

MICHIGAN DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION



STUDENT WORKSHEETS



FREE!

CHAPTER 1

The Highway Transportation System

1. What is the youngest age at which a driver can enter segment 1 driver education?
 - a. 15 years old
 - b. 14 years and 9 months old
 - c. 14 years and 8 months old
 - d. 15 years and 6 months old

2. How many segments of driver education are there?
 - a. 2
 - b. 1
 - c. 3
 - d. 5

3. How many levels of licensure are there?
 - a. Three levels, the last of which occurs at age 18
 - b. Two levels, the last of which occurs at age 16
 - c. Two levels, the last of which occurs after completing segment 1 driver education
 - d. Three levels, the first of which can start as early as 14 years and 9 months old

4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. You will remain at Level 1 until you have completed 90 consecutive days of safe driving or reach the age of 18.
 - b. Traffic violations can keep you from advancing from Level 1 to Level 2 licensure.
 - c. To obtain your Level 2 license, you must complete a road test.
 - d. All of the statements above are true.

5. What is the worst thing that could happen if you fail a road test?
 - a. You will have to pay again to take a subsequent test.
 - b. You will have to tell your friends that you failed.
 - c. You will be delayed in receiving your Level 2 license.
 - d. You could hurt yourself or someone else if you have an accident during your road test.

6. The safest driver is the one who:
 - a. Can best manage the risks in front of him/her; has the best anticipatory judgment and reaction to each situation.
 - b. Is the one who can do reverse figure 8s and other high-skill, extreme skill maneuvers.
 - c. Drives slower than all of the other traffic on the roadway.
 - d. Never gets a ticket

7. The concept of _____ means that you pay attention to your driving decisions, so that you can correct your errors and improve your driving.
8. Once a driver begins to drive, how many years does it take for a driver to reach an "average" skill level?
 - a. 10
 - b. 5
 - c. 3
 - d. 6
9. The SEE System is a system of looking, perceiving, and reacting appropriately and in time. It is divided into three parts, with five total subparts. What are the 5 subparts?
 - a. Sense, isolate, prejudge, determine, escape
 - b. Scan, identify, pause, drive, execute
 - c. Search, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute
 - d. All of the statements above are similar enough to be true
10. What is true in gambling is true in driving: "Never risk more than you can afford to lose."
 - a. True
 - b. False

Questions 11-15: Which five (5) of the following are automatic failures on your road test? Circle the correct answers.

A	Speeding 2 mph one time
B	Examiner must take over control of the vehicle to avoid a collision
C	Turning right without using a signal
D	Speeding 5 mph over the basic or regulatory speed limit after one warning
E	Driver swerves to miss a dog who runs out in front of him/her
F	Driver loses control of the vehicle, requiring action by the examiner
G	Another driver takes an evasive action in order to avoid a crash with the person who is taking the road test
H	Driver attempts to bribe the examiner
I	Driver slides on ice, even though s/he never lost control of the vehicle or had a collision
J	Nervously talking too much or whistling

CHAPTER 2

Safety Technology

1. Think about inertia for a moment: If “a body at rest tends to stay at rest until acted upon,” this concept could apply to (answer not necessarily found in chapter; answer found in student’s ability to reason):
 - a. A lazy dog that is sleeping.
 - b. A ball at rest
 - c. A parked car
 - d. All of the above

2. Inertia also suggests that a body in motion will continue in a _____ line unless some force acts upon it.
 - a. Right
 - b. Left
 - c. Straight
 - d. Parallel

3. Kinetic motion is stationary, not actively moving.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. If you are driving down the road, and a vehicle is coming directly at you in your lane, which of the following objects is best to hit instead of the oncoming vehicle, and how should you hit it?
 - a. A telephone pole; side-swipe
 - b. An embankment; head on, so that you can stop
 - c. A bush; side swipe
 - d. A tree; spin steering wheel to make tail end hit the tree

5. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. When driving, if you hit a stationary object at 60 mph, your car tends to keep moving forward; your body tends to keep moving forward; the insides of your body tend to keep moving forward.
 - b. It is better to hit an oncoming vehicle than leave the roadway and hit a bush head on.

6. An example of a passive restraint device is:
 - a. Airbag
 - b. Seat belt in which the passenger must fasten
 - c. Infant seat with belt
 - d. Placing a pillow in front of you

7. Which of the following statements is true regarding child safety seats?
- Children less than 4'9" in height, ages 4-7 years old, must be restrained in a booster seat.
 - A toddler seat is designed for children between 20-40 pounds.
 - An infant seat is safest when positioned in the middle of the back seat, with the infant seat facing the front.
 - A and B are true.
8. Which of the following statements is true regarding the most important feature of Antilock Braking Systems (ABS)?
- ABS brakes grab the tires and allow for faster, more controlled stopping.
 - ABS systems control brake torque at the front wheels together.
 - ABS systems avoid wheel lock, which improves stability and allows the driver to maintain the ability to steer the vehicle.
 - All of the statements above are true.
9. True or false: Traction Control Systems (TCS) allow control of traction to a tire that is spinning due to the varied surface of the road underneath that tire. Wheel surfaces vary under each tire, and TCS can deliver the right response to the traction situation for each tire.
- True
 - False
10. If the driver fastens the lap portion of the seat belt, it is safe and legal to slip the shoulder portion of the seat belt behind the driver if there are drivers-side airbags.
- True
 - False

Questions 11-15: Match the explanations on the right with the terms on the left:

A – Inertia	11. ____ Seat belt that the driver fastens
B – Kinetic Energy	12. ____ A body in motion will tend to move straight ahead unless a force acts upon it
C – Glancing blow	13. ____ Air bag
D – Passive Restraint	14. ____ Moving energy or “momentum”
E – Active Restraint	15. ____ To side-swipe an object instead of hitting it straight on

CHAPTER 3

Preliminaries

1. Your sister drove the car last and adjusted all settings to fit her. You are about to get into the car and drive to school. In which order do you make your adjustments?
 - a. Approach the vehicle and adjust your external mirrors while you are outside; then get into the vehicle and adjust your internal mirrors, then your seat.
 - b. Get into the vehicle and adjust your seat first. Then, adjust your side and rear-view mirrors next.
 - c. Get into the vehicle and adjust your external mirrors, then your seat, then your rear-view mirror.
 - d. None of the above is correct.

Questions 2-10: Circle the (T) for true or (F) for false for each of the following statements:

2. T F There are typically 3 blind zones for cars and 2 blind zones for trucks.
3. T F Adjusting all internal controls before you drive will help you keep your hands on the wheel while driving.
4. T F Blind zones exist on both sides of your vehicle, just behind your normal field of forward vision.
5. T F In addition to checking your mirrors, you should also take a glance at your blind spots before changing lanes.
6. T F It is safe to hold a dog on your lap while driving, since holding the dog will prevent it from becoming a flying object.
7. T F If adjustable, the head restraint should be lowered so that the bottom of the restraint reaches the top of your head.
8. T F While driving, your left foot should rest on the foot rest or "dead pedal."
9. T F Before entering your vehicle, you should walk around the vehicle to make sure there are no objects in the vehicle's pathway or leaks on the ground underneath the vehicle.
10. T F The first thing you should do when you enter a vehicle is lock the door.
11. You should avoid driving in other drivers' _____ .
12. To reduce blind spots, external mirrors can be rotated outward by _____ degrees from the regular setting.
13. If you are driving in a truck's rear blind zone, you cannot see the truck driver's reflection in his driver side mirror. If you can't see him in his mirror, do you think he can see you?
Yes No
14. In the new strategy for setting your mirrors, your _____ mirror is your primary mirror.
15. In the winter, adjust your _____ to the preferred setting for weather conditions.

