. High speed limits
- D. Too much coffee

ANSWER: **A.** Studies have shown that the most common cause of “road rage” tends to simply be the careless driving of other drivers. Often, when there is a case of road rage, the driver who seems to be the “victim” did something to upset the person who acted against them. Often when this happens, that second person tries to “get back” at the driver they think did something against them.

4. Which of the following would carry the highest risk of inciting “road rage” in another driver?

- A. Driving too slowly in the passing lane
- B. Coming to a complete stop at an intersection
- C. Signaling 100 feet before a turn
- D. Passing another driver

ANSWER: **A.** Driving too slowly in the passing lane would run the highest risk of inciting “road rage” in another driver, as it is a careless mistake.

5. If you see another driver who seems to be suffering from “road rage”, you should:

- A. Honk your horn to get their attention
- B. Force them to pull over, and get them off the road
- C. Slow down in front of them, to force them to slow down as well
- D. Put as much distance as possible between you and them

ANSWER: **D.** If you see another driver who seems to be suffering from “road rage”, you should put as much distance as possible between you and them.

6. True or false? Drivers who cause “road rage” in other motorists generally do it intentionally.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True – but only for males
- D. True – but only for females

ANSWER: **B.** It is false that drivers who cause “road rage” in other motorists generally do it intentionally; rather, “road rage” is generally caused by the accidental or careless driving of other people.

7. Which drivers commit “road rage”?
- A. Young men
 - B. Young women
 - C. Senior citizens
 - D. Almost any driver can commit “road rage”

ANSWER: **D.** Almost any driver can commit “road rage” – it is not limited to a particular group of people.

8. Statistically, which group is MOST likely to commit “road rage”?
- A. Young men under 30 years old
 - B. Young women under 25 years old
 - C. Senior citizens over 65 years old
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Young men under 30 years old are the group MOST likely to commit “road rage”.

9. Which of the following is a sign of an aggressive driver?
- A. Making fun of other drivers
 - B. Noisily speeding past another car
 - C. Tailgating
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Making fun of other drivers, noisily speeding past another car, and tailgating are ALL signs of an aggressive driver.

10. Which of the following is NOT a way of dealing with anger?
- A. Expressing
 - B. Sleeping
 - C. Suppressing
 - D. Calming

ANSWER: **B.** Sleeping isn’t necessarily a way of dealing with anger, but expressing, suppressing, and calming yourself all are.

11. Which of the following is NOT a “road rage” action:
- A. Chasing another car
 - B. Verbal abuse
 - C. Tailgating
 - D. Increasing your space cushion

ANSWER: **D.** Chasing another car, verbal abuse and tailgating are all signs of “road rage.” Increasing your space cushion is not a sign of road rage.

12. What are some ways to control your anger:
- A. Deep breathing
 - B. Repeating a calming word or phrase
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Deep breathing and repeating a calming word or phrase are both ways of controlling your anger.

13. People try and hide anger because they think it is a _____ emotion.
- A. Negative
 - B. Positive
 - C. Weak
 - D. Impractical

ANSWER: **A.** People try and hide their anger because they think it is a negative emotion.

14. In which situation is it ok to retaliate or “teach another driver a lesson”?
- A. When they try and squeeze into your space
 - B. When they do not use their signal indicator
 - C. When they drive too slow in the passing lane
 - D. It is never ok to “teach another driver a lesson”

ANSWER: **D.** It is never ok to teach another driver a lesson, and it can be very dangerous.

15. If anger is not expressed in a healthy way it can cause:
- A. Hypertension
 - B. High blood pressure
 - C. Emotional problems, but not physical ones
 - D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** If anger is not expressed in a healthy way it can cause physical problems such as hypertension and high blood pressure.

Module 8 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. According to the National Safety Council, you are _____ more likely to die in an auto accident at night than during the day.

- A. No
- B. Two times
- C. Three times
- D. Five times

ANSWER: **C.** According to the National Safety Council, you are three times more likely to die in an auto accident at night than during the day – all the more reason to be vigilant when driving in the dark!

2. _____ of your reaction time depends on vision.

- A. One-fourth
- B. Half
- C. Sixty-five percent
- D. Ninety percent

ANSWER: **D.** Ninety percent of your reaction time depends on vision, so it makes sense that driving in the dark is more dangerous than driving during the daytime, because you can't see as well.

3. Which of the following statements about driving at night is NOT true?

- A. Your headlights are only designed to illuminate the road ahead of you.
- B. Glare can lead to a shorter reaction time.
- C. Darkness causes a loss in contrast and depth perception.
- D. The distance you can see ahead is limited.

ANSWER: **B.** It is NOT true that glare can lead to a shorter reaction time when driving at night; rather, glare can lead to a LONGER reaction time, causing temporary “night blindness”.

4. True or false? Darkness decreases your peripheral vision.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True, but only a little bit
- D. False, unless it's absolute darkness

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that darkness decreases your peripheral vision; combined with the fact that your headlights do not illuminate the side of the road very well, it is easy to miss things along the side of the road, like animals and pedestrians.

5. Which of the following can cause glare?

- A. Slanted windshields
- B. Light-colored dashboards
- C. Dirty windshields
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Slanted windshields, dirty windshields, and light-colored dashboards are all causes of glare while driving, which can temporarily blind the driver.

6. You should switch to your low beams when you are within _____ feet of an approaching driver.
- A. 100
 - B. 300
 - C. 500
 - D. 1000

ANSWER: **B.** You should switch to your low beams when you are within 300 feet of an approaching driver, to avoid causing glare.

7. True or false? It is illegal to drive without your lights on between sunset and sunrise.
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. True, unless you're driving along a well-lit road
 - D. It varies from state to state

ANSWER: **A.** It's true that you must have your lights on from sunset until sunrise - or at any other time you cannot see clearly least 500 feet ahead of you.

8. Which of the following should you NOT do to increase your safety when driving in the fog?
- A. Turn on your defroster
 - B. Turn on your high beams
 - C. Turn on your windshield wipers
 - D. Slow down

ANSWER: **B.** You should NOT turn on your high beams when driving through fog; rather, use your low beams to avoid glare.

9. If your car breaks down in the fog, how far back from the vehicle should you set out flares?
- A. 100 feet
 - B. 250 feet
 - C. 500 feet
 - D. 1000 feet

ANSWER: **C.** If your car breaks down in the fog, you should set out flares up to 500 feet behind the vehicle, to alert other drivers.

10. True or false? You should always be careful to check your speedometer when driving in foggy conditions, as you are more likely to accidentally drive too slowly through fog than in normal driving conditions.

- A. True
- B. False – fog has no effect on speed
- C. False – you actually drive faster
- D. True, but only if your headlights aren't turned on

ANSWER: **C.** It is false; You should always be careful to check your speedometer when driving in foggy conditions, as you are more likely to accidentally **speed** through fog than in normal driving conditions.

11. More than _____ of all teenage deaths due to car accidents happen between 9PM and 6AM.

- A. One third
- B. One half
- C. 80%
- D. 90%

ANSWER: **B.** More than half of all teenage deaths due to car accidents happen between 9PM and 6AM.

12. Darkness decreases how well you're able to see:

- A. Color
- B. Depth
- C. Movement
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Darkness decreases how well you're able to see Color, Depth and Movement.

13. "HID" stands for _____.

- A. High Illumination Discharge
- B. High Intensity Discharge
- C. High Illumination Density
- D. Hidden Illumination Discharge

ANSWER: **B.** "HID" stands for High Intensity Discharge

14. If you are driving in adverse conditions and you cannot exit the roadway, the next best thing is to:

- A. Drive on the shoulder to avoid other cars
- B. Keep changing lanes to avoid other drivers

- C. Pull over at the end of a guard rail
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **C.** If you can't get off the road while driving in adverse conditions, pull over at the very end of a guard rail, and park just past that for safety.

15. If you are driving in adverse weather and want to check for weather conditions and alerts you should:

- A. Call a friend who is safely at home
- B. Roll down your window and ask another driver
- C. Use your radio
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **C.** If you are driving in adverse weather and want to check for weather conditions and alerts you should use your radio.

Module 8 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. It only takes _____ of water to cause your vehicle to stall or lose control.

