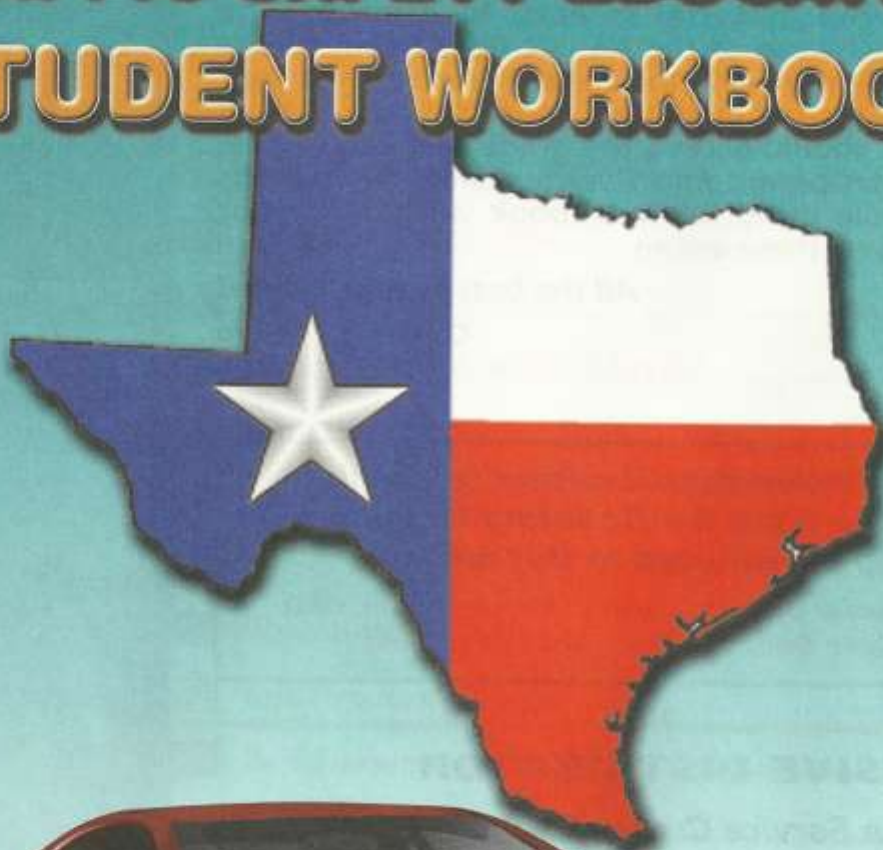


TEXAS

TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION

STUDENT WORKBOOK



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EXERCISE A

Complete the following by writing the information on the spaces provided.

Describe the function of each of the following in governing the operation of the Highway Transportation System (HTS):

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: _____

STATE OF TEXAS: _____

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: _____

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (DPS): _____

THE POLICE: _____

THE COURTS: _____



EXERCISE B

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. To obtain an instruction permit, you must be at least:
- A) 15 years of age and be enrolled in a driver education program.
 - B) 16 years of age and be enrolled in a driver education program.
 - C) 15 years of age and have completed a driver education program.
 - D) 16 years of age and have completed a driver education program.
- _____ 2. To practice driving you must be accompanied by a licensed driver who:
- A) is at least 18 years of age and has a minimum of 2 years driving experience.
 - B) is at least 21 years of age and has a minimum of 1 year of driving experience.
 - C) has a Class C drivers license for a minimum of 5 years.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 3. To get a first Class C driver's license at the Drivers License Office, you must:
- A) have successfully completed a driver education program, present a Texas Driver Education Certificate (Form DE 964) and take and pass a driving exam.
 - B) show proof of financial responsibility and school attendance (optional).
 - C) provide thumbprints, if not taken when applying for your instruction permit.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 4. A Provisional Class C license is valid:
- A) until your next birthday.
 - B) until you are 18 years of age.
 - C) until your second birthday.
 - D) until you are 21 years of age.
- _____ 5. If you don't receive a renewal notice card reminding you that your driver's license is about to expire, you should:
- A) renew it in person at the Department of Public Safety.
 - B) renew it in person at a Driver's License Office.
 - C) write to the Department of Public Safety.
 - D) write to a Driver's License Office.
- _____ 6. The minimum auto insurance liability coverage required by Texas law is:
- A) \$30,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$25,000 for property.
 - B) \$20,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$50,000 for property.
 - C) \$30,000 per person, \$40,000 per collision (injuries), and \$25,000 for property.
 - D) \$20,000 per person, \$80,000 per collision (injuries), and \$45,000 for property.
- _____ 7. Texas law requires you to show proof of financial responsibility when:
- A) you apply for a license.
 - B) your vehicle is inspected.
 - C) involved in a collision.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 8. New Texas residents must have their vehicle inspected and then apply for a vehicle registration and certificate of title:
- A) immediately.
 - B) within 30 days.
 - C) within 60 days.
 - D) within one year.



EXERCISE A

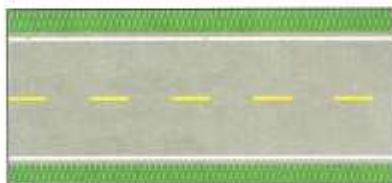
Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

2 _____ 1. Right-of-way rules:

- A) apply only at intersections.
- B) apply only to motorized vehicles.
- C) are automatically obeyed by all road users.
- D) apply any time two or more road users want to occupy the same space.

_____ 2. On a two-way traffic roadway, as illustrated, you should drive in the right lane except:

- A) when preparing to turn left.
- B) to check your blind spot.
- C) to check the traffic behind you.
- D) when passing another vehicle.



_____ 3. On a road without lines to designate traffic lanes, you should drive:

- A) wherever you wish.
- B) in the center of the road.
- C) to the left of center.
- D) to the right of center.

_____ 4. Approaching red signal lights, when a police officer in the intersection signals as shown, you should:

- A) stop and wait for the green light.
- B) stop and then proceed through the intersection.
- C) reduce speed, check both ways, then proceed.
- D) proceed through the intersection.



_____ 5. Approaching an intersection where the traffic signal lights are inoperative, you should:

- A) accelerate to clear the intersection quickly.
- B) reduce speed, check space areas then proceed.
- C) stop and apply the four-way stop rules.
- D) maintain speed and proceed through the intersection.



_____ 6. You must give a signal either by hand or by a signal device:

- A) anytime you intend to change lanes or turn.
- B) unless you have checked carefully and no other traffic will be affected.
- C) unless you maneuver gradually and safely.
- D) only when other vehicles are close by.

_____ 7. When you intend to turn or change lanes, you must communicate your intentions to other road users by a hand signal or by activating your turn signal device over a distance of at least:

- A) 50 feet.
- B) 100 feet.
- C) 200 feet.
- D) 500 feet.

_____ 8. Following vehicles, you must keep a reasonable and prudent distance. To do this, you must take into account four principal factors. They are:

- A) traffic density, length of the trip, road surface and number of passengers.
- B) speed, the length of the trip, traffic density and weather conditions.
- C) speed, the number of passengers, weather conditions and the road surface.
- D) speed, the road surface, weather conditions and traffic density.



9. When choosing your driving speed, the most important thing to consider is:

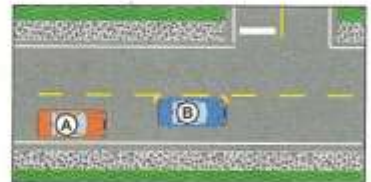
- A) the condition of the weather.
- B) the condition of the car and driver.
- C) the condition of the road.
- D) all of these.

10. Which is not a prima facie (legal non-posted) speed limit in Texas?

- A) 30 mph in an urban residential district.
- B) 15 mph in an alley.
- C) 30 mph in school zones, unless otherwise posted (sign).
- D) 70 mph in daytime and 65 mph at night on numbered highways.

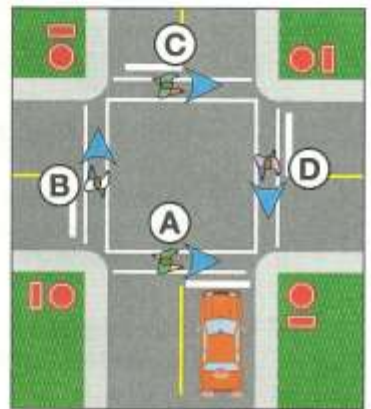
11. Is vehicle A permitted to use the shoulder to legally pass on the right of vehicle B?

- A) No, except on an expressway.
- B) Yes.
- C) Yes, if it is an improved shoulder.
- D) No, it is against the law in Texas.



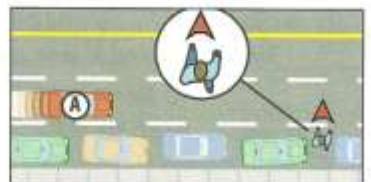
12. Driving the red vehicle, intending to proceed straight, you should yield to:

- A) pedestrians A and D.
- B) pedestrians A and C.
- C) pedestrians A and B.
- D) pedestrians B and C.



13. Driving the red vehicle, intending to turn left, you should yield to pedestrians:

- A) pedestrians A and D.
- B) pedestrians A and C.
- C) pedestrians A and B.
- D) pedestrians B and C.



14. Driving vehicle A in this situation, you should:

- A) change lanes to the left.
- B) accelerate to pass the pedestrian quickly.
- C) reduce speed and yield to the pedestrian.
- D) communicate your presence by honking the horn or flashing the headlights.



15. Are you permitted to drive through a gas station to avoid stopping for a red light?

- A) Yes, if done safely.
- B) Yes.
- C) Yes, if there is a traffic jam.
- D) No, it is against the law in Texas.

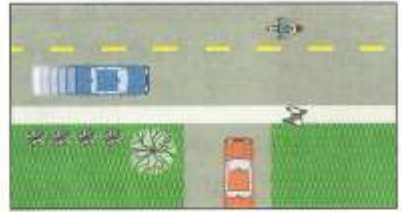
16. To enter a public roadway from private property, you should:

- A) honk your horn and proceed with caution.
- B) stop and yield the right-of-way to road users close enough to present a hazard.
- C) signal your intention and then proceed quickly.
- D) enter the roadway as quickly as possible to clear the way for other road users.



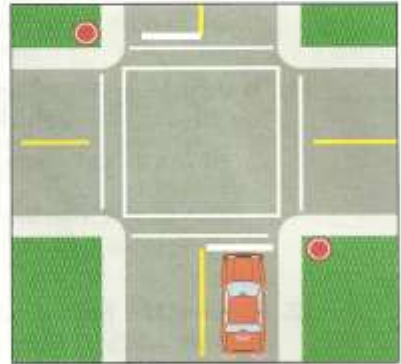
17. Driving the red vehicle intending to turn left, you should activate the turn signal, stop before the sidewalk, and then yield to:

- A) the pedestrian only.
- B) the motorcycle only.
- C) the blue automobile only.
- D) all of the other road users.



18. To EVALUATE the situation shown in the illustration, you should:

- A) look first to the left.
- B) look first to the right.
- C) look far ahead.
- D) check the rear-view mirror.



19. Before entering this intersection, you should:

- A) look right, left and again to the right.
- B) look left, center, right and then left again.
- C) inch forward looking right, left and then right again.
- D) inch forward looking left and right.



20. Driving the blue vehicle, you should:

- A) stop.
- B) reduce speed and check the traffic.
- C) proceed as you have the right-of-way.
- D) accelerate to cross the intersection.



21. If they stopped simultaneously, which vehicle should be given the right-of-way?

- A) Vehicle A.
- B) Vehicle B.
- C) Vehicle C.
- D) It does not matter.



22. Which of these vehicles should be the last to move?

- A) Vehicle A.
- B) Vehicle B.
- C) Vehicle C.
- D) It does not matter.



23. If all the vehicles arrive simultaneously and intend to continue straight ahead, which vehicle should be given the right-of-way?

- A) Vehicle A.
- B) Vehicle B.
- C) Vehicle C.
- D) It does not matter.



