

Planning Your Travel

Multiple Choice

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

1. When backing a trailer left, move the wheel
 - a. in the opposite direction you want the trailer to travel.
 - b. first to the right and then to the left.
 - c. to the left with your left hand turning the wheel.
 - d. in the direction you want the trailer to travel.
2. Most recreational vehicles give you
 - a. better forward visibility than a car.
 - b. smaller blind-spot areas.
 - c. better visibility to the rear.
 - d. poor forward visibility.
3. To stay alert while on a trip,
 - a. take a break every four hours.
 - b. drive all night.
 - c. drive only during the hours you are normally awake.
 - d. focus on your passengers.
4. The most efficient time to travel through a large city is
 - a. during evening rush hours.
 - b. during afternoon rush hours.
 - c. other than during rush hours.
 - d. during morning rush hours.
5. Compared to driving without a trailer, how much stopping time do you need when pulling a trailer?
 - a. twice as much time
 - b. the same time
 - c. less time
 - d. at least three times as much time
6. Your following distance when driving a recreational vehicle should be
 - a. at least 6 seconds.
 - b. more than 4 seconds.
 - c. the same as when driving a car.
 - d. at least 2 seconds.
7. Preparation for one's personal needs before a trip involves packing
 - a. jumper cables.
 - b. high-energy food.
 - c. fire extinguishers.
 - d. all necessary medications.
8. The index for most road maps helps you to locate cities and towns by
 - a. longitude and latitude.
 - b. letters and numbers.
 - c. colored areas.
 - d. colored lines.
9. When navigating, the driver should
 - a. read the map while driving.
 - b. always have a map in the seat.
 - c. hire a professional navigator.
 - d. never read the map while driving.
10. Select a route that
 - a. takes more time.
 - b. has an acceptable number of hazards.
 - c. reduces travel time and the number of hazards you have to meet.
 - d. saves time but has more hazards.
11. When backing an RV,
 - a. turn your flashers on.
 - b. put your right hand on the bottom of the wheel and pull left.
 - c. get another person to stand beside and behind to guide you.
 - d. make big steering corrections.
12. The best place to load heavy objects is
 - a. in the bottom forward part of the trunk.
 - b. toward the rear of the vehicle.
 - c. in a roof-top carrier.
 - d. on a seat, secured by a seat belt.

13. Because they have larger flat sides, recreational vehicles tend to
 - a. react more to cross winds.
 - b. cut through cross winds smoothly.
 - c. have good fuel mileage in cross winds.
 - d. react the same as a car to cross winds.
14. You can determine the distance between towns on a map by using the
 - a. index of towns and cities.
 - b. numbers and letters on the map edges.
 - c. mileage chart.
 - d. legend.
15. To conserve fuel and extend the life of your vehicle, you should
 - a. drive so you keep the engine cold.
 - b. plan ahead and combine short trips into one slightly longer one.
 - c. always take only short trips.
 - d. make accurate use of road maps.
16. A large recreational vehicle handles
 - a. the same as a pick-up truck.
 - b. differently than cars.
 - c. the same as a small car.
 - d. the same as a large car.
17. You should do map planning for long-distance travel
 - a. before leaving on the trip.
 - b. at rest stops.
 - c. at the start of each day of the trip.
 - d. only when you get lost.
18. When planning for a long trip, you should have your vehicle serviced
 - a. one week prior to the trip.
 - b. 5,000 miles prior to the trip.
 - c. two weeks prior to the trip.
 - d. the day of the trip.
19. When traveling alone for a long distance, stop and take a break every
 - a. hour.
 - b. three hours.
 - c. two hours.
 - d. four hours.
20. Before a long trip, your engine system check should include
 - a. the muffler and catalytic converter.
 - b. the shock absorbers.
 - c. all fluids, belts, and hoses.
 - d. the tire pressures and tread.
21. For long distance travel, you should plan to drive no longer than how many hours per day?
 - a. 6 hours
 - b. 10 hours
 - c. 12 hours
 - d. 8 hours
22. Black numbers on a map indicate
 - a. the route number of a highway.
 - b. information about historic sites.
 - c. how long it takes to travel between cities.
 - d. distances between major intersections.
23. The map scale
 - a. gives information about cities.
 - b. shows location of cities on the map.
 - c. tells the meanings of map symbols.
 - d. helps you to estimate mileage between cities.
24. Three features of a map that make it easy to estimate distances are
 - a. index, legend, and black numbers.
 - b. map scale, mileage chart, and colored numbers.
 - c. index, mileage chart, and longitudinal measurements.
 - d. mileage chart, latitudinal measurements, and colored symbols.
25. The legend on a map indicates
 - a. how to refold the map.
 - b. interesting local facts.
 - c. the history of the local area.
 - d. the meaning of symbols and markings.