- A. Six inches
- B. One foot
- C. 18 inches
- D. Two feet

ANSWER: **A.** It only takes six inches of water to cause your vehicle to stall or lose control, and only one to two feet of water for most vehicles – including SUVs and pick-up trucks - to begin to float away!

2. True or false? Flood waters can increase dramatically in just a matter of minutes.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True – but only if you're below sea level
- D. False, unless you're in the city

ANSWER: **A.** It is true that flood waters can increase dramatically in just a matter of minutes, which is why you should try to get out of the area once flooding begins.

3. If your vehicle has been trapped in a flood, you should always be sure to have it checked out by a professional mechanic before you attempt to drive it again, as flood waters can damage:

- A. Brakes
- B. Electrical systems
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** If your vehicle has been trapped in a flood, you should always be sure to have it checked out by a professional mechanic before you attempt to drive it again, as flood waters can damage brakes and electrical systems, making it potentially unsafe to drive.

4. More Americans are killed in traffic accidents during the months of _____ than at any other time of year.

- A. December, January, and February
- B. March, April, and May
- C. June, July, and August
- D. September, October, and November

ANSWER: **C.** More Americans are killed in traffic accidents during the months of June, July, and August than at any other time of year. Drivers tend to relax and get “lazy” when driving in good weather, meaning you need to be MORE alert, to avoid them!

5. You should always check to make sure your cooling system is in good condition at the beginning of the summer months, including:

- A. Radiator
- B. Coolant
- C. Hoses
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** You should always check to make sure all the parts of your cooling system are in good condition at the beginning of the summer months, including the radiator, coolant, and the hoses.

6. It only takes _____ for the inside of a car to go from 78 degrees to as high as 140 degrees during the summer months!

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 8 minutes
- C. 1 hour
- D. 6 hours

ANSWER: **B.** It only takes eight minutes for the inside of a car to go from 78 degrees to as high as 140 degrees during the summer months! NEVER leave little kids or pets inside a vehicle – even “just for a few minutes”.

7. If your vehicle begins to overheat while you're driving, how can you help bring it down temporarily?

- A. Open all the windows
- B. Turn on the heater, as high as you can stand it
- C. Slow down
- D. Drive faster, to increase air cooling

ANSWER: **B.** If your vehicle begins to overheat, you should immediately turn on your heater as high as you can stand it to help bring your engine temperature down until you can pull off the road.

8. True or false? When you're parking in freezing weather, you should be sure to use the parking brake, to avoid problems with ice.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True, but only if parked on a hill
- D. True, but only if parked on top of ice

ANSWER: **B.** It is false; when you're parking in freezing weather, you should AVOID using the parking brake. The brake linings could freeze to the brake drum and disk. If you have to, use rocks or other heavy objects to block tires so your car won't roll down a hill.

9. True or false? Driving fast in cold weather makes your gas mileage worse.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True – but only over 75 miles per hour
- D. Temperature has no effect on gas mileage

ANSWER: **B.** It is false; driving fast in HOT weather actually makes your gas mileage worse.

10. What areas is your vehicle most likely to be affected by strong winds?

- A. Open stretches of road
- B. Bridges
- C. Gaps in hedges
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your vehicle is most likely to be affected by strong winds while driving through open stretches of road, bridges, and past gaps in hedges or other gaps in windbreaks.

11. Flood waters can be extremely damaging to parts of your vehicle, particularly the _____.

- A. Electrical system
- B. Dashboard
- C. Tires
- D. Treads

ANSWER: **A.** Flood waters can be extremely damaging to your vehicles electrical system.

12. When driving in either extreme heat or cold you should pay special attention to:

- A. Tires
- B. Hoses
- C. Both A and B
- D. The Interior

ANSWER: **C.** When driving in either extreme heat or cold you should pay special attention to the Tires and Hoses.

13. If your vehicle overheats _____, as it could cause serious injury.

- A. Never try to remove the radiator cap while the engine is hot
- B. Never try to remove the radiator cap after the engine has cooled
- C. Never try to open the hood while the engine is hot
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** If your vehicle overheats, never try to remove the radiator cap while the engine is still hot.

14. _____ are the vehicles most affected by windy weather.

- A. Sports cars
- B. Trucks
- C. High-sided vehicles
- D. Diesel engine vehicles

ANSWER: **C.** High-sided vehicles are the vehicles most affected by windy weather.

15. If your vehicle is having problems driving uphill and is moving very slowly and holding up traffic, you should _____.

- A. Try to rock the car back and forth to gather momentum
- B. Try to move all the passengers to the back to gather momentum
- C. Keep driving until you reach the top
- D. Pull over and let the other drivers pass you, if possible

ANSWER: **D.** If your vehicle is having problems driving uphill and is moving very slowly and holding up traffic, pull over and let other drivers pass you.

Module 8 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following choices is NOT considered a safety device designed to offer added protection to drivers and passengers?

- A. Seatbelts
- B. Air bags
- C. Child restraints
- D. The dashboard

ANSWER: **D.** The dashboard is what seatbelts, air bags and child restraints are designed to protect you and the passengers from smashing into; it's not a safety device.

2. What is the primary purpose of a seatbelt in a vehicle that stops suddenly or is involved in an accident?

- A. To make you look cool
- B. To make sure you drive safely
- C. To keep passengers from crashing into the dashboard, through the window or even flying out of the car
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** The primary purpose of a seatbelt in a vehicle that stops suddenly or is involved in an accident is to keep passengers from crashing into the dashboard, through the window or even flying out of the car; inside a vehicle, people and objects continue to move forward until something stops them - the dashboard, windshield, or steering wheel... so let's buckle up and have our seatbelts do the stopping for us.

3. What can happen if the car stops suddenly or is involved in an accident and the passengers in the back seat are not wearing their seatbelts and the driver and passenger in the front seat are?

- A. The passengers in the back seat might spill their drinks
- B. The passengers in the back seat could become human projectiles and strike and injure the driver and passenger in the front seat
- C. The passengers in the back seat will be fine, because the vehicle will absorb the stop or accident
- D. Nothing at all

ANSWER: **B.** If a car stops suddenly and the passengers in the back seat aren't wearing their seatbelts, but the driver and the passenger in the front seat are, the passengers in the back seat could become human projectiles and strike and injure the driver and passenger in the front seat.

4. What happens in a crash?
- A. People inside the vehicle continue to move toward where the car was hit and if they are not wearing seatbelts, they will continue to move as fast as the car was going until they slam into something
 - B. The car buckles and the passengers are unaffected because the vehicle absorbs all the energy of the crash leaving the passengers not wearing seatbelts unaffected by the laws of physics
 - C. Tires skid, your heartbeat quickens and you call your insurance provider – that's it!
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** In a crash, people inside the vehicle continue to move toward where the car was hit and if they are not wearing seatbelts, they will continue to move as fast as the car was going until they slam into something.

5. The law says driver is required to do all of the following except:
- A. Obey the seatbelt law by making certain everyone in the car is properly wearing their seatbelts
 - B. Make sure children are buckled into child-protective seats
 - C. Make sure all your passengers are happy and comfortable
 - D. Make sure each adult is wearing a seatbelt

ANSWER: **C.** While you should go to great lengths to be an accommodating driver, you should be more concerned with the safety of your passengers. The law doesn't require you to make sure all your passengers are happy and comfortable - but it does mandate you to make sure all passengers are buckled up!

6. What does a seatbelt do, besides save lives?
- A. Helps you restrain your annoying backseat drivers
 - B. A seatbelt helps you drive quickly
 - C. Annoys you by giving you a rash on your waist and shoulders
 - D. Spreads the force of a stop across the sturdiest parts of your body

ANSWER: **D.** A seatbelt, besides saving lives, spreads the force of a stop across the sturdiest parts of your body.

7. How do air bags differ from seatbelts?
- A. They don't differ; an air bag is just a more interesting version of the seatbelt

- B. Air bags only inflate if you are in an accident, while seatbelts protect you from sudden stops as well as crashes
- C. Air Bags are only found in airplanes
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Air bags differ from seatbelts in that air bags only inflate if you are in an accident, while seatbelts protect you from sudden stops, as well as crashes. Air bags, working in conjunction with seatbelts, are designed to be an additional safeguard against injury by inflating automatically in 1/25 of a second.