CHAPTER 4

Knowing Your Vehicle

Find the words in the following Word Search of terms used in Chapter 4.

G	D	T	I	O	L	D	B	R	F	C	E	K	A	R	B	G	N	I	K	R	A	P	E	A
V	E	R	B	T	Z	X	H	T	R	G	J	P	B	A	E	V	T	R	B	J	I	L	O	F
T	T	N	O	E	B	L	T	R	X	A	P	L	Y	W	T	R	W	Q	G	R	C	E	A	V
N	U	O	Z	T	F	T	U	H	M	K	A	I	M	F	U	T	M	Y	U	E	M	N	E	D
J	J	V	T	E	M	R	T	M	P	C	A	T	D	J	P	D	N	P	O	B	I	P	O	P
U	R	B	S	M	I	T	S	H	I	K	C	R	U	I	S	E	C	O	N	T	R	O	L	O
W	G	R	H	P	A	R	E	T	V	P	D	Z	F	V	R	A	B	R	O	J	E	F	N	L
A	X	A	J	E	T	F	A	H	D	F	V	N	J	E	D	R	O	X	B	O	S	E	W	M
I	Y	H	E	R	F	M	Q	C	D	G	G	W	T	A	C	H	O	M	E	T	E	R	W	R
V	W	B	W	A	O	S	G	E	E	E	D	E	Y	B	A	O	V	A	A	T	Y	X	E	G
E	O	L	F	T	R	I	P	O	D	O	M	E	T	E	R	R	A	N	L	J	R	F	M	M
P	L	W	U	U	A	L	H	J	L	O	A	L	F	A	U	L	D	L	S	M	C	B	C	J
L	I	A	J	R	M	R	R	G	D	U	I	U	L	M	I	A	I	D	L	K	C	T	Y	U
A	E	X	L	E	Y	L	H	E	U	T	U	L	P	E	R	E	M	F	A	J	M	V	F	C
S	G	H	Y	G	M	T	E	B	T	F	B	A	P	D	E	A	R	W	D	Q	M	S	N	U
T	U	N	H	A	Y	P	O	E	S	D	F	W	U	R	B	V	M	Y	E	J	S	P	M	F
G	A	J	G	U	S	K	S	Z	U	T	A	E	H	T	E	Z	S	F	P	S	J	D	K	C
N	G	W	V	G	O	K	T	C	G	A	E	T	B	A	N	S	I	E	E	D	E	Y	X	M
M	L	Q	D	E	B	L	A	N	B	C	S	N	O	F	S	R	S	E	K	N	E	L	S	I
Y	E	F	V	T	O	I	T	R	B	X	O	P	R	A	E	N	Y	U	A	H	J	R	Q	Y
X	U	C	A	C	C	E	L	E	R	A	T	O	R	P	E	D	A	L	R	D	R	U	D	D
B	F	B	G	Y	E	J	E	Q	A	R	M	D	J	K	T	W	H	S	B	E	H	O	P	D

1. Indicates the operating temperature of the engine coolant.
2. Displays the mileage since it was reset to zero.
3. Indicates the vehicle's speed in miles per hour (MPH) or kilometers.
4. This light will come on if the _____ is too low.
5. Indicates engine revolutions per minute (RPM x 1000).
6. When this is on "E," you are about to run out of gas.
7. Regulates the backlighting on the instrument panel.
8. Warning device used to alert others of your presence.
9. Also known as the emergency brake.
10. The _____ is also known as the gas pedal.
11. Lever that allows you to set and maintain your speed and take your foot off the accelerator.
12. Transmission that shifts to the appropriate gear by itself.
13. Transmission that requires the driver to shift from gear to gear manually using a clutch pedal and a 3, 4, 5 or 6 speed gear shift pattern.
14. Tap the _____ to turn off cruise control and return speed to normal foot control.
15. The typical number of mirrors on an automobile.

Chapter 5

Basic Vehicle Maneuvers

1. You start an automatic transmission in the Neutral (N) position and a standard transmission in the Park (P) position.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. How can you activate the electrical activity in your car's battery during cold weather?
 - a. Step on the brake before you start your vehicle.
 - b. Place the key in the ignition and count to 5 before turning the key.
 - c. Turn your parking lights on for 5-10 seconds before starting the engine.
 - d. Move the transmission gear lever into the D-Drive position.
3. An automatic transmission vehicle does not have a clutch pedal. Instead, the transmission automatically shifts between gears as you accelerate. For a standard transmission vehicles, in order to accelerate, the clutch pedal is depressed just before you:
 - a. Shift gears with the gear shifter.
 - b. Park your vehicle in "N"-Neutral.
 - c. Apply the brake pedal.
4. The absolute minimum following distance on normal roads at lower speeds is a ____-second interval. The ideal minimum following distance is a ____-second interval, and ____ seconds for driving during adverse weather conditions.
5. The faster you travel, the less stopping distance is needed to stop your vehicle safely.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Before your vehicle exits a parallel parking space on the right shoulder, you should:
 - a. Check all three mirrors (left, right, center).
 - b. Make sure your standard speed transmission is in the highest gear.
 - c. Turn your head to look over your left shoulder to make sure there is no traffic and that it is safe to pull out of the parking space.
 - d. Both a and c.
7. In 4 seconds, how many feet does a vehicle traveling at 70 mph travel?
 - a. 416 ft.
 - b. 385 ft.
 - c. 352 ft.
8. Novice drivers should always add additional space and distance between vehicles, because it gives them more time to think and react.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. If you are traveling 60 mph and have given yourself a 3-second following distance, if the vehicle ahead suddenly stops, have you given yourself enough time to stop in a necessary distance to avoid a collision? Yes No

CHAPTER 6

Driver Operational Tasks

1. In hand-to-hand (push/pull) steering, your arms never cross:
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The best place for your hands to be positioned on the wheel is at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. To avoid having your hands positioned in such a way as to block the air bag:
 - a. Raise your hands to the 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock position.
 - b. Lower your hands to the 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock position.
 - c. Lower both hands to clutch the wheel at just about the 6 o'clock position.
 - d. Drive one-handed with your hand at the 12 o'clock position.
4. Some drivers think that "total stopping time" only includes perception time, decision-making time, and reaction time. They must also remember that the vehicle continues to move forward during all of these phases. Therefore, you must add _____ time to the end of these three phases to calculate total stopping distance.
5. When you are driving a vehicle equipped with anti-lock brakes (ABS):
 - a. You should brake gradually, to utilize the ABS function.
 - b. You should stomp and stay on the brake firmly to utilize the ABS function.
 - c. You should pump the brakes to utilize the ABS function.
6. A vehicle with a high center of gravity:
 - a. Is not as stable as a vehicle with a lower center of gravity.
 - b. Should be slowed to safe speed, especially when cornering.
 - c. Is probably the worst vehicle a race car driver could operate on a racetrack.
 - d. All of the above.
7. When a vehicle is steered to the left, the vehicle weight is transferred toward the:
 - a. Center
 - b. Left
 - c. Right
8. The blind zone increases slightly when a vehicle is in motion.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Visual reference points are the same for all drivers.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Which type of vision should be used for judging reference points?
 - a. Fringe vision
 - b. Central Conic Vision

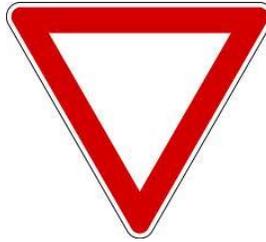
CHAPTER 7

Traffic Control Devices

The way drivers communicate and regulate their driving behavior is through traffic control devices. These signs and signals help tell us what to do and what not to do.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Signs that guide us are green, blue, and brown.
 - b. Signs that warn us are yellow or fluorescent yellow-green.
 - c. Construction signs are typically orange.
 - d. All of the statements above are true.

