

Drivers Education Study Guide



1. A car that just passed you could most likely cause danger for you if it makes a fast right-hand turn.
2. While backing your car, you should see clearly in the direction your car is moving if you turn your head and shoulder and look backward.
3. For the best view while backing a vehicle in a straight line, you should turn around to the right and look over

your shoulder.

4. Before moving from the right to the middle lane on a six-lane divided highway, you should check for other vehicles entering the middle lane.

5. When changing lanes, you can check your blind spot by turning your head and looking over your shoulder.

6. If you are driving in the right lane on an expressway, you should probably move into the left lane when traffic is light and cars are merging onto the expressway from the right.

7. After passing another vehicle, do not return to the right lane until you can see the passed vehicle in your rear-view mirror and you check the blind spot.

8. The safest time to pass on a two-lane road with no oncoming traffic is when you come to a broken line to your left.

9. If you are behind a slow-moving vehicle in the right lane in a no passing zone, and there is no oncoming traffic, you should wait until you are out of the no-passing zone in order to pass.

10. You must not try to pass another vehicle on the left when it is making a left turn.

11. It is legal to pass on the right when you are on an expressway with three lanes in one direction.

12. At an intersection controlled by four-way stop signs, you should stop and yield to cars that reach the intersection

before you.

13. If you are stopped at a red light and have checked the intersection to see that it is clear of vehicles and people, you may turn unless a sign tells you not to.

14. If there is an expressway entrance just before your exit, you should be ready to change speed so that entering traffic can merge.

15. When getting ready to exit from an expressway, you should maintain your speed until reaching the deceleration lane.

16. If you are on an expressway entrance and notice that there is no traffic on the expressway, continue smoothly onto the expressway.

17. When entering an expressway, you should begin to speed up in the acceleration lane.

18. You are most likely to be driving in another driver's blind spot when you are passing.

19. When deciding how far away you should be from the vehicle ahead, the most important things to think about are the vehicle's speed, traffic and road conditions.

20. To keep a safe space cushion when driving on an expressway and it begins to rain, you should increase the distance between your car and the car in front of you.

21. When following a vehicle that blocks your view of the road ahead, it is best to follow at a greater distance than usual..

22. The foot brake should be pushed down before putting the car into gear.

23. If you come to an intersection with a red light for your lane and you want to go straight and the left-turn-only has a green arrow, you must stop at the intersection and wait until your light turns green.

24. When driving fast around a curve, your car will tend to move to the outside of the curve.

25. The distance needed to bring a vehicle headed uphill to a stop is generally less than that needed on a level road.

26. A driver went so fast around a sharp curve that the rear end of the car slide off the road because of centrifugal force.

27. A vehicle going down a steep hill becomes harder to stop.

28. When going around a downhill curve, your car will gain speed due to gravity.

29. If you are driving on a four-lane undivided road going uphill and the speed limit is 50 MPH but you like to drive 45 MPH, you should driving in the right lane at 45 MPH.

30. To make a right turn from a road with two lanes going in one direction, you should generally be in the lane closest to the right curb.

31. From a one-way street, you usually make a left turn from the left curb lane.

32. In order to make a smooth, safe stop, you should apply gradual, firm pressure on the foot brake.
33. When making a right turn, you should signal approximately one half city block before the turn.
34. Before you brake to a stop, you should check the rear-view mirrors.
35. You should use your turn signal when you are entering traffic from a parking position.
36. When preparing to stop, you should take your right foot off the gas pedal and apply the foot brake.
37. When moving forward, the automatic gearshift selector usually should be in drive.
38. When preparing to leave an automatic transmission vehicle, the gearshift lever should be in park.
39. When starting a vehicle, the gearshift selector should be in park.
40. The last thing a driver should do when preparing to leave a car is to remove the key.
41. After you start the engine but before you put a vehicle in motion, you should check all information gauges.
42. The inside rear-view mirror should be adjusted to show the center of the road behind the vehicle.

43. Your safety belts should be fastened after you adjust the seat.

44. If a police officer directs you to turn right even though you have signaled for a left turn, the best thing to do is turn right as directed.