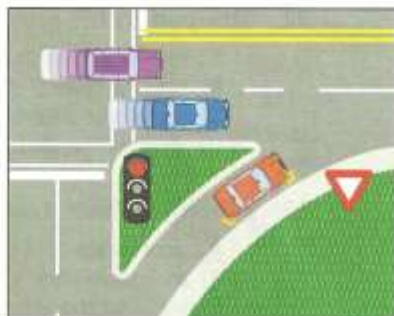
24. In the situation illustrated, which vehicle should be given the right-of-way?

- A) Vehicle C, turning left.
- B) Vehicle B, turning left.
- C) Vehicle A, proceeding straight.
- D) The vehicle that stopped first.



25. Driving the red vehicle, you should:

- A) accelerate to pass first.
- B) reduce speed and check the traffic.
- C) proceed as you have the right-of-way.
- D) be stopped.



26. Driving the blue vehicle, you should:

- A) accelerate to pass first.
- B) check the red car and be prepared to stop.
- C) proceed as you have the right-of-way.
- D) reduce speed, check the traffic and stop.

27. Driving the red car, you should...

- A) honk and then cross before the pedestrian.
- B) yield to the pedestrian and the blue vehicle, then perform the turn.
- C) accelerate to turn in front of both of them.
- D) yield to the pedestrian but turn before the oncoming blue vehicle.



28. Approaching an intersection, the signal light changes to amber (yellow). You should:

- A) tap the brake then apply the brake firmly.
- B) check the rear-view mirror.
- C) stop your vehicle at the stop line.
- D) all of these.

29. If you are too close to the intersection to stop safely, you should scan the intersection and:

- A) reduce speed.
- B) check the rear-view mirror.
- C) accelerate.
- D) maintain speed.



30. Approaching the flashing amber (yellow) signal light as shown, you must:

- A) reduce speed, check the traffic and proceed.
- B) stop.
- C) accelerate to clear the intersection.
- D) proceed at the same speed.



31. Approaching this flashing red traffic light, you should:

- A) stop and wait for the green traffic light.
- B) slow, check the traffic, and then proceed.
- C) stop, look, and yield before proceeding.
- D) accelerate to cross before the motorcycle.



32. Stopped traffic prevents you from crossing an intersection, you should:

- A) enter the intersection regardless.
- B) reduce speed, check the traffic and then enter the intersection.
- C) enter the intersection as long as you can cross half-way.
- D) stop at the stop line and wait for the traffic to move before entering.

33. When you hear a siren coming, you should:

- A) accelerate and get out of the way.
- B) maintain your speed and position.
- C) yield to the emergency vehicle.
- D) activate the hazard lights and reduce speed.



34. While stopped at a red traffic light, you notice an emergency vehicle with its siren and lights operating approaching from the rear. You should:

- A) stay stopped until it passes.
- B) check traffic, signal and turn right.
- C) check traffic and cross the intersection.
- D) check traffic, signal and turn left.

35. Which vehicles must stop?

- A) Vehicles A and B.
- B) Vehicles B and C.
- C) Vehicles A, B and C.
- D) Vehicles A and C.



36. Driving car A, you must stop at least:

- A) 10 feet away.
- B) 20 feet away.
- C) 30 feet away.
- D) 50 feet away.

37. The school bus is stopped with its signal lights flashing. Which vehicles must stop?

- A) Vehicles A and B only.
- B) Vehicles C, D and E only.
- C) Vehicles A, B, D and E only.
- D) Vehicles D and E only.



38. Pedestrians walking on a road without sidewalks must walk:

- A) on the left side in order to face the oncoming traffic.
- B) on the right side so approaching vehicles may see them better.
- C) on the side that has the widest shoulder.
- D) on the side where there is the highest volume of traffic.

39. Following the fuel tanker illustrated, you should:

- A) reduce speed and prepare to stop.
- B) reduce speed and proceed cautiously.
- C) accelerate to pass the tanker trailer.
- D) maintain your speed, check and proceed.



40. When required to stop at a railroad crossing, you must stop at least:

- A) 10 feet away.
- B) 15 feet away.
- C) 25 feet away.
- D) 50 feet away.



**EXERCISE B**

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

2

- _____ 1. When driving slower than the normal speed of other vehicles, you should drive in the right-hand lane, or as close as possible to the right curb.
- _____ 2. When traffic signal lights are defective (inoperative), you should reduce speed, check carefully, and then proceed when the way is clear.
- _____ 3. You must signal continuously for 200 feet of movement prior to turning.
- _____ 4. Right-of-way rules apply when road users want to occupy the same space; however, they never specify who has the right-of-way, rather which road user must yield.
- _____ 5. In Texas, failure to yield is the number one listed cause of crashes.
- _____ 6. You may not back your vehicle unless the movement can be made safely without interference with other traffic. It is also illegal to back on the roadway or the shoulder of a limited-access or controlled-access highway.
- _____ 7. Approaching an intersection, the first step is to search and identify the intersection, and whether or not official traffic controls are posted.
- _____ 8. At a stop sign, you should check right, center, left, and then right again (repeat until you have established that it is safe to proceed).
- _____ 9. Nearing an uncontrolled intersection, you should drive at the speed limit.
- _____ 10. When facing a flashing yellow signal, you may proceed through an intersection, or past the yellow signal, only with caution.
- _____ 11. Entering a traffic circle, the traffic already within the circle, whether continuing around or exiting the traffic circle, must yield the right-of-way to you.
- _____ 12. Nearing a controlled intersection, you should be driving at the speed limit.
- _____ 13. If you approach a vehicle that is stopped to yield to pedestrians that are crossing the roadway, you may not pass (you must stop).
- _____ 14. Any emergency vehicle (police, fire, ambulance) that has its siren operating and/or its lights flashing must be given the right-of-way.
- _____ 15. In Texas, 65 to 70% of railroad crossings only have a cross buck posted. Approaching this type of crossing, you must proceed at a speed that is reasonable for the existing conditions and yield to any train in hazardous proximity to the crossing.



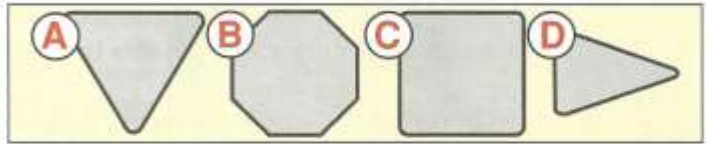
ANSWER SPACES
↓

EXERCISE A

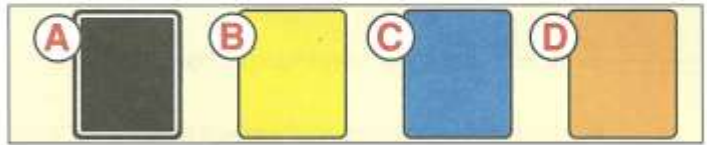
Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

3

1. Which shape indicates the beginning of a no-passing zone?



2. Which color is used for temporary or construction signs?



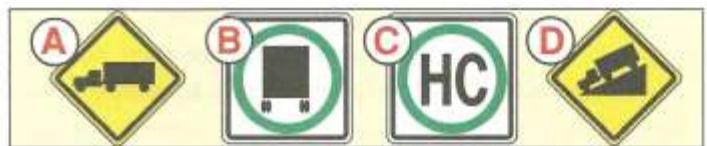
3. Which sign obliges you to pass on the right of an obstacle?



4. Which sign is posted with a curve sign advising a speed for the curve?



5. Which sign designates a route for trucks with hazardous substances on board?



6. Which sign is installed in a curve to warn of a dangerous point in a very sharp curve?



7. Which of these signs prohibits access to trucks?



8. Which sign warns of a narrow bridge ahead?



9. Which sign warns of an obstacle that you MUST pass on the left?



10. Which sign indicates the maximum speed permitted in this zone?



11. Which sign warns of merging traffic ahead?



12. Which sign warns the road may be slippery when wet?



13. Which sign warns you that the divided highway ends?



14. Which sign warns of an obstacle that you may pass on either side?



15. Which sign warns of two-way traffic ahead?



16. Which sign warns of a winding road ahead?



17. Which sign warns of a pedestrian crossing ahead?



18. Which sign warns of minor roadwork ahead?



19. Which sign informs the driver of the advisory speed in a work zone?



20. Which sign informs you about the location of shelter (sleeping quarters)?



21. Which hand signal warns you of the intention to turn right?



22. Which traffic control person is signaling you to stop?



23. To warn others that you intend to stop or slow down, you should signal as in diagram:



24. This sign obliges you to:

- A) reduce speed.
- B) accelerate to clear the intersection.
- C) be prepared to stop.
- D) make a complete stop.



25. This sign requires you to reduce speed:

- A) search, and stop if traffic is close enough to be a hazard.
- B) and make a complete stop.
- C) and then proceed as the cross traffic must yield.
- D) all of these.



26. This sign posted on the side of the roadway indicates:

- A) the end of a school zone.
- B) a school crosswalk.
- C) the beginning of a school zone.
- D) the possibility of a stopped school bus ahead.



27. This sign indicates:

- A) passing in this zone is prohibited.
- B) access is prohibited for all vehicles.
- C) mandatory route for heavy vehicles.
- D) passing on the right is permitted.



28. This sign indicates:

- A) passing in this zone is prohibited.
- B) traffic on this road moves in an oncoming direction.
- C) a stop is required before entering.
- D) the direction of the flow of traffic.



29. When you see this sign, you should:

- A) stop.
- B) slow down, check and be prepared to stop.
- C) accelerate to cross the intersection more quickly.
- D) reduce speed and proceed cautiously.



30. This sign indicates:

- A) the beginning of a one-way road.
- B) the beginning of a divided highway.
- C) an obstacle that must be passed on the left.
- D) traffic is allowed in one direction only.



31. This lane-use control sign mounted above the roadway:

- A) warns of oncoming traffic that may turn left.
- B) reserves the lane for left turns from either direction.
- C) obliges all drivers on the roadway to turn left.
- D) only applies to truck drivers.



32. This lane-use control sign mounted above the roadway:

- A) warns of traffic ahead that may proceed straight or turn left.
- B) reserves the lane for left turns from either direction.
- C) obliges all drivers on the road to proceed straight or turn left.
- D) obliges drivers in the lane to proceed straight or turn left.



33. This sign:

- A) prohibits all drivers from turning right.
- B) obliges all drivers to proceed straight ahead.
- C) prohibits drivers in this lane from turning right.
- D) obliges all drivers to turn left.



34. Which sign identifies a US route?



35. This sign posted at a junction indicates:

- A) the direction and distance to the given destinations.
- B) the distances to the indicated destinations.
- C) the directions to the indicated destinations.
- D) the number of the highway to follow to the indicated destinations.



36. When either traffic control person signals in the manner illustrated, you should:

- A) proceed with caution.
- B) stop.
- C) accelerate to clear the work site.
- D) move to the left side of the roadway.



37. These cyclists are signalling their intention to:

- A) turn left.
- B) turn right.
- C) move to the left to avoid an obstacle.
- D) reduce speed or stop.



38. Facing a flashing yellow at an intersection, the cross-traffic would have a:

- A) flashing yellow.
- B) flashing green.
- C) flashing red.
- D) steady red light.

39. You must always stop when approaching a:

- A) yield sign.
- B) railroad track.
- C) flashing yellow.
- D) police stop signal.

40. A solid yellow line on your side of the center stripe means:

- A) no passing.
- B) slow down.
- C) lights ahead.
- D) multi-lane road.



EXERCISE B

Match the signs to the best description.
Print the letter / number in the space provided.

