

## Sharing the Roadway

### Multiple Choice

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

1. In terms of traction, the worst time for a motorcyclist is
  - a. just after a rain stops.
  - b. immediately after a rain starts.
  - c. before a rain starts.
  - d. before a rain stops.
2. The best way to learn the skills needed to ride a motorcycle safely is to
  - a. learn from a friend.
  - b. take a motorcycle-riding course taught by a certified instructor.
  - c. teach yourself.
  - d. watch how others ride a motorcycle.
3. Mopeds and some motor scooters are restricted from
  - a. rush-hour traffic.
  - b. certain high-speed roadways.
  - c. most parking lots.
  - d. roadways at night.
4. To make sure that a motorcycle is not in your blind spot, before turning or changing lanes you should
  - a. check the outside mirrors.
  - b. signal by flashing the brake lights.
  - c. glance over your shoulder.
  - d. check the rearview mirrors.
5. If the motorcyclist applies the front brake too hard, the
  - a. rear brake does not function.
  - b. front brake can lock up and cause loss of control.
  - c. rear brake can lock up and skid.
  - d. hand control operates the rear brake.
6. When a motorcyclist is overtaking you, you should
  - a. maintain speed and lane position.
  - b. reduce your speed.
  - c. increase your speed.
  - d. move to the left side of your lane.
7. An oncoming motorcyclist is signaling for a left turn. A vehicle driver preparing to turn left in front of the motorcycle should complete the turn only after the motorcyclist has
  - a. braked to a complete stop.
  - b. cancelled the turn signal.
  - c. fully completed the left turn.
  - d. started in the path of a left turn.
8. What differences between a vehicle and a bicycle place the bicyclist at a major disadvantage in any collision?
  - a. size and shape
  - b. size and speed
  - c. shape and speed
  - d. weight and speed
9. When a person leaves a vehicle, he/she becomes
  - a. a visual obstruction to others.
  - b. able to avoid other vehicles.
  - c. protected by other vehicles.
  - d. a pedestrian.
10. A motorcyclist might experience more braking control problems than a vehicle driver because
  - a. vehicles generally stop in a straight line.
  - b. motorcycles have a shorter stopping distance than vehicles.
  - c. motorcycles swerve when braking.
  - d. a motorcyclist's hand and foot controls must be coordinated.
11. What makes it difficult for vehicle drivers to judge a motorcycle's speed and distance?
  - a. the size of the motorcycle's taillights
  - b. the vehicle's size
  - c. the motorcycle's position on the road
  - d. the motorcycle's smaller size

12. When following another vehicle, a motorcyclist should
  - a. increase the following distance.
  - b. stay the same speed and following distance.
  - c. speed up and pass.
  - d. decrease the following distance.
13. Moped and motor scooter operators
  - a. must have a license.
  - b. do not have to obtain a license.
  - c. usually are only driven by people ages 15-25.
  - d. can drive anywhere a motorcycle can go.
14. Motorcyclists can gain extra traction on a wet road surface by
  - a. crossing the intersection at a right angle.
  - b. riding in a vehicle's wheel tracks.
  - c. weaving left and right.
  - d. riding on painted lane markers.
15. Plan to pass a large truck when the driver
  - a. shifts gears to gain speed.
  - b. motions you on.
  - c. taps his lights.
  - d. shifts gears to slow down.
16. Road privileges
  - a. are the same for both motorcycleists and other vehicles.
  - b. are different for all vehicles.
  - c. depend on the size of your vehicle.
  - d. are different for motorcycleists.
17. Why are there many collisions involving pedestrians occurring at intersections and crosswalks in business districts?
  - a. Many pedestrians assume that drivers will yield the right-of-way to anyone in the crosswalk.
  - b. Drivers are too much in a hurry to get to work.
  - c. Drivers are talking on their cellular phones.
  - d. Many pedestrians are children.
18. When you plan to overtake and pass a motorcycle, you should
  - a. flash your headlights.
  - b. weave in your lane to alert the motorcycleist.
  - c. closely follow the motorcycle.
  - d. stay well back until you start the pass.
19. Death or injury to a motorcycleist often results because the motorcycleist
  - a. violates a driver's right-of-way.
  - b. violates driving laws.
  - c. lacks protective equipment.
  - d. encounters poor driving conditions.
20. As bicyclists share the roadway with other roadway users, they also must share the
  - a. responsibility for avoiding conflicts.
  - b. blame for traffic congestion.
  - c. insurance costs of collisions.
  - d. costs of highway maintenance.
21. When you see a motorcycleist tailgating you, you should
  - a. flash your lights on and off.
  - b. slow down.
  - c. tap your brakes to warn the driver.
  - d. try to avoid sudden braking.
22. Motorcycleists should make every effort to
  - a. drive on the shoulders of the road.
  - b. be invisible.
  - c. be as visible as possible.
  - d. ride in the blind-spot areas of other vehicles.
23. Why are you more likely to see a motorcycle in the daytime?
  - a. Many states require the motorcycle to have its headlight illuminated.
  - b. Motorcycleists ride in the center of the lane.
  - c. Motorcycles can be in your blind spot.
  - d. Many motorcycleists wear a colorful helmet.
24. The driver of a moped or motor scooter should wear
  - a. light-colored clothing.
  - b. light-weight shoes.
  - c. sunglasses.
  - d. the same protective clothing that a motorcycleist should.
25. A motorcycleist's balance and stability depend on
  - a. an excellent sense of balance.
  - b. a driver's superior reflexes.
  - c. two small areas of the tires gripping the roadway.
  - d. the rider's skill and experience.