

CHAPTER 3 REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. TEENAGE DRIVERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN A CRASH WHEN:**
 - A. They are driving with their pet as a passenger
 - B. They are driving with adult passengers
 - C. They are driving with teenage passengers
 - D. They are driving without any passengers

- 2. DRIVERS WHO EAT AND DRINK WHILE DRIVING:**
 - A. Have no driving errors
 - B. Have trouble driving slow
 - C. Are better drivers because they are not hungry
 - D. Have trouble controlling their vehicles

- 3. PREPARING TO SMOKE AND SMOKING WHILE DRIVING:**
 - A. Do not affect driving abilities
 - B. Help maintain driver alertness
 - C. Are distracting activities
 - D. Are not distracting activities

- 4. THE TOP MAJOR CRASH TYPE FOR 16 YEAR OLD DRIVERS IN PENNSYLVANIA IS:**
 - A. Single vehicle/run-off-the-road
 - B. Being sideswiped on an interstate
 - C. Driving in reverse on a side street
 - D. Driving on the shoulder of a highway

- 5. WHEN PASSING A BICYCLIST, YOU SHOULD:**
 - A. Blast your horn to alert the bicyclist
 - B. Move as far left as possible
 - C. Remain in the center of the lane
 - D. Put on your four-way flashers

- 6. WHEN YOU DRIVE THROUGH AN AREA WHERE CHILDREN ARE PLAYING, YOU SHOULD EXPECT THEM:**
 - A. To know when it is safe to cross
 - B. To stop at the curb before crossing the street
 - C. To run out in front of you without looking
 - D. Not to cross unless they are with an adult

- 7. IF YOU ARE DRIVING BEHIND A MOTORCYCLE, YOU MUST:**
 - A. Allow the motorcycle to use a complete lane
 - B. Drive on the shoulder beside the motorcycle
 - C. Allow the motorcycle to use only half a lane
 - D. Pass in the same lane where the motorcycle is driving

- 8. WHEN TRAVELING BEHIND A MOTORCYCLE:**
 - A. Allow a following distance of at least 2 car lengths
 - B. Allow at least 2 seconds of following distance
 - C. Allow at least 4 seconds of following distance
 - D. Allow a following distance of at least 4 motorcycle lengths

9. YOU NEED TO USE EXTRA CAUTION WHEN DRIVING NEAR A PEDESTRIAN USING A WHITE CANE BECAUSE:

- A. He or she is deaf
- B. He or she has a mental disability
- C. He or she is blind
- D. He or she has a walking problem

10. WHEN DRIVING NEAR A BLIND PEDESTRIAN WHO IS CARRYING A WHITE CANE OR USING A GUIDE DOG, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Slow down and be prepared to stop
- B. Take the right-of-way
- C. Proceed normally
- D. Drive away quickly

11. WHO MUST YIELD WHEN A DRIVER IS TURNING AND A PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING WITHOUT A TRAFFIC LIGHT?

- A. Whoever started last
- B. The driver
- C. Whoever is slower
- D. The pedestrian

12. AN ORANGE TRIANGLE ON THE BACK OF A VEHICLE INDICATES THAT VEHICLE:

- A. Carries radioactive materials
- B. Takes wide turns
- C. Travels at slower speeds than normal traffic
- D. Makes frequent stops

13. AT NIGHT, IT IS HARDEST TO SEE:

- A. Road signs
- B. Pedestrians
- C. Other motorists
- D. Street lights

14. WHEN A TRUCK DRIVER BEHIND YOU WANTS TO PASS YOUR VEHICLE, YOUR SPEED SHOULD:

- A. Remain steady or decrease
- B. Change lanes
- C. Change
- D. Increase

15. WHEN SHARING THE ROAD WITH A TRUCK, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT, IN GENERAL, TRUCKS:

- A. Take longer distances than cars to stop
- B. Require less time to pass on a downgrade than cars
- C. Require less turning radius than cars
- D. Require less time to pass on an incline than cars

16. IF YOU STOP AT A RAILROAD CROSSING WITH MORE THAN ONE TRACK:

- A. Wait until you have a clear view of both tracks
- B. Stop on the railroad track and watch for another train
- C. Go through as soon as the train passes
- D. Go through when one of the tracks is free