3

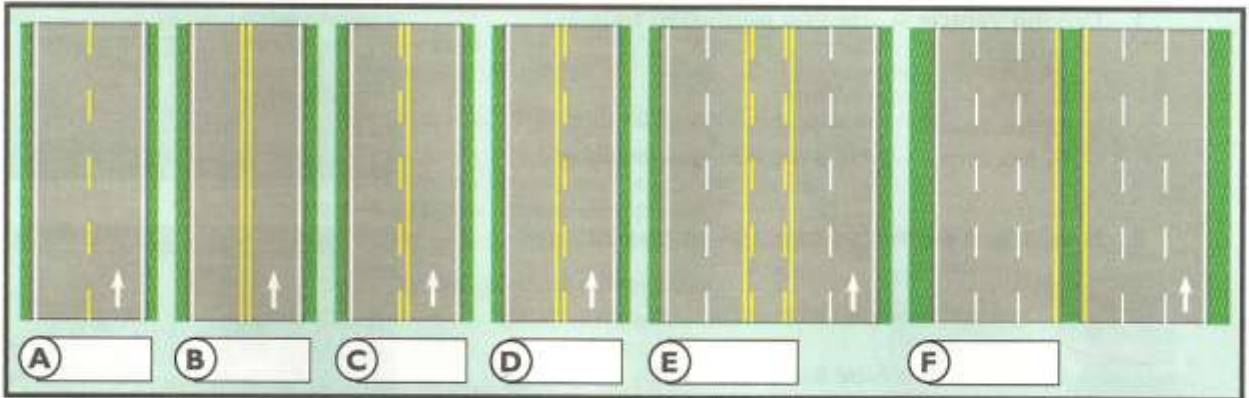


- A. You are approaching a zone where the maximum speed at which you can legally drive will be reduced.
- B. The maximum speed at which you can legally drive at night in this zone.
- C. An overhead lane-use sign obliging you to proceed straight or turn right.
- D. A lane-use sign obliging vehicles in the right lane to turn right.
- E. Advises that the lane ahead is restricted to certain vehicles.
- F. Prohibits a U-turn at this location.
- G. Obliges trucks to follow a designated roadway.
- H. The maximum speed at which you can legally drive in this zone.
- I. An obstacle in the roadway that may be passed on either side.
- J. Advises of an intersection ahead where this road will end and the intersection is divided by a median or separation.
- K. Obliges trucks and slower vehicles to keep to the right

- 1. You are approaching traffic signal lights that are not clearly visible or have recently been installed.
- 2. Prohibits stopping in this zone at all times.
- 3. Indicates the location of a school crossing.
- 4. Prohibits parking in this zone at all times.
- 5. Warns of the type of activity in a work site.
- 6. Warns that you are approaching a regulatory sign obligating a complete stop.
- 7. Alerts drivers to a possible unexpected entry into the roadway.
- 8. Permits parking in this zone for one hour during the hours specified.
- 9. Warns that you are approaching an intersection where you must yield.
- 10. Indicates that parking in this zone is reserved for physically challenged drivers.
- 11. Reminds drivers of higher penalties for traffic violations in a work site.

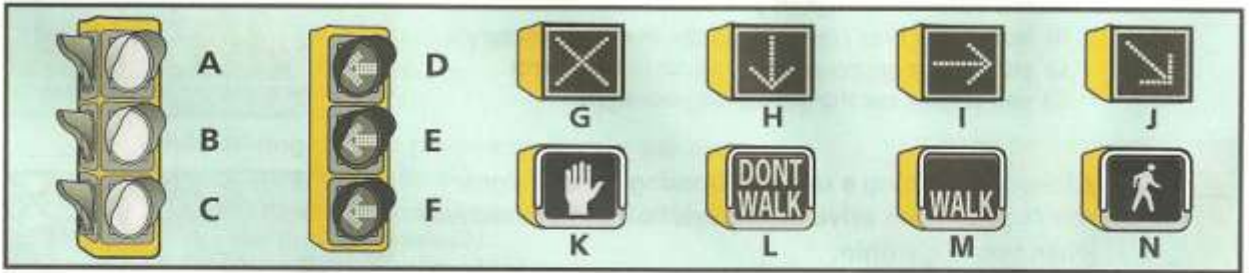


EXERCISE C
Match the road to the description by writing the corresponding number below the illustration.



1. A two-way road, one lane in each direction, passing prohibited in both directions.
2. A two-way road, one lane in each direction, passing permitted in both directions
3. A two-way road, one lane in each direction, passing permitted only in the direction of the arrow.
4. Major freeway (expressway, autoroute) divided by a median.
5. A two-way road, one lane in each direction, passing prohibited only in the direction of the arrow.
6. Multi-lane roadway with the middle lane reserved for left turns from either direction.

EXERCISE D
Answer these questions by writing the answer in the space provided.



1. What color is each light?
 A) _____
 B) _____
 C) _____
 D) _____
 E) _____
 F) _____
 G) _____
 H) _____
 I) _____
 J) _____
 K) _____
 L) _____
2. When lit, you should:
 A) _____
 B) _____
 C) _____
 D) _____
 E) _____
 F) _____
 G) _____
 H) _____
 I) _____
3. When flashing, you should:
 A) _____
 B) _____
 I) _____
 J) _____
 K) _____
 L) _____
- M) _____
 N) _____

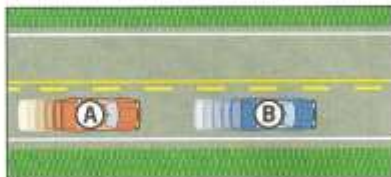


EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

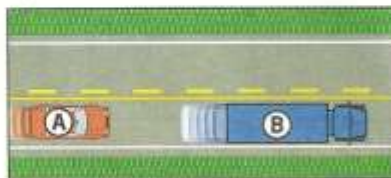
1. Driving vehicle A, are you permitted to pass?

- A) Yes.
- B) Yes, if the way is clear.
- C) No, never.
- D) No, unless vehicle B is a slow-moving vehicle.



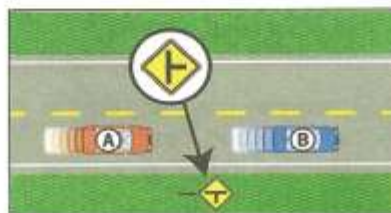
2. Is vehicle A permitted to pass vehicle B?

- A) Yes.
- B) Yes, if the way is clear.
- C) No, never.
- D) No, unless vehicle B is driving slowly.



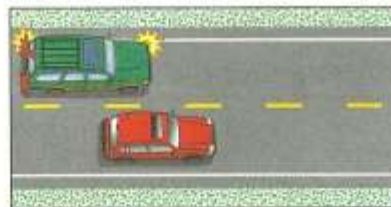
3. In this situation, is the driver of vehicle A permitted to pass vehicle B?

- A) Yes, if the way is clear.
- B) No, passing is not permitted near intersections.
- C) Yes, if vehicle B is driving slowly.
- D) No, a broken yellow line prohibits passing.



4. Overtaking the red car in the green SUV, you should return to the right lane when:

- A) the other driver signals you to do so.
- B) both front tires are visible in the rear-view mirror.
- C) you can no longer see the red car in the mirror.
- D) you cannot see the red car on your right.



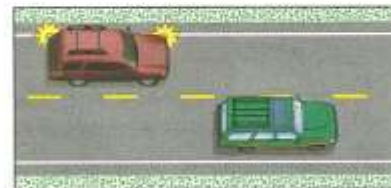
5. When approaching a railroad crossing (or a bridge), you should never drive on the left half of the roadway when you are within:

- A) 100 feet.
- B) 150 feet.
- C) 200 feet.
- D) 250 feet.



6. When another vehicle is passing you, you should:

- A) drive onto the shoulder.
- B) maintain speed.
- C) activate the hazard signals.
- D) refrain from increasing speed.



7. When approaching an intersection, you should never pass when within:

- A) 100 feet.
- B) 150 feet.
- C) 200 feet.
- D) 250 feet.



8. Driving vehicle A, intending to turn right (right turns are legal) - the first thing to do is:

- A) move to the right in the lane.
- B) check the right blind spot.
- C) activate the turn signal.
- D) assess the traffic to the rear.

9. At position B, just prior to turning, you should:

- A) accelerate slightly to maintain speed.
- B) release the brake and accelerate.
- C) re-check the mirror and blind spot.
- D) scan the intersection.

10. At position C, you should:

- A) turn off the turn signal.
- B) re-scan the intersection.
- C) release the brake and accelerate.
- D) target the right lane and accelerate.

11. From position C, to center your vehicle in the lane, you should:

- A) release the steering wheel completely.
- B) hold the steering wheel firmly.
- C) use the hand-to-hand or hand-over-hand steering technique.
- D) allow the wheel to slide through your hands.



4

12. This sign posted near some intersections where there are traffic signal lights:

- A) prohibits right turns at this intersection.
- B) prohibits right turns on a red traffic light.
- C) obliges drivers to proceed straight ahead.
- D) obliges drivers to turn left.



13. As you near an intersection, you discover you are in the wrong lane for turning right as intended; therefore, you should:

- A) wait until the other vehicles pass then get into the proper lane.
- B) drive on and then get into the proper lane to turn at the next intersection.
- C) turn from the lane you are in if no other vehicles are coming.
- D) steer quickly into the proper lane and make your turn.

14. Which illustration depicts the correct right turn?



15. Intending to turn left - position A - which action is not part of the EVALUATE stage?

- A) Activate the left turn signal.
- B) Scan the intersection.
- C) Check the rear-view mirror.
- D) Check the blind spot.

16. When you see any oncoming vehicles, you should stop and wait at Position:

- A) B with the tires straight ahead to prevent being pushed into oncoming traffic.
- B) B with the wheels turned.
- C) C with the wheels turned.
- D) C with the tires straight ahead to prevent being pushed into oncoming traffic.

17. From position C, prior to accelerating into the turn, you should:

- A) check the left blind spot.
- B) tap the brake pedal.
- C) aim far ahead into the center of the left lane.
- D) release the steering wheel.

18. After completing the left turn, you should:

- A) check your left blind spot.
- B) change lanes to the right if possible.
- C) reduce speed.
- D) tap the brake pedal.

19. Turning left in vehicle B, you should:

- A) stop and yield to the pedestrian.
- B) stop and yield to vehicle A.
- C) stop and yield to both vehicle A and the pedestrian before turning.
- D) honk and proceed to turn left.

20. Winter driving creates special hazards, to adapt to potential problems, you should:

- A) install snow tires and equip your vehicle with chains in deep snow and ice.
- B) maintain a safe interval and reduce speed.
- C) remove ice and snow before you drive and be on the lookout for danger spots.
- D) all of these.



**EXERCISE B**

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- _____ 1. Passing is very hazardous. The first thing you should do, before deciding to pass, is to make sure it is legal and the left lane is clear of oncoming traffic.
- _____ 2. On a two-way roadway (one lane in each direction), you are not permitted to pass the vehicle ahead when you are within 500 feet of a bridge or tunnel ahead.
- _____ 3. Passing is prohibited when you approach a hill or curve.
- _____ 4. When passing another vehicle on a two-lane road, you should return to the right side of the road (right lane) as soon as you are past the front of the vehicle.
- _____ 5. You are never permitted to pass another vehicle on the right.
- _____ 6. In Texas, whenever you leave your vehicle unattended, you must apply the parking brake, stop the engine, turn the ignition switch to lock, remove the key, and if standing on a grade, turn the front wheels to the curb or side of the roadway.
- _____ 7. Parking on the roadway side of a vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street (double parking) is permitted for short periods of time.
- _____ 8. Parking is prohibited within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station, and on the opposite side of the street, within 75 feet of the fire station entrance.
- _____ 9. Parking is prohibited within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
- _____ 10. Parking is prohibited within 100 feet of the nearest rail (railroad crossing).
- _____ 11. When you park on a downhill slope, whether or not there is a curb, you should turn the front tires away from the near side of the road.
- _____ 12. The posted speed limit near parks and playgrounds is 15 mph.
- _____ 13. In Texas, the daytime speed limit on numbered highways for all vehicles (except commercial inspected school buses) is 55 mph.
- _____ 14. The steady sounds of engine and tire hum can bring on a condition known as highway hypnosis. To counteract this, stop and rest every 2 hours or 100 miles.
- _____ 15. When your tires are equipped with chains (deep snow or ice situations), you will be able to drive at normal speeds, despite the reduced-traction conditions.



