



DRIVER TEST "A"

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. On open roadways, you should scan:
 - (a) at least 12 to 15 seconds ahead.
 - (b) at least 3 to 5 seconds ahead.
 - (c) one to one and a half blocks ahead.
 - (d) none of the above.

2. If your vehicle is equipped with air bags:
 - (a) you should also wear a safety belt.
 - (b) there is no need to use your safety belt.
 - (c) you should only use your safety belt at high speed.
 - (d) you should only use your safety belt at low speed.

3. Average reaction time for drivers is:
 - (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second.
 - (b) 2 to 3 seconds.
 - (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second.
 - (d) none of the above.

4. Covering your brake will:
 - (a) increase your perception distance.
 - (b) decrease your perception time.
 - (c) reduce your reaction distance.
 - (d) reduce your braking distance.

5. It is recommended that you check:
 - (a) your mirrors every 12 to 15 seconds.
 - (b) your mirrors every 8 to 10 seconds.
 - (c) your mirrors every 3 to 5 seconds.
 - (d) your mirrors only when someone is in your blind spot.

6. When you have a tailgater, you should:
 - (a) hit the brake to alert the tailgater.
 - (b) increase your following distance.
 - (c) increase your speed even if over the speed limit.
 - (d) wave at the tailgater to slow down.

7. You should use your low beams:
- (a) only at night.
 - (b) only in congested traffic.
 - (c) when the windshield wipers are on.
 - (d) None of the above.
8. Proactive drivers:
- (a) Scan.
 - (b) communicate.
 - (c) maintain a cushion of safety.
 - (d) All of the above.
9. What does the term "second collision" mean?
- (a) The movement of passengers within the vehicle after the initial collision outside the vehicle.
 - (b) The rear end collision that results from stopping too quickly.
 - (c) The second vehicle involved in a multi-vehicle collision.
 - (d) The legal term for a driver's repeated reckless driving resulting in collision.
10. When driving on wet roads, you should:
- (a) increase your following distance.
 - (b) reduce your speed.
 - (c) drive at the posted speed limit.
 - (d) Both a and b.
11. You are probably in another driver's blind spot:
- (a) if you can not see that driver's rear view mirror.
 - (b) if you can see that driver's rear view mirror.
 - (c) if you can see the right side mirror.
 - (d) None of the above.
12. A good way to approach a pedestrian attempting to cross the street is:
- (a) to establish eye contact.
 - (b) to cover the brake.
 - (c) increase your speed to move away from the crossing area.
 - (d) to stop.
13. In urban areas, you should scan:
- (a) about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ahead.
 - (b) 12 to 15 seconds ahead.
 - (c) 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ blocks ahead.
 - (d) Both b and c.
14. Vehicles can hydroplane:
- (a) only when exceeding the speed limit.
 - (b) only with "bald tires".
 - (c) at speeds as low as 30 miles per hour.
 - (d) All of the above.

15. It is safe to drive at the posted speed limit
- (a) only in ideal conditions.
 - (b) regardless of road conditions.
 - (c) regardless of traffic conditions.
 - (d) None of the above.
16. When driving in parking lots:
- (a) you should follow normal rules of the road.
 - (b) signal your intentions to turn.
 - (c) drive at a slow speed.
 - (d) All of the above.
17. When you must back, you should:
- (a) approach your vehicle from behind.
 - (b) turn down the volume on any in-vehicle noise.
 - (c) back slowly, turning your head and checking mirrors.
 - (d) All of the above.
18. In the event of a collision, where is the safest place for a child to be seated within a vehicle?
- (a) In the lap of an adult.
 - (b) In the front passenger seat.
 - (c) In the rear seat, secured in an approved child restraint.
 - (d) In the front seat wearing a safety belt.
19. When inspecting your vehicle you should:
- (a) check mirrors and windshield wipers.
 - (b) check the condition of each tire.
 - (c) check the general appearance for damage.
 - (d) All of the above.
20. You have the most control over which of the following areas around your vehicle?
- (a) The sides.
 - (b) The rear.
 - (c) The front.
 - (d) None of the above.
21. The letters SCC refer to:
- (a) Signaling, Communicating, Cushion of Safety.
 - (b) Scanning, Communicating, and Cushion of Safety.
 - (c) Speed, Cushion of Safety and Eye Contact.
 - (d) Speed, Control, and Communicating.
22. When following an oversized vehicle:
- (a) turn on your hazard lights.
 - (b) adjust your mirrors.
 - (c) increase your following distance.
 - (d) sound your horn