17. IF YOU ARE FOLLOWING A TRUCK THAT SWINGS LEFT BEFORE MAKING A RIGHT TURN AT AN INTERSECTION, YOU SHOULD REMEMBER THAT IT IS VERY DANGEROUS TO:

- A. Try to squeeze between the truck and curb to make a right turn
 - B. Apply your brakes until the truck has completed the turn
 - C. Violate the "4 – second" following distance rule
 - D. Honk your horn at the truck driver
-

18. THE ONLY TIME YOU DO NOT HAVE TO STOP FOR A SCHOOL BUS WHOSE RED LIGHTS ARE FLASHING AND STOP ARM IS EXTENDED IS WHEN YOU:

- A. Are driving on the opposite side of a divided highway
 - B. Are behind the bus
 - C. See no children present
 - D. Can safely pass on the left
-

19. WHEN A SCHOOL BUS HAS ITS LIGHTS FLASHING AND ITS STOP ARM EXTENDED, YOU MUST:

- A. Stop at least 10 feet away from the bus
 - B. Pass if children have exited the bus
 - C. Stop if the bus is on the opposite side of a barrier
 - D. Drive slowly by the bus
-

20. AFTER A TRAIN HAS PASSED, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Check again for approaching trains and proceed with caution
 - B. Wait for a green light
 - C. Proceed across the tracks
 - D. Blow horn and proceed
-

21. IF YOU NEED TO SLOW DOWN OR STOP WHEN OTHER DRIVERS MAY NOT EXPECT IT, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Quickly tap your brake pedal a few times
 - B. Use your emergency brake
 - C. Look over your shoulder for traffic in your blind spot
 - D. Get ready to blow your horn
-

22. WHEN YOU ARE PLANNING TO MAKE A TURN, YOU SHOULD ACTIVATE YOUR TURN SIGNALS:

- A. Only if there are other drivers following you
 - B. Just as the front of your car reaches the intersection
 - C. 3 to 4 seconds before you reach the intersection
 - D. 2 car lengths before reaching the intersection
-

23. BEFORE PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE YOU SHOULD:

- A. Flash your headlights to alert the driver
 - B. Turn on your four-way flashers to warn the driver
 - C. Give the proper turn signal to show you are changing lanes
 - D. Sound your horn to get the drivers attention
-

24. YOUR BLIND SPOT IS THE AREA OF THE ROAD:

- A. You cannot see without moving your head
 - B. Directly behind your vehicle
 - C. You see in your rearview mirror
 - D. You see in your side mirror
-

25. BEFORE PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE, YOU SHOULD SIGNAL:

- A. Just before changing lanes
- B. At any time
- C. After changing lanes
- D. Early enough so others know your plans

26. BEFORE CHANGING LANES ON A MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY YOU SHOULD:

- A. Sound your horn
- B. Turn on your headlights
- C. Reduce your speed
- D. Check your mirrors and blind spots

27. WHEN YOU PARK ON THE ROADWAY, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Use your four-way flashers
- B. Park at an angle
- C. Keep your turn signal on
- D. Turn your lights on

28. BEFORE BACKING UP, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Rely on your mirrors to see if it is clear to proceed
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Open your door to see if it is clear to proceed
- D. Turn your head and look through the rear window

29. TO HELP AVOID CRASHES, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Communicate with other drivers on the road
- B. Ignore other drivers on the road
- C. Drive on side streets and back roads
- D. Avoid driving during rush hour

30. THE DRIVER IS:

- A. Slowing or stopping
- B. Turning left
- C. Turning right
- D. Opening his/her door



31. IF YOUR TURN SIGNALS FAIL, YOU SHOULD USE _____ TO INDICATE YOU ARE TURNING.

- A. Your horn
- B. Your headlights
- C. Hand signals
- D. Your emergency flashers

32. WHEN TRAVELING BELOW 40 MILES PER HOUR ON A LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Drive on the shoulder
- B. Use your high beams
- C. Sound your horn to warn others
- D. Use your four-way flashers

33. YOU SHOULD HONK YOUR HORN WHEN YOU:

- A. Are travelling through an intersection
- B. Are passing a bicyclist
- C. See a child who is about to run into the street
- D. Are parallel parking

