Chapter 14 - Practice Questions

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Most drivers with permanent disabilities understand their disability may put them at a
a. level of risk that most have.
b. higher level of risk.
c. lower level of risk.
d. level of risk that most understand.

2) Fatigue
a. slows mental and physical processes.
b. is caused by a safety belt that fits too tightly.
c. can be prevented if you have a full meal before you drive.
d. increases mental awareness.

3) A person with a chronic illness might be licensed to drive if the person
a. drives only in his or her town or city.
b. does not drive every day.
c. thinks the illness will not affect safe driving.
d. provides medical proof that the illness is under control.

4) In order to obtain a driver's permit or license, the applicant must pass a
a. mental acuity test.
b. physical acuity test.
c. visual acuity test.
d. field of vision test.

5) The word "emotion" is used to name
a. a permanent feeling.
b. physical illness.
c. an attitude toward safe driving.
6) A color-blind driver can compensate by
a. yielding at all times to other drivers.
b. remembering the order of lights in a traffic signal.
c. asking a passenger the color of the light ahead.
d. driving on roadways where there are signs rather than signals.

7) Which of the following is a temporary driving disability?
   a. diabetes
   b. heart disease
   c. high blood pressure
   d. a sprained ankle

8) Many medicines have side effects that
   a. increase your driving ability.
   b. interfere with your driving ability.
   c. increase your visual acuity.
   d. cause night blindness.

9) Assume the driver of the vehicle you are riding in is acting recklessly and does not respond to your intervention. You may have to
   a. ignore your anxiety.
   b. embarrass the driver into acting safer.
   c. take the keys away from the driver.
   d. encourage the driver to let someone else drive.

10) You are at an even greater risk of being involved in a collision if you
   a. use the IPDE Process.
   b. are not aware of your impaired senses.
   c. wear glasses when driving.
   d. are physically fit.
11) One way to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning is to
a. keep vehicle windows tightly closed.
b. check engine oil often.
c. check your exhaust system regularly.
d. run the engine in a garage until it has warmed up and runs smoothly.

12) Most people have a field of vision of
a. about 180 degrees.
b. less than 90 degrees.
c. more than 210 degrees.
d. approximately 140 degrees.

13) Smoking inside a closed vehicle
a. affects only the driver.
b. raises the carbon monoxide level in the blood of the vehicle's occupants.
c. decreases the amount of carbon monoxide in your blood.
d. affects only the passengers who smoke.

14) Passengers can help a driver better manage emotions by
a. encouraging risky driving actions.
b. assuming less responsibility.
c. discouraging reckless actions.
d. avoiding any intervention.

15) Carbon monoxide can enter from
a. the air drawn into the engine.
b. certain kinds of synthetic clothing.
c. an open window, your heater, or your air conditioner.
d. the vinyl materials used in upholstery.

16) The ability to see things clearly near and far away is
a. visual acuity.
b. depth perception.
c. field of vision.
d. central vision.

17) In any driving situation, you must always be able to
a. control risk-taking by others.
b. scientifically analyze the risk.
c. be mature enough to adjust your behavior to minimize risk.
d. avoid all risk.

18) Temporary glare blindness at night might occur when an oncoming vehicle's headlights turn toward you and
a. the vehicle interior lights are on.
b. you glance to the edge of the road.
c. your pupils remain smaller after the bright lights pass.
d. you look away quickly.

19) Drivers are less likely to put themselves at risk if they
a. have eaten before driving.
b. react emotionally to every driving situation they encounter.
c. manage their emotions.
d. drive below the speed limit at all times.

20) A happy, excited driver
a. is less impaired than an angry driver.
b. is never affected by passengers in the vehicle.
c. is a safe driver.
d. can be just as impaired as an angry driver.

21) The amount of risk involved in driving is determined by
a. the level of control you have.
b. the insurance premium you pay.
22) A person with 20/40 visual acuity
   a. must be twice as close to an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.
   b. cannot be licensed to drive.
   c. cannot see clearly at any distance.
   d. must be twice as far away from an object to see it as clearly as a person with 20/20 vision.

23) Fatigue might
   a. increase your visual sensitivity.
   b. allow each eye to operate independently.
   c. increase the movement of the pupils of your eyes.
   d. cause you to take more time to identify hazards.

24) A person who is influenced by a strong emotion
   a. should always drive alone.
   b. can drive as safely as anyone else.
   c. should always drive with a passenger.
   d. should not drive until the emotion is under control.

25) Depth perception involves
   a. seeing things clearly directly ahead.
   b. seeing things clearly at a distance.
   c. judging the distance between you and other objects.
   d. judging the time it takes to stop.