11. Even if you are not intoxicated and you are under the age of 21, and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle, you may be charged with:
- A) public intoxication.
 - B) intoxication assault.
 - C) driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor.
 - D) intoxication manslaughter.
12. If under the age of 17, a minor's driver license may be suspended for a FIRST OFFENSE of Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor:
- A) for 1 to 2 years.
 - B) for 180 days to 2 yrs.
 - C) for up to 12 months.
 - D) until 19 years of age or 365 days, whichever is longer.
13. Texas has a Public Intoxication Law designed to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs in public places. To be charged a person must be:
- A) a danger to self or others.
 - B) in a public place.
 - C) legally intoxicated.
 - D) all of these.
14. An adult Texan (over age 21) is considered to be intoxicated when he/she has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) which equals or exceeds:
- A) 0.02%.
 - B) 0.04%.
 - C) 0.08%.
 - D) 0.10%.
15. The most an adult (21 or older) can be fined for a first conviction of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor (no death or injury) is:
- A) \$1,000.
 - B) \$2,000.
 - C) \$3,000.
 - D) \$5,000.
16. If an adult Texan (21 or older) is involved in a collision where someone is injured while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor and is convicted, the penalty would be a Felony of the Third Degree and:
- A) a fine up to \$10,000.
 - B) 2 to 10 years in a penitentiary.
 - C) 180 days to 2 years suspension.
 - D) all of these.
17. If an adult Texan (21 or older) accidentally runs over and kills someone while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the worst offense with which the driver may be charged is:
- A) intoxication manslaughter.
 - B) negligent homicide.
 - C) public intoxication.
 - D) driving while under the influence.
18. In Texas, a minor (under 21 years of age) may not:
- A) claim that he/she is 21 or older for the purpose of purchasing alcohol.
 - B) use, display, or possess a fake or counterfeit identification (or license).
 - C) use another person's license or lend your license to someone else.
 - D) all of these.
19. If you are arrested for suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol, the *Implied Consent Law* requires you to:
- A) plead guilty.
 - B) take a breath or blood test.
 - C) park your vehicle and get a ride.
 - D) all of these.
20. If an adult driver (age 21 or older) is arrested and refuses to submit to a test to determine the amount of alcohol in their blood, the penalty would be:
- A) a suspension of license.
 - B) at least 3 days in jail.
 - C) at least a \$500 fine.
 - D) all of these.



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21. In Texas, the chemical test for blood alcohol most frequently used is:
 A) a blood test. C) a breath test.
 B) a sample of the driver's saliva. D) a sample of the driver's urine.
22. In Texas, the arresting officer may insist on a second test if:
 A) the breath test does not indicate the driver is drunk.
 B) the breath test indicates a borderline result.
 C) the driver committed any infraction - speeding, red light, etc.
 D) he/she has reasonable cause to believe the driver is under the influence of drugs along with or other than alcohol.
23. Which of these describes the reliability of testing (blood or breath)?
 A) Accurate and reliable. C) Unscientific.
 B) Not much better than a guess. D) 70% accurate.
24. When an adult Texan fails an intoxilyser test (0.08% BAC) on a first offense, the *Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Law* will suspend the license for:
 A) 60 days. B) 120 days. C) 180 days. D) 240 days.

EXERCISE B Fill-in the penalties & consequences of drinking alcohol & driving in Texas.	<p>FIRST OFFENSE (from 17 to 21 yrs. old)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misdemeanor _____ • fine _____ • community service _____ • license suspension/denial _____ • other _____ <p>SECOND OFFENSE (from 17 to 21 yrs. old)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misdemeanor _____ • fine _____ • community service _____ • license suspension/denial _____ • other _____ <p>THIRD OFFENSE (from 17 to 21 yrs. old)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misdemeanor _____ • fine _____ • community service _____ • license suspension/denial _____ • jail _____ • other _____ 	<p>FIRST OFFENSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misdemeanor _____ • fine _____ • jail _____ • license suspension _____ • other _____ <p>SECOND OFFENSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misdemeanor _____ • fine _____ • jail _____ • license suspension _____ • other _____ <p>THIRD OFFENSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • felony _____ • fine _____ • penitentiary _____ • license suspension _____ • other _____ <p>INTOXICATION ASSAULT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • felony _____ • fine _____ • penitentiary _____ • license suspension _____ <p>INTOXICATION MANSLAUGHTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • felony _____ • fine _____ • penitentiary _____ • license suspension _____
	DUI BY A MINOR	DWI (ADULT)



ANSWER
SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. To share the road safely and effectively, you must:
 A) manage visibility, time and space.
 B) observe and anticipate the movement of others.
 C) communicate your intentions.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 2. You should check for cyclists before:
 A) turning.
 B) changing lanes.
 C) opening the driver's door.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 3. When you see cyclists ahead, you should:
 A) honk to communicate your presence.
 B) change lanes to pass more safely.
 C) follow at a safe distance.
 D) ignore the cyclist.
- _____ 4. Cyclists, who are increasing in number in the HTS, are required to:
 A) obey all traffic regulations.
 B) signal their intentions using hand signals.
 C) ride on the right (maximum two abreast) or on a bicycle path when available.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 5. You must search for trucks and buses in the urban environment because:
 A) they stop frequently and may impede the flow of traffic.
 B) they block your normal field of vision.
 C) they are less maneuverable and slower to accelerate.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 6. Driving the red car, you should:
 A) reduce speed to allow the truck to re-enter the lane.
 B) maintain speed, you have the right-of-way.
 C) accelerate to pass quickly.
 D) change lanes to the left, if possible.
- _____ 7. Following the school bus in this situation, you should:
 A) be prepared to stop behind the bus.
 B) maintain speed, check, then proceed.
 C) accelerate to pass the school bus.
 D) reduce speed and proceed cautiously.
- _____ 8. When driving behind a motorcycle, you should:
 A) use the left side of your lane.
 B) increase your following distance.
 C) wait for a signal to pass.
 D) follow closer than normal.
- _____ 9. When passing a motorcycle, you must:
 A) leave a distance of three feet between your vehicle and the motorcycle.
 B) leave the motorcycle a reasonable space on the right side of the lane.
 C) leave the motorcycle the entire lane.
 D) drive on part of the motorcyclist's lane only if it can be done safely.
- _____ 10. What is the best way to deal with a large animal in your path of travel:
 A) Brake firmly in a straight line, to reduce your speed.
 B) Speed up and swerve to avoid it.
 C) Slow down and swerve to avoid it.
 D) Do nothing.
- _____ 11. Involved in a minor collision (\$500 to \$1,000), the law requires that you:
 A) stop immediately (minimum blockage of traffic).
 B) show your driver's license and vehicle registration (driver, passengers, police).
 C) present proof of financial responsibility (driver, passengers, police).
 D) all of these.



- _____ 12. When involved in a collision and someone is injured, the law requires you:
- assist the injured and then notify the police.
 - secure the crash site and then assist the injured.
 - notify the police and then assist the injured.
 - check damage to your vehicle, assist the injured and then notify the police.
- _____ 13. If any person were injured or died in the collision, the penalty for a "hit and run" (failure to stop and report) would become a:
- felony with up to 5 years in jail, up to \$5,000 fine, and a license suspension.
 - gross misdemeanor with up to 2 years in jail and/or up to \$5,000 fine.
 - Class A felony with 10 years in jail, up to \$10,000 fine, and license suspension.
 - all of these.
- _____ 14. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must stop at the scene and:
- call a wrecker and have it towed to a garage.
 - locate the owner or leave a signed statement on the vehicle.
 - stay at the scene until the owner returns.
 - then drive to the nearest police station and report the incident.
- _____ 15. A written report must be made to the Texas DPS when damages exceed:
- \$250.
 - \$500.
 - \$750.
 - \$1,000.
- _____ 16. Texas legislation:
- requires the driver and front seat passengers to wear safety belts.
 - prohibits you from driving if an occupant under 15 years of age is not belted.
 - requires children under the age of four to be restrained in a child restraint.
 - all of these.
- _____ 17. Texas law prohibits driving an open-bed pickup, an open flatbed truck, or towing an open flatbed trailer when:
- a child under 18 years of age is occupying the bed.
 - transporting farmworkers from one field to another on specified roads.
 - operating or towing the vehicle in a parade or an "approved" hayride.
 - all of these.
- _____ 18. What is the effect of increasing high speed on your field of vision?
- It decreases.
 - It increases by 10 degrees.
 - It almost eliminates blind spots.
 - It has no effect.
- _____ 19. The principal characteristics of carbon monoxide are:
- odorless, colorless, and tasteless gas.
 - odorless, tasteless, whitish gas.
 - odorless, colorless and acidic gas.
 - colorless, tasteless and an acid odor.
- _____ 20. To what danger are you exposed when idling an engine in a closed garage?
- Overheating your engine.
 - Asphyxia and possible death.
 - A gas explosion.
 - A fire.
- _____ 21. You should ensure ventilation of the passenger compartment:
- whenever you drive.
 - to prevent frost formation (winter).
 - to prevent mist formation (rain).
 - to help prevent fatigue.
- _____ 22. You check the exhaust system periodically to:
- discover losses in engine efficiency.
 - discover carbon monoxide leaks.
 - prevent being cited for noise.
 - discover the cause of backfiring.
- _____ 23. Having detected a carbon monoxide leak, you should:
- drive to the nearest service station with all your windows closed.
 - call a towing vehicle to take your vehicle to the nearest service station.
 - drive to the nearest service station with your windows open.
 - look after the leak the next time you visit your regular service station.
- _____ 24. What is the first thing to do with a victim of carbon monoxide gas?
- Get him/her into fresh air.
 - Cover him/her with a blanket.
 - Give them a stimulant such as alcohol.
 - Send for a doctor.



ANSWER
SPACES

EXERCISE B

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- _____ 1. Cyclists are not regulated by the vehicle code. They can ride anywhere. Drivers must look out for them.
- _____ 2. When riding a bicycle, you should wear a safety helmet and hold on to the handlebars with both hands.
- _____ 3. Passing a cyclist, you must leave a complete lane, as if you were passing a car.
- _____ 4. Approaching a railroad crossing, following a large truck transporting hazardous cargo, you should accelerate to pass quickly.
- _____ 5. Following a school bus nearing a railroad crossing, you should prepare to stop.
- _____ 6. When passing a large van or tractor trailer, the maneuver will take longer because of the size of these vehicles. You should accelerate faster and exceed the speed limit in order to pass them safely and more quickly.
- _____ 7. When following a large van or tractor trailer, a good rule of thumb is to stay far enough away so that "the driver is able to see you in his/her left exterior mirror."
- _____ 8. When driving on a two-lane road (one lane in each direction), if there is an oncoming tractor trailer, you should maintain speed and lane position.
- _____ 9. To ride a motorcycle legally in Texas, your license must have a motorcycle endorsement.
- _____ 10. Legally, you must wear a helmet while riding a motorcycle in Texas.
- _____ 11. When you pass a motorcycle, you may pass within the same lane, provided you leave at least 3 feet between your vehicle and the motorcycle.
- _____ 12. If you hit an unattended vehicle, you must immediately file a report with local police.
- _____ 13. At the scene of a collision where someone is injured, you should summon professional aid, wait for them, and let them decide what should be done.
- _____ 14. Texas law requires that occupants of a vehicle under the age of 15 must wear a properly fastened safety belt.
- _____ 15. Texas state law requires a person towing a trailer, semitrailer, or house trailer on a public road to attach safety chains approved by the Department of Public Safety.