34. YOU MUST USE YOUR HEADLIGHTS WHEN OTHER VEHICLES ARE NOT VISIBLE FROM _____ FEET AWAY.

- A. 1000
- B. 1500
- C. 1800
- D. 1200

35. IF A VEHICLE USING HIGH BEAMS COMES TOWARD YOU, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Turn on your high beams
- B. Turn off your headlights
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Flash your high beams

36. IF A VEHICLE USING HIGH BEAMS COMES TOWARD YOU, YOU SHOULD LOOK TOWARDS _____ OF THE ROAD.

- A. Either side
- B. The center
- C. The right side
- D. The left side

37. YOU MAY HONK YOUR HORN WHEN YOU:

- A. Have to stop quickly
- B. Are passing another car
- C. Have lost control of your car
- D. Are passing a bicyclist

38. YOUR BRAKE LIGHTS TELL OTHER DRIVERS THAT YOU:

- A. Are making a turn
- B. Have your emergency brake on
- C. Are changing lanes
- D. Are slowing down or stopping

39. BEFORE TURNING, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Use your signal
- B. Turn the wheel
- C. Increase your speed
- D. Change lanes

40. THE DRIVER IS:

- A. Turning left
- B. Slowing
- C. Stopping
- D. Turning right



41. THE DRIVER IS:

- A. Turning left
- B. Stopping
- C. Slowing
- D. Turning right



42. IF ANOTHER CAR IS IN DANGER OF HITTING YOU, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Sound your horn
 - B. Wave your arms
 - C. Use your emergency lights
 - D. Flash your headlights
-

43. IF YOU BEGIN TO FEEL TIRED WHILE DRIVING, THE BEST THING TO DO IS:

- A. Get some coffee
- B. Open your window
- C. Stop driving
- D. Turn on the radio

44. THE EFFECT THAT LACK OF SLEEP HAS ON YOUR SAFE DRIVING ABILITY IS THE SAME AS:

- A. The effect that alcohol has
- B. The effect that amphetamines have
- C. The effect that anger has
- D. The effect that driving with teenagers has

45. TEENAGERS SHOULD TRY TO GET AT LEAST ____ OF SLEEP EACH NIGHT TO AVOID THE RISK OF DROWSY DRIVING CRASHES.

- A. 7 hours
- B. 6 hours
- C. 8 hours
- D. 9 hours

46. IF ANOTHER DRIVER CUTS YOU OFF IN TRAFFIC, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Pull next to the driver and yell at him or her
- B. Ignore the other driver
- C. Flash your high beams at the driver
- D. Get back at the other driver by cutting him or her off

47. IF SOMEONE IS DRIVING AGGRESSIVELY BEHIND YOU, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Try to get out of the aggressive driver's way
- B. Stare at the driver as he or she is passing you
- C. Speed up as he or she is passing you
- D. Block the passing lane

48. FOR AN AVERAGE PERSON, HOW MANY MINUTES DOES THE BODY NEED TO PROCESS THE ALCOHOL IN ONE DRINK?

- A. 15
- B. 60
- C. 90
- D. 30

49. _____ LIMIT(S) YOUR CONCENTRATION, PERCEPTION, JUDGMENT, AND MEMORY.

- A. Only a blood alcohol level greater than the legal limit
- B. Alcohol does not
- C. Even the smallest amount of alcohol
- D. Only a blood alcohol level greater than .05

50. TAKING DRUGS ALONG WITH ALCOHOL:

- A. Increases the risk of causing a crash
- B. Is no more dangerous than alcohol by itself
- C. Lessens the effect of alcohol on your ability to drive
- D. Has no effect on your general driving ability

51. AS ALCOHOL BUILDS UP IN YOUR BLOOD, IT:

- A. Slows down your reactions
- B. Makes you feel less confident
- C. Begins to metabolize itself more quickly
- D. Decreases your driving errors

52. IF YOUR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL IS .04, YOU:

- A. Are 2 – 7 times more likely to have a crash than a person who has not consumed any
 - B. Are above the legal blood alcohol limit but fine to drive
 - C. Can be very sure that you will drive safely
 - D. Should drink plenty of coffee before getting behind the wheel of your car
-