2. Signs that tell us not to do something are typically:
 - a. Signs with a red circle with a slash bar through the picture
 - b. 5-sided and located near schools
 - c. Interstate shield signs
 - d. Brown signs that indicate recreational areas



3. This sign is associated with which behavior?
 - a. Stop ahead
 - b. Do not enter
 - c. Yield
 - d. Railroad crossing

4. Which sign would appear bearing a regulatory speed limit?
 - a. Circle inside a square
 - b. Rectangular white sign with black print
 - c. Rectangular blue sign with white print
 - d. Diamond-shaped yellow signs

5. When you want to find a picnic area, hospital, or restaurant, what color sign would you look for?
 - a. Brown
 - b. Green
 - c. Blue
 - d. White

6. If the center lane is marked with two solid yellow lines, can you pass another vehicle?
 - a. Yes, if the roadway is clear of other traffic.
 - b. No
 - c. Yes, because only two solid white lines signify no passing zones.

7. The right side of the roadway is typically marked with:
 - a. A solid white line
 - b. A solid yellow line
 - c. A broken yellow line
 - d. A broken white line

8. How do you know you are traveling in the right direction on a 2-lane road?
 - a. A yellow line will be on your left, and a white line will be on your right.
 - b. A white line will be on your left, and a yellow line will be on your right.

9. White pavement markings are found:
 - a. At crosswalks
 - b. At stop lines
 - c. At the side of the road to signify parallel parking spaces
 - d. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true about traffic lights?
 - a. Red arrows mean you can stop, and then proceed in the direction of the arrow.
 - b. Flashing yellow lights caution you to stop then proceed when safe.
 - c. A flashing red light requires you to stop before proceeding when safe.
 - d. If you are turning left and you have a solid green light, you have the right of way without concerning yourself with oncoming traffic.

11. Regarding hand signals, holding your left arm straight out the window signifies a left turn, and holding that same left arm out the window, with the elbow bent and the hand pointing straight up signifies a right turn.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. If your traffic light is red, but a police officer is waving you forward to come through the light, which of the following statements is true?
 - a. You should obey the light, not the officer.
 - b. You should stop near the officer and wait for a further signal.
 - c. You should obey the officer, not the light.
 - d. None of the above is true.

CHAPTER 8

The SEE System

The SEE System stands for See, Evaluate and Execute. It includes five subparts, which stand for Search, Identify, Predict, Decide, and Execute. This system is based on the notion of keeping your eyes moving, looking for situations that must be quickly calculated, and making split-second decisions. It would be easy to do if you could pause between each step before moving to the next. Unfortunately, each of these steps happens lightning-fast, as your vehicle moves ever-forward, interacting with traffic. As you would “think on your feet,” you must also “think on your wheels, while in motion.”

1. Which of the following statements about paying attention is true?
 - a. Because your mind mostly pays attention to one thing at a time, it is important to remain focused on the right thing.
 - b. Alertness fades when you are tired, or the task at hand becomes dull. Your mind drifts during these times.
 - c. If you stick your nose in the rear-view mirror for too long, paying attention to what's behind you, you could lose focus on what is ahead of you.
 - d. All of the above.
2. To stay alert and focused on driving, keep your eyes moving. If your eyes focus on objects in your central 3 degrees of vision, you must keep that 3 degrees of vision moving left and right to cover more space. The 3 degrees of vision is referred to as:
 - a. Peripheral central vision
 - b. Central conic vision
 - c. A central catatonic trance
 - d. Double vision
3. Your vision should be focused at least _____ seconds ahead of you as you drive:
 - a. 10-12
 - b. 4
 - c. 20-30
 - d. As far as the horizon of your vision
4. In the SEE System, after you have “searched” what is in your driving environment, the next step is to _____ any risks (hazards/problems).
 - a. Neutralize
 - b. Eradicate
 - c. Thwart
 - d. Identify
5. It's nice to be able to identify problems, but if you can't respond correctly, and in time, it doesn't matter much. So, if you search your environment and you identify a problem, it's time to:
 - a. Predict the potential outcomes associated with the problem.
 - b. Hop the first train to St. Louis.
 - c. Execute a strategy.

6. Using all your capacities of seeing, identifying, and predicting what will happen in the high-risk situation that lies ahead of you on the right side of the road, it is time for you to:
 - a. Scan the left side of the road for any potential danger.
 - b. Decide the safest thing to do to minimize the risk and danger of the situation.
 - c. Evaluate your options.
 - d. Identify the risks behind your vehicle.
7. OK, you've decided what to do. Now:
 - a. Do it. Execute the maneuver.
 - b. Contemplate your options.
 - c. Hold your position on the roadway.
 - d. Identify the outcome of your decisions.
8. The Smith System is a seeing/perceiving/acting system, much like the SEE system. If you were to employ the SMITH System to evaluate your options, please assign the correct letter to the corresponding number below:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ___ Aim high in your steering. b. ___ Keep your eyes moving. c. ___ Get the big picture. d. ___ Make sure they see you. e. ___ Leave yourself an "out." 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move to the right shoulder and stop. 2. Flash your headlights to alert an oncoming car. 3. Look down the road, not at the hood. 4. Look ahead and behind, left and right. 5. See the whole environment.
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9. Taking risks while driving is like taking risks with monetary investments. The rules that guide you include:
 - a. Never risk more than you can afford to lose.
 - b. Do not risk a lot for a little.
 - c. Consider the odds and your situation.
 - d. All of the above.
10. We should always position our vehicle, or move to the space area that:
 - a. Allows us to drive onto the shoulder if necessary.
 - b. Minimizes risk.
 - c. Asserts our dominance.
 - d. Shows other drivers our intentions.
11. If you are impaired by alcohol or drugs, which of the following may be affected?
 - a. Your ability to see/scan could be affected.
 - b. Your ability to decide what to do could be affected.
 - c. Your willingness to take a riskier action is greater.
 - d. All of the above.
12. You compromise the SEE system when you:
 - a. Decide what may likely happen and execute accordingly.
 - b. Are in a hurry, and make decisions at a fast pace.
 - c. Look well ahead and to the sides of your vehicle.
 - d. Search the environment to the rear of your vehicle.

