

## Module 4.1 Natural Laws Pre-Test

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Three factors that determine force of impact are
  - A. speed, weight, and distance between impact and stopping.
  - B. traction, brakes, and steering.
  - C. tire tread, visibility, and four-wheel drive.
  - D. shock absorbers, tire pressure, and roadway surface.
2. If a tire is under-inflated, the only part that grips the road well is the
  - A. center of the tire tread.
  - B. outside edges of the tire tread.
  - C. tire cords.
  - D. wear bar.
3. A vehicle driven into a curve tends to
  - A. go in a straight line.
  - B. store energy of motion.
  - C. increase speed.
  - D. increase traction.
4. Completing a turn requires
  - A. acceleration throughout the turn.
  - B. accelerating gently about halfway through the turn.
  - C. pressing the brake pedal throughout the turn.
  - D. using more than one lane to turn the corner.
5. If tires wear out their center treads, they are
  - A. inflated just right.
  - B. under-inflated.
  - C. over-inflated.
  - D. over-sized.
6. If the wheels lock when braking suddenly, the vehicle will
  - A. lose traction.
  - B. lose steering ability.
  - C. gain speed slightly.
  - D. gain steering ability
7. One purpose of the tread pattern on a tire is to
  - A. reduce tire wear.
  - B. reduce traction
  - C. allow water to flow away from the tire.
  - D. look impressive.
8. Skids can be caused by
  - A. reduced traction.
  - B. driving too fast.
  - C. changing directions too quickly.
  - D. all of the above.

## Module 4.2      Curves and Hills - PRETEST

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

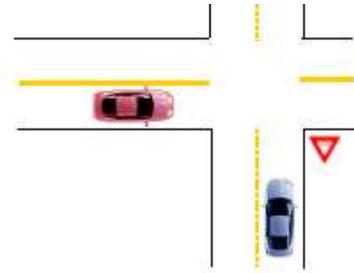
1. Braking distance
  - A. increases as speed decreases.
  - B. decreases as speed increases.
  - C. doubles if speed doubles.
  - D. increases as speed increases.
  
2. You drive through a curve at a speed higher than the posted speed. Your vehicle
  - A. can add traction as needed to stay on the roadway.
  - B. needs more traction to stay on the roadway.
  - C. will adjust to the traction available.
  - D. will stay on the road.
  
3. The first thing to remember to do in a skid is
  - A. brake hard.
  - B. steer in the opposite direction of where you want the car to go.
  - C. look to the target.
  - D. None of the above.
  
4. Collisions occur at curves because speed
  - A. leaving the curve is too great.
  - B. on the approach is too great.
  - C. on the approach is not enough.
  - D. leaving the curve is not enough.
  
5. A warning sign for a curve is yellow with a
  - A. curved red arrow.
  - B. curved black arrow.
  - C. round black arrow.
  - D. round red arrow.
  
6. What should you do first if you enter a curve too fast?
  - A. Avoid all potholes in the roadway.
  - B. Brake gently as soon as you realize the curve is sharper than you thought.
  - C. Accelerate moderately into the curve.
  - D. Steer hard toward the curve.

## Module 4.3 Urban Driving Pre-Test

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- Whenever you approach a yield sign at an intersection, you should:
  - always stop.
  - give all oncoming cars the right of way.
  - yield to those on the left.
  - yield to the first driver at the intersection.



- When searching into intersections, a good habit is to:
  - reduce speed before entering the intersection.
  - search left and right before entering.
  - search deep to the left, front, right.
  - move to lane position three for improved line-of-sight.
- An advantage of keeping a minimum three to four second following distance in urban traffic is that you:
  - can see only the vehicle ahead.
  - can see farther down the road.
  - have less time to react to hazards.
  - can predict and react to hazards more quickly.
- While driving in congested urban conditions,
  - keep your vehicle close to others.
  - cover the brake pedal.
  - stay at the posted speed.
  - signal a lane change 50 feet before the lane change.
- Why is driving in a business district more difficult than driving in other environments? List three examples of risky driving behaviors in business districts.

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## Module 4.4 Rural Driving Pre-Test

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Examples of line-of-sight restrictions unique to rural roads include:
  - A. trees, crops, and bushes.
  - B. vehicles parked along the roadway.
  - C. large ditches alongside the roadway.
  - D. excessive farm land.
  
2. Before deciding to pass on a two-lane road ask yourself
  - A. is the driver ahead staying within the speed limit?
  - B. if the car you want to pass will stay in their lane?
  - C. how wide is the road and are there shoulders?
  - D. Both a. and c. are correct.
  
3. Slow moving vehicles, not classified as emergency vehicles
  - A. may only be driven on farm roads.
  - B. can reach speeds up to 40 mph.
  - C. must turn off the roadway if more than three vehicles are following.
  - D. are not required to display the slow moving vehicle emblem.
  
4. Montana's Open Range Law
  - A. does not affect lands where fences keep animals away from the road.
  - B. requires drivers hitting livestock to report the incident.
  - C. requires animal owners to pay for all crash injuries to vehicle occupants.
  - D. requires owners to keep animals off public roadways.
  
5. Highway hypnosis causes
  - A. is caused by taking drugs.
  - B. drivers to drive slower than the speed limit.
  - C. a dreamlike state and drivers forget where they have been.
  - D. more difficulty driving on hills and curves.
  
6. Characteristics of rural roads include:
  - A. speed limits below 45 mph.
  - B. excessive farm equipment.
  - C. mailboxes farther away from the road.
  - D. higher speed limits than urban roads.
  
7. Rural roads
  - A. typically have more roadway debris.
  - B. may not have many traffic signs.
  - C. often lack road markings.
  - D. All of the above.