

Performing Basic Vehicle Manuevers

Multiple Choice

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

1. You are starting an automatic transmission vehicle on an uphill grade. If you use the parking brake, you
 - a. release the parking brake after you feel the engine start to pull.
 - b. release the foot brake before releasing the parking brake.
 - c. keep the parking brake set until you obtain a speed of at least 5 mph.
 - d. accelerate with your left foot.
2. Completing a turn requires that you
 - a. accelerate throughout the turn.
 - b. accelerate gently about halfway through the turn.
 - c. press the brake pedal throughout the turn.
 - d. use more than one lane as you turn the corner.
3. When parking uphill with no curb, your vehicle's front wheels should
 - a. rest against an obstacle at the edge of the roadway.
 - b. point straight ahead.
 - c. turn to the left.
 - d. turn to the right.
4. How much space should be allotted to park your vehicle parallel to the curb?
 - a. 2-3 feet longer than your vehicle
 - b. 2 vehicle lengths
 - c. 5-6 feet longer than your vehicle
 - d. the same as the size of your vehicle
5. To back to the left, you
 - a. place your left hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
 - b. pull the steering wheel to the left.
 - c. place your right arm over the back of the seat and look out the rear window.
 - d. pull the steering wheel to the right.
6. Use perpendicular parking to park
 - a. at a right angle to the curb.
 - b. parallel to the curb.
 - c. diagonally to the curb.
 - d. at a 45-degree angle to the curb.
7. In straightening the vehicle after a turn, always be ready to
 - a. use hand-over-hand to unwind the steering wheel.
 - b. countersteer.
 - c. let the steering wheel unwind itself.
 - d. use one hand on the steering wheel.
8. A beginning driver may tend to understeer. This means the
 - a. driver turns the steering wheel too little.
 - b. driver turns the steering wheel too much.
 - c. vehicle tends to go straight in a curve.
 - d. vehicle tends to slide in a curve.
9. What allows you to back a standard drive vehicle at a controlled speed?
 - a. holding the clutch at friction point.
 - b. the foot brake.
 - c. the parking brake.
 - d. letting the clutch up immediately
10. When do you turn your wheels sharply left before backing slowly in a parallel parking maneuver?
 - a. when the back of your seat is even with the rear bumper of the front vehicle
 - b. when you are one foot from the front fender of the rear vehicle
 - c. when your front bumper is even with the front vehicle's back bumper
 - d. when your back tires hit the curb

11. When parking uphill on the right side when there is a curb,
 - a. steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll back to the curb.
 - b. steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll forward to the curb.
 - c. steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll back to the curb.
 - d. steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, and roll forward to the curb.
12. To make sharp turns while backing,
 - a. steer only with one hand on the bottom of the steering wheel.
 - b. use only rearview mirrors.
 - c. use outside rearview mirrors.
 - d. look through the rear and side windows in the direction you want to back.
13. To plan for a turn, you should
 - a. be in the correct lane about a block before the turn.
 - b. concentrate only on moving traffic at the intersection ahead.
 - c. maintain speed until just before the turn.
 - d. signal only if other traffic is present.
14. The three-point turnabout
 - a. is best performed in heavy traffic.
 - b. takes advantage of residential driveways.
 - c. is the most common turnabout used.
 - d. should seldom be used.
15. Why do you avoid parking in a space next to a badly parked vehicle?
 - a. You might hit the other vehicle.
 - b. The other driver might be angry with you.
 - c. That driver might hit your vehicle upon leaving.
 - d. You do not avoid parking there.
16. Making proper turns depends on
 - a. good brakes.
 - b. little traffic.
 - c. steering and speed control.
 - d. looking over your shoulder.
17. Begin moving a stickshift vehicle on an uphill grade
 - a. in FIRST gear.
 - b. with the engine running fast.
 - c. without releasing the parking brake.
 - d. in THIRD gear.
18. A turnabout maneuver is risky because
 - a. there is no signal for a turnabout.
 - b. you cross or back into one or more lanes of traffic.
 - c. it must be made at an intersection.
 - d. other drivers might not yield to you.
19. Backing into a driveway or an alley on the right side
 - a. is illegal in most states.
 - b. often causes collisions.
 - c. is the safest turnabout maneuver.
 - d. should be done only in heavy traffic.
20. Prepare to make a turnabout safely by selecting
 - a. an intersection with no other traffic.
 - b. the foot of a hill.
 - c. a place with at least 500 feet of clear visibility in each direction.
 - d. a place where you can use the median strip.
21. A standard reference point might be
 - a. a large tree in your path of travel.
 - b. a STOP sign.
 - c. a hood ornament.
 - d. your tires.
22. When leaving a parallel parking space, you
 - a. have the right of way.
 - b. can choose to yield to all traffic.
 - c. should expect traffic to yield to you.
 - d. must yield to all approaching traffic.
23. To make a blind-spot check for a lane change to the right, you should
 - a. glance in the outside mirror.
 - b. glance quickly in the rearview mirror.
 - c. turn your head to look out the rear window.
 - d. glance quickly over your right shoulder.