Chapter 9

Intersections

1. What are the most dangerous areas of the highway traffic system (HTS)?
 - a. Driveways
 - b. Highways
 - c. Shopping malls
 - d. Intersections
2. Controlled intersections typically include a traffic light, a stop sign, or some other signal that helps tell us what is expected. Roundabouts can be confusing if a driver does not know what to do upon entering or exiting them. However, if drivers know what is expected of them in a roundabout situation, the benefits are as follows:
 - a. The honking of horns is lessened.
 - b. Traffic is calmed by keeping it moving.
 - c. Delays at common traffic lights are avoided.
 - d. Both b and c.
3. Drive into many residential neighborhoods, and you'll see uncontrolled intersections. Characteristics may include:
 - a. No stop signs; or, one side direction has none, and the other direction has a yield sign.
 - b. No traffic lights to tell us what to do or who has the right of way.
 - c. No crosswalk paint.
 - d. All of the above.
4. On the State of Michigan road test, you will be marked down if you stop behind another vehicle at an intersection and you:
 - a. Can't see the driver's head motions.
 - b. Can't see the bumper of the vehicle ahead of you.
 - c. Can't see the rear tires of the vehicle in front of you touching the roadway.
 - d. Can't see the driver in his/her mirrors.
5. How far ahead of a turn or change in lanes should you signal your intentions?
 - a. 100' (feet)
 - b. 200' (feet)
 - c. 300' (feet)
 - d. 400' (feet)
6. Michigan has a regulatory speed limit, which is the absolute top speed allowed on the roadway. But, Michigan also has a certain law that prohibits you from driving at a speed greater than that which will permit you to stop within the assured clear distance ahead. So, for example, the regulatory speed limit may be 55 mph, but the speed limit at which you should be driving on ice may only be 5 mph. This is known as the:
 - a. Michigan Winter Law
 - b. Absolute Speed Limit
 - c. Basic Speed Limit
 - d. Law of Sense and Sensibility

7. If a driver is approaching an intersection, must s/he yield to any road users already within the intersection?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
8. At a 4-way intersection, the law states that:
 - a. When two vehicles arrive at the intersection at the same time, the driver on the right has the right-of-way.
 - b. When two vehicles arrive at the intersection at the same time, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right.
 - c. If Vehicle A arrives at the intersection first, followed by Vehicle B, if Vehicle B makes the first move into the intersection, Vehicle A still has the right of way.
 - d. On-coming vehicles must yield to your vehicle if you are turning left onto private property.
9. If you are turning left at a green light that is not a solid green arrow, must you yield to oncoming traffic?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
10. The traffic light is red, and you are waiting behind 10 vehicles to turn right. Can you legally cut through the gas station on the right corner to avoid the traffic light?
 - a. Yes, why not?
 - b. No, in most circumstances.
 - c. No, unless you stop and buy gas before you proceed.
 - d. B and C are correct.
11. Michigan has just had a huge thunder and lightning storm. The power is out. You get to an intersection, and the lights are not working. You should:
 - a. Treat the intersection like a 2-way stop.
 - b. Treat the intersection like a free-for-all.
 - c. Yield the right-of-way to traffic that is turning right.
 - d. Treat the intersection as a 4-way yield intersection.
12. To make a left turn, you should use:
 - a. The right-most lane.
 - b. Where there are 2 left-turn lanes, the right-most left turn lane.
 - c. Where there are 2 left-turn lanes, the legal left turn lane which will put you in a position to make your next maneuver safely and legally.
13. From a two-way street to a one-way street, where should you begin and end your maneuver?
 - a. Left-most turning lane to left-most finishing lane.
 - b. Left-most turning lane to right-most finishing lane.
 - c. Left-most turning lane to center finishing lane.
 - d. It doesn't matter, as long as you begin your turn in the left-most lane.
14. When you are in the wrong lane to make a turn, you may make the turn any way if it is safe.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 10

Turnabouts and Parking

1. When backing, turn your head in the _____ direction as the turn.
 - a. Same
 - b. Opposite
2. When “evaluating” any of the backing maneuvers mentioned in this chapter, what is the most critical question a driver needs to ask themselves?
 - a. Are there any cars around?
 - b. Will I hit a mailbox?
 - c. Is this maneuver safe?
 - d. Is this maneuver a time-saver that warrants doing it?
3. When attempting a 3-point turn, should you attempt to back across a lane of traffic?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. A U-Turn is not a maneuver that should be done on a narrow roadway. It requires a:
 - a. Driveway and 3-point turnabout.
 - b. A wide roadway.
 - c. A small car.
 - d. 4-lane road with a turning lane.
5. It is easier to back into a perpendicular parking space:
 - a. On your right.
 - b. On your left.
 - c. Nearest to the smallest vehicle.
 - d. Nearest to the vehicle with the biggest front end.
6. When pulling forward out of a perpendicular (90-degree) parking space, when should you turn your wheels?
 - a. Immediately
 - b. After the vehicle’s rear wheels clear the front end of the vehicle next to you
7. When parallel parking, look for:
 - a. A space on the left side of your vehicle with small cars in front and behind you.
 - b. A space on the right side of your vehicle that is 1.5 times the size of your vehicle.
 - c. A space on the right side of your vehicle with small cars in front and behind you.
 - d. A space on the left side of your vehicle that is 1.5 times the size of your vehicle.
8. What is the closest you can park to a fire hydrant?
 - a. 10 feet
 - b. 15 feet
9. Are you allowed to park in front of a driveway? Yes No
10. You may park no closer than _____ feet from the nearest railroad track.
 - a. 30
 - b. 50
 - c. 60
 - d. 45

Chapter 11

Complex Situations

1. There are many things to consider before you enter a curve, namely:
 - a. The surface of the road; the sharpness of the curve.
 - b. The traction of tires; the (advisory or regulatory) speed limit.
 - c. The line of sight; the slope of the road.
 - d. All of the above.
2. Turns and curves are similar in that you should slow your vehicle:
 - a. Before the turn or curve.
 - b. In the middle of the turn or curve.
 - c. As you leave the turn or curve.
 - d. 1,500 feet before the turn or curve.
3. What makes driving on hills dangerous?
 - a. The pull on the engine.
 - b. As you drive up a hill, it is often difficult to see the dangers hidden after the crest of the hill.
 - c. Non-flat roads are always more dangerous than flat roads.
 - d. B and C are true.
4. Gravel roads typically lead to a reduction in:
 - a. Standing water.
 - b. Visibility.
 - c. Traction.
 - d. Hazards.
5. On hills, a driver must pay careful attention to trucks because:
 - a. Trucks are typically the safest vehicles to follow on a hill.
 - b. Truck brakes can overheat and fail.
 - c. Trucks cannot stop.
 - d. Trucks are the most dangerous vehicles to follow on a hill.
6. Which of the following sentences is true regarding large vehicles?
 - a. When following a large truck, if you can't see the truck driver in his/her mirrors, s/he probably can't see you.
 - b. When a large truck is approaching your vehicle on the opposite side of a 2-way road, there may be a jolt of wind that rocks your vehicle as the truck passes. This is called air turbulence.
 - c. Passing a large truck heading in the same direction can take longer and require more passing space.
 - d. All of the above.