53. WHEN YOU HEAR A FIRE ENGINE SIREN, YOU MUST:

- A. Slow down until it passes you
 - B. Drive with your flashers on
 - C. Pull over to the side of the road and stop
 - D. Speed up and take the nearest exit
-

54. IF YOU HAVE A TIRE BLOWOUT, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Allow the steering wheel to move freely
 - B. Let the car slow to a stop
 - C. Continue driving until you reach a garage
 - D. Brake hard to stop the car immediately
-

55. IF YOUR CAR BREAKS DOWN ON A HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Sit in your car and wait for help
 - B. Use your four-way flashers to warn other drivers
 - C. Sound your horn at passing motorists
 - D. Flash your headlights at oncoming traffic
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56. WHEN YOU SEE AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE WITH FLASHING LIGHTS, YOU MUST:

- A. Slow down and keep moving in your lane
 - B. Keep driving in your lane
 - C. Pull to the curb and stop
 - D. Stop exactly where you are
-

57. WHEN DRIVING ON A ONE WAY STREET AND AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE WITH FLASHING LIGHTS IS BEHIND YOUR CAR, YOU:

- A. Drive with your flashers on
 - B. Drive toward the nearest road side and stop
 - C. Speed up and take the nearest exit
 - D. Slow down until the vehicle passes you
-

58. AFTER AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE PASSES YOU WITH ITS SIREN ON, YOU MUST:

- A. Drive closely to the police car
 - B. Drive as fast as the police car
 - C. Avoid driving closer than 500 feet behind the emergency vehicle
 - D. Drive near the curb very slowly
-

59. CRASHES IN WORK ZONES ARE MOST COMMONLY THE RESULT OF:

- A. Tire blow-outs
 - B. Hydroplaning because of water sprayed on the roadway
 - C. Loss of steering control after driving over wet paint
 - D. Carelessness and speeding
-

60. WHEN DRIVING THROUGH A WORK ZONE, IT IS A GOOD SAFETY PRACTICE TO:

- A. Drive close to the vehicle in front of you to keep traffic flowing freely
 - B. Shorten your usual following distance — by about half
 - C. Turn on your cruise control
 - D. Lengthen your usual following distance — by double
-

61. ON TWO-LANE, TWO-WAY STREETS OR HIGHWAYS, YOU SHOULD START LEFT TURNS:

- A. Close to the center line
 - B. Close to the outside line
 - C. In the center of the lane
 - D. Anywhere in the lane
-

62. TO TURN LEFT ON MULTI-LANE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, YOU SHOULD START FROM:

- A. The middle of the intersection
 - B. The right lane
 - C. The left lane
 - D. Any lane
-

63. ON A TWO-LANE ROAD, YOU MAY PASS ANOTHER VEHICLE ON THE RIGHT WHEN:

- A. Driving on a single lane entrance ramp
 - B. The driver you are passing is travelling slower than the posted speed limit
 - C. Never
 - D. The driver you are passing is making a left turn
-

64. TO PASS A SLOWER-MOVING VEHICLE ON A TWO-LANE ROAD YOU MUST:

- A. Not cross the center line
 - B. Flash your lights to oncoming traffic
 - C. Use the shoulder
 - D. Use that lane that belongs to oncoming traffic
-

65. THESE PAVEMENT MARKINGS TELL YOU THAT AT THE INTERSECTION AHEAD:

- A. Center lane traffic may go straight or turn left
- B. You can only turn right from the center lane
- C. The center lane merges into one lane
- D. Center lane traffic must turn left

**66. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER ABOUT SPEED MANAGEMENT AND CURVES IS TO:**

- A. Drive at the posted speed limit as you enter the curve, then slow down at the sharpest part of the curve
 - B. Slow down before you enter the curve
 - C. Accelerate gently before you enter the curve
 - D. Drive at the posted speed limit of the roadway, before, throughout, and after the curve
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67. DRIVERS ENTERING A ROUNDABOUT OR TRAFFIC CIRCLE:

- A. Must stop before entering
 - B. Must yield to drivers in the roundabout or traffic circle
 - C. Have the right of way if they arrive first
 - D. Have the right of way if there are two lanes
-