45. After making a right turn at an intersection, you should adjust your speed to the flow of traffic in the right lane.

46. When waiting at an intersection to make a left turn, you should keep your wheels pointed straight ahead until you can complete the turn.

47. If a traffic officer waves you on at an intersection when the traffic light is red, you should follow the directions of the officer.

48. Before turning left, it is important to yield to oncoming vehicles.

49. If you come to an intersection with a flashing red light, you must stop at the intersection, then proceed as traffic allows.

50. To maintain an even speed while going up a hill, you have to increase pressure on the gas pedal.

51. The steeper the hill, the more engine power will be needed for a vehicle to overcome the effects of gravity.

52. If you come to an intersection with a flashing yellow light, you should drive carefully through the intersection.

53. When approaching a sharp curve that has no posted speed, you should reduce speed.

54. When rounding a curve, you should control the speed of the vehicle in order to reduce the effect of the natural forces.

55. When approaching a curve, you should slow down before entering the curve.

56. If you come to an intersection where a crossing guard is helping children across the street, you should stop.

57. The first thing you should do before deciding to pass on a two-lane road is make sure it is legal and the left lane is clear of oncoming traffic.

58. When entering an expressway behind several vehicles, it is most important to adjust the position and speed of your vehicle to the flow of traffic.

59. The first thing to do if the vehicle in front of you signals or flashes its brake lights is to slow down.

60. When driving at night, you should adjust the space cushion around your car by staying farther behind the car in front.

61. If you find yourself driving in another driver's blind spot, you should move out of it as soon as it is safe.

62. Because another driver might move into your lane suddenly without seeing your car, you should always adjust your speed or lane position to get out of a blind spot.

63. When you decide to pass on a two-lane road, you should judge how much distance you have for safely passing.

64. If someone delivers 1000 pounds of tomatoes to the Farmer's Market, his stopping distance when he gets home with an empty truck should be shorter.

65. If a weaving vehicle is following you too closely, you should keep to the right, slow down, and pull off the road if necessary.

66. To avoid being hit in the rear by another car, you should check your rear-view mirrors often.

67. When deciding to pass another vehicle or to change lanes, a proper communication is to use the turn signal.

68. Changing lanes and passing cars are similar tasks because the driver's view is easily blocked.

69. If you overtake a school bus in motion, it is safest to pass if the road is clear of oncoming traffic.

70. To steer the car while moving backward, you should turn the top of the steering wheel in the direction you want the rear of the car to go.

71. If you are driving on a four-lane undivided highway and a school bus going in the other direction has stopped and is picking up children, you should stop and wait until the bus starts or turns off its flashers.

72. You must not try to pass on the right when the car in front of

you is signaling for a right turn.

73. When you are behind a school bus that has stopped outside city limits to pick up children, you must stop and wait until the bus starts or turns off its flashers.

74. If you pull as far off the right shoulder as possible to change a tire, you should turn on the emergency flasher lights.

75. If you have trouble judging distances, you should leave a greater distance between you and the vehicle ahead.

76. To reduce the effects of headlight glare at night, you should look to the right edge of the road.

77. If you have poor night vision, you should avoid driving at night.

78. The greatest risk for driving after using marijuana is the perception of speed and distance.

79. If children are playing on the sidewalk a half block ahead of you, you will notice them in time to slow down if you are in the habit of moving your eyes from side to side.

80. If you feel nervous and rushed, it is best to avoid driving unless you can pay careful attention to the road.

81. Marijuana has the greatest effect on vision, hearing, taste and smell.

82. If someone has just spent the afternoon visiting friends and all he can think about is his social life, he should pay special attention to road conditions and his driving.

83. Driving with one headlight presents a very high risk of danger during night driving.

84. A medical professional must administer a blood test for alcohol. 85. Alcohol effects the body by putting the brain to sleep.

86. Having just one or two drinks before driving affects your reaction time and judgement.

87. The brain is the first organ of the body affected by alcohol.

88. Your social groups can determine whether or not you drink alcohol.

89. If you take a breath test, you will be asked to blow into a machine.

90. If you are arrested for driving while impaired, the implied consent law requires you to take a blood alcohol test.

91. Passing on a blind curve is dangerous mainly because oncoming traffic cannot be seen on curves.

92. People often have a drink at a party to avoid being different. 93. Teenagers often drink so that their friends will like them.