7. Which of the following sentences is true regarding animals in your path of travel?
 - a. You should always swerve out of the way for a large animal, but not for a small one.
 - b. If you cannot safely swerve to avoid a large animal, brake firmly, then release the brake just before hitting the animal.
 - c. At high speeds, it is safe to swerve for a small animal in your path.
 - d. None of the above.
8. Driving in the mountains can affect the driver's health and the vehicle's operating system.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Which of the following behaviors creates a dangerous passing situation?
 - a. Prior to passing, staying back from the vehicle you are passing, so that you can get a running start.
 - b. Turning on your right turn signal after passing a vehicle and prior to moving back into the right lane.
 - c. Passing when there is a solid yellow center line present.
 - d. Mentally preparing yourself for the maneuver by looking for an "out."

10-15. Circle "legal" or "illegal" for the answer that best describes each of the following passing situations. Assume there are no signs prohibiting the maneuver.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|
| 10. Legal | Illegal | In a sharp mountain curve with an obstructed view |
| 11. Legal | Illegal | When the center lane is a broken white line |
| 12. Legal | Illegal | When the center lane is a solid yellow line |
| 13. Legal | Illegal | When you are on the expressway |
| 14. Legal | Illegal | Passing on the right and crossing the white line onto the shoulder |
| 15. Legal | Illegal | When the vehicle ahead is paused to make a left turn and you are passing on the right without your vehicle leaving the pavement |

16. A shared left turn lane is in the center of the road and can be used to turn left by traffic in both directions. Is it legal in Michigan to turn left out of a McDonalds' restaurant driveway into a shared left turn lane and use it as a lane in which to accelerate 500 ft. before moving right into a through lane?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
17. Moving with the flow of traffic does not mean that it is OK to exceed the speed limit. It means that your speed differential should not be faster or slower than _____ mph, so as to not create disruptions in traffic.
 - a. 5 mph
 - b. 10 mph
 - c. 15 mph
 - d. 20 mph

Chapter 12

Expressway Environment

1. One characteristic of an expressway is that it has “limited access.” What does this term mean?
 - a. Only people with valid driver licenses can drive upon it.
 - b. The only way to get onto the expressway or off of it is by an entrance or exit ramp.
 - c. There are no intersections, railroad crossings, or traffic lights.
 - d. Both B and C are correct.
2. The type of T-intersection interchange found when one expressway stops at another interstate expressway is called:
 - a. Frontage Road Interchange
 - b. Diamond Interchange
 - c. Trumpet Interchange
 - d. Clover Leaf Interchange
3. Expressway markers are typically what shape?
 - a. Diamond
 - b. Rectangular
 - c. Shield
 - d. Square
4. When entering an expressway, where should you accelerate to meet the flow of traffic?
 - a. Accelerate once you reach the expressway.
 - b. Stop at the end of the entrance ramp, and accelerate onto the expressway when traffic clears.
 - c. Accelerate on the entrance ramp; that is why it is also called the acceleration lane.
 - d. None of the above is true.
5. To merge onto the expressway in a way that is least disruptive:
 - a. Accelerate to the flow of traffic.
 - b. Look for a gap in traffic, and plan to move smoothly into it.
 - c. Use all of the acceleration lane before merging into the nearest expressway lane.
 - d. All of the above.
6. Expressway driving involves driving at higher speeds. On one hand, expressway driving can be easier, since the roadway does not contain sharp curves or other obstacles (intersections; on-coming traffic). It is built for high-speed travel. On the other hand, high speed travel has its own risks, namely:
 - a. Reduced reaction time, requiring greater safety cushions and following distances.
 - b. Quick maneuvers performed at higher speeds.
 - c. Drivers who weave in and out of traffic, passing other vehicles in both lanes.
 - d. All of the above.

7. When exiting an expressway, it is typically best to decelerate:
 - a. On the expressway, prior to the ramp.
 - b. As soon as your vehicle moves into the exit (or deceleration) lane; that is why it is called the deceleration lane.
 - c. 100 feet after leaving the expressway.
 - d. 100 feet before exiting the expressway.
8. If you have driven onto a freeway entrance ramp by mistake, you should:
 - a. Drive as slowly as possible in the right lane until you reach the nearest exit.
 - b. Drive to the next available exit and get off the expressway there.
 - c. Back up on the entrance ramp and turn around.
 - d. Enter the expressway and do a U-Turn in the center, when available.
9. A white diamond painted in the far left lane of the expressway means the lane is reserved for certain vehicles. Vehicles that do not qualify should not use the lane. Typical vehicles that may use the lane include:
 - a. Vehicles occupied by only the driver.
 - b. Taxis.
 - c. Vehicles with a set minimum number of occupants; usually two or more (high occupancy vehicles – HOVs)
 - d. B and C.
10. When you drive at the same speed, in the same lane, for long periods of time, it can create a situation which creates drowsiness and fatigue known as “highway hypnosis.” To help prevent highway hypnosis, it is best to:
 - a. Turn up the heat in the vehicle.
 - b. Fix your eyes on the center line.
 - c. Rest before you drive, and pull into a rest area periodically to walk or rest.
 - d. Turn the radio off.
11. Before you approach a toll booth, be sure to:
 - a. Have your method of payment ready before the trip.
 - b. Be in the proper lane for the type of transaction (truck, car, exact change, I-Pass, etc.).
 - c. Slow down before the toll booth and especially as you pass through the toll booth.
 - d. All of the above.

12-15. Circle “True” or “False” next to each of the following statements:

- | | | |
|----------|-------|--|
| 12. True | False | If you miss your exit, back up on the right shoulder of the expressway. |
| 13. True | False | Singing to the radio may help a driver avoid highway hypnosis. |
| 14. True | False | Cars may turn around in a median marked by “emergency vehicles only.” |
| 15. True | False | In a weave lane situation, the driver entering the expressway has the right-of-way over the driver exiting the expressway. |

Chapter 13

Adverse Conditions

1. Driving is all about seeing and being seen. What should drivers do before they drive?
 - a. Clean the windshield and make sure the washer fluid is full.
 - b. Make sure the low beams and high beams work.
 - c. Move hanging objects from the rearview mirror.
 - d. All of the above.
2. The most dangerous time to drive is:
 - a. When the sun is coming up (dawn).
 - b. When the sun is setting (dusk).
 - c. In broad daylight, due to glare.
 - d. At night.
3. Never over-drive your headlights, which means you should not:
 - a. Drive faster than your ability to safely stop within the range of your headlights.
 - b. Drive with your headlights on high on a clear night.
 - c. Turn your headlights on during the day.
 - d. Turn your headlights off during the day.
4. You are driving on a 2-lane road at night, and a driver is approaching with his/her high-beam headlights on without dimming them. What should you do?
 - a. Turn your headlights on low-beam, and watch the center of the road to avoid glare.
 - b. Turn your headlights on high-beam until the other driver turns his/hers to low-beam.
 - c. Flash your high beams on, then off, and with your low-beams on, focus on the right edge of the road to avoid glare.
 - d. Flash the high beams continuously until the other driver dims his/her lights.
5. During fog, which lights should you use?
 - a. Parking lights.
 - b. Interior lights.
 - c. High-beam lights.
 - d. Low-beam lights.
6. When driving in a curve, which way will the vehicle tend to pull?
 - a. To the inside of the curve.
 - b. To the outside of the curve.
 - c. Toward the center of the curve.
 - d. In the same direction as the curve.
7. Which factors reduce traction?
 - a. Slower speeds.
 - b. Improper tire inflation.
 - c. Road surfaces such as gravel or sand.
 - d. B and C.

