

Module 5.1 Adverse Conditions Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. When a driver has been temporarily blinded by the bright lights of an oncoming vehicle, look toward
 - A. the white fog line
 - B. the target
 - C. the divider line
 - D. the on-coming vehicle's wheels

2. Roads are most slippery
 - A. during rush hour traffic.
 - B. when the temperature drops below 20 degrees.
 - C. before the sun rises.
 - D. when the temperature is around 32 degrees.

3. When driving during hot weather and the temperature gauge moves up
 - A. turn off the radiator and turn on the air conditioner.
 - B. add more water to the radiator.
 - C. turn off the air conditioner and turn on the radiator
 - D. add more coolant to the radiator

4. Over-driving the headlights is when
 - A. one headlight has burned out.
 - B. you can't stop within the range of the headlight projection.
 - C. you can't stop within 45 feet.
 - D. you can stop safely.

5. . Montana requires headlights to be used whenever visibility is less than 250 feet.
 True False

6. Use high beam headlights at all times when driving at night.
 True False

7. . If another car makes it through a water-filled street, it is safe to drive your car through it.
 True False

Module 5.2 Emergencies Pre-Test

Name _____ Date _____

1. The brake system warning light tells you the
 - A. braking system is working properly.
 - B. parking brake has been released.
 - C. braking system is not working properly.
 - D. brakes should be applied.
2. If your vehicle starts hydroplaning
 - A. gradually ease off accelerator.
 - B. steer toward the shoulder, use brake gradually.
 - C. increase speed slightly, steer slightly to regain control.
 - D. pump your brakes to slow down, steer to lane position one
3. The best way to prevent skidding on wet or snowy roads is to
 - A. drive slowly at all times.
 - B. pump the brakes.
 - C. steer and brake gradually.
 - D. drive in lower gear.
4. In wet weather, with temperatures near the freezing point
 - A. a highway roadway freezes before a bridge roadway.
 - B. a bridge roadway freezes before a highway roadway.
 - C. bridge and highway roadways will freeze at the same time.
 - D. bridge and highway roadways will not freeze.
5. If the accelerator sticks and no traffic is present, what action should be first?
 - A. Shift to LOW.
 - B. Lift up the accelerator pedal with your toe.
 - C. Shift to NEUTRAL.
 - D. Drive to the nearest service station.
6. As you apply the foot brake, the pedal goes to the floor. What should you do first?
 - A. Turn off the ignition.
 - B. Shift to a lower gear.
 - C. Apply the parking brake.
 - D. Pump the brake pedal three or four times.
7. Your brakes fail. You pump the brake three or four times. The brakes still do not work. What should you do next?
8. If you do not know how to change a tire when needed, you can find instructions
 - A. on your driver's side visor.
 - B. at the nearest golf club.
 - C. under the floor mat.
 - D. in the owner's manual or the spare-tire compartment.
9. You are the driver when all of a sudden the vehicle's water temperature gauge goes on and stays red – what do you do?

Module 5.4 Managing Risk with Vehicle and Road Design

Name _____ Date _____

1. Most drivers believe that they
 - A. have a lot of control over preventing a crash.
 - B. do not have to worry about safety precautions.
 - C. would not be at fault in a crash.
 - D. All the above are true.

2. Rumble strips are designed to
 - A. alert the driver there is a vehicle following too closely.
 - B. alert the driver that the vehicle is leaving the path of travel.
 - C. alert law enforcement when a driver is speeding.
 - D. alert passengers that the driver is asleep.

3. The concept of controlling risk means
 - A. never risk more than you can afford to lose.
 - B. taking risks that have a high pay-off.
 - C. never expect that the other driver will see you.
 - D. controlling events that could harm you.

4. Future improvements that will help reduce injuries and fatalities include
 - A. larger fines and jail time.
 - B. reducing the difference in vehicle bumper size.
 - C. making smaller cars.
 - D. changes in insurance coverage.

5. A pavement "drop off" often contributes to
 - A. vehicles falling off the road.
 - B. pedestrians tripping and falling.
 - C. drivers over-correcting which can lead to a roll over.
 - D. drivers getting flat tires.