94. If you buy food on your way to work or school, you

should wait until you get to work or school to eat.

95. If a bee is buzzing around the inside of the car, you should park the car safely before doing anything about it.

96. If a car is passing you on a blind curve, you should slow down if there are no cars behind you.

97. If passengers are playing a game that requires reading road signs for certain words, you should pay attention to the road.

98. If you check your blind spots before changing lanes, you can avoid hitting a car beside you.

99. You can cut down on the chance of hitting something in front of you at night if you drive slow enough to stop in the distance you can see.

100. Motorcycle riders are required by law to obey the same traffic laws as automobile drivers.

101. If a passing vehicle has to cut closely in front of you to avoid oncoming traffic, you should slow down and check the shoulder.

102. Most drivers who have been drinking will take more chances than usual.

103. The best way to drive on a slippery surface caused by rain and road oil is to reduce speed.

104. When driving drunk, a person may think that their years of experience will keep him from having an accident. This confidence is unsound and may be dangerous.

105. If you must travel in fog, you should use the low beam headlights.

106. If you are driving the day after a heavy snowstorm and the snow has stopped but it is still overcast, your greatest danger is likely to be poor traction.

107. Driving in heavy fog is most dangerous because it causes decreased visibility.

108. When driving at night, you should be sure you can stop within the distance you can see.

109. One effect of drinking is that you are likely to think your driving is as good as ever.

110. Narcotics will have the greatest effect on your perception of speed and distance when driving.

111. Driving at high speed on wet roads may cause hydroplaning because of decreased friction.

112. Increased speed on the force of impact increases the force of impact.

113. One danger of driving in fog is headlight glare.

114. In order to make your headlights work best, you should clean them regularly.

115. If your oil light comes on, you should shut off the engine and check the oil level.

116. The greatest responsibility drivers have is to do whatever they can to cut down the chances of accidents or injuries.

117. One of the dangers of expressway driving is sleepiness caused by driving the same speed for long periods.

118. If the temperature light is on, you should stop at the first safe opportunity and let the engine cool.

119. More distractions from lights, signs, and pedestrians make city driving more dangerous than expressway driving.

120. City driving is more dangerous than expressway driving because of the cross traffic and pedestrians.

121. When the engine is running and the alternator light is on, it is most likely that the alternator is not providing enough electrical current.

122. The type of tires on a vehicle has the greatest effect on road friction.

123. If you come to a large snowdrift on an expressway, it is best to avoid it if possible.

124. When preparing to drive up a snow-or-ice-covered hill, you should apply slight pressure to the gas pedal while climbing.

125. If you want to stop or slow down gradually while driving on ice, you should use light and steady pressure on brakes.

126. Immediately after driving through a deep puddle of

water, you should gently apply the brakes to make sure they work.

127. The most frequent type of accident on interstate highways is rear end collisions.

128. When the brake system warning light stays on after you have shifted to drive, you should first check to make sure the parking brake is released.

129. If your engine stalls at a red traffic signal, you should turn on your flashers, shift to park and try to restart the engine.

130. If you come to an unmarked intersection where it is hard to see in all directions because of trees or buildings, you should stop at the intersection and move forward slowly.

131. When a driver has a total of 7 points, he may have 3 points deducted if he satisfactorily completes a Driver Improvement Clinic.

132. Passing a stopped school bus unloading children carries the highest number of points.

133. Conviction for reckless driving does not automatically result in a loss of license.

134. A driver will lose his license if he is convicted of speeding more than 70 MPH in a 55 MPH zone.

135. A bicycle rider is likely to be seriously injured in almost any collision with a car.

136. Motorcycles are particularly dangerous because they are

more difficult to see than cars and they give the rider little protection if there is an accident.

137. You should move no more than 10 MPH when backing your car. 138. Highway accidents occur most frequently at intersections. 139. The speed limit inside a city is 35 MPH unless otherwise posted.

140. Passing on the right is legal on a four-lane highway with two lanes going in each direction and on a one way street.