8. If your vehicle is equipped with an air bag, how do you utilize the safety protection it offers?

- A. You have to wrap yourself in the air bag and pull a cord
- B. You have to blow them up in 1/25 of a second and place them on the dash, door, and steering wheel
- C. They work automatically, there is a sensor that tells the air bag when it needs to inflate
- D. None of the above help you utilize air bag protection because air bags do not offer any measurable protection

ANSWER: **C.** If your vehicle is equipped with an air bag, it will work automatically; there is a sensor that tells the air bag when it needs to inflate, and it offers you pillow-like protection if your car strikes a wall or another vehicle at speeds greater than 10 to 15 miles per hour.

9. Which one of the following is the best reason for maintaining a distance of 10 inches between you and an air bag?

- A. Air bags open quickly and that may startle you
- B. Air bags open quickly and with great force and you can get hurt if you are too close to them
- C. So you can point the air bag at your head, not your chest
- D. So you can prepare yourself in case you aren't wearing a seatbelt. Now you will have more time to move forward, closer to the inflating air bag

ANSWER: **B.** You need to maintain a distance of at least 10 inches between you and an air bag because air bags open quickly and with great force, and you can get hurt if you are too close to them. Even though air bags inflate automatically, you have to be prepared for them to work correctly and safely for you and your passengers.

10. When is it okay for a child NOT to be seated in a child restraint device?

- A. When you are driving very carefully
- B. When the child fusses about not wanting to wear his or her seatbelt
- C. When you are almost home
- D. It is never okay. Drivers have a responsibility to follow the seatbelt law at all times

ANSWER: **D.** It is never okay for a child NOT to be seated in a child restraint device. Drivers have a responsibility to follow the seatbelt law at all times. Make sure kids buckle up – don't risk their lives!

11. Children should be over the age of _____ before they can be safely buckled in the front seat.

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 12

ANSWER: **D.** Children should be over the age of 12 before they can be safely buckled in the front seat.

12. Babies under a year old or who weigh less than _____ pounds and are in rear-facing child seats should never ride in a front seat that has a passenger-side air bag.

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 30

ANSWER: **C.** Babies under a year old or who weigh less than 20 pounds and are in rear-facing child seats should never ride in a front seat that has a passenger-side air bag.

13. _____ percent of all collisions are side-impact collisions.

- A. Thirty
- B. Forty
- C. Fifty
- D. Sixty

ANSWER: **A.** Thirty percent of all collisions are side-impact collisions.

14. Each child safety seat needs either one of these to hold it in place:

- A. Safety belt or SAFE system
- B. SAFE system or LATCH system
- C. Safety belt or LATCH system
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Each child safety seat needs either a Safety belt or LATCH system

15. The safest place to be in the event of a crash is _____.

- A. The driver's seat
- B. The front passenger seat
- C. The trunk

D. The back seat

ANSWER: **D.** The safest place to be in the event of a crash is the back seat.

Module 8 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Wide and clear shoulders make highways and roads safer because:

- A. They give you more time to brake
- B. They ensure that your speed remains constant
- C. They give you extra room to maneuver in an emergency
- D. They allow more parking space

ANSWER: **C.** Wide and clear shoulders make highways and roads safer because they give you extra room to maneuver in an emergency.

2. Rumble strips let you know:

- A. When you go off the road
- B. When you go too fast
- C. When you go too slow
- D. When traffic is bad

ANSWER: **A.** Rumble strips let you know when you go off the road; you'll hear a "thump thump thump" noise, telling you to move back towards the center of the lane.

3. Which of the following is not a safety implementation?

- A. Median barriers
- B. Gravel roads
- C. Breakaway sign supports
- D. Guard rails

ANSWER: **B.** Gravel roads are not a safety implementation; median barriers, breakaway sign supports, and guard rails all are, however.

4. True or false? By judging the intersections up ahead, you can gauge your speed so that you won't hit any red lights.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True – but only at night
- D. True – but only during rush hour

ANSWER: **B.** It is false; you cannot gauge your speed so that you won't hit any red lights, because lights can change their timing, thanks to things like

emergency vehicles that have the ability to change lights automatically. That's why you shouldn't "play with the lights" – you might suddenly find yourself in the way of an emergency vehicle.

5. Which of the following is a high-risk situation?
- A. Narrow roads
 - B. Construction zones
 - C. Inclement weather
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Narrow roads, construction zones, and driving in inclement weather are all examples of high-risk situations, which should be avoided, if at all possible.

6. A "roadway departure" is:
- A. The beginning of a road trip
 - B. Any time the car loses contact with the road
 - C. The process of accelerating
 - D. Any time a roadway switches from pavement to gravel

ANSWER: **B.** A "roadway departure" is when the car loses contact with the road; it is easy for a vehicle to lose traction during a roadway departure.

7. If you swerve and lose control of your car, it is best to:
- A. Slam on the brakes
 - B. Accelerate
 - C. Turn left
 - D. Move onto the open space along the shoulder of the road

ANSWER: **D.** If you swerve and lose control of your car, it is best to move onto the open space along the shoulder of the road; if you turn left or slam on the brakes, you'll risk ending up in the path of another driver.

8. Forgiving devices are:
- A. Signs and poles that break away easily, for your protection
 - B. Standard in most new cars
 - C. Road devices that increase traction
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Forgiving devices are signs and poles that break away easily, for your protection – they are designed to break easier, to cause less damage if they're crashed into.

9. Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) help you:
- A. Stop without skidding
 - B. Steer easier

- C. Accelerate quicker
- D. See clearer

ANSWER: **A.** Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) help you to stop without skidding; they prevent your brakes from locking up.

10. If you cannot avoid a collision, which of the following is the best option?
- A. Hit something soft
 - B. Hit something hard
 - C. Hit something stationary with a glancing blow
 - D. Hit something stationary head-on

ANSWER: **A.** If you cannot avoid a collision, the best option is to hit something soft – duh! If you can't find something soft, it's better to find something to hit that's going the same direction you are, rather than something stationary – and if you have to hit something stationary, try to hit it with a glancing blow, rather than head-on.

11. The most dangerous collision is a _____ collision.
- A. Rear-end
 - B. Head-on
 - C. Side-swipe
 - D. T

ANSWER: **B.** The most dangerous collision is a head-on collision.

12. Choosing the best option in a bad situation is known as _____.
- A. Making the best of things
 - B. Controlling risk
 - C. Controlling consequences
 - D. Managing risk

ANSWER: **C.** Choosing the best option in a bad situation is known as controlling consequences.

13. Which of the following are examples of vehicle safety features:
- A. Anti-lock brakes
 - B. Shatterproof glass
 - C. Crumple zones
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Anti-lock brakes, Shatterproof glass and Crumple zones are all vehicle safety features.

14. _____ provide a more clearly lit path than other headlights that have been used in the past.

- A. Helio bulbs
- B. Red-tinted bulbs
- C. Halogen bulbs
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Halogen bulbs provide a more clearly lit path than other headlights that were used in the past.

15. If you end up going off the road you should _____.

- A. Slam on the brakes
- B. Try to jerk the wheel and force your vehicle back on the road
- C. Put on your parking brake
- D. Drive gently to maintain control of your vehicle

ANSWER: **D.** If you end up going off the road you should drive gently so you can regain control of your vehicle.

Module 8 – Topic 5 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. “Static traction” is when your car:

- A. Is moving in reverse
- B. Is parked
- C. Is accelerating
- D. Is turning

ANSWER: **B.** “Static traction” is when your car is parked. It is the kind that is hardest to make move. For instance, if your car is parked on a flat surface with the brakes on, it is difficult to push it because the tires are gripping the road.

2. “Rolling traction” is when your car:

- A. Is parked
- B. Is sliding
- C. Is turning
- D. Is moving normally

ANSWER: **D.** “Rolling traction” is when your car is moving normally. When your wheels are rolling, the tread continues to grip as they go around.

3. “Sliding traction” is when your car:

- A. Is parked

- B. Is turning
- C. Is moving normally
- D. Is moving, but your tires aren't

ANSWER: **D.** "Sliding traction" is when your car is moving, but your tires aren't; it is the weakest kind of traction. If your tires stop moving in a circular motion, they lose their ability to grip the road. The same spot on the tire simply slides along the surface. When this happens, you can't make the tires do what you want them to, so you lose ability to steer or brake.