MODULE 1 REVIEW
 Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. To qualify for an instruction permit, you must be at least:
 A) 15 yrs. old and in a DE program. C) 16 yrs. old after a DE program.
 B) 16 yrs. old and in a DE program. D) 15 years old after a DE program.
- _____ 2. With an instruction permit, you may drive a Class C motor vehicle:
 A) only when accompanied by a licensed instructor.
 B) by yourself except from midnight to 5 AM.
 C) with a licensed driver (at least 21 yrs. of age / one year of driving experience).
 D) when accompanied by a licensed driver with at least one year of experience.
- _____ 3. New residents in Texas are required to have their vehicle inspected and then apply for a vehicle registration and certificate of title:
 A) immediately. B) within 30 days. C) within 60 days. D) within one year.
- _____ 4. Texas Safety Responsibility Law requires auto liability insurance of:
 A) \$20,000 per person, \$80,000 per collision (injuries), and \$45,000 for property.
 B) \$30,000 per person, \$80,000 per collision (injuries), and \$15,000 for property.
 C) \$30,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$25,000 for property.
 D) \$40,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$35,000 for property.
- _____ 5. Are you allowed to lend someone your driver's license?
 A) No, it is illegal. C) If the person knows how to drive.
 B) Yes, in cases of emergency. D) It is not advisable though not illegal.
- _____ 6. As a minor in Texas, it is always illegal to drive:
 A) with a drunk friend in the car. C) for more than 8 consecutive hours.
 B) after consuming alcohol or drugs. D) all of these.
- _____ 7. As a minor in Texas, refusing to submit to a breath or blood test will result in:
 A) a fine of \$500. C) 120 day suspension of your license.
 B) a courtroom trial. D) all of these.
- _____ 8. You are obliged to yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles:
 A) if siren and lights are activated. C) if it is a police cruiser.
 B) at all times. D) only at intersections.
- _____ 9. Not including thinking and reaction distance, at 20 mph, lawful brakes must be able to stop a car within:
 A) 10 feet. B) 19 feet. C) 25 feet. D) 45 feet.

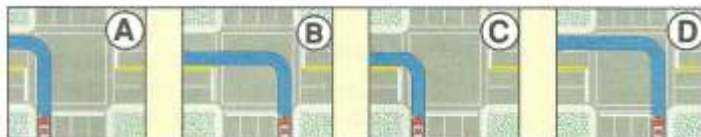
_____ 10. Which illustration depicts a vehicle stopped correctly at the stop sign?



_____ 11. Which diagram illustrates a proper left turn (from a two-way to a one-way street)?



12. Which illustration shows a correct left turn (from a one-way to a two-way street)?



13. This motorcyclist is signaling his intention to:

- A) turn left.
- B) turn right.
- C) move to the left to avoid an obstacle.
- D) reduce speed or stop.



14. This police officer is signaling you to:

- A) reduce speed.
- B) proceed with caution.
- C) accelerate.
- D) make an emergency stop.



15. These traffic control persons are signaling:

- A) that you must stop.
- B) that you must reduce speed.
- C) you to accelerate to clear the work area.
- D) you to move to the right and proceed.



16. You must drive using your low beam headlights when:

- A) meeting a vehicle (500 feet).
- B) in fog, heavy rain, snow, etc.
- C) following a vehicle (300 feet).
- D) all of these.

17. When parking near a corner, you may park your vehicle no closer than:

- A) 10 feet from a crosswalk.
- B) 20 feet from a crosswalk.
- C) 30 feet from a crosswalk.
- D) 40 feet from a crosswalk.

18. The maximum daytime speed limit for passenger cars on a highway numbered by Texas or the United States is:

- A) 55 mph.
- B) 60 mph.
- C) 65 mph.
- D) 70 mph.

19. A flashing yellow (amber) traffic signal light means:

- A) always slow down and check.
- B) come to a full stop.
- C) a pedestrian or school crossing.
- D) slow down if you see other traffic.

20. When you see these signs posted together at the side of the road, you should:

- A) maintain speed and prepare for the curve.
- B) reduce speed to the suggested speed.
- C) reduce speed to the posted speed limit.
- D) ignore them (they apply to large commercial vehicles).



21. All the vehicles stopped simultaneously. Which vehicle in the illustration should be given the right-of-way?

- A) Vehicle A.
- B) Vehicle B.
- C) Vehicle C.
- D) Vehicle D.



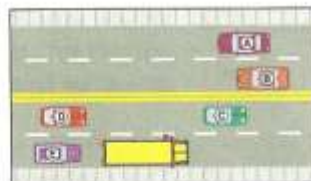
22. Which should be the last to move?

- A) Vehicle A.
- B) Vehicle B.
- C) Vehicle C.
- D) Vehicle D.



23. The school bus is stopped with its signal lights flashing. Which vehicles must stop?

- A) Vehicles A and B only. C) Vehicles A, B, D and E only.
 B) Vehicles C, D and E only. D) Vehicles D and E only.



24. A flashing red traffic signal light means:

- A) stop until the light turns green. C) you must make a detour.
 B) stop, look, and yield then proceed. D) slow down.

25. When driving with the flow of traffic on a 3-lane freeway, you should use:

- A) the right lane. B) the middle lane. C) the left lane. D) any lane.

26. When parking on an uphill slope without a curb, the front tires should be:

- A) straight. B) turned left. C) turned right. D) in any direction.

27. "Zero Tolerance" in Texas means a driver:

- A) may not have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) exceeding 0.08%.
 B) under age 21, may not have any detectable amount of alcohol in their system.
 C) under age 21, may not have a BAC exceeding 0.02%.
 D) under age 17, may not have a BAC exceeding 0.02%.

28. If you move, you must report your change of address to the Texas Department of Public safety within:

- A) 48 hours. B) 14 days. C) 30 days. D) 2 months.

29. Driving vehicle B intending to turn left, you should:

- A) stop and yield to the pedestrian.
 B) stop and yield to the pedestrian and vehicle A.
 C) accelerate to turn left before the pedestrian.
 D) honk and proceed to turn left.



30. If involved in an injury collision in a city, you must immediately notify the:

- A) local police. B) county sheriff. C) highway patrol. D) all of these.

31. When a vehicle ahead stops to let a pedestrian cross, you should:

- A) honk the horn. C) pass the vehicle on the left.
 B) pass the vehicle on the right. D) stop and wait for it to proceed.

32. Driving on an icy roadway, to avoid losing control of your vehicle, you should:

- A) steer using continual 'jerky' motions.
 B) brake sharply to reduce your speed.
 C) be gentle with the steering, brakes, and gas.
 D) accelerate to improve traction.



33. Driving in heavy fog, you should use:

- A) low beams. B) high beams. C) hazard lights. D) all of these.

34. Texas law requires a crash report when damages to one vehicle exceed:

- A) \$500. B) \$1,000. C) \$2,000. D) \$5,000..

35. To communicate your intention to turn left, signal as in:

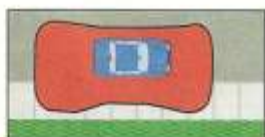


ANSWER
SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes
each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The diagram on the right illustrates the need to:
- A) check under the vehicle for leaks. C) check the tires.
B) make sure the path of travel is clear. D) check the vehicle.
- _____ 2. This diagram illustrates the need to:
- A) check under the vehicle for leaks.
B) make sure the path of travel is clear.
C) check the tires for inflation and wear.
D) check the body of the vehicle for damage.
- _____ 3. An external check of the vehicle should be performed:
- A) each time you use a vehicle. C) once a week.
B) only on a busy road. D) only when you stop for fuel.
- _____ 4. Approaching your vehicle, visually check the tires for:
- A) the position of the front wheels. C) the tire tread wear.
B) the tire inflation. D) all of these.
- _____ 5. The diagram on the right illustrates the need to:
- A) check under the vehicle for leaks. C) check the tires.
B) make sure the path of travel is clear. D) check the vehicle.
- _____ 6. This diagram illustrates the need to:
- A) check under the vehicle for leaks. C) check the tires.
B) make sure the blind zone is clear. D) check the vehicle.
- _____ 7. Your pre-drive protocol (readiness tasks) should include:
- A) physical preparedness. C) making the proper adjustments.
B) emotional preparedness. D) all of these.
- _____ 8. Approaching a vehicle parked at the curb of the roadway, you should:
- A) approach the driver's door from the rear of the vehicle.
B) approach the driver's door from the front of the vehicle.
C) signal to the traffic before approaching the driver's door.
D) all of these.
- _____ 9. Before turning or changing lanes, turning your head to check the blind spot is:
- A) not necessary if there are no vehicles visible in the mirrors.
B) not necessary if the maneuver is performed slowly.
C) only necessary when other road vehicles are nearby.
D) always necessary.



- _____ 10. Which diagram shows the red vehicle in the motorcyclist's blind spot?



11. To prevent "whiplash" in rear-end collisions, vehicles are equipped with:
- A) air bags which release on impact.
 - B) passive restraint systems that do not require adjustment.
 - C) headrests which may require adjustment.
 - D) all of these.
12. When driving, ensure proper ventilation of the passenger compartment by activating the outside air mode of the climate controls (not recirculation) or by opening one window slightly:
- A) whenever you drive.
 - B) to prevent frost in winter.
 - C) to prevent mist in rainy weather.
 - D) to prevent fatigue at night.

13. To check the blind spot, the driver of the red car must:

- A) look into the interior rear-view mirror.
- B) glance through the right side rear window.
- C) check in the right exterior rear-view mirror.
- D) look into the left exterior rear-view mirror.



14. Driving the red vehicle in this situation, you should:

- A) honk and warn of your presence.
- B) brake and change lanes to the right.
- C) reduce speed or accelerate.
- D) accelerate and change lanes to the right.



15. Head restraints should be adjusted (where adjustment is possible) so that the top of the headrest reaches:

- A) the top of your head.
- B) the top of your ears.
- C) the base of your skull.
- D) any of these would be correct.

16. Adjust your seat so that your right foot can comfortably reach the:

- A) accelerator pedal.
- B) brake pedal.
- C) accelerator pedal (knee at 45° angle).
- D) floor under the brake pedal.

17. Adjust the interior mirror, without moving your head from the driving position, with the:

- A) mirror centered on the back window.
- B) left edge aligned with the left edge of the back window.
- C) right edge aligned with the right edge of the back window.
- D) lower edge aligned with the bottom edge of the back window.



18. The left (outside) rear-view mirror should be adjusted, with a minimum of head movement, so that you can see:

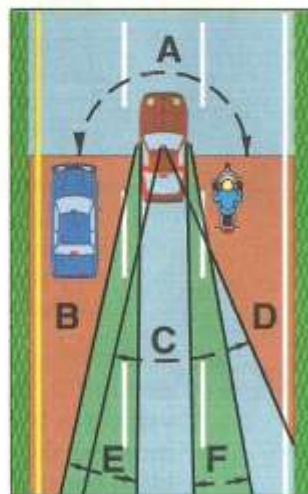
- A) to the left rear and the edge of your vehicle.
- B) as far to the left as possible.
- C) the whole side of your vehicle.
- D) everything that cannot be seen in the inside mirror.

19. Area A, in the diagram (at right), depicts:

- A) the right blind spot.
- B) the view in the interior rear-view mirror.
- C) your forward field of vision.
- D) the view in the left exterior mirror.

20. Area C, in the same illustration, depicts:

- A) the view in the interior rear-view mirror.
- B) the right blind spot.
- C) your forward field of vision.
- D) the view in the left exterior mirror.



21. When you intend to start the engine, the first thing you should do is:

- A) check that the parking brake is applied.
- B) shift the selector lever to neutral.
- C) check that the accelerator pedal operates properly.
- D) check the service brake pedal.



22. Before shifting to neutral to start the engine, the driver of a standard vehicle must:

- A) check that the parking brake is applied.
- B) depress the clutch pedal.
- C) check the gauges and warning lights.
- D) depress the brake pedal.



23. After turning the ignition switch to the "ON" position, you should:

- A) shift to neutral.
- B) check that the parking brake is applied.
- C) depress the brake pedal.
- D) check the gauges and warning lights.



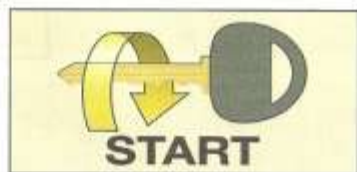
24. To start a diesel engine, after turning the ignition switch to the "ON" position, you should:

- A) depress the accelerator pedal.
- B) wait for the glow plug indicator light to go off.
- C) wait for the warning lights to go off.
- D) turn the ignition switch to the "start" position.