68. THE LAW GIVES _____ THE RIGHT OF WAY AT INTERSECTIONS.

- A. No one
 - B. Drivers turning left
 - C. Drivers going straight
 - D. Drivers turning right
-

69. AT AN INTERSECTION WITH A STOP SIGN, YOU SHOULD STOP AND:

- A. Check your rearview mirror for cars tailgating
 - B. Go when the vehicle ahead of you goes
 - C. Look right first, then left, then right again
 - D. Look left first, then right, then left again
-

70. WHEN ENTERING A HIGHWAY FROM AN ENTRANCE RAMP, YOU SHOULD GENERALLY:

- A. Enter above the speed of traffic to get ahead
 - B. Enter slowly to avoid other vehicles
 - C. Stop first, then slowly enter traffic
 - D. Accelerate to the speed of traffic
-

71. WHEN EXITING A HIGHWAY, YOU SHOULD SLOW DOWN:

- A. On the main road, just before the exit lane
 - B. Once you see the toll booth
 - C. Once you have moved into the exit lane
 - D. When you first see the exit sign
-

72. WHEN DRIVING ON A FREEWAY ENTRANCE RAMP, YOU SHOULD LOOK FOR A GAP IN FREEWAY TRAFFIC BY:

- A. Looking in the inside rearview mirror only
 - B. Looking in the sideview mirror only
 - C. Looking in both rearview and sideview mirrors
 - D. Looking in your mirrors and turning your head to look over your shoulder
-

73. IF YOU WANT TO GET OFF OF A FREEWAY, BUT YOU MISSED YOUR EXIT, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Go to the next exit, and get off of the freeway there
 - B. Make a U-turn through the median
 - C. Pull onto the shoulder and back your car to the exit
 - D. Flag down a police officer for an escort back to your exit
-

74. YOU ARE WAITING TO TURN LEFT AT A MULTILANE INTERSECTION, AND OPPOSING TRAFFIC IS BLOCKING YOUR VIEW, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Accelerate rapidly when the first lane you need to cross is clear
 - B. Wait until you can see all the lanes you need to cross before going ahead with your turn
 - C. Wait for the opposing driver to wave you across the intersection
 - D. Edge your car into each lane of opposing traffic as soon as it clears
-

75. WHEN NO SIGNS, SIGNALS, OR POLICE TELL YOU WHAT TO DO AT AN INTERSECTION, THE LAW STATES THAT:

- A. Drivers on the right must yield to drivers on the left
 - B. There are no laws stating who must yield
 - C. Drivers going straight must yield to drivers turning left at the intersection
 - D. Drivers turning left must yield to drivers going straight through the intersection
-

76. "HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS" IS A DRIVER CONDITION THAT CAN RESULT FROM:

- A. Staring at the roadway for long periods of time
 - B. Frequent rest stops
 - C. Too much sleep the night before your trip
 - D. Short trips on expressways
-

77. WHEN PASSING ON A MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY:

- A. Be sure the passing lane is clear
 - B. Pass only on the right
 - C. Watch for oncoming traffic
 - D. There is no need to signal
-

78. THE "FOUR-SECOND RULE" REFERS TO HOW ONE SHOULD:

- A. Yield to other cars
 - B. Turn at stop signs
 - C. Follow another car
 - D. Cross an intersection
-

79. IT IS BEST TO KEEP A SPACE CUSHION:

- A. Only in back of your vehicle
 - B. Only on the left and right side of your vehicle
 - C. Only in front of the vehicle
 - D. On all sides of the vehicle
-

80. ALLOWING A SPACE CUSHION IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT:

- A. Prevents distractions from other vehicles
 - B. Allows you time to react to situations
 - C. Keeps traffic flowing at a safe pace
 - D. Keeps other drivers alert
-

81. ALLOW A LARGER SPACE CUSHION WHEN STOPPING:

- A. On an up-hill
 - B. At an intersection
 - C. At a stop sign
 - D. At a toll plaza
-

82. WHEN MAKING A TURN, YOU MUST _____ YOUR SPEED.

- A. Increase
 - B. Maintain
 - C. Vary
 - D. Reduce
-

83. WHEN DRIVING IN TRAFFIC, IT IS SAFEST TO:

- A. Fluctuate your speed to keep alert
 - B. Drive faster than the flow of traffic
 - C. Drive slower than the flow of traffic
 - D. Drive with the flow of traffic
-