4. Rain makes the road most slick when:

- A. It has been raining for a long time
- B. It has just started raining
- C. In the summer
- D. Rain is rain – there isn't a "time" when it is at its slickest

ANSWER: **B.** Rain makes the road most slick when it has just started raining, because the rainwater mixes with the oil and dirt that is already on the road, making a mixture that is much slicker than just rain water alone.

5. Which of the following can cause your vehicle to lose traction?

- A. Road conditions
- B. Bad tires
- C. Steering too sharply
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Road conditions, bad tires, and steering too sharply can all cause your vehicle to lose traction.

6. _____ is when you attempt to turn your vehicle, but it goes around the corner too tight.

- A. Oversteering
- B. Understeering
- C. Countersteering
- D. Over-correct steering

ANSWER: **A.** Oversteering is when you attempt to turn your vehicle, but it goes around the corner too tight.

7. _____ is when you attempt to turn your vehicle, but it goes too wide through the turn.

- A. Oversteering
- B. Understeering
- C. Countersteering
- D. Over-correct steering

ANSWER: **B. Understeering** is when you attempt to turn your vehicle, but it goes too wide through the turn.

8. _____ is when your vehicle skids in the former direction of travel after a turn.

- A. Oversteering
- B. Understeering
- C. Countersteering
- D. Over-correct steering

ANSWER: **C. Countersteering** is when your vehicle skids in the former direction of travel after a turn; it is often caused by steering and accelerating at the same time.

9. _____ work when you have loss of friction, from front to back, when you are speeding up.

- A. Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS)
- B. Traction Control Systems (TCS)
- C. Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B. Traction Control Systems (TCS)** work when you have loss of friction, from front to back, when you are speeding up.

10. If you lose traction and your vehicle goes off the road, you should:

- A. Concentrate on getting one wheel at a time back on the road
- B. Concentrate on getting your front wheels back onto the road; the rear wheels will follow
- C. Try to get all four tires back onto the road as soon as possible, to regain traction
- D. Sharply turn to the left

ANSWER: **A.** If you lose traction and your vehicle goes off the road, you should concentrate on getting one wheel at a time back on the road; if you try to get all four wheels back at once, you may overdo it and cross the road into the oncoming lane of traffic.

11. _____ is the ability to hold onto a surface while moving without slipping.

- A. Grip
- B. Hold
- C. Traction
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C. Traction** is the ability to hold onto a surface while moving without slipping.

12. The _____ you drive, the less traction your tires have.
- A. Slower
 - B. Faster
 - C. Better
 - D. More

ANSWER: **B.** The faster you drive, the less traction your tires have.

13. As your vehicle speeds up, the weight in your vehicle will shift to the _____ tires.
- A. Left
 - B. Right
 - C. Front
 - D. Rear

ANSWER: **D.** As your vehicle speeds up, the weight in your vehicle will shift to the rear tires.

14. Brakes use _____ to stop the tires.
- A. Suction
 - B. Friction
 - C. Power
 - D. Traction

ANSWER: **B.** Brakes use friction to stop the tires.

15. The _____ works with your regular braking system to prevent your brakes from locking up during an emergency.
- A. Anti-skid Braking System
 - B. All-lock Braking System
 - C. Anti-lock Braking System
 - D. All-skid Braking System

ANSWER: **C.** The Anti-lock Braking System works with your regular braking system to prevent your brakes from locking up during an emergency.

Module 9 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. The _____ informs you when the coolant in your engine is too hot or too low.
- A. Coolant Level Warning Light or Gauge
 - B. Temperature Warning Light or Gauge
 - C. Radiator
 - D. Air Conditioner

ANSWER: **B.** The Temperature Warning Light or Gauge informs you when the coolant in your engine is too hot or too low; if this light is activated, you'll need to pull off the road as soon as possible, and seek assistance from a professional mechanic.

2. The _____ informs you when your car's oil is not circulating at the proper pressure, or when there is not enough oil in your vehicle.
- A. Oil Pressure Warning Light or Gauge
 - B. Check Engine Light
 - C. Oil Service Indicator
 - D. Dipstick

ANSWER: **A.** The Oil Pressure Warning Light or Gauge informs you when your car's oil is not circulating at the proper pressure, or when there is not enough oil in your vehicle. If this light is activated, you should try adding oil to your engine; if the light stays on, have your car towed to the nearest service station – do NOT keep driving!

3. You should change your car's oil every _____.
- A. 3,000 to 10,000 miles
 - B. 30,000 miles
 - C. 6 months
 - D. Other year

ANSWER: **A.** You should change your car's oil every 3,000 to 10,000 miles – check your car's owner's manual for more specific information on your vehicle.

4. The _____ informs you when your engine is not generating enough electricity to recharge your car battery.
- A. Alternator or Generator Warning Light or Gauge
 - B. Check Engine Light
 - C. Electrical System
 - D. Car Radio

ANSWER: **A.** The Alternator or Generator Warning Light or Gauge informs you when your engine is not generating enough electricity to recharge your car battery. If this light is activated, your car will begin running off the stored electricity in your car battery, until it is completely drained (or until the problem is fixed).

5. Your brake system warning light can be activated when:
- A. Your braking system is not functioning properly
 - B. Your parking brake is engaged
 - C. Your brake fluid is low
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your brake system warning light can be activated when your braking system is not functioning properly OR your parking brake is engaged OR your brake fluid is low. If this light is activated and your parking brake is not engaged, you should have your vehicle taken to a service technician immediately – do NOT attempt to continue driving your vehicle.

6. All of the following can be a danger when used at a gas station, EXCEPT:
- A. Cigarette lighters
 - B. Firearms
 - C. Tire jacks
 - D. Cell phones

ANSWER: **C.** Tire jacks present no danger when used at a gas station, as they do not possess a risk of giving off sparks. Gasoline is highly flammable; NEVER use cigarette lighters, firearms, or cell phones while filling your gas tank!

7. In the event of a tire blowout, you should:
- A. Brake firmly, bringing your car to an immediate stop
 - B. Brake gradually, bringing your car to a rolling stop
 - C. Do not brake at all; instead, allow your vehicle to slow gradually to a stop on its own
 - D. Do not stop; just proceed on to a service station as soon as possible

ANSWER: **C.** In the event of a tire blowout, you should NOT use your brakes; instead, allow your vehicle to slow gradually to a stop on its own. Be sure to grip your steering wheel firmly, as your vehicle will become much more difficult to control, and pull off to the side of the road, if possible.

8. If your engine becomes flooded, you should:
- A. Continue turning the key and pumping the gas pedal until the engine starts
 - B. Wait a few minutes, then attempt to start the engine again
 - C. Have your vehicle towed to a service station
 - D. Check your oil

ANSWER: **B.** If your engine becomes flooded, you should wait a few minutes, then attempt to start the engine again. This will generally correct the problem – you should only worry about having your engine checked by a mechanic if the engine refuses to start after multiple attempts, as this may be a sign of a more serious problem.

9. Your tires should be rotated every _____.
- A. 3,000 miles
 - B. 6,000 miles
 - C. 10,000 miles
 - D. 30,000 miles

ANSWER: **B.** Your tires should be rotated every 6,000 miles for optimum wear, unless otherwise specified by your owner's manual (some specialty tires, such as tires on 4-wheel drive vehicles, may have different recommended rotation schedules).

10. The most efficient style of brakes are _____.
- A. Drum brakes
 - B. Disk brakes
 - C. Parking or emergency brakes
 - D. Mechanical Braking Systems

ANSWER: **B.** The most efficient style of brakes are disk brakes, because they cool faster than drum brakes; you'll generally find them on the front tires, although they are available on all tires.

11. If you open your radiator cap while the engine is still hot _____.
- A. You can be burned by the hot oil that will escape
 - B. You can be burned by the hot steam that will escape
 - C. You can be burned by the hot gasoline that will escape
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** If you open your radiator cap when the engine is still hot, you could be burned by hot steam.