25. As you release the ignition switch from the "Start" position, you should:

- A) shift to the "D" - Drive - position.
- B) release the parking brake.
- C) re-check the gauges and warning lights.
- D) release the brake pedal.



26. When starting the engine in very cold weather, you should:

- A) activate the parking lights for a few seconds.
- B) press and release the accelerator.
- C) hold the accelerator slightly depressed.
- D) all of these.



27. In frigid weather if you are going to enter traffic immediately after starting the motor, you should:

- A) allow the engine time to warm up.
- B) rev the engine several times.
- C) depress the accelerator to disengage the choke.
- D) keep the accelerator slightly depressed.



28. When the engine is "flooded", you should:

- A) wait an hour to try re-starting.
- B) pump the accelerator while cranking the engine.
- C) keep the accelerator fully depressed while you crank the engine.
- D) crank the engine without touching the accelerator.



29. To enter traffic, you should check the interior and exterior mirrors and the blind spot, signal, then:

- A) recheck the mirror and blind spot.
- B) advance slowly.
- C) signal your intention.
- D) advance slowly and re-check the mirror and blind spot.



30. When parking, once the vehicle is at a complete stop in the parking space, you should:

- A) shift the selector lever into the "PARK" position.
- B) turn the ignition switch to the "LOCK" position.
- C) apply the parking brake.
- D) all of these in order.



31. To exit your vehicle when parked on a busy road check the mirror and the blind spot, and then:

- A) open the door with your right hand.
- B) exit and lock the door.
- C) walk towards the rear of the vehicle.
- D) all of these in order.



32. You should drive in lane position 1 (the center of the lane) when there:

- A) are no hazards on either side.
- B) is a hazard left or to turn right.
- C) is a hazard right or to turn left.
- D) are all of these.

33. You should drive in lane position 2 (the left part of the lane) when:

- A) no hazards on either side.
- B) hazard left or to turn right.
- C) hazard right or to turn left.
- D) all of these.

7

EXERCISE B

Complete the following items in the spaces provided from your owner's manual and textbook.

A. Pre-drive inspection items and concerns:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Weekly preventive maintenance items and concerns:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. Monthly preventive maintenance items and concerns:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

D. Six month preventive maintenance items and concerns:

- _____
- _____



PARENT/GUARDIAN-TEEN PERFORMANCE

Perform a pre-drive inspection on your family vehicle following the steps below.

PRE-DRIVE INSPECTION

Under the supervision of a parent or guardian (or someone designated by them), perform a pre-drive inspection on your family vehicle using these procedures.

Whoever supervises this activity must fill out and sign the certification below.

You should check the following:

ENGINE COMPARTMENT

Leaks: look for puddles on the ground and in the engine compartment (oil, coolant, transmission, brake fluid, etc.).

Oil dipstick: locate the oil dipstick.

- 1) pull it out and wipe it off
- 2) reinsert the dipstick and pull it out
- 3) check that the oil registers above the "low" mark.

Oil fill: point to it and explain how to add oil to the engine if the dipstick registered below the "low" mark.

Coolant level: locate the coolant container (overflow reservoir) and see that the coolant registers above the refill mark. In the absence of a visible reservoir, explain how if the engine were not hot, the coolant could also be checked by removing the radiator cap.

Brake fluid level: locate and check the reservoir brake fluid level.

Windshield washer fluid level: locate the reservoir and check that it contains enough fluid to adequately clean the windshield during inclement weather.

EXTERNAL INSPECTION

Tires: you must inspect them for 3 items:

INFLATION - check that each tire is properly inflated with a tire inflation gauge. Looks can be deceiving!

CONDITION - look for cuts and damage to each tire. Check to see that each tire is evenly worn. (Balding spots, cuffing - uneven wear on outside or inside of tread, smoothness, stone or metal fragments in tread) Also, check the valve caps and stems.

TREAD DEPTH - Your tires should not be worn below the manufacturer's wear bar (about 1/16").

Lights: check to see that all of the following lights are clean, not broken and operate properly: headlights (low and high beam), tail lights and brake lights, turn signals (front and back) and emergency flashers (front and back). Note: Your supervisor can assist you.

Body: check for obvious damage to the vehicle (vandalism, hit and run, etc.).

Wipers: check condition (not stuck to glass).

INSIDE OF VEHICLE

Safety belt: check to see that your safety belt buckle latches properly.

Windows/windshield: check to see that all windows are free of damage, dirt, frost and snow. (A cracked windshield is illegal!)

Horn: tap the horn to make sure it works.

I certify that _____ has performed a pre-drive inspection on our family vehicle.

Signature _____

Date: ____/____/____



EXERCISE A

Answer the following items.
Write the answer in the space provided.



1. What are the three impacts that occur in rapid succession when a vehicle is involved in a collision?

- A- _____
- B- _____
- C- _____

2. Name the restraint systems visible in the diagram.

- A- _____
- B- _____

3. Name the child restraints shown below.

8



A- _____



B- _____



C- _____

EXERCISE B

In the space provided write a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- _____ 1. Safety belts worn properly help keep the driver behind the steering wheel thereby maintaining vehicle control.
- _____ 2. Properly worn safety belts help prevent passengers from hindering the driver in any sudden emergency maneuvers.
- _____ 3. Four children were killed and 529 were injured every day in crashes in 2008..
- _____ 4. In Texas, of all persons killed in vehicles where restraint usage was applicable in 2008, 56% were reported as NOT restrained.
- _____ 5. The possibility of being trapped in a burning or sinking vehicle is a valid reason for not wearing a safety belt.
- _____ 6. The most important safety devices are the air bags.
- _____ 7. Rumble strips are a highway design improvement intended to alert drivers that are drowsy and prevent them from driving off the roadway.
- _____ 8. Crash attenuators are vinyl drums filled with liquid or sand that are installed in front of barriers and cement columns to absorb the force of impact in a collision.
- _____ 9. Electronic message signs have been re-evaluated as a major distraction and are being removed as a recent highway design improvement.
- _____ 10. ABS systems improve vehicle stability and steering by preventing wheel lock.
- _____ 11. Traction Control Systems (TCS) control wheel spin to improve vehicle stability, steerability and acceleration.
- _____ 12. Active steering control is an integrated vehicle system that uses computers and sensors to steer the vehicle for the driver and avoid collisions.
- _____ 13. Crumple zones are segments of the vehicle in front of and behind the passenger compartment that collapse to absorb the force of impact in a collision.
- _____ 14. Improvements in headlight design and illumination make it possible to drive at the same speed at night as during the day.
- _____ 15. Improved windshield glass material have eliminated one of the major causes of injury and disfigurement.



EXERCISE C

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The single most effective safety device when a collision occurs is:
- A) an air bag. C) the head rest.
B) the ABS system. D) the safety belt.
- _____ 2. If all occupants (over age 4) wore safety belts properly, the NHTSA estimates an additional _____ lives could have been saved in 2008.
- A) 1,500 C) 4,152
B) 3,650 D) 12,567
- _____ 3. Head restraints afford occupants the most protection when the vehicle:
- A) rolls over in a collision. C) is struck from the side.
B) is struck from the rear. D) runs off the road.
- _____ 4. Air bags:
- A) are passive restraint devices. C) can be used instead of safety belts.
B) are active restraint devices. D) are designed to keep you in your seat.
- _____ 5. The latest generation of air bags (advanced or smart) take into account:
- A) the size of the occupant. C) crash severity and safety belt use.
B) the seat position. D) all of these.
- _____ 6. The NHTSA estimates that _____ lives were saved by air bags in 2008.
- A) 2,546 C) 9,201
B) 4,656 D) 12,567
- _____ 7. The safest position for any child restraint is on the:
- A) back seat near the right door. C) middle of the back seat.
B) passenger seat. D) back seat near the left door.
- _____ 8. Curtain or inflatable tube air bags offer the most protection when a vehicle:
- A) rolls over in a collision. C) runs off the road.
B) is struck from the rear. D) is struck from the side.
- _____ 9. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) estimates side air bag overall effectiveness in real-world side-impact crashes at a _____ fatality reduction.
- A) 10% C) 45%
B) 25% D) 60%
- _____ 10. The seat designed for children ranging from 20 to 40 lbs. is called a(n):
- A) infant seat. C) booster seat.
B) toddler seat. D) pre-schooler seat.

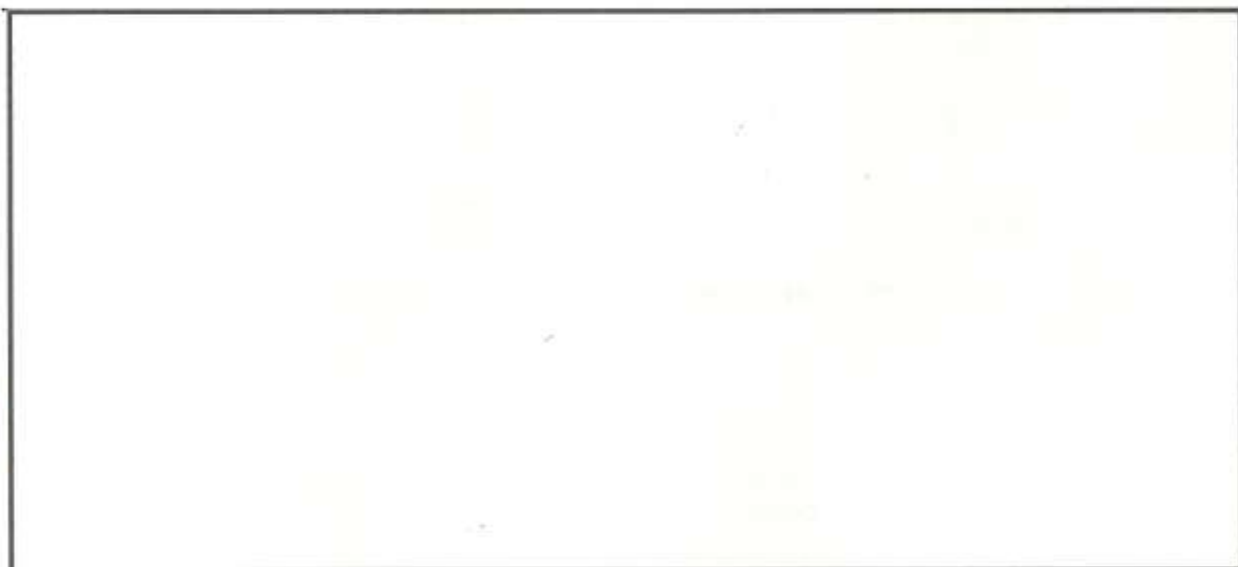


PARENT/GUARDIAN-TEEN PERFORMANCE

Perform a vehicle familiarization exercise on your family vehicle, then draw and label them below.

INSTRUMENT PANEL: Type of vehicle _____

9



VEHICLE CONTROLS: Type of vehicle _____



I certify that _____ has performed a pre-drive inspection on our family vehicle.