84. THE MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT IN THIS STATE IS _____ MILES PER HOUR .

- A. 55
 - B. 50
 - C. 60
 - D. 65
-

85. DRIVE BELOW THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT WHEN:

- A. Anything makes conditions less than perfect
 - B. Others drive below the speed limit
 - C. Entering a highway where there are other cars
 - D. You are on a four lane road
-

86. THE AMOUNT OF SPACE YOU NEED TO CROSS TRAFFIC DEPENDS ON THE:

- A. Road and weather conditions and oncoming traffic
 - B. Presence of a stop sign
 - C. Use of your turn signals
 - D. Cars behind you
-

87. YOUR ABILITY TO STOP IS AFFECTED BY:

- A. Signal lights
 - B. Other cars on the road
 - C. The time of day
 - D. The condition of the road
-

88. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT THE SPEED AT WHICH YOU TRAVEL?

- A. The safe speed to drive depends on many conditions
 - B. Driving slowly is always safer
 - C. The speed limit is always a safe speed
 - D. Accelerating is always dangerous
-

89. TO PREPARE FOR ANYTHING COMING UP IN THE ROAD AHEAD, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Continually scan the entire road and roadsides
 - B. Stare straight ahead at all times
 - C. Drive with your left foot resting lightly on the brake pedal
 - D. Maintain focus toward the middle of the road
-

90. AT HIGHWAY SPEEDS, ON A DRY ROAD, A SAFE FOLLOWING DISTANCE IS AT LEAST:

- A. 3 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
 - B. 2 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
 - C. 4 seconds of following distance from the car ahead of you
 - D. 2 car lengths of following distance from the car ahead of you
-

91. WHAT CAN YOU DO TO AVOID THE NEED TO MAKE EMERGENCY (OR "PANIC") STOPS WHILE DRIVING IN TRAFFIC?

- A. Honk your horn to make others aware of your presence
 - B. Look ahead and maintain a safe following distance
 - C. Drive in the right lane only
 - D. Drive slower than the flow of traffic
-

92. WHEN FACED WITH ONE ONCOMING CAR TO THE LEFT AND A BICYCLIST TO THE RIGHT, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Pull onto the shoulder
 - B. Split the difference
 - C. Let the car pass and then pass the bike
 - D. Pass the bike quickly
-

93. IF AN ONCOMING DRIVER IS HEADING TOWARD YOU IN YOUR LANE, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Steer right, blow your horn, and accelerate
 - B. Steer left, blow your horn, and brake
 - C. Steer right, blow your horn, and brake
 - D. Stay in the center of your lane, blow your horn, and brake
-

94. IF THE REAR OF YOUR VEHICLE STARTS TO SKID LEFT, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Steer left
 - B. Hit your brakes
 - C. Accelerate
 - D. Steer right
-

95. THE MOST EFFECTIVE THING YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE YOUR RISK OF GETTING INJURED OR KILLED IN A TRAFFIC CRASH IS:

- A. Wear your seat belt
 - B. Limit your driving to week days
 - C. Stay in the right lane on multi-lane highways
 - D. Limit your driving to times between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
-

96. WHEN DRIVING ON SLICK ROADS, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Take turns more slowly
 - B. Change lanes quickly
 - C. Accelerate quickly
 - D. Brake hard
-

97. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS TRUE ABOUT DRIVING ON A WET ROADWAY?

- A. As you drive faster, your tires become less effective
 - B. Water does not affect cars with good tires
 - C. Deeper water is less dangerous
 - D. As you decrease your speed, the roadway becomes more slippery
-

98. WHEN DRIVING ON SLIPPERY ROADS, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Use alternate routes
 - B. Drive as you would on dry roads
 - C. Increase your following distance
 - D. Avoid crossing bridges or intersections
-

99. WHEN DRIVING ON WET ROADS, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Drive the speed limit
 - B. Drive slightly faster than the speed limit
 - C. Drive 5 to 10 miles below the speed limit
 - D. Stay close to the vehicle ahead
-