8. Is it safe to put two tires by different manufacturers on the same steering axle?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. When driving on wet pavement, when the tires ride on top of the water, thereby losing traction, this situation is known as:
 - a. Hydrotraction.
 - b. Centrifugal force.
 - c. Hydroplaning.
 - d. Velocity.
10. If flooding occurs, it may or may not be safe to drive through standing or slow-moving water. Which statement is most accurate?
 - a. Don't drive through water if it exceeds two feet, since water at that level can carry a car away.
 - b. Drive fast through puddled water, so that the water splashes away from the car, thereby maintaining traction.
 - c. Drive through standing water with your brakes on.
 - d. Driving through puddled water that is less than 12 inches will not affect traction.
11. Wind can make driving on what kind of roads especially dangerous?
 - a. Mountain passes and bridges.
 - b. Roads with lots of truck traffic.
 - c. Both of the above.
12. Your vehicle has skidded off the road in the snow. What three things are most important to have in your vehicle?
 - a. Shovel; sand or salt; a cell phone.
 - b. Blanket; credit cards; soda.
 - c. Water; vegetables; road-side assistance card.
 - d. Flashlight; plastic bags; windshield washer fluid.
13. To maintain the best traction on a snowy road:
 - a. Your tires should be slightly under-inflated.
 - b. Keep your steering movements smooth; no sudden movements.
 - c. Your tires should be slightly over-inflated.
 - d. Pump your brakes if you have ABS.
14. If your vehicle is not equipped with ABS when driving on snow, you should:
 - a. Step hard on the brakes to stop your vehicle.
 - b. Downshift to reduce your speed, and pump your brakes without locking them up.
15. When your right tires drop off the right edge of the road:
 - a. Jerk the wheel firmly to the left to get back on the roadway quickly.
 - b. Ease off the gas, grip the wheel firmly, stabilize your vehicle, and move carefully back onto the roadway.
16. True or False. To avoid a head-on collision, it is typically better to move right rather than left off the roadway.
17. True or False. If the rear of your vehicle starts to skid right, move your steering wheel in the same direction.

Chapter 14

Vehicle Malfunctions

Match the following pictures to the descriptions beneath them:



- a. Possible engine problem.
 - b. Check the temperature.
 - c. Tire inflation problem.
 - d. Check the oil.
5. When the tire on your vehicle blows, what should you do?
- a. Apply the brake and move to the shoulder of the road.
 - b. Park with the tires resting on the pavement on the side of the vehicle with the blowout. That way, if you have to use a tire jack, you have stable ground to rest it on.
 - c. Grip the wheel firmly, maintain your speed, and slowly move off the roadway as far as possible to park and change the tire.
 - d. Both B and C.
6. Many vehicles have a “compact spare” tire in the trunk to be used when the vehicle has had a flat tire. Should you routinely drive with a compact spare tire on your vehicle?
- a. Yes, it’s fine to drive several thousand miles on compact spare tires.
 - b. No, compact spare tires should be used on a very temporary basis.
7. Is it harder or easier to steer when the engine of a power steering vehicle stalls?
- a. Harder.
 - b. Easier.
8. Which is the proper technique to use when your engine is flooded?
- a. Pump the gas and turn the key at the same time until it starts.
 - b. Hold your foot on the gas and turn the key at the same time for several seconds.
9. If your engine is overheating, should you continue to drive it to the nearest service station?
- a. Not necessarily; driving in this condition could turn a small problem (low radiator fluid) into a large problem (blown engine).
 - b. Yes, as long as you have added radiator fluid.
 - c. Yes, as long as you have let the engine cool before proceeding to drive.
 - d. Yes, especially if the service station is within a couple of miles.
10. When your foot brake stops working, you should:
- a. Shift to neutral, and apply the emergency brake.
 - b. Downshift and try to slow your engine/vehicle speed that way.
 - c. Aim for an uphill slope to reduce your speed.
 - d. All of the above are good techniques.

11. Potholes can wreak havoc on your steering and suspension systems. Steering loss can be the result. Evidence of other steering issues may include:
- Too much sloppy play in the steering wheel.
 - Vehicle pulls to the left or right at all times instead of remaining centered in the lane.
 - Lack of power steering fluid may lead to stiff or difficult steering, as well as squealing sounds around corners.
 - All of the statements above are true.
12. Where can you find the details about tire size, inflation, load rating, and manufacturer name?
- In the phone book.
 - In the door jam, where the other manufacturer information is posted.
 - On the side of the tire.
 - In the owner's manual.
13. Which of the following statements is true?
- Tires should be rotated every 20,000 miles.
 - The "wear bar" between the treads indicates when the tire should be replaced.
 - Tires lose 1 psi (pound per square inch) every 1 degree in temperature drop.
 - The best way to check for proper tire inflation is by visually inspecting each tire.
14. How do you boost another vehicle whose battery has died?
- Both engines are on; black cables attach to positive (+) battery symbol first.
 - Both engines are on; connect both red (-) cables first.
 - Both engines are off; connect both red (+) cables first; connect black cable (-) to booster car battery and other end of cable to frame of car needing the boost; start booster car first, then the other car.
 - Boosting a car should never be attempted.
15. As the human body cannot function without food and fluids, a non-electric car also functions with certain "food" and fluids, namely:
- Gasoline (food) .
 - Anti-freeze; oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, power steering fluid.
 - A and B are correct.
16. If you hit another vehicle and it results in injury or death, will it be a misdemeanor or felony if you drive away from the scene of the accident?
- Felony
 - Misdemeanor
17. The law requires you to do which of the following when you have been involved in a crash?
- Render reasonable assistance to those who are injured.
 - Make a police report if the property damage exceeds \$1,000.
 - Report all collisions to the police.
 - Both A and B.
18. True or False. You never know when a collision will give rise to a lawsuit or result in an issue between insurance companies. For this reason, both parties should exchange information at the scene of the accident that includes names, phone numbers, addresses, license numbers, proof of insurance, and the names and addresses listed on the registration.

Chapter 15

Legal Awareness

1. _____ provide rules for the proper behavior of drivers.
2. The main concept of the _____ is to increase driving privileges as the individual demonstrates responsible and violation-free driving behavior.
3. The Michigan regulatory agency, the _____ authorizes individuals to operate motor vehicles by issuing licenses and endorsements.
4. Driving is a _____ not a _____.
5. Most violations stay on your record for at least _____ years.
6. When stopped by a police officer, you must be able to produce your _____, vehicle _____, and proof of _____.
7. If you do not resolve a ticket, your license will be _____ until it is resolved.
8. Legislation has been passed that has created an administrative license suspension law called _____ over and above any sanctions that the court may impose.
9. If you refuse a chemical test, you will receive _____ points on your license.
10. If you have an open alcohol container in your vehicle, you will receive _____ points on your license.
11. _____ insurance pays for repair or replacement of your vehicle.
12. _____ insurance protects you from losses due to vandalism, theft, fire, floods, or windstorms.
13. _____ insurance protects you against any claims that may arise when you are held responsible for a mishap or collision.
14. _____ insurance has been adopted in Michigan. The advantage is that you receive faster settlement of claims and lower insurance costs.
15. Insurance companies use _____ to determine the cost of their premiums.