141. If the wheels lock when you brake, you should release the brake immediately and the brake more lightly.

142. Failure to inspect the exhaust system regularly could result in carbon monoxide poisoning.

143. Failure to check the oil level could result in major engine damage.

144. If you smell fumes while driving your car, you may have a broken exhaust system.

145. Roughly, one-third of all traffic fatalities involve a drunken person. 146. When the oil light comes on, it means oil pressure is low.

147. The safest method to stop hydroplaning is to ease up on

the gas pedal.

148. If you run off the road onto an unpaved shoulder, you should keep your wheels straight and gently slow down.

149. If the rear of your vehicle is skidding to the left, you should steer to the left.

150. Car tires will most likely hydroplane if they are bald.

151. During a heavy rainstorm, friction between a vehicle and the road is reduced most when the tires ride on the water instead of the road.

152. If you are driving on an interstate highway when a breakdown forces you to the shoulder, you should raise the hood and tie a white handkerchief to the left door handle.

153. If you flood your engine while trying to start your car, you should turn on the ignition and at the same time hold the gas pedal down.

154. When hauling a heavy load, you should allow more distance for stopping.

155. Overloading a car may result in longer stopping distance and damage to the car's transmission and tires.

156. When starting your car and pulling away in snow, you should increase your speed slowly.

157. The best way to get good traction on hard packed snow is to put chains on your tires.

158. When driving in a heavy snowstorm during the day, you should use your low-beam headlights.

159. A diamond-shaped traffic sign would be used to warn drivers of a deer crossing.

160. In North Carolina, license-plate lights are required on all cars.

161. To get out of a skid, one should brake gradually and then hold the pedal down, and turn the steering wheel in the direction the rear end of the car is skidding.

162. If your vehicle runs off the road onto the shoulder, you should take your foot off the gas gradually.

163. When changing a flat tire, you should block the wheels.

164. Studies have shown that under normal conditions the chance of a car being involved in an accident on an interstate highway is greater if the driver travels considerably below the posted speed limit.

165. A diamond-shaped traffic sign means slow down and drive with care.

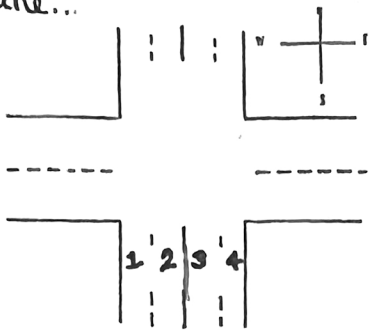
166. You would use your low headlight beams at night in the city or in foggy or misty weather and rain.

167. Roads are likely to be especially slick just after it has begun to rain or drizzle.

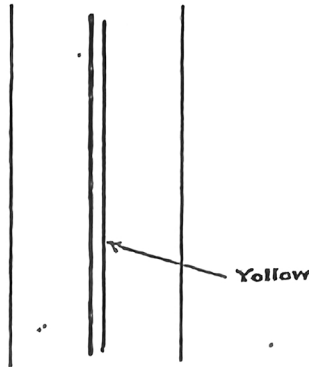
168. When driving through heavy fog, you should slow down. 169. A safe driver frequently checks the rear-view and side mirrors. 170. The following statements are false:

- a. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit for passenger cars and pickup trucks is 65 MPH.
- b. The speed limit for a school activity bus is 35 MPH.

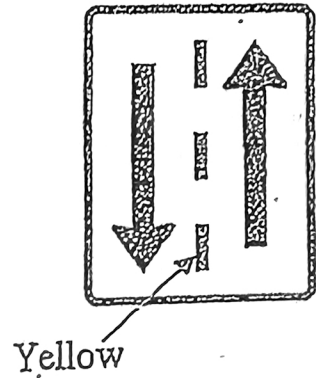
To make a left turn when going North, you should be in lane...



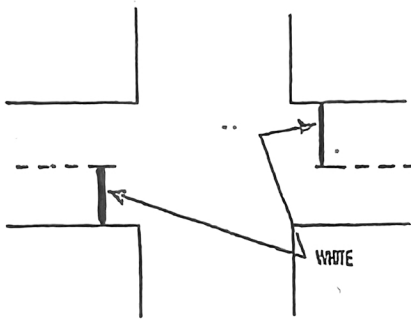
What do these yellow lines mean?



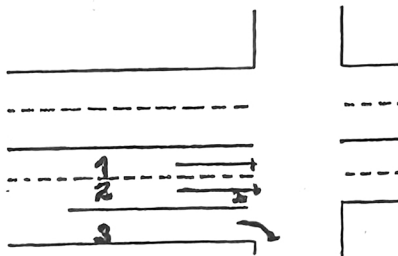
What does the center pavement line mean?



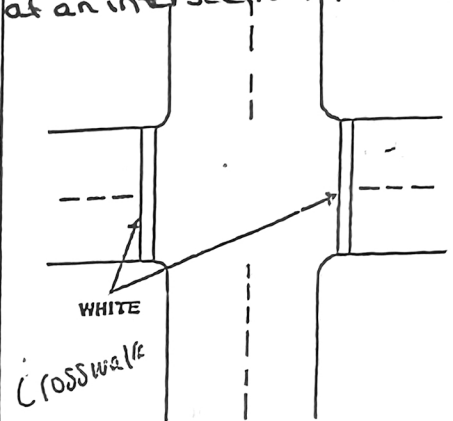
What do these lines mean?



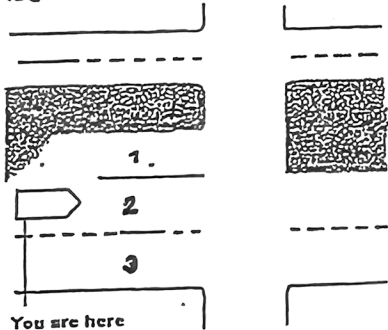
If you want to turn right at this intersection, you can turn from:



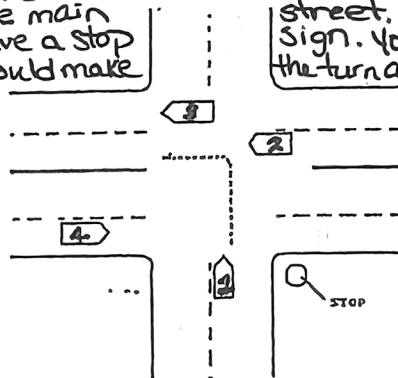
If you see these markings at an intersection, you should:



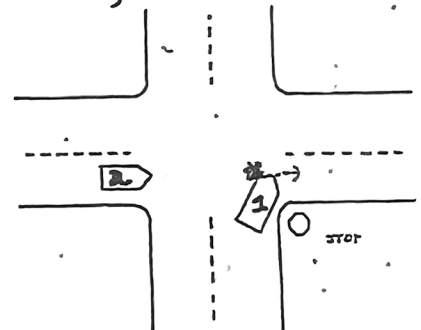
If you are turning left at this intersection you should make the turn from:



You are driving CAR 1 below and are about to turn left onto the main street. You should make a stop sign. You should make the turn after.

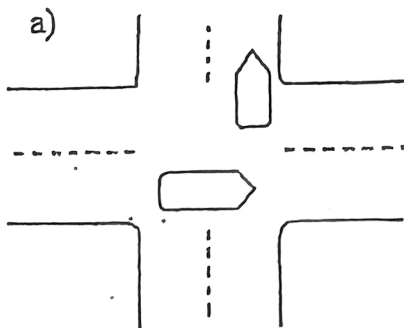


An accident could happen between Car 1 + car 2 in the drawing below because.

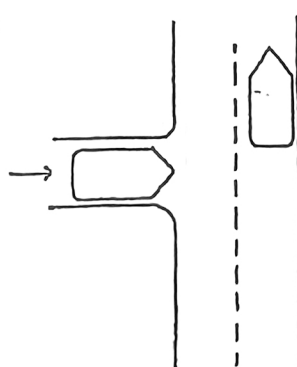


The intersections shown below are not controlled by lights or signs. All of the vehicles shown are moving. What drawing shows greatest possible danger?

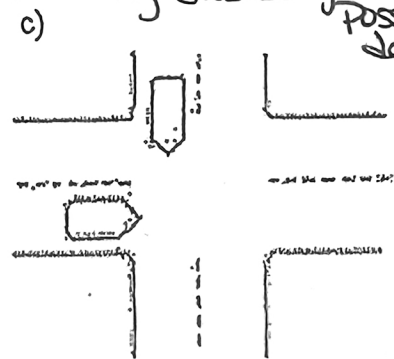
a)



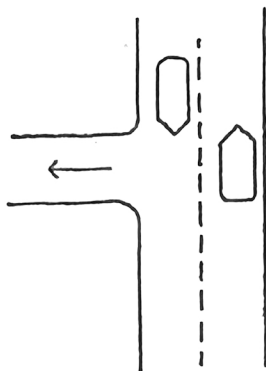
b)



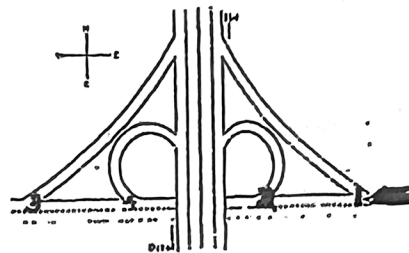
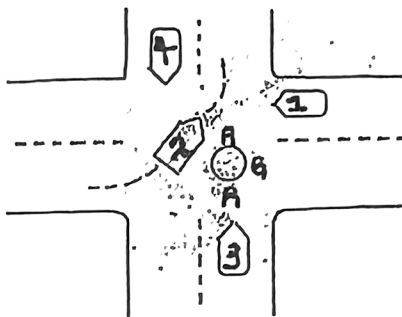
c)



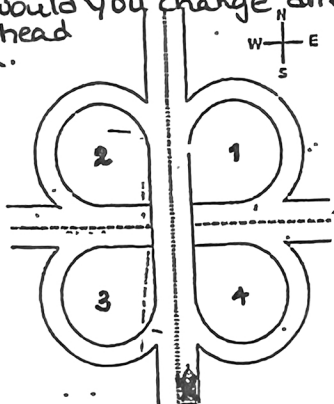
d)



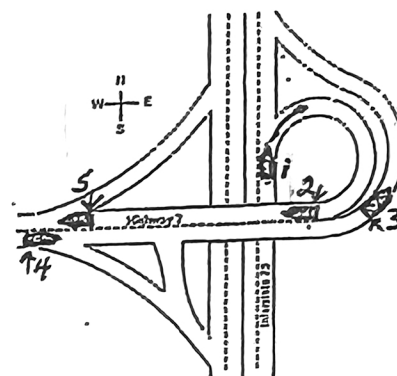
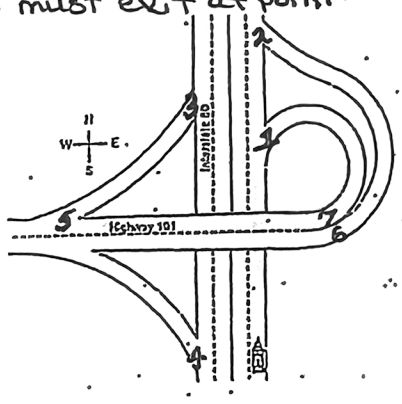
In this drawing, a collision might occur between:



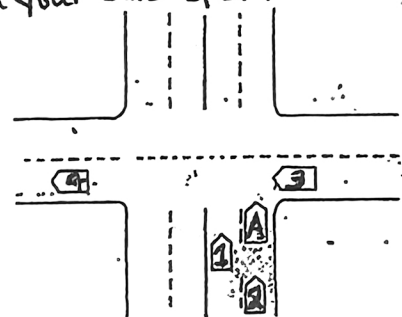
You are in Car X going North. How would you change directions and head South.



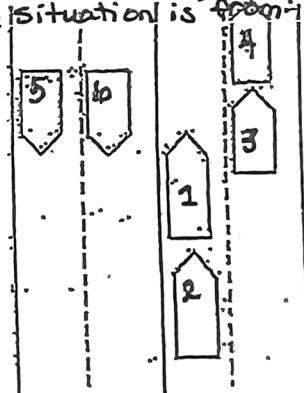
To go west on Highway 101, Car A must exit at point:



You are driving Car A. Which of the other cars is most likely in your blind spot?



You are driving Car 1 on the right: the Greatest potential hazard in the situation is from:



What is the reason for the type of wear shown here?