12. Clean synthetic oil is _____ in color.
- A. Clear
 - B. Blue
 - C. Light brown
 - D. Black

ANSWER: **D.** Clean synthetic oil is black in color.

13. Your Service Engine Light informs you of problems relating to the following engine systems:

- A. Fuel
- B. Ignition
- C. Emission control
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Your Service Engine Light informs you of problems relating to your Fuel, Ignition and Emission control systems.

14. Which of the following are necessary steps for proper tire maintenance:
- A. Checking the air pressure
 - B. Rotating
 - C. Spinning
 - D. A and B only

ANSWER: **D.** Rotating and checking the air pressure are both part of proper tire maintenance. Spinning is not.

15. Elements that can contribute to your vehicle's braking distance include:
- A. Kinetic energy of the vehicle
 - B. Condition of the vehicle
 - C. Driver's experience and skill at braking
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The kinetic energy of the vehicle, the condition of the vehicle and the driver's experience and skill at braking can all contribute to your vehicle's braking distance.

Module 9 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Anti-Lock Braking Systems (ABS) help your vehicle to maintain _____.
- A. Brake pad longevity
 - B. Insurance against brake failure
 - C. Rolling traction
 - D. Brake fluid levels

ANSWER: **C.** Anti-Lock Braking Systems (ABS) help your vehicle to maintain rolling traction, without which your car can often skid and lose control during emergency braking situations.

2. Anti-lock braking systems were originally used in:
- A. Aircrafts

- B. Large trucks
- C. Passenger vehicles
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Anti-lock braking systems were originally used in aircrafts; they were not regularly used in large trucks until the 1970's, and in passenger vehicles until the 1980's (although they were briefly installed in passenger vehicles in the 1930's, with little success).

3. Since the regular installation of ABS in passenger vehicles, the reported number of fatal collisions has been _____.

- A. Reduced
- B. Increased
- C. Eliminated
- D. Unchanged

ANSWER: **A.** Since the regular installation of ABS in passenger vehicles, the reported number of fatal collisions has been reduced, in some cases, by as much as 27 percent!

4. The effectiveness of your vehicle's traction can be affected by:

- A. The surface of the road
- B. The speed at which you're traveling
- C. Your driving techniques
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** The effectiveness of your vehicle's traction can be affected by the surface of the road, the speed at which you're traveling, and your driving techniques – as well as the tread condition of your tires.

5. If the ABS system in your vehicle has been activated, you may notice:

- A. Vibrations
- B. Loss of pressure in the brake pedal
- C. Grinding or buzzing noises
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** If the ABS system in your vehicle has been activated, you may notice vibrations, loss of pressure in the brake pedal, and grinding or buzzing noises – all of these are perfectly normal, and should not be cause for alarm.

6. _____ means the distance it takes from the point where you apply your brakes to the point where your car comes to a complete stop.

- A. Braking distance
- B. Steerability
- C. Traction
- D. Tire rating

ANSWER: **A.** Braking distance means the distance it takes from the point where you apply your brakes to the point where your car comes to a complete stop; your braking distance can be affected by the traction of your vehicle.

7. If your vehicle has ABS, you SHOULD:

- A. Drive more aggressively
- B. Be alarmed if you feel any vibrations, or hear any grinding or buzzing noises
- C. Increase your following distance in adverse weather conditions
- D. Steer with sharper, quicker motions

ANSWER: **C.** If your vehicle has ABS, you SHOULD increase your following distance in adverse weather conditions; do not ignore your space management techniques just because of ABS!

8. If your vehicle has ABS, you SHOULD NOT:

- A. Practice the use of ABS before taking your vehicle on the road
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Keep your foot firmly on the brake when attempting to activate your ABS system
- D. Consult your owner's manual if you have any further questions about your ABS system

ANSWER: **B.** If your vehicle has ABS, you SHOULD NOT pump the brakes – this can result in your ABS system not activating properly.

9. In order to deactivate your ABS system, you should stop pressing your brake pedal, and then:

- A. Leave it alone – it will deactivate automatically
- B. Pump your brakes
- C. Look for the ABS switch on your dashboard
- D. Use your emergency parking brake

ANSWER: **B.** In order to deactivate your ABS system, you should stop pressing your brake pedal, and then pump your brakes – this will return your vehicle to its normal braking system.

10. When checking your brake fluid levels on a vehicle with ABS installed, you should:

- A. Pump your brakes 30 to 40 times
- B. Take the vehicle to a certified technician; you will not be able to check the brake fluid levels yourself
- C. Not pump your brakes before checking the levels
- D. Have a second person depress the brake pedal while you check the fluid levels

ANSWER: **A.** When checking your brake fluid levels on a vehicle with ABS installed, you should pump your brakes 30 to 40 times; this will enable you to get an accurate reading.

11. _____ is defined as the power a tire has to grip the road's surface.
- A. Friction
 - B. Traction
 - C. Attraction
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Traction is defined as the power a tire has to grip the road's surface.

12. Loss of rolling traction can affect your car's:
- A. Braking distance
 - B. Steering control
 - C. Gas mileage
 - D. A and B only

ANSWER: **D.** Loss of rolling traction can affect your car's braking distance and steering control but not its gas mileage.

13. Anti-lock braking systems can enhance your vehicle's _____.
- A. Gearing action
 - B. Braking distance
 - C. Braking action
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Anti-lock braking systems can enhance your vehicle's braking action.

14. ABS _____ in reducing stopping distances on dry surfaces over conventional braking.
- A. Is moderately effective
 - B. Is not very effective
 - C. Is extremely effective
 - D. Can be very effective when used properly

ANSWER: **B.** ABS is not very effective in reducing stopping distances on dry surfaces over conventional braking.

15. In a truck with 2-wheel ABS, you should
- A. Brake as you would with conventional brakes
 - B. Brake with jabbing motions
 - C. Only apply the brake very lightly

D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** In a truck with 2-wheel ABS, you should apply the same braking procedures as you would with conventional brakes.

Module 9 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Vehicles of various sizes and power _____
- A. All tend to have the same gas mileage
 - B. All use the same tires
 - C. Should not drive on the same roads
 - D. Handle differently

ANSWER: **D.** Vehicles of various sizes and power handle differently. Being aware of the handling peculiarities of different vehicles will make you better prepared when you encounter them on the road!

2. _____ is a major problem for many truck drivers.
- A. Acceleration
 - B. Sleep deprivation
 - C. Giving right-of-way to emergency vehicles
 - D. Hygiene

ANSWER: **B.** Sleep deprivation is a major problem for many truck drivers; it's a good idea to be careful when driving near a large truck, as the driver may not always be as alert as they should be.

3. Large trucks have a tendency to turn wide, which means they'll often veer into _____ when turning to the right.
- A. The left lane
 - B. The right lane
 - C. Oncoming traffic
 - D. The center divider

ANSWER: **A.** Large trucks have a tendency to turn wide, which means they'll often veer into the left lane when turning to the right; you should never try to pass a large truck while they are attempting to make a turn.

4. Large trucks have what are known as _____, where the driver has zero visibility.
- A. Mirror blind spots
 - B. Danger areas

- C. No Zones
- D. Impaired Visibility Sectors (IVS)

ANSWER: **C.** Large trucks have what are known as No Zones, where the driver has zero visibility; these areas include directly in front of the truck, beside the truck, to the sides of the truck, and directly to the rear of the truck.

5. _____ are susceptible to rollovers when turning at high speeds.

- A. Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs)
- B. Passenger Vehicles
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Trains

ANSWER: **A.** Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs) are susceptible to rollovers when turning at high speeds; never attempt to make a sharp turn while driving an SUV.

6. You are _____ more likely to be injured or killed in an accident while riding a motorcycle as opposed to driving a car.

- A. Two times
- B. Three times
- C. Four times
- D. Five times

ANSWER: **C.** You are four times more likely to be injured or killed in an accident while riding a motorcycle as opposed to driving a car; while motorcycles are often more economical and get better gas mileage than standard vehicles, the driver accepts a much greater risk in choosing such a vehicle.

7. Trains take at least _____ to come to a complete stop.

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 2 blocks
- D. 1 mile

ANSWER: **D.** Trains take at least 1 mile (and sometimes up to 2 miles) to come to a complete stop; they cannot react quickly to hazards and obstacles.

