

Module 3.1 Vision Control Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. The three areas of vision are
 - A. central, depth, and fringe vision.
 - B. central, peripheral, and depth vision.
 - C. central, fringe and peripheral vision.
 - D. acuity, depth, and peripheral vision.

2. Habits are formed quickly, with little repetition.
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. The type of vision used to read road signs, see target areas, and identify hazards is
 - A. depth perception.
 - B. peripheral vision.
 - C. visual acuity.
 - D. fringe vision.

4. To develop proper vehicle control you must develop _____ as habits.
 - A. perfect vision, precision physical control habits and judgment.
 - B. proper vision control, motion control and steering control.
 - C. proper visual acuity, fringe vision and peripheral vision.
 - D. proper central vision, fringe vision and motion control.

5. Describe fringe vision.

6. How does a driver determine following seconds?

7. Where does a driver look when driving at night and the oncoming vehicle has bright lights on? Why?

8. A driver dims headlights when oncoming vehicles are within how many feet?

Module 3.2 Managing Time and Space Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. The ability to handle traffic situations depends mostly on
 - A. the type, model, and make of your car.
 - B. searching for hazards in advance.
 - C. the quality of your driver education course.
 - D. the kind of highway you are on.

2. _____ is used for targeting, reading signs, searching and interpreting.
 - A. Perfect vision
 - B. Fringe vision
 - C. Central vision
 - D. Peripheral vision

3. A motorcycle in your right blind area is a
 - A. closed line of sight to right rear.
 - B. closed path of travel to right rear.
 - C. closed line of sight to left rear.
 - D. closed path of travel to left rear.

4. Searching involves seeing potential line of sight and path of travel restrictions in
 - A. the target area, about 20-30 seconds away, 12-15 seconds away, 4-6 seconds away and mirrors.
 - B. the target, near and far and to the rear.
 - C. all the zones, 12-15 seconds and 4-6 seconds way
 - D. the immediate path of travel.

5. A bicyclist on your right front is a
 - A. closed right front path of travel and line of sight.
 - B. closed right front path of travel.
 - C. closed left front path of travel and line of sight.
 - D. closed left front path of travel.

6. What should you do when approaching a crest of a hill?

7. Why is it important to have a "space management system" while driving?

8. You are the first in line when the light turns green. What should you do before you begin to move ahead?

9. Vehicle control skills are
 - A. braking, steering and signaling.
 - B. vision, motion, and steering.
 - C. central vision, fringe vision and peripheral vision.
 - D. lane position, open zones, vision.

Module 3.3 Mixing with Traffic Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. You are going straight through an intersection with a green traffic signal. The 'Walk' light facing you is on. What does it mean?
 - A. Your signal light is about to change to yellow.
 - B. You must wait for the 'Walk' light to go off.
 - C. Pedestrians may cross in front of you.
 - D. You can clear the intersection without hurry.

2. Two kinds of signs are used to control intersections. They are the
 - A. STOP sign and the lane-ends sign.
 - B. YIELD sign and the no-parking sign.
 - C. Signal-ahead sign and the street-name sign.
 - D. STOP sign and the YIELD sign.

3. Traffic is moving at 30 mph on a street you plan to cross. How large a gap in each direction should you have?
 - A. About two-third of a block.
 - B. About one-quarter of a block.
 - C. About one-half of a block.
 - D. About one block.

4. The sign for an uncontrolled railroad crossing is a
 - A. round, yellow sign.
 - B. rectangular, yellow sign.
 - C. rectangular, white sign.
 - D. triangular, yellow sign.

5. You plan to cross an intersection, but parked vehicles block your vision. You should look
 - A. mostly to the rearview mirrors.
 - B. ahead if traffic is clear on one side.
 - C. in a search pattern of 360 degrees.
 - D. left, right, and ahead as you creep forward.

6. Red lights and crossing gates indicate
 - A. an uncontrolled intersection.
 - B. a controlled railroad crossing as you
 - C. an uncontrolled railroad crossing.
 - D. a controlled intersection.

7. One of the questions you should ask yourself as you are deciding to pass another vehicle is:

8. When changing lanes, you should:

Module 3.4 Sharing the Road Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. You are approaching an intersection. You see a tractor-trailer coming to the intersection from the left and starting to turn right. What should you expect from the tractor-trailer?
 - A. It will not interfere with your path of travel.
 - B. It will turn wide and use part of your lane to complete its turn.
 - C. It will stop and let you pass.
 - D. It will speed up and turn quickly.

2. When following a large truck or tractor-trailer
 - A. increase your following distance.
 - B. stay behind at all times for protection.
 - C. drive in the driver's blind spots.
 - D. keep the truck ahead to block the wind.

3. When passing someone riding a bicycle
 - A. blow your horn to pass them.
 - B. get close to them and make them move over.
 - C. slow your speed and increase the space between you and the bicyclist.
 - D. have them move to the sidewalk to ride.

4. Work zones on roadways are set up
 - A. to protect the workers and help traffic move through smoothly.
 - B. to speed up construction.
 - C. so car drivers can see the construction taking place.
 - D. to impede and slow the flow of traffic.

5. If you approach an oversized vehicle marked with a "Wide Load" sign, you should
 - A. make it move to the edge of the road.
 - B. speed up to get around it.
 - C. flash your lights to warn other drivers.
 - D. slow down and increase your following distance.

6. What difference between a vehicle and a bicycle place the bicyclist at a major disadvantage in any collision?

7. 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

8. What makes it difficult for vehicle drivers to judge a motorcycle's speed and distance?

9. The pedestrians most at risk are
 - A. teenagers.
 - B. physically handicapped
 - C. young adults.
 - D. children and older persons.
10. When an emergency vehicle sounds its sirens or uses a flashing light, you
 - A. must yield the right of way.
 - B. should turn on your emergency flashers.
 - C. should yield only if the vehicle is in your lane.
 - D. may proceed without stopping.
11. The larger the vehicle the
 - A. bigger their blind spots
 - B. more room they need to maneuver
 - C. longer it takes them to stop
 - D. All the above are true.
12. Work zones are identified by signs that are
 - A. Yellow and Black
 - B. Black and White
 - C. Orange and White
 - D. Black and Orange

Module 3.5 Limited Spaces Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. When parking on the right shoulder of a hill where there is no curb you should
 - A. point the front wheels toward the center of the road.
 - B. have the rear wheels closer to the shoulder.
 - C. turn the front wheels so they point to the side of the road.
 - D. place the front wheels parallel to the edge of the pavement.

2. When parallel parked how close to the curb must a car be?
 - A. within 6 inches
 - B. within 12 inches
 - C. within 18 inches
 - D. within 24 inches

3. What is the last thing you should do just before moving away from the right curb to enter traffic?
 - A. Press firmly on the foot brake.
 - B. Check traffic over your right shoulder.
 - C. Release the parking brake.
 - D. Check traffic over your left shoulder and check mirrors

4. To keep your vehicle from rolling into the street when parking downhill on the right with a curb, set the parking brake after
 - A. turning the wheels straight.
 - B. turning the steering wheel sharply to the right.
 - C. turning the wheels toward the street.
 - D. shifting to Neutral.

5. 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.

6. Draw three cars showing which way the wheels should be turned for uphill with a curb, uphill without a curb and downhill: