

Effects of Driver Condition

Multiple Choice

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

1. A person with a chronic illness might be licensed to drive if the person
 - a. drives only in his or her town or city.
 - b. does not drive every day.
 - c. thinks the illness will not affect safe driving.
 - d. provides medical proof that the illness is under control.
2. Assume the driver of the vehicle you are riding in is acting recklessly and does not respond to your intervention. You may have to
 - a. ignore your anxiety.
 - b. embarrass the driver into acting safer.
 - c. take the keys away from the driver.
 - d. encourage the driver to let someone else drive.
3. You are at an even greater risk of being involved in a collision if you
 - a. use the IPDE Process.
 - b. are not aware of your impaired senses.
 - c. wear glasses when driving.
 - d. are physically fit.
4. One way to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning is to
 - a. keep vehicle windows tightly closed.
 - b. check engine oil often.
 - c. check your exhaust system regularly.
 - d. run the engine in a garage until it has warmed up and runs smoothly.
5. Smoking inside a closed vehicle
 - a. affects only the driver.
 - b. raises the carbon monoxide level in the blood of the vehicle's occupants.
 - c. decreases the amount of carbon monoxide in your blood.
 - d. affects only the passengers who smoke.
6. Passengers can help a driver better manage emotions by
 - a. encouraging risky driving actions.
 - b. assuming less responsibility.
 - c. discouraging reckless actions.
 - d. avoiding any intervention.
7. The ability to see things clearly near and far away is
 - a. visual acuity.
 - b. depth perception.
 - c. field of vision.
 - d. central vision.
8. In any driving situation, you must always be able to
 - a. control risk-taking by others.
 - b. scientifically analyze the risk.
 - c. be mature enough to adjust your behavior to minimize risk.
 - d. avoid all risk.
9. Drivers are less likely to put themselves at risk if they
 - a. have eaten before driving.
 - b. react emotionally to every driving situation they encounter.
 - c. manage their emotions.
 - d. drive below the speed limit at all times.
10. A happy, excited driver
 - a. is less impaired than an angry driver.
 - b. is never affected by passengers in the vehicle.
 - c. is a safe driver.
 - d. can be just as impaired as an angry driver.
11. Fatigue might
 - a. increase your visual sensitivity.
 - b. allow each eye to operate independently.
 - c. increase the movement of the pupils of your eyes.
 - d. cause you to take more time to identify hazards.

12. An emotional event not related to driving
 - a. can affect your driving task.
 - b. can be easily controlled.
 - c. never affects your driving task.
 - d. makes your driving task easier.
13. When you drive at 55 mph, your clear side vision area is
 - a. not affected.
 - b. twice as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
 - c. less than half as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
 - d. increased to more than 180 degrees.
14. As your vehicle speed increases, your field of vision
 - a. is narrowed.
 - b. widens.
 - c. stays the same.
 - d. narrows close to the vehicle, but widens far away from the vehicle.
15. The first precaution you should take with regard to driving after taking medicine is to
 - a. test the medicine to see if it affects your driving.
 - b. read the label on the medicine to see if the medicine has side effects that will affect your driving.
 - c. drive slowly.
 - d. drive only short distances.
16. Strong emotions
 - a. have no effect on your bodily functions.
 - b. increase your decision-making ability.
 - c. can cause you to fix your attention on one event.
 - d. have no effect on your decision-making ability.
17. Carbon monoxide is present in
 - a. the exhaust gases of vehicles with loud mufflers only.
 - b. all exhaust gases from all gasoline engines.
 - c. the exhaust gases of poorly maintained vehicles only.
 - d. the exhaust gases of older vehicles only.
18. Central vision is
 - a. the straight-ahead, cone-shaped area of your field of vision.
 - b. larger than your field of vision.
 - c. your vision to each side.
 - d. the same as your field of vision.
19. Glare recovery time
 - a. is reduced by driving with the visor down for a short distance.
 - b. is the time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by glare.
 - c. increases as speed increases.
 - d. is longer for males than for females.
20. The best way to prevent fatigue on long drives is to
 - a. wear sunglasses in bright sunlight.
 - b. rest before you start.
 - c. turn on the heater.
 - d. increase speed to shorten trip time.
21. The emotion that occurs more often to more drivers is
 - a. fear.
 - b. happiness.
 - c. anxiety.
 - d. anger.
22. Your sense of balance
 - a. detects only large changes in direction.
 - b. can give you clues to the movement of your vehicle.
 - c. cannot warn you of mechanical trouble.
 - d. is undependable as input for making driving decisions.
23. If you encounter an angry driver, you should
 - a. speed up to get by.
 - b. meditate while driving.
 - c. avoid eye contact and remain calm.
 - d. gain eye contact and respond to any advances.
24. A person with a chronic illness can
 - a. be seriously impaired in driving ability.
 - b. have increased ability to handle stress.
 - c. be licensed to drive only in daylight.
 - d. be licensed to drive only by a medical doctor.