8. Construction cones and drums are generally _____ in color.

- A. Red
- B. Orange
- C. Green
- D. Blue

ANSWER: **B.** Construction cones and drums are generally orange in color; they are there to alert you to ongoing construction in the area.

9. You should never _____ when driving past a horse-drawn vehicle.
- A. Rev your engine
 - B. Sound your horn
 - C. Accelerate
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** You should never rev your engine, sound your horn, or accelerate when driving past a horse-drawn vehicle; revving your engine or sounding your horn may startle the horse, and accelerating while passing can kick up gravel, which may injure the horse. It's also a good idea to turn off your radio as you pass, as well.

10. You are required by law to stop when a school bus _____.
- A. Appears on the road
 - B. Begins to slow down
 - C. Extends its indicator, if there is no open lane
 - D. Extends its indicator, even if there is an open lane

ANSWER: **D.** You are required by law to stop when a school bus extends its indicator, even if there is an open lane. It is only safe to pass the school bus once it has retracted its indicator, and has begun moving again – and then, only pass on the left side; you should NEVER attempt to pass a school bus on the right side.

11. The following categories of vehicles have longer-than-normal braking distances:
- A. Recreational vehicles
 - B. Construction vehicles
 - C. Oversized vehicles
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Recreational vehicles, construction vehicles and oversized vehicles all have longer-than-normal braking distances.

12. Speeding fines are _____ in construction work zones.
- A. Doubled
 - B. Tripled
 - C. Not increased
 - D. Lowered

ANSWER: **A.** Speeding fines are doubled in construction work zones.

13. Drivers operating farm machinery are _____.

- A. More likely to be aware of you
- B. Less likely to be aware of you
- C. Sure to see you from their high position
- D. Always courteous

ANSWER: **B.** Drivers operating farm machinery are less likely to be aware of you due to the noise from their machines, so be careful when in their vicinity.

14. Rural roads are often _____ than city streets, so it is important to be careful while traveling on them.

- A. More trafficked
- B. Slicker
- C. Narrower
- D. Wider

ANSWER: **C.** Rural roads are often narrower than city streets, so it is important to be careful while traveling on them.

15. The yellow lights on street signals in rural areas are often _____ than those on city street signals.

- A. Brighter
- B. Longer
- C. Shorter
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** In rural areas yellow lights often last longer than in cities, due to the higher speed limits on these roads.

Module 9 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. The federal government has established _____, which is a set of traffic safety guidelines, which are then enforced by the federal, state, and local governments.

- A. The United Federation of Traffic Laws
- B. The National Highway Safety Act
- C. The Federal Traffic Guidelines
- D. The Idiot's Guide To Driving Safely

ANSWER: **B.** The federal government has established the National Highway Safety Act, which is a set of traffic safety guidelines, which are then enforced by the federal, state, and local governments. These safety guidelines work to keep traffic moving smoothly throughout the country.

2. Laws are passed to make up the vehicle code by _____.

- A. Federal legislature
- B. Local legislature
- C. The court systems
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** Laws are passed to make up the vehicle code by both the federal and local legislatures; this is why some vehicle codes can change from state to state.

3. _____ sets the rules to assure that drivers and vehicle standards are met.

- A. The court system
- B. Law Enforcement
- C. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- D. Traffic engineering and maintenance

ANSWER: **C.** The Department of Motor Vehicles sets the rules to assure that drivers and vehicle standards are met. They are responsible for licensing new drivers, and providing information on auto insurance.

4. _____ decide whether drivers charged with violating traffic laws are guilty or innocent.

- A. The courts
- B. Police officers
- C. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- D. Traffic engineering and maintenance

ANSWER: **A.** The courts decide whether drivers charged with violating traffic laws are guilty or innocent; if you choose to plead “not guilty” to a charge, you will need to appear in court to argue your case.

5. If you are signaled to pull over by a police officer, you should:

- A. Slow down
- B. Signal immediately
- C. Keep your hands visible at all times
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** If you are signaled to pull over by a police officer, you should slow down, signal immediately to let the officer know you are aware of them and intend to cooperate, and make sure you keep your hands visible at all times; the safer the police officer feels with your cooperation, the easier the traffic stop will be for the both of you.

6. All vehicles are required to yield the right-of-way to _____.

- A. Authorized emergency vehicles
- B. Oversized vehicles
- C. Motorcycles
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **A.** All vehicles are required to yield the right-of-way to authorized emergency vehicles. If an emergency vehicle is approaching you, you should immediately pull over as close to the curb as you are safely able to (do NOT, however, cut across traffic to do so), and make sure you're clear of any intersections. Remain stopped and out of the way until the emergency vehicle passes, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

7. If you encounter a fire truck that is responding to an emergency, which of the following statements are true?

- A. Crossing over fire hoses is prohibited
- B. It is illegal to drive or park within 300 feet of any fire equipment that is stopped in response to a fire alarm
- C. Following fire equipment is prohibited
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** If you encounter a fire truck that is responding to an emergency, it is illegal to cross over fire hoses, drive or park within 300 feet of any fire equipment that is stopped in response to a fire alarm, or to follow fire equipment; if the fire truck is en route to the emergency, you should pull over immediately until the truck has safely passed, and if the truck is stopped at an emergency scene, you should take great care to not get in the way of the fire crew or equipment.

8. If you are issued a traffic citation, you are required to _____.

- A. Plead guilty
- B. Plead not guilty
- C. Enter a plea for every violation listed on the ticket
- D. Defend yourself in court

ANSWER: **C.** If you are issued a traffic citation, you are required to enter a plea for every violation listed on the ticket; generally, only if you plead "not guilty" will you be required to make an appearance in court.

9. If you don't respond to your traffic citation within 30 days of receipt, you could _____.

- A. Receive increased fines
- B. Have a warrant issued for your arrest
- C. End up serving jail time

D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** If you don't respond to your traffic citation within 30 days of receipt, you could end up receiving increased fines, having a warrant issued for your arrest, and possibly even end up serving jail time; traffic citations are serious business, so don't just blow them off!

10. _____ oversees public transportation as well as the welfare of roads and the broader highway system.

- A. The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)
- B. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- C. The Highway Patrol
- D. The court system

ANSWER: **A.** The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) oversees public transportation as well as the welfare of roads and the broader highway system; smaller, local traffic systems are then relegated to both state and local governments.

11. _____ agencies ensure that laws are obeyed.

- A. Court
- B. Citizen
- C. Law enforcement
- D. Law abatement

ANSWER: **C.** Law enforcement agencies ensure that laws are obeyed.

12. _____ in federal and local agencies plan, build, and maintain the complex system of roadways, taking care of the traffic engineering and maintenance.

- A. Highway construction workers
- B. Judges
- C. Highway traffic engineers
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Highway traffic engineers in federal and local agencies plan, build, and maintain the complex system of roadways, taking care of the traffic engineering and maintenance.

13. _____ legislators have the authority to allocate state revenue for street repairs.

- A. Town
- B. County
- C. State
- D. Federal

ANSWER: **C.** State legislators have the authority to allocate state revenue for street repairs.

14. The main responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is setting _____.
- A. Traffic ticket penalty rates
 - B. Driver and vehicle standards
 - C. Citation regulations
 - D. Road development policy

ANSWER: **B.** The main responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is setting driver and vehicle standards.

15. If you plead “not guilty” to a traffic violation, a court date will be set up to hear your case _____ days from the date of your plea.
- A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20
 - D. 30

ANSWER: **D.** If you plead “not guilty” to a traffic violation, a court date will be set up to hear your case 30 days from the date of your plea.

Module 10 – Topic 1 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Insurance transfers the _____ from the person who is operating the car to the insurance company.

- A. Liability
- B. Financial risk
- C. Accountability
- D. Blame

ANSWER: **B.** Insurance transfers the financial risk from the person who is operating the car to the insurance company. Without it, every driver would run the risk of being financially responsible for ANY damage that may occur if they are involved in an accident.

2. Registration, tags, and emissions fees for your vehicle can range from _____ annually, depending on where you live and what you drive.