Signature _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____



EXERCISE A

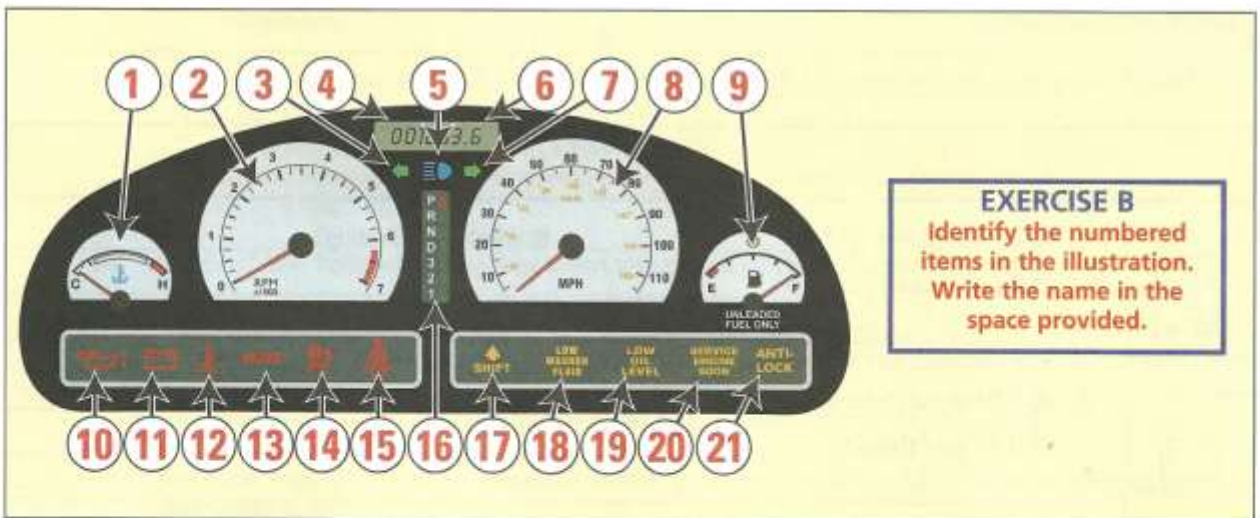
Match each item to the best description.
Write the number in the space provided.

- ___ A- Alternator warning light
- ___ B- Back-up lights
- ___ C- Brake lights
- ___ D- Clutch pedal
- ___ E- Defroster

- ___ F- Hazard lights
- ___ G- Headlights
- ___ H- Ignition switch
- ___ I- Odometer
- ___ J- Parking brake

- ___ K- Parking lights
- ___ L- Speedometer
- ___ M- Taillights
- ___ N- Transmission
- ___ O- Trip odometer

1. These lights illuminate the area in front of the vehicle and make it more visible to other road users.
2. This indicates the battery is discharging.
3. These lights make the parked vehicle visible at night.
4. This is the component that transfers engine power to the wheels.
5. These lights indicate emergency or dangerous situations to other road users.
6. This component keeps a stopped vehicle from rolling and may be used to stop in the event of service brake system failure.
7. These red lights make the vehicle visible from the rear.
8. This component disconnects the engine from the transmission when it is applied.
9. These red lights warn the drivers behind the vehicle that it is slowing or stopping.
10. This component clears condensation from the inside of the windows.
11. This indicator registers the speed of the vehicle and should be checked regularly.
12. This gauge indicates the number of miles the vehicle has been driven since it was manufactured.
13. These white lights warn road users behind the vehicle that the vehicle is in reverse.
14. This gauge indicates the number of miles the vehicle has been driven since the gauge was reset to zero.
15. This component permits the driver to crank and start the engine.



EXERCISE B
Identify the numbered items in the illustration.
Write the name in the space provided.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 8. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 9. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 10. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 11. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 12. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ | 20. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 14. _____ | 21. _____ |





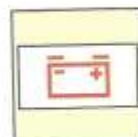
- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| A. _____ | G. _____ |
| B. _____ | H. _____ |
| C & F. _____ | I. _____ |
| D. _____ | J. _____ |
| E. _____ | K. _____ |

EXERCISE D

Reading gauges and indicator lights. Write the answers in the space provided.



1. A) Which gauge is this _____ B) What is it indicating? _____
C) What should you do? _____



2. A) Which indicator is this? _____ B) If lit, it means? _____
C) If lit, you should? _____



3. A) This light deals with: _____ C) 1 - If lit & remains lit, it indicates: _____
B) 1 - If it flashes momentarily, it indicates: _____ C) 2 - You should: _____
B) 2 - You should: _____



4. A) Which gauge is this? _____ B) What is it indicating? _____
C) What should you do? _____
D) What problem might this cause in cold weather? _____



EXERCISE E

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. To crank the engine on a vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission, the selector lever must be:

A) be in "P" - Park only.
 B) be shifted to "R" - Reverse only.
 C) be in "P" - Park or in "N" - Neutral.
 D) be shifted to "P" - Park or to "D" - Drive.



- _____ 2. To move the selector lever out of the "P" - Park position, you must:

A) depress the brake pedal, then the lock button.
 B) depress the lock button.
 C) apply the parking brake, then depress the lock button.
 D) apply the parking brake, then depress the brake pedal.

- _____ 3. On most vehicles, the parking brake applies the brakes:

A) in the front only. C) on the right side only.
 B) in the rear only. D) on all four wheels.

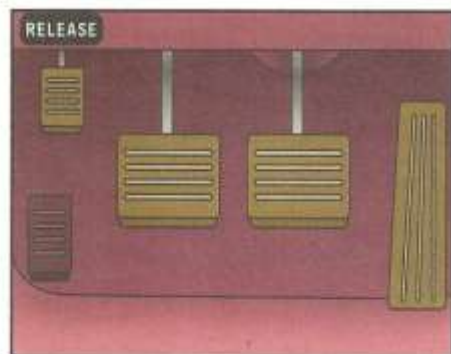


- _____ 4. When the service brakes fail, you should:

A) select neutral and turn "off" the ignition.
 B) select park and turn "off" the ignition.
 C) select neutral and lock the parking brake.
 D) downshift and pump the parking brake.

- _____ 5. To perform an emergency stop using this type of parking brake (diagram right), you should:

A) pull the release lever and pump the pedal.
 B) apply the pedal gradually.
 C) apply the pedal firmly and quickly.
 D) pull the release lever and apply the pedal fully.



- _____ 6. You should depress the clutch pedal completely to disengage the motor from the transmission before:

A) shifting gears. C) cranking the engine.
 B) stopping completely. D) all of the above.

- _____ 7. When you intend to crank the engine, the shifter lever should be in:

A) 1st gear. C) reverse gear.
 B) 2nd gear. D) neutral.

- _____ 8. To crank the engine, the driver should:

A) depress the clutch pedal fully.
 B) depress the brake pedal.
 C) press and release the accelerator.
 D) release the parking brake.



PARENT/GUARDIAN-TEEN PERFORMANCE

Visit your local service station, gas up the family vehicle and be introduced to the management.

SERVICE STATION VISIT

Accompanied by a parent or guardian (or someone designated by them), visit your local service station to gas up your family vehicle and become acquainted with the management and service technician who usually repair your family vehicle.

Whoever supervises this activity must fill out and sign the certification below.

Prior to refueling at the service station, here are a few basic precautions:

- Smoking, lighting a match or using a lighter near gasoline is a definite fire hazard (possible explosion). Never smoke at a service station.
- Never leave the engine idling during the fill up. Turn off the ignition switch.
- Be careful as the fuel level approaches full, the nozzle can create a back splash. Gasoline drips on the paint can damage the finish. Ease off on the nozzle lever to slow the delivery of fuel to prevent this possibility.

Things to know ahead of time:

- What kind of fuel does your vehicle require (diesel, unleaded, premium unleaded)? This is usually marked on the instrument panel near the fuel gauge as well as around the fuel cap or filler door.
- Where is the fuel filler door located?
- How will you pay for the fuel? (Cash, credit card, charge account, debit card)

**FUEL STOP**

- Pull up to the fuel pump for the kind of fuel your vehicle requires. (If a sign says "Pay cashier before pumping", the pumps will not operate until you pay.)
- Open fuel filler door (remote lever, switch) and unscrew the gas cap (Don't lose it!).
- Take the pump nozzle off its cradle and insert it into the fuel tank opening.
- Turn on the pump switch (near the nozzle cradle). Some pumps offer pre-selected \$ amounts and stop automatically.
- Squeeze the lever to pump gas.
- If you have pre-paid or selected a \$ amount, the pump stops automatically. If not, watch the read out to stop pumping.
- Return the nozzle and turn off the pump switch (may be automatic).
- Re-install the cap and shut the door.
- Proceed to the cashier to pay. (Some pumps have credit card slots - insert the card and a receipt will be issued.)

I certify that _____ has performed a pre-drive gas fill up on our family vehicle.

Signature _____

Date: ____/____/____



ANSWER SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. For the best steering control, always hold the steering wheel:
- A) with palms pointing upward, thumbs tight to the wheel.
 - B) by the spokes, thumbs hooked in the steering wheel.
 - C) on the bottom half with the thumbs hooked on the inside rim of the wheel.
 - D) from the outside with the thumbs resting on the wheel.

- _____ 2. To steer your vehicle straight ahead, you should:
- A) use the traffic lane markings as a guide.
 - B) hold the steering wheel in the same position.
 - C) use the preceding vehicle as a guide.
 - D) look far ahead and target your path of travel.



- _____ 3. To perform a turn at an intersection, you should turn the steering wheel:
- A) without releasing either hand.
 - B) using one hand, palming the wheel.
 - C) using the "hand over hand" method.
 - D) using short motions, sliding your hands.

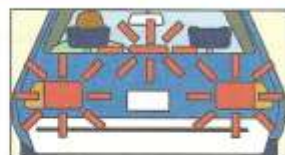


- _____ 4. When using the hand-over-hand steering technique:
- A) the palms should be up when moved to new grips.
 - B) keep hands, palms down, in the top half of the wheel.
 - C) hands should be at the top of the wheel with the palms downward.
 - D) each new grip, palm downward, should be at the 2 o'clock position.

- _____ 5. The one hand steering technique should be used:
- A) only when changing lanes.
 - B) when turning at intersections.
 - C) to input evasive steering maneuvers.
 - D) only when reversing.



- _____ 6. When you intend to reduce speed or stop, you should:
- A) tap the brake pedal.
 - B) check the rear view mirror.
 - C) apply the brake pedal firmly.
 - D) all of these in order.



- _____ 7. The moment the brake lights flash on the vehicle ahead, you should:
- A) slow down.
 - B) change lanes.
 - C) move slightly to the left.
 - D) move slightly to the right.

- _____ 8. The distance your vehicle will travel, from the moment you apply the brakes until it comes to a full stop, is called:
- A) the total stopping distance.
 - B) the braking distance.
 - C) the perception and reaction distance.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 9. To stop smoothly, just before coming to a complete stop, you should:
- A) ease up slightly on the brake pedal.
 - B) press more firmly on the brake pedal.
 - C) release the brake pedal completely.
 - D) maintain the same pressure on the brake pedal.



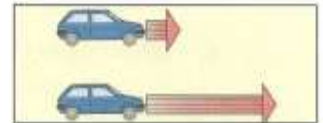
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10. The braking distance increases with the speed of your vehicle. For example, if you double your speed, the braking distance will be:
- A) doubled. C) quadrupled (four times).
 B) tripled (three times). D) nine times greater.
11. When you drive three times faster, the distance travelled before you can bring your vehicle to a full stop while applying the brakes will be:
- A) doubled. C) quadrupled (four times).
 B) tripled (three times). D) nine times greater.
12. What can influence the total stopping distance of a vehicle?
- A) The driver - physical and mental state, skill and experience.
 B) The vehicle - speed, weight, and mechanical condition.
 C) The roadway - friction factor and inclination.
 D) All of these.
13. All of the factors listed below affect your braking distance. Which combination has the greatest effect?
- A) Tire wear and vehicle weight. C) Tire wear and the road surface.
 B) Speed and vehicle weight. D) Speed and the road surface.

10

14. If your vehicle requires a braking distance of 20 feet at 20 mph, what would it require at 60 mph?
- A) 60 feet. C) 180 feet.
 B) 120 feet. D) 240 feet.



15. The space around your vehicle within which it cannot stop is your:
- A) perception distance. C) braking distance.
 B) reaction distance. D) danger zone.
16. In normal driving situations, the preferred braking technique is:
- A) braking in "good time". C) pumping the brakes.
 B) threshold braking. D) locking the brakes.
17. The "pumping the brake pedal" technique (not with ABS):
- A) permits steering control. C) is more efficient if you shift to neutral.
 B) requires a longer braking distance. D) all of these.
18. Once you attain a desired speed, in order to maintain this speed on a level road, you must:
- A) press harder on the accelerator pedal.
 B) release the accelerator pedal.
 C) ease up slightly on the accelerator.
 D) depress the accelerator a little further.