26) By using a following distance greater than three seconds and allowing for additional clear distance ahead before passing, a driver can
   a. increase field of vision.
   b. compensate for poor depth perception.
c. improve visual acuity.
d. concentrate on tunnel vision.

27) An emotional event not related to driving
a. can affect your driving task.
b. can be easily controlled.
c. never affects your driving task.
d. makes your driving task easier.

28) When you drive at 55 mph, your clear side vision area is
a. not affected.
b. twice as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
c. less than half as wide as when you drive at 20 mph.
d. increased to more than 180 degrees.

29) As your vehicle speed increases, your field of vision
a. is narrowed.
b. widens.
c. stays the same.
d. narrows close to the vehicle, but widens far away from the vehicle.

30) Emotions can
a. keep you from using the IPDE Process correctly.
b. make the IPDE Process unnecessary.
c. help you concentrate better on the IPDE process.
d. help you assess risk.

31) The first precaution you should take with regard to driving after taking medicine is to
a. test the medicine to see if it affects your driving.
b. read the label on the medicine to see if the medicine has side effects that will affect your driving.
c. drive slowly.
d. drive only short distances.

32) A narrow field of peripheral vision (140 degrees or less) is called
a. normal central vision.
b. abnormal visual acuity.
c. tunnel vision.
d. poor depth perception.

33) Strong emotions
a. have no effect on your bodily functions.
b. increase your decision-making ability.
c. can cause you to fix your attention on one event.
d. have no effect on your decision-making ability.

34) Carbon monoxide is present in
a. the exhaust gases of vehicles with loud mufflers only.
b. all exhaust gases from all gasoline engines.
c. the exhaust gases of poorly maintained vehicles only.
d. the exhaust gases of older vehicles only.

35) Central vision is
a. the straight-ahead, cone-shaped area of your field of vision.
b. larger than your field of vision.
c. your vision to each side.
d. the same as your field of vision.

36) Seeing is very important to driving because
a. all driving information is perceived through your eyes.
b. you cannot depend on other senses sending accurate information to the brain.
c. your eyes receive most of your driving information.
d. most driving information is perceived by your other senses.
37) Your sense of hearing
   a. helps alert you to critical traffic sounds.
   b. is unimportant to the driving task.
   c. does not affect how you manage risks while driving.
   d. is the sense you use most while driving.

38) Glare recovery time
   a. is reduced by driving with the visor down for a short distance.
   b. is the time your eyes need to regain clear vision after being affected by glare.
   c. increases as speed increases.
   d. is longer for males than for females.

39) The best way to prevent fatigue on long drives is to
   a. wear sunglasses in bright sunlight.
   b. rest before you start.
   c. turn on the heater.
   d. increase speed to shorten trip time.

40) The emotion that occurs more often to more drivers is
   a. fear.
   b. happiness.
   c. anxiety.
   d. anger.

41) Night blindness means a driver
   a. cannot see clearly without high-beam headlights.
   b. cannot see well when driving at night.
   c. can drive only during the night.
   d. can see clearly only those things that are far away.
42) To prevent exposure to carbon monoxide and its effects, you should
a. keep all windows closed as you drive.
b. breathe rapidly to build up resistance to carbon monoxide.
c. check the vehicle's exhaust system regularly.
d. start the vehicle in a closed garage.

43) Your sense of balance
a. detects only large changes in direction.
b. can give you clues to the movement of your vehicle.
c. cannot warn you of mechanical trouble.
d. is undependable as input for making driving decisions.

44) If you encounter an angry driver, you should
a. speed up to get by.
b. meditate while driving.
c. avoid eye contact and remain calm.
d. gain eye contact and respond to any advances.

45) Some people have poor night vision. Therefore,
a. all others have better vision at night.
b. factory tinted windows are dangerous for night driving.
c. speed limits would be lower at night in all areas.
d. their vision is reduced in night driving.

46) When a strong emotion affects you, your chances of making a mistake
a. vary, depending on the emotion.
b. do not change.
c. decrease.
d. increase.

47) Coping with emotions while driving includes
a. refusing to analyze your mistakes.
b. anticipating stress-free driving at all times.
c. checking the emotional state of other drivers.
d. anticipating emotion-producing situations.

48) While driving a vehicle, the driver must be the leader of those in the vehicle because
a. leadership automatically goes with being a driver.
b. the driver is responsible for the safety of the passengers.
c. passengers exert no influence on a driver.
d. all people in the vehicle are equally responsible for safety.

49) A person with a chronic illness can
a. be seriously impaired in driving ability.
b. have increased ability to handle stress.
c. be licensed to drive only in daylight.
d. be licensed to drive only by a medical doctor.

50) A chronic illness is an ailment that
a. lasts for only a short time.
b. recurs due to weather conditions.
c. lasts over a period of years.
d. cannot be controlled by medicine.