23. The three components of your stopping distance are:
- (a) following distance, braking distance, sight distance.
 - (b) perception distance, sight distance, braking distance.
 - (c) perception distance, reaction distance, braking distance.
 - (d) perception distance, following distance braking distance.
24. Covering the brake will:
- (a) allow you to safely follow close to the vehicle ahead.
 - (b) reduce your total stopping distance.
 - (c) increase your reaction time.
 - (d) increase your reaction distance.
25. If your vehicle is equipped with ABS brakes:
- (a) you will always be able to stop your vehicle in a shorter distance in all conditions.
 - (b) you must still drive defensively.
 - (c) you can drive faster.
 - (d) you can reduce your following distance.
26. The posted speed limit:
- (a) is safe in all road and traffic conditions.
 - (b) is the maximum legal speed in ideal conditions.
 - (c) is minimum speed in ideal conditions.
 - (d) is the maximum legal speed in adverse conditions only.
27. When driving at night, high beams:
- (a) should not be used within 1000 feet on another vehicle.
 - (b) should be used whenever safe and legal.
 - (c) should be used only to signal to another driver to lower his headlights.
 - (d) will illuminate the road around sharp curves.
28. When waiting to make a left hand turn:
- (a) turn your wheels to the left to make the turn quicker.
 - (b) delay signaling until stopped.
 - (c) straddle the center line to improve your visibility.
 - (d) keep you wheels straight.
29. When turning right on red:
- (a) come to a complete stop.
 - (b) turn only when safe to do so.
 - (c) check for vehicles and pedestrians in both directions.
 - (d) All of the above
30. Establishing eye contact:
- (a) is a reliable and safe method of communicating with another driver.
 - (b) should be avoided.
 - (c) should not be counted on as a safe and reliable way to communicate with another driver.
 - (d) always leads to road rage

31. Which of the following are consequences for being convicted of an OVI?
- (a) fines
 - (b) license suspension
 - (c) jail time.
 - (d) all of the above
32. A person is too impaired to drive when they have a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of:
- (a) 0.10%
 - (b) 0.08%
 - (c) 0.12%
 - (d) there is no set limit, impairment is different for everybody.
33. Alcohol impairs driving because it impairs:
- (a) the circulatory system
 - (b) the central nervous system.
 - (c) the liver
 - (d) the kidneys
34. The length of an Administrative License Suspension (ALS) is _____ for a first time offense of a test refusal.
- (a) 90 days
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 2 years
35. The following treatment will sober up a person who is drunk:
- (a) only time will sober up a person who is drunk.
 - (b) drinking black coffee
 - (c) a slap in the face.
 - (d) taking a cold shower
36. The length of an ALS is _____ for a 2nd time offense for a BAC of 0.08% or higher.
- (a) 90 days
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 2 years
37. Blood Alcohol Concentration can be determined through:
- (a) blood
 - (b) urine
 - (c) breath
 - (d) all of the above

38. Alcohol has a negative affect on your:

- (a) reaction time
- (b) coordination
- (c) motor skills
- (d) all of the above

39. Alcohol is a:

- (a) depressant
- (b) stimulant
- (c) antibiotic
- (d) narcotic

40. Of the following drinks, the one that has the **LEAST** amount of alcohol is:

- (a) a 12-ounce glass of beer
- (b) a 5-ounce glass of wine
- (c) a 1.5 ounce glass of 80 proof distilled spirits
- (d) all of these drinks have the same amount of alcohol.