

Urban Driving

Multiple Choice

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

1. To enter a one-way street going left, you should
 - a. stop unless there is a flashing green signal light.
 - b. turn from any available lane.
 - c. position your vehicle in the left lane.
 - d. position your vehicle in the right lane.
2. When measuring a following distance under normal conditions, the 3-second technique
 - a. should be decreased in adverse conditions.
 - b. is safe for most conditions.
 - c. is insufficient at a speed over 40 mph.
 - d. is the same as the total stopping distance.
3. How far ahead should you check traffic signals?
 - a. the next intersection only
 - b. at least a block ahead
 - c. no fewer than three blocks ahead
 - d. no more than a block ahead
4. A traffic signal that has been green for some time is
 - a. stable green light.
 - b. sequential green light.
 - c. stale green light.
 - d. fresh green light.
5. A long following distance has the advantage of
 - a. decreasing the chance of violating a traffic law.
 - b. decreasing wear on your vehicle's parts.
 - c. making your driving more precise.
 - d. giving you more time to use the IPDE Process.
6. You can avoid conflicts while driving in heavy urban traffic if you
 - a. drink a soft drink and eat food.
 - b. are irritated by the actions of other drivers.
 - c. focus your attention on driving.
 - d. listen to very loud music.
7. When changing lanes, check the blind spot by
 - a. checking over your shoulder in the direction you are going to move.
 - b. signaling your intentions early.
 - c. looking over your left shoulder every time.
 - d. looking in rearview mirrors.
8. When driving past vehicles parked on the right, you should position your vehicle
 - a. no less than 8 feet away.
 - b. at least one car door's width away.
 - c. close enough to prevent a person from opening a door in front of you.
 - d. within an arm's length of the vehicles.
9. When following another vehicle, you should look
 - a. at your rearview mirrors exclusively.
 - b. through, over, and around that vehicle.
 - c. at the rear of the vehicle ahead.
 - d. at the vehicle's brake lights.
10. A following distance greater than 3 seconds is advised when you
 - a. are followed by a motorcycle.
 - b. are driving uphill.
 - c. are first learning to drive.
 - d. are tailgating.
11. An oncoming driver has just begun to cross into your lane as you are driving at night. You should
 - a. flash the headlights and sound the horn.
 - b. move to the lane left of yours.
 - c. speed up so the vehicle does not hit you head on.
 - d. turn off your headlights so they do not blind the oncoming driver.
12. The tailgater is a hazard to you because
 - a. you have enough space ahead to position your vehicle.
 - b. if you brake suddenly, the tailgater might hit you from the rear.
 - c. there is a 2-second following distance.
 - d. the tailgater will brake if you do.

13. If a light is green when you first see it, predict it
 - a. has a left turn arrow.
 - b. will change soon.
 - c. has an electrical problem.
 - d. has just been illuminated.
14. A high-risk area for a sudden stop from another driver might be
 - a. near a school bus.
 - b. the lanes next to parked vehicles.
 - c. an intersection with a traffic light.
 - d. a rural highway.
15. If you are being tailgated and need to make a stop, you should
 - a. stop abruptly.
 - b. flash your brake lights ahead of time.
 - c. slow sooner to make a gradual stop.
 - d. Both B and C are correct.
16. To turn right from a one-way street, you
 - a. are not required to stop at a red signal light.
 - b. can turn from any available lane.
 - c. can turn only if there is a right-turn lane.
 - d. should position your vehicle in the right lane.
17. If you are driving under adverse conditions or if you need more time to complete the IPDE process, your following distance should be
 - a. two seconds.
 - b. equal to your stopping distance.
 - c. the same as that of other traffic.
 - d. more than 3 seconds.
18. An advancement in vehicle design that gives following drivers an added warning that the vehicle ahead intends to stop or turn is
 - a. the high-mounted center brake light.
 - b. the accelerator "off" light.
 - c. the emergency flasher system.
 - d. the radar-controlled brake system.
19. How can you maintain a good sight distance while driving in urban areas?
 - a. Pay special attention to your mirrors.
 - b. Follow the vehicle ahead very closely.
 - c. Maintain a 3-second following distance.
 - d. Stay to the right side of your lane.
20. You can avoid being hit by a tailgater if you
 - a. move to the left side of your lane.
 - b. look in the rearview mirrors and warn the tailgater.
 - c. increase your following distance to four seconds or more.
 - d. keep steady pressure on the brake.
21. What can you do to more safely look for a house number as you are driving?
 - a. Make sure the situation ahead has no immediate hazards before you look away.
 - b. Stop in your lane to see better.
 - c. Maintain speed while searching.
 - d. Slow down and activate emergency flashers.
22. A driver who follows too closely is called a
 - a. bumpersticker.
 - b. tailgater.
 - c. cargater.
 - d. tailodile.
23. Sudden moves by children, pedestrians, animals, or a vehicle door opening might
 - a. never be important to your safety.
 - b. increase that vehicle's stopping distance.
 - c. cause a driver to cross into your path of travel.
 - d. make an oncoming driver move away from your lane.
24. While driving in urban situations, you should always
 - a. keep your vehicle close to others.
 - b. cover the brake pedal.
 - c. maintain the posted speed.
 - d. be ready to reduce speed and change vehicle position.
25. The place beyond which you cannot stop safely without entering an intersection is the
 - a. point of no return.
 - b. total stopping distance.
 - c. point of maximum safety.
 - d. stopping point.