CHAPTER 16

Sharing the Roadway

1. As a driver, you must give a pedestrian the right of way:
 - a. when they are in a crosswalk
 - b. when they are on a curb
 - c. when they signal you that they intend to move
 - d. at all times
2. If faced with a possible impact with a large animal, you should:
 - a. swerve to avoid it at high speeds
 - b. always stop.
 - c. release your brakes just before impact.
 - d. leave the expressway to avoid damage.
3. True or false: Honking your horn is a good way to communicate your intentions to a person riding a horse (equestrian)
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Circle all that apply: Bicyclists –
 - a. Do not have to follow the same rules on the road as motorists
 - b. Must travel in the same direction on the roadway as other cars
 - c. Should keep to the right whenever possible
 - d. Are not required to have reflectors
 - e. Cannot ride side by side unless on a path designated for bikes
5. Wearing proper riding gear while on a motorcycle prevents _____ and _____.
6. You should increase/decrease your following distance around a motorcycle. (Circle one)
7. Michigan's "Move Over" law means, when you see an emergency vehicle parked on the right shoulder of the side of the road you are traveling upon, you should:
 - a. Move over one lane to the left, or slow down in your current lane if you can't move over.
 - b. Maintain your speed.
 - c. Stop and wait for it to proceed.
 - d. Check if you need to render assistance
8. True or False: Commercial motor vehicles have more blind spots than cars.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Large vehicles such as trucks, buses, and construction vehicles:
 - a. Should be allowed extra space.
 - b. Need more time to speed up, slow down, and turn.
 - c. May cause air turbulence.
 - d. All of the above.
10. Trains traveling at _____ mph and can take as much as a _____ to stop.

CHAPTER 17

Alcohol and Other Drugs

1. Circle ALL that apply: The normal tests that law enforcement uses to check for alcohol or drug use are done on:
 - a. Blood
 - b. Hair
 - c. Urine
 - d. Breath
2. True or False: When you drive, you have already automatically given your consent to a drug or alcohol test.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. At what minimum blood alcohol concentration can a person under the age of 21 be charged with violating Michigan law?
 - a. 0.02%
 - b. 0.04%
 - c. 0.07%
 - d. 0.08%
4. A person under the age of 21 who operates a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs may have to:
 - a. Pay a fee of \$125 to reinstate their license after it has been suspended.
 - b. Perform 45 days of community service.
 - c. Pay large fines and driver responsibility fees.
 - d. All of the above.
5. Alcohol affects the body:
 - a. When too much is consumed.
 - b. Almost as soon as it is consumed.
 - c. Up to one (1) hour after it is consumed.
 - d. All of the above.
6. You can speed up how alcohol is eliminated from your liver by:
 - a. Exercising.
 - b. Drinking liquids.
 - c. Taking medication.
 - d. None of the above.
7. A male driver who weighs 175 lbs. and consumes 4 drinks will have a blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of _____%.
8. In Michigan, in 2015, there were _____ underage drinking drivers involved in alcohol-related incidents.

9. The synergistic effect tells us that:
- If you take an amphetamine and a depressant together, the effects will cancel each other out.
 - Drugs with different effects do not interact with each other.
 - Combining drugs may have more intense (and unexpected) effect on the body.
 - Getting high will allow you to appear to be less drunk.
10. True or False: Over the counter (OTC) drugs can affect your ability to drive:
- True
 - False
11. Match the drug with the possible side effect:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Stimulants | _____ | A Distortions in senses, Panic |
| 2. Analgesics | _____ | B Vomiting, Tremors, Dizziness |
| 3. Antibiotics | _____ | C Irritability, Hyperactivity |
| 4. Antihistamines | _____ | D Distorts distance, Panic, Fear |
| 5. Sedatives | _____ | E Drowsiness, Blurred Vision |
| 6. Anti-Anxiety Drugs | _____ | F Bleeding in the stomach |
| 7. Tranquilizers | _____ | G Confusion, Poor coordination |
| 8. Narcotics | _____ | H Nausea |
| 9. Marijuana | _____ | I Apathy, Euphoria, Stupor |
| 10. Hallucinogens | _____ | J Drowsiness, Inattention |

12. While driving, if you identify a driver on the roadway that may be drunk or on drugs, what is the first thing you should do?
- Call the police immediately.
 - Keep your distance.
 - Follow him/her to prevent a possible accident.
 - Stop him/her from driving.
13. True or False: One or two drinks will relax you and cause you to be better equipped to handle the stress of driving.
- True
 - False
14. If you know someone has been drinking or taking drugs, you should:
- Only ride with them if you can see that they do not appear impaired.
 - Keep a close watch on their actions while the drive.
 - Be ready to take control of the vehicle while it is moving.
 - Not get into the vehicle.
15. True or False: The use of alcohol or drugs does not affect a driver's field of vision or his/her ability to adjust to glare or darkness.
- True
 - False

CHAPTER 18

Driver Fitness

1. _____ out of 5 accidental deaths for drivers age 15-24 are due to motor vehicle crashes.
2. What percentage of drivers who are injured or killed by drivers who fall asleep behind the wheel are under 25?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 90%
3. Mental and physical fatigue can be caused by:
 - a. Stress.
 - b. Illness.
 - c. Sun glare.
 - d. All of the above.
4. True or False: Fatigue can affect both your vision capacity and your depth perception.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The most dangerous time for young driver fatal crashes is:
 - a. 9:00am to 12:00pm.
 - b. 2:00pm to 5:00pm.
 - c. 11:00 pm. to 3:00am.
6. Check the following activities that will help you to keep alert while driving:
 - _____ a. Wear sunglasses to reduce glare.
 - _____ b. Turn up your radio.
 - _____ c. Pull over and take a nap.
 - _____ d. Drink a caffeinated beverage.
 - _____ e. "Tough it out" until you reach you destination.
7. When driving, you should always:
 - a. Avoid driving when you are upset.
 - b. Expect others to make mistakes.
 - c. Communicate your frustration to other drivers.
 - d. Both A and B are correct.
8. _____ is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas that is a deadly poison that cars produce.
9. When using a GPS device, you should:
 - a. Position the device so that it is in your direct line of sight.
 - b. Enter the destination before you begin your trip.
 - c. Make sure you check often for points of interest.
 - d. Download interesting voices and animations to make your trip more enjoyable.

10. Taking prescription medication while driving is:
 - a. Alright if you can prove you have a valid prescription.
 - b. Up to your parents to decide if it is safe.
 - c. Never a good idea.
 - d. Possibly going to affect your ability to drive.
11. What are the possible signs of fatigue?
 - a. Difficulty maintaining a constant speed.
 - b. Weaving in your lane.
 - c. Inability to remember recent parts of your trip.
 - d. All of the above.
12. True or False: Your sense of hearing and smell can be useful to you when you drive.
 - a. True
 - b. False
13. Taking your eyes off the road for _____ seconds while travelling at 60mph will cause you to drive blindly for half the length of a football field.
14. If you are taking a non-prescription drug, what should you do before driving?
 - a. Check the label
 - b. If not sure if the drug will affect your driving, ask your pharmacist or doctor
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Only take half a dose
 - e. Both A and D
15. When you drive, you should:
 - a. Assess all in-vehicle distractions before driving.
 - b. Develop a plan to reduce/eliminate possible distractions once you are on the road.
 - c. Expect distractions to occur.
 - d. All of the above.
16. _____ can affect your alertness and decision-making and can increase your risk-taking behavior.
17. The first precaution to take with regard to driving after taking medication is to:
 - a. Drive only for short distances.
 - b. Test the medication to see if it affects your driving.
 - c. Read the label on the medicine to see if it has side effects.
18. Because talking on the cell phone while driving is a mental task, both a regular cell phone and a hands-free cell phone can be dangerous.
 - a. True
 - b. False
19. It is safe to use headphones in the vehicle if you are trying to keep the vehicle quiet while a passenger is napping.
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. Text messaging while driving in Michigan is illegal for all drivers, as is using the cell phone while driving if you are under age 18 with a level 1 or 2 license.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Chapter 19

