



Ohio Version

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.