- A. \$10 to \$50
- B. \$20 to \$100
- C. \$40 to \$600
- D. \$100 to \$1000

ANSWER: **C.** Registration, tags, and emissions fees for your vehicle can range from \$40 to \$600 annually, depending on where you live and what you drive.

3. There are _____ main types of automobile insurance.

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Eight

ANSWER: **D.** There is eight main types of automobile insurance, covering a wide variety of problems that may occur with your vehicle.

4. Most states require a certain amount of insurance, known as _____, to drive legally.

- A. Minimum liability insurance
- B. Comprehensive insurance
- C. Collision insurance
- D. Personal Injury Protection (PIP) insurance

ANSWER: **A.** Most states require a certain amount of insurance, known as minimum liability insurance, to drive legally; minimum liability insurance refers to the lowest amounts of liability coverage that a car owner can legally carry on a car.

5. All of the following are *split limits* of liability insurance EXCEPT:
- A. Bodily injury caused to another person
 - B. Bodily injury caused to two or more persons
 - C. Collision damage
 - D. Property damage

ANSWER: **C.** Bodily injury caused to another person, bodily injury caused to two or more persons, and property damage are all examples of *split limits* of liability insurance; they represent the top amounts or “caps” that an insurance policy will pay in the event of an accident where the driver is at fault.

6. _____ refers to the amount for which the driver is responsible that exceed the caps on the dollar amounts of coverage indicated under their policy.
- A. Split limits
 - B. Liability
 - C. Costs above limitations
 - D. Comprehensive limitations

ANSWER: **C.** Costs above limitations refers to the amount for which the driver is responsible that exceeds the caps on the dollar amounts of coverage indicated under their policy; if you have low caps, such as with minimum liability insurance, you can be held liable for large sums of money in an automobile accident!

7. All of the following may enable you to receive discounts on your insurance premium, EXCEPT:
- A. Anti-lock brakes
 - B. Two or more vehicles on a policy
 - C. Vehicles with added technology features
 - D. Defensive Driving and driver’s education courses

ANSWER: **C.** Anti-lock brakes, two or more vehicles on a policy, or defensive driving and driver’s education courses may enable you to receive discounts on your insurance premium; however, driving a vehicle with added technology features may actually *increase* your insurance premium.

8. Auto insurance policies can be purchased in different time increments, known as _____.
- A. Periods
 - B. Terms
 - C. Sessions
 - D. Contracts

ANSWER: **B.** Auto insurance policies can be purchased in different time increments, known as terms; auto insurance policies are generally offered in terms of either six months or twelve months.

9. Insurance companies are required to give _____ notice before canceling your auto insurance policy.
- A. 24 hours
 - B. 7 days
 - C. 10 days
 - D. 14 days

ANSWER: **C.** Insurance companies are required to give 10 days notice before canceling your auto insurance policy; with most cancellation notices there is a situation which can be remedied - this ten day period gives the policy holder the time to resolve the problem, if possible.

10. In the event of a collision, you should perform all of the following actions EXCEPT:
- A. Call 911 if anyone is injured
 - B. Call 911 if you are unable to move your vehicle out of the lane of traffic
 - C. If the collision involved another motorist, give them all of your insurance and contact information
 - D. If the collision involved another motorist, give them a signed statement, describing your view of the incident in detail

ANSWER: **D.** In the event of a collision, you should NEVER sign anything unless it is from your insurance agent or from a police officer – otherwise, you may significantly impact your insurance claims erroneously!

11. Which of the following factors can affect your premium rate?
- A. Age
 - B. Sex
 - C. Body type
 - D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** Age and sex can affect your premium rate.

12. All of the following are some of the most common types of automobile insurance available for your vehicle EXCEPT:
- A. Comprehensive insurance
 - B. Liability insurance
 - C. Conditional insurance
 - D. Collision insurance

ANSWER: **C.** Comprehensive insurance, liability insurance and collision insurance is all common types of insurance.

13. If you are involved in an accident you should notify your insurance company _____.
- A. Only if the other driver's insurance company insists
 - B. As soon as possible
 - C. Only if some one was injured
 - D. You don't have to; the police are required to by law

ANSWER: **B.** If you are involved in an accident you should notify your insurance company as soon as possible.

14. Driving which of the following types of vehicles can often increase your insurance premium:
- A. Sports cars
 - B. Large SUVs
 - C. Luxury vehicles
 - D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Driving a sports car, SUV or luxury vehicle can often increase your insurance premiums.

15. The amount the driver must pay that exceeds the caps on the amount of coverage under their policy is called the:
- A. Costs above policy
 - B. Costs above limitations
 - C. Costs below limitations
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** The amount for which the driver is responsible that exceeds the caps on the dollar amounts of coverage indicated under their policy is known as the costs above limitations.

Module 10 – Topic 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following questions is NOT something you need to ask yourself before buying a vehicle?
- A. *“What safety features do I need?”*
 - B. *“What options do I need?”*
 - C. *“How economical is it?”*
 - D. All of these questions are valid

ANSWER: **D.** There is no one car that is perfect for every driver; everyone has different needs, and you should always ask yourself questions like “What safety features do I need?”, “What options do I need?”, and “How economical is it?” – as well as questions like “What do I need it to do?” and “How much will it cost?” – before choosing to purchase a vehicle.

2. Which of the following vehicles would be the most economical option if you plan to mainly use your vehicle for commuting to work, 5 miles away?
- A. A compact car
 - B. A pickup truck
 - C. A sports car
 - D. A Sports Utility Vehicle (SUV)

ANSWER: **A.** If you planned to mainly use your vehicle for commuting to work, 5 miles away, then a compact car would be the most economical option, since most of your expenses would be maintenance and fuel; however, different situations require different vehicles. If you were planning on mainly using your vehicle for off-roading, for example, a vehicle with 4-wheel drive might be more economical than a compact in the long run, since driving the compact over less-than-ideal terrain might result in more repair bills than the vehicle with 4-wheel drive, which is built for such terrain.

3. Which type of vehicle is a better purchase – new or used?
- A. New
 - B. Used
 - C. There is no difference
 - D. It depends on the buyer’s needs

ANSWER: **D.** Determining whether a new or used vehicle is a better purchase depends on the buyer’s needs; for example, if cost is the major issue for the buyer, then a used car might be a better choice, while if getting a good warranty is important, then a new car might be the smarter way to go.

4. When financing a new vehicle, most lenders will require you to carry _____ coverage on your vehicle for the life of the loan.
- A. Collision
 - B. Comprehensive
 - C. Minimum Liability
 - D. Personal Injury Protection

ANSWER: **B.** When financing a new vehicle, most lenders will require you to carry comprehensive coverage on your vehicle for the life of the loan; this way, the car is covered should anything happen to it – which means the lenders will still get paid, even if the car is damaged or destroyed.

5. A new car will generally lose _____ of its resale value in the first 3 months of ownership.
- A. 10%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 40%

ANSWER: **D.** A new car will generally lose 40% of its resale value in the first 3 months of ownership, due to depreciation.

6. Which of the following do you NOT need to bring with you when you inspect a vehicle at the dealership?
- A. A flashlight
 - B. A magnet
 - C. A notepad
 - D. A tire jack

ANSWER: **D.** A tire jack is unnecessary when inspecting a vehicle at the dealership; however, you should always be sure to bring a flashlight, a magnet, a notepad, and something to write with you, so you can give the vehicle a full inspection before making the decision to purchase it.

7. If you can't attach a magnet to all the different steel body panels on a vehicle, it means:
- A. A different type of metal was used for that panel
 - B. That panel is faulty
 - C. "Body filler" may have been used at that spot
 - D. Nothing

ANSWER: **C.** If you are unable to attach a magnet to a steel body panel on a vehicle that means that "body filler" may have been used at that spot, to cover up or repair damage from rust or an accident.

8. The _____ is the vehicle's published retail (base) price, without options, destination charge, or other fees.
- A. Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP)
 - B. Sticker price
 - C. Dealer invoice price
 - D. Rebate

ANSWER: **A.** The Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP) is the vehicle's published retail (base) price, without options, destination charge, or other fees; dealers are free to sell the vehicle at a higher or lower amount.