Road Rage

- 1-5. Match the following behaviors to the three types of road rage categorized below:
- Quiet road rage (rush in level)
 - Verbal road rage (aggression level)
 - Epic road rage (violence level)
- _____ A driver is following too closely in the left lane of the expressway, so you purposely stay in the left lane and maintain your speed.
 - _____ You pull your car over and make motions for the other driver to stop and engage in a fight with you.
 - _____ A driver is following too closely in the left lane of the expressway, so you slam on your brakes to try to make him/her back off.
 - _____ A driver has cut you off, so you shake your fist at him/her or hold up your middle finger.
 - _____ A tailgating driver has passed you on the expressway, so you speed up to try to beat him/her.
 - If you are being tailgated in the left lane of the expressway, it is best for you to:
 - Tap on your brake to let the driver behind you know s/he should back off.
 - Hold your speed steady, and don't move.
 - As soon as it is safe to do so, turn on your signal and move to the right lane to allow the tailgater to pass you.
 - Flip the other driver "the bird."
 - Which of the following is true?
 - Whenever you change lanes, start by signaling your intentions.
 - You are on a 2-lane rural road, and you have just passed another vehicle. You should return to the proper lane of travel once you can see the passed vehicle in your rear-view mirror.
 - When you try to "get even" with a tailgater, you are inviting a road rage situation.
 - All of the above.
 - You are driving at night, and another vehicle is approaching you with its high beam headlights on. Which response is the safest response?
 - Flash your lights a couple of times, and if the approaching driver does not turn his/her headlights to low beam, put your headlights on high and leave them there.
 - Don't stare into the lights. Turn your vision toward the white line on the right edge of the road to avoid being blinded.

9. You are at a party, and you see your boyfriend/girlfriend flirting with someone else. You are so hurt/angry, but you don't want to show it (pride). Escaping the situation is the option you choose. The problem is, you are beside yourself with emotion. What is the best plan of action?
- Drive to the nearest rest stop and chill out.
 - Drive home and go to bed.
 - Don't drive while your emotions are heightened. Sit in your car, calm down, and let the feeling pass before driving.
 - Drive to the nearest country road, and punch the throttle until you get your anger out.
10. Sometimes we feel out of control in our lives. We feel "over-regulated" by parents, laws, rules, teachers, etc. It is very easy to react to our "lack of control" by acting "out of control." Certainly, we have encountered other drivers who are out of control. What is the best defense for handling out-of-control drivers?
- Back away, don't respond to any provocation, and tell yourself that doing so is OK. It is not a sign of weakness.
 - Be courteous and forgiving.
 - Don't take the mistakes of others personally.
 - All of the above.
11. If you have committed an unintentional driving error and another driver is egging you on to pull over and settle the score, what should you do?
- Pull over and apologize.
 - Drive to the nearest police station.
 - Drive home.
 - Show your greatest weapon (fist, knife, gun) to scare the other driver away.

Match each of the following behaviors to the correct response:

- Use your cell phone to call the police.
- Return to the right lane.
- Do not make eye contact.
- Do not drive.

12. ____ You have just passed a vehicle on the expressway.
13. ____ An angry driver won't stop following you after you unintentionally cut him off.
14. ____ You are angry and reacting to very bad news.
15. ____ An angry driver has pulled up next to you and is trying to get your attention.

Chapter 20

Social Responsibility

1. A person is considered _____ when actions are in accord with the norms, whether explicit or implicit.
2. A _____ is a wrong or wrongful act or damage for which a civil action can be brought.
3. Under tort liability you can be held responsible for: (circle all that apply)
 - a. roadway property
 - b. vehicle preparedness
 - c. self-preservation only
 - d. other user personal injury/death
4. The ability to make restitution for errors in judgment is your _____.
5. _____ are among the biggest causes of pollution in this country.
6. Engine exhaust contains harmful emissions such as _____, particulates, and _____.
7. Engineers have installed _____ on the exhaust system of modern vehicles to convert some of the harmful exhaust gases into less harmful ones.
8. If Freon and CFC's escape into the atmosphere when the air conditioner leaks, they wear away the _____.
9. Motorized vehicles use a variety of fluids that if dumped will pollute the _____ and the _____.
10. The first step in deciding to buy is to assess your _____ needs and your personal _____.
11. _____ should be a prime consideration in your decision concerning which vehicle you purchase.
12. _____ are constantly conducting studies on improved systems to make driving safer.
13. One out of _____ sixteen-year-olds will have a serious crash before they turn 17.

14. In 2015, _____ people killed in traffic collisions were pedestrians.
15. The largest single cause of death, injury, and disfigurement for ages 16 to 25 years of age is _____.
16. One way to help minimize the problem of crashes is to be a positive _____.
17. You can also make sure that you and your passengers always wear _____.
18. Resist negative influences, say NO to _____ and _____.
19. Avoid _____ and _____ regardless whether the other driver was at fault.
20. You can indicate your intention to become an _____ or tissue donor on your driver's license.

Chapter 21

Destination Planning

1. When planning your destination, which statement(s) are true?
 - a. Planning your route in advance lets you reduce hazards and risks.
 - b. One-way streets are typically less risky than 2-way streets.
 - c. Adding extra time to reach your destination can reduce high-risk behaviors
 - d. All of the above.

2. When towing a trailer, adjust your following distance to a minimum of _____ seconds.
 - a. 4
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 10

3. When packing a trailer, you should pack the heavy items near the top, away from the axle.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. A GPS is a device is used to determine location, speed, direction and time. GPS stands for:
 - a. General Positioning System
 - b. Good Place System
 - c. Global Positioning System
 - d. Global Place and Speed

5. A GPS uses a _____ to determine the exact location of any place on the Earth.
 - a. telephone
 - b. computer
 - c. radio antenna
 - d. satellite

6. To find the maximum load and recommended tire pressure for your tires, you should check:
 - a. the owner's manual.
 - b. the tag on the inside of the door jam.
 - c. a mechanic's recommendations.
 - d. not worry about it if you have hydrogen-inflated tires. They stay inflated properly.

7. If you are taking a trip of over _____ miles, you should have your vehicle checked thoroughly before traveling.
- a. 50
 - b. 200
 - c. 500
 - d. 1,000
8. To tow a trailer consistently, the vehicle requires a _____ (suspension, shocks, radiator, differential, etc.)
- a. safety chain
 - b. roof top carrier
 - c. tow package
 - d. trailer axle
9. Is it better to have a light or heavy meal before driving to avoid drowsiness?
- a. Light
 - b. Heavy
10. Driving after dark can be very dangerous, especially after:
- a. 8 p.m.
 - b. 9 p.m.
 - c. 10 p.m.
 - d. 11 p.m.