100. WHEN DRIVING ON WET ROADS, YOU SHOULD:

- A. Increase following distance to 5 or 6 seconds
 - B. Decrease following distance to 2 seconds
 - C. Not be concerned about following distance
 - D. Maintain the 4-second following distance rule
-

101. ROADS FREEZE MORE QUICKLY WHEN THEY ARE:

- A. Flat
 - B. Curvy
 - C. In the sun
 - D. Shaded
-

102. ROADS BECOME VERY SLIPPERY:

- A. When it has been raining for an hour or more
 - B. The day after it rains
 - C. For the first 10 to 15 minutes of a rain storm
 - D. Right after the rain has stopped
-

103. HYDROPLANING IS USUALLY CAUSED BY:

- A. Excessive stops
 - B. Sudden stops
 - C. Sudden turns
 - D. Excessive speed
-

-
- 104. HYDROPLANING CAN BE HELPED BY DRIVING:**
- A. Through shallow water
 - B. Faster
 - C. Slower
 - D. Through deep water
-
- 105. WHEN DRIVING IN FOG, YOU SHOULD USE YOUR _____.**
- A. Low beam headlights
 - B. High beam headlights
 - C. Parking lights
 - D. Hazard flashers
-
- 106. COMPARED TO DRIVING DURING THE DAY, DRIVING AT NIGHT IS:**
- A. Less dangerous
 - B. No more of less dangerous
 - C. More dangerous
 - D. Easier on your eyes
-
- 107. ANYTHING THAT REQUIRES YOU TO _____ COULD CAUSE YOU TO CRASH.**
- A. Take your eyes off the road
 - B. Take your hands off the wheel
 - C. Take your attention away from the driving task
 - D. All of the above
-
- 108. DISTRACTED DRIVERS ARE AT A GREATER RISK OF A CRASH WHEN THEY ARE USING WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING:**
- A. CD player
 - B. Radio
 - C. Cell phone
 - D. All of the above
-
- 109. WHEN YOU ARE IN A LINE OF TRAFFIC THAT IS CROSSING A RAILROAD TRACK THAT HAS NO SIGNALS OR GATES:**
- A. You have the right of way and do not need to check for trains
 - B. You may pass slower drivers crossing the track
 - C. You need to make sure there is space to get all the way across the tracks without stopping, before you start to cross
 - D. All of the above
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- 110. WHEN APPROACHING A STOPPED SCHOOL BUS WITH ITS RED LIGHTS FLASHING AND ITS STOP ARM EXTENDED, YOU MUST:**
- A. Stop 5 feet away from the bus
 - B. Stop only if you see children are present
 - C. Stop and remain stopped until it appears safe to proceed
 - D. Stop and remain stopped until the red lights stop flashing and the stop arm has been withdrawn
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CHAPTER 3 ANSWER KEY

1.	C	41.	A	81.	A
2.	D	42.	A	82.	D
3.	C	43.	C	83.	D
4.	A	44.	A	84.	D
5.	B	45.	C	85.	A
6.	C	46.	B	86.	A
7.	A	47.	A	87.	D
8.	C	48.	B	88.	A
9.	C	49.	C	89.	A
10.	A	50.	A	90.	C
11.	B	51.	A	91.	B
12.	C	52.	A	92.	C
13.	B	53.	C	93.	C
14.	A	54.	B	94.	A
15.	A	55.	B	95.	A
16.	A	56.	C	96.	A
17.	A	57.	B	97.	A
18.	A	58.	C	98.	C
19.	A	59.	D	99.	C
20.	A	60.	D	100.	A
21.	A	61.	A	101.	D
22.	C	62.	C	102.	C
23.	C	63.	D	103.	D
24.	A	64.	D	104.	C
25.	D	65.	A	105.	A
26.	D	66.	B	106.	C
27.	A	67.	B	107.	D
28.	D	68.	A	108.	D
29.	A	69.	D	109.	C
30.	A	70.	D	110.	D
31.	C	71.	C		
32.	D	72.	D		
33.	C	73.	A		
34.	A	74.	B		
35.	D	75.	D		
36.	C	76.	A		
37.	C	77.	A		
38.	D	78.	C		
39.	A	79.	D		
40.	D	80.	B		