9. The _____ is the total retail price for the car.
- A. Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price (MSRP)

- B. Sticker price
- C. Dealer invoice price
- D. Rebate

ANSWER: **B.** The sticker price is the total retail price for the car, including the MSRP (Manufactures Suggested Retail Price), options, destination charge, and any market adjustments. It is called the 'sticker price' because it is actually printed on to a sticker and placed in the window new cars in a dealership's lot.

10. _____ a car means that you're agreeing to make monthly payment for a set period of time – and once that time is up, the car belongs to you.
- A. Financing
 - B. Lending
 - C. Loaning
 - D. Buying

ANSWER: **A.** Financing a car means that you're agreeing to make monthly payment for a set period of time – and once that time is up, the car belongs to you. Financing a car is almost always more expensive than it would be if you bought it outright, because you'll have to pay interest on the loan.

11. Which of the following is NOT a factor you need to consider when deciding whether to buy a new or used vehicle?
- A. Price
 - B. Condition
 - C. Color
 - D. Insurance

ANSWER: **C.** When considering whether to buy a new or used vehicle you need to consider condition, price and insurance. You do not necessarily need to consider color.

12. _____ is the term for how fast a new car loses its resale value.
- A. Appreciation
 - B. Depreciation
 - C. Decline
 - D. None of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Depreciation is the term for how fast a new car loses its resale value.

13. The _____ covers the cost of delivering the vehicle from the factory to the dealership.
- A. Travel charge
 - B. Destination charge

- C. Shipping charge
- D. Exit charge

ANSWER: **B.** The destination charge covers the cost of delivering the vehicle from the factory to the dealership.

14. How would you find out about any dealer incentives being offered at a car dealership?

- A. Newspaper advertisements
- B. Announcements at the car dealership
- C. They are not generally advertised so you would need to ask
- D. Blue book announcements

ANSWER: **C.** Dealer incentives are not generally announced to the public so you should be sure to ask about them.

15. _____ are basically sale prices direct from the manufacturer on certain models of a car.

- A. Rebates
- B. Probates
- C. Dealer invoice prices
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **A.** Rebates are basically sale prices direct from the manufacturer on certain models of a car.

Module 10 – Topic 3 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. When loading your vehicle, your target load capacity should be a maximum of _____ per belted seating position.

- A. 100 lbs
- B. 150 lbs
- C. 200 lbs
- D. 250 lbs

ANSWER: **B.** When loading your vehicle, your target load capacity should be a maximum of 150 lbs per belted seating position, plus an extra 125-175 lbs for luggage.

2. Car-top carriers' _____ the center of gravity of your vehicle.

- A. Raise
- B. Lower
- C. Eliminate

D. Do not change

ANSWER: **A.** Car-top carriers raise the center of gravity of your vehicle, making it harder to brake and steer.

3. Which of the following is NOT an essential item for an extended road trip?

- A. Map
- B. Luggage
- C. Flashlight
- D. First aid kit

ANSWER: **B.** Technically, luggage is not essential for an extended road trip (depending on how light you travel!), but you won't want to leave the house without packing a map, a flashlight, and a first aid kit in the vehicle!

4. When planning an extended trip, the average amount of travel tends to be _____ per every 2 hours.

- A. 50-60 miles
- B. 75-100 miles
- C. 100-110 miles
- D. 150-200 miles

ANSWER: **C.** When planning an extended trip, the average amount of travel tends to be 100-110 miles per every 2 hours; you should also plan on 10-15 minute breaks every 2 to 3 hours, and hour-long breaks for meals.

5. You should never attempt to drive more than _____ hours per day.

- A. 6-8
- B. 10-12
- C. 12-15
- D. 18-24

ANSWER: **A.** You should never attempt to drive more than 6-8 hours per day; if, however, you are sharing driving responsibilities with another driver, you can extend that time to 10-11 hours per day.

6. The human body tends to have a "down time" between _____; you should plan to take a break during that period when driving for an extended period of time.

- A. 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
- B. 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
- C. 12 p.m. and 4 p.m.
- D. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

ANSWER: **D.** The human body tends to have a “down time” between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; you should plan to take a break during that period when driving for an extended period of time – otherwise, you can easily tire out and lose focus.

7. If driving across a desert for an extended trip, you should try to plan to do most of your driving during the _____ hours.

- A. Morning
- B. Afternoon
- C. Evening
- D. Midnight

ANSWER: **A.** If driving across a desert for an extended trip, you should try to plan to do most of your driving during the morning hours, when it’s cooler out – otherwise, you could risk overheating your vehicle.

8. When planning out the cost of your trip, you should generally estimate that your food purchases are going to cost _____ per day.

- A. \$10-\$25
- B. \$15-\$30
- C. \$20-\$35
- D. \$25-\$40

ANSWER: **D.** When planning out the cost of your trip, you should generally estimate that your food purchases are going to cost \$25-\$40 per day; food can be a lot more expensive on the road, and it’s always better to *overestimate* rather than *underestimate*!

9. The _____ is a chart which explains the symbols and colored lines on a map.

- A. Map chart
- B. Map grid
- C. Map legend
- D. Map scale

ANSWER: **C.** The map legend is a chart that explains the symbols and colored lines on a map; it will help you identify routes and locations.

10. The _____ will tell you how many miles one square inch on the map represents.

- A. Map chart
- B. Map grid
- C. Map legend
- D. Map scale

ANSWER: **D.** The map scale will tell you how many miles one square inch on the map represents; this varies from map to map, so be sure to pay attention!

11. You should always be sure to check the following before taking an extended road trip:

- A. Tires
- B. Brakes
- C. Windshield wiper fluid
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** When taking an extended road trip you should always check the tires, brakes and windshield wiper fluid.

12. If taking an extended trip during winter, you'll want to make sure you have the following packed in your car, first:

- A. Window scraper
- B. Tire chains
- C. Paint protector
- D. Both A and B

ANSWER: **D.** If taking an extended trip during winter, you'll want to make sure you have a window scraper and tire chains.

13. When calculating the amount of gas you need for your road trip be sure to add an extra _____ of travel distance.

- A. 25 miles
- B. 50 miles
- C. 100 miles
- D. 150 miles

ANSWER: **C.** when calculating the amount of gas you will need for your road trip, it is a good idea to include an extra 100 miles for unexpected side trips and local driving.

14. Maps will generally include special symbols and markings to identify which of the following:

- A. Rest areas
- B. Service areas
- C. Airports
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Maps will generally include special symbols and markings to identify rest areas, service areas and airports.

15. When on a road trip, be sure not to drive after _____, as you will be more likely to fall asleep at the wheel.

- A. 9:00pm
- B. 10:00pm

- C. 11:00pm
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: **C.** Be especially careful to NOT drive after 11:00pm, since you'll be more apt to fall asleep at the wheel! 2 out of 3 traffic fatalities occur at night.

Module 10 – Topic 4 Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is an example of decayable waste?

- A. Orange rinds
- B. Dead fish
- C. Dog feces
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Because orange rinds, dead fish, and dog feces are all made up of biodegradable organic material, they are all prime examples of decayable waste.

2. Which of the following is an example of non-decayable solid waste?

- A. Barber hair
- B. A soda can
- C. Leftover Caesar salad
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **B.** Because it is made up of non-biodegradable inorganic material (in this case, aluminum), a soda can would be an example of non-decayable solid waste.

3. Which of the following is a common littering violation?

- A. Throwing litter out the vehicle window
- B. Rolling vehicles into rivers or lakes
- C. Pouring used motor oil down the storm drain
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Throwing litter out the vehicle window, rolling vehicles into rivers or lakes, and pouring used motor oil down the storm drain are all examples of common littering violations.

4. True or false? It is OK to create a dumping ground for litter that your neighbors can use – as long as YOU own the property.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. True – but only if you charge them for it
- D. True – but only for decayable waste

ANSWER: **B.** It is false; it is NOT OK to create a dumping ground for litter that your neighbors can use – even if you own the property and aren't profiting from the dumping, you can still get a ticket.

5. How does littering affect you?

- A. It can affect your health
- B. It costs you money through state taxes
- C. It affects the beauty of your neighborhood
- D. All of the above

ANSWER: **D.** Litter can affect your health, it costs you money through state taxes, AND it affects the beauty of your neighborhood – all good reasons to take the time to just use the wastebasket!