19. In normal driving situations, the ideal acceleration control would be:
- A) smooth gradual acceleration. C) covering the accelerator.
 B) thrusting acceleration. D) "kickdown" acceleration.
20. Progressive acceleration - a firm pressure on the accelerator to increase speed and gradually shift the balance of the vehicle towards the rear wheels - should be used:
- A) when exiting curvatures and turns. C) when entering an expressway.
 B) when starting a passing maneuver. D) all of these.



ANSWER SPACES
↓

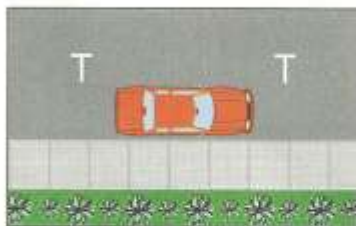
EXERCISE A
Print the letter for the matching description in the space provided.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| _____ 1. Scan | _____ 5. Execute | _____ 9. Minimize |
| _____ 2. Identify | _____ 6. SIPDE | _____ 10. Separate |
| _____ 3. Predict | _____ 7. Danger zone | _____ 11. Compromise |
| _____ 4. Decide | _____ 8. 2 second rule | _____ 12. Interval |

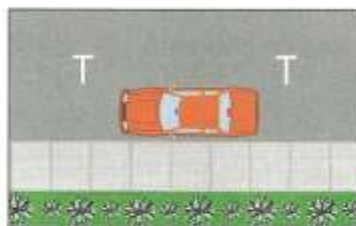
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|---|---|---|
| <p>A- Leaving more space from the more dangerous of two hazards without unnecessary risk from the other.</p> <p>B- Select the critical signs, signals and problems in the HTS environment that require a decision.</p> <p>C- A system for gathering, interpreting, and acting on traffic information before hazardous situations develop.</p> <p>D- The distance to maintain from other vehicles in front and to the rear calculated in seconds of travel time.</p> | <p>E- A method to calculate the minimum following distance in ideal urban driving conditions (30 mph or less) by using a fixed reference point.</p> <p>F- Aiming 12 to 15 seconds ahead and keeping your eyes moving to be aware of the complete traffic picture around you.</p> <p>G- Reducing the danger from a single hazard by increasing both time and space as well as communicating your presence.</p> <p>H- Thinking ahead to evaluate the situation and the "worst possible scenario."</p> | <p>I- Handling hazardous situations one at a time to lessen the risk presented by multiple problems.</p> <p>J- Adapting to hazards by changing your speed and space to reduce the risk while already prepared to act for the "worst-case scenario."</p> <p>K- The mental judgement of the correct action to follow in the situation present up ahead.</p> <p>L- The space in which it is impossible for a driver to stop his/her vehicle.</p> |
|---|---|---|

EXERCISE B
Draw, identify and label the standard visual reference point in each diagram.

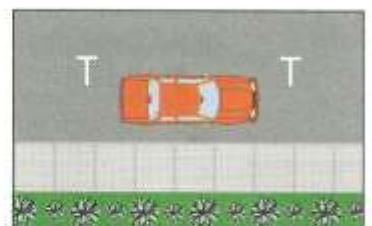
1. _____



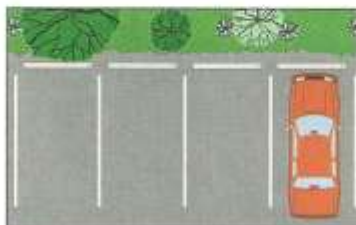
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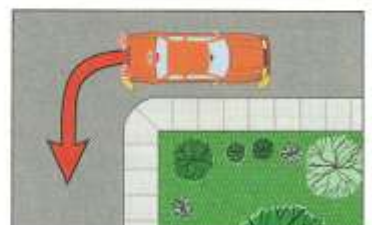
4. _____



5. _____



6. _____





EXERCISE C

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. **The three visual functions of your vision are:**
 - A) central conic, color and selective.
 - B) focus, inner fringe and peripheral.
 - C) foveal, monocular and tunnel.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 2. **Peripheral vision is most important:**
 - A) for seeing hazards at the sides of the roadway.
 - B) when driving in reduced visibility conditions.
 - C) for targeting the lane ahead (your intended path of travel).
 - D) when concentrating on seeing details.

- _____ 3. **While driving, even when the traffic seems normal, you should:**
 - A) concentrate your attention on the vehicle ahead of you.
 - B) search the environment around you constantly.
 - C) check behind you and to the sides only when necessary.
 - D) move your eyes as little as possible.

- _____ 4. **Maintaining the minimum following distance of two seconds in ideal urban driving conditions (30 mph) will help prevent:**
 - A) chain-reaction accidents.
 - B) pedestrian fatalities.
 - C) passing accidents on highways.
 - D) head-on collisions.

- _____ 5. **When a vehicle follows you too closely (tailgater), you should:**
 - A) move to the left and activate the hazard signals.
 - B) reduce speed gradually to encourage this vehicle to pass.
 - C) move to the right and go onto the paved shoulder of the road.
 - D) brake sharply a few times.

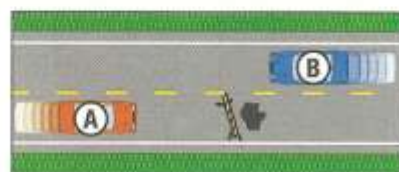
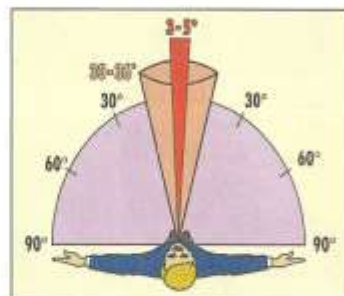
- _____ 6. **The greatest danger when following a large vehicle in traffic is a result of:**
 - A) frequent and sudden stops.
 - B) boredom from driving slowly.
 - C) defective brake lights.
 - D) reduced visibility.

- _____ 7. **When you drive on a street where there are vehicles parked along the sidewalk, you should be checking for:**
 - A) animals that may run into your path.
 - B) motorcyclists.
 - C) car doors that may open suddenly.
 - D) cyclists.

- _____ 8. **Driving vehicle A and vehicle B cuts in front of you, you should:**
 - A) pass the vehicle and get away from it.
 - B) swerve into another lane.
 - C) reduce speed to regain a safe interval.
 - D) maintain this new following distance so that vehicles behind you don't get closer to you.

- _____ 9. **To check the side of the roadway while driving, you should:**
 - A) stare at the object until you identify the danger.
 - B) turn your head and use the exterior rear view mirrors.
 - C) keep your eyes on the road ahead, ignore objects at the side of the roadway.
 - D) use short glances returning your vision to the roadway ahead.

- _____ 10. **Driving vehicle A, in the situation shown in the diagram, you should:**
 - A) reduce speed to yield to vehicle B.
 - B) maintain speed and pass first.
 - C) accelerate and pass first.
 - D) pass the obstacle on the right.



11. Driving vehicle A in this diagram, you should:

- A) accelerate and pass vehicle B.
- B) reduce speed to yield to vehicle C.
- C) maintain your speed.
- D) stop and allow vehicle B to complete the maneuver.



12. A restricted line of sight or space area occupied by a road user is called:

- A) an open space area.
- B) a closed space area.
- C) a changing space area.
- D) all of these.

13. If the area is available to operate your vehicle without any restrictions to your line of sight or your path of travel, this is called:

- A) an open space area.
- B) a closed space area.
- C) a changing space area.
- D) all of these.

14. The technique of reducing risk from a hazard by reducing speed to increase time and space and/or by changing lane position to increase space is called:

- A) minimize.
- B) separate.
- C) compromise.
- D) all of these.

15. The technique of taking each hazard one at a time in order to minimize the risk for you and your passengers is called:

- A) minimize.
- B) separate.
- C) compromise.
- D) all of these.

16. The technique of leaving more space from the more dangerous of two hazards without unnecessary risk from the other is called:

- A) minimize.
- B) separate.
- C) compromise.
- D) all of these.

17. Stopped at a red traffic signal and the light changes to green, you should:

- A) accelerate quickly to cross the intersection without blocking traffic.
- B) check left, center, right and left again, then accelerate if the way is clear.
- C) honk your horn and then accelerate smoothly.
- D) accelerate immediately as you have the right-of-way.

18. At an intersection where your field of vision is obstructed, as shown to the right, you should:

- A) proceed as if there were a yield sign.
- B) move towards the right as you advance to increase your field of vision.
- C) advance slowly and carefully until you can see far enough to cross safely.
- D) honk the horn to communicate your presence.



19. Approaching a railroad crossing, you should:

- A) reduce speed and proceed cautiously.
- B) maintain your speed, check both ways and then cross the tracks.
- C) accelerate to cross the tracks more quickly.
- D) reduce speed and be ready to stop.



20. Following another vehicle, you must keep a reasonable and prudent distance.

In order to do this, you must take into account five principal factors. They are the:

- A) traffic density, the length of your trip, the road surface, the number of passengers and your level of driving experience.
- B) speed of your vehicle, the length of your trip, the traffic density, the weather conditions and the road surface.
- C) speed of your vehicle, the number of passengers, the weather conditions, the road surface and your level of driving experience.
- D) speed of your vehicle, the road surface, the weather conditions, the traffic density and your level of driving experience.

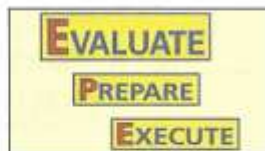


EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

_____ 1. In the EVALUATE stage of the EPE system, you should:

- A) signal, then check the mirror and blind spot.
- B) check the situation, the mirror and blind spot.
- C) signal, then steer and accelerate as necessary.
- D) check the situation and then signal.



_____ 2. In the PREPARE stage, you should:

- A) signal, re-check the situation, in the mirror and the blind spot.
- B) check the situation, the mirror and blind spot.
- C) re-check the mirror and blind spot, then signal.
- D) signal, then steer and accelerate as necessary.



_____ 3. To enter traffic, after applying the brake pedal, you should:

- A) shift the selector lever to (D) Drive.
- B) release the parking brake.
- C) check in the mirrors.
- D) all of these, in order.



_____ 4. What is the last thing you must do before entering traffic?

- A) Shift the selector lever to (D) Drive.
- B) Check your blind spot.
- C) Release the parking brake.
- D) Target the center of your intended path of travel.



_____ 5. When starting on an uphill slope, to prevent a rollback, you should use:

- A) the parking brake.
- B) the left foot on the brake pedal.
- C) the clutch at the friction point (standard).
- D) all of these.



_____ 6. Your minimum time interval when driving at speeds up to 40 mph is:

- A) two seconds.
- B) three seconds.
- C) four seconds.
- D) six seconds.

_____ 7. Anytime you intend to reduce speed or stop, you must:

- A) tap the brake pedal.
- B) check the rear-view mirror.
- C) apply the brake pedal.
- D) all of these in order.

_____ 8. When stopping behind the black vehicle in the diagram, you should stop when you are:

- A) as close to the black vehicle as possible.
- B) able to see the rear tires touching the road.
- C) still able to see the brake lights.
- D) at least two car lengths behind it.



_____ 9. Maintaining a minimum space when stopped will enable you to:

- A) change lane if the lane is or becomes blocked.
- B) avoid a roll back as the vehicle ahead tries to move on a slope.
- C) change lane if a rear-end collision is or becomes imminent.
- D) all of these.

12



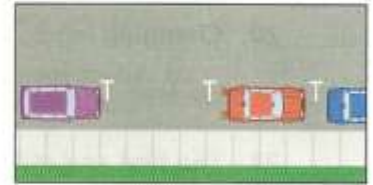
10. The simplest and safest method to park near the curb is to:

- A) drive into a space twice the size of your vehicle.
- B) back into a space larger than your vehicle.
- C) drive into a perpendicular park.
- D) back into an angled parking space.



11. Once your vehicle is properly positioned in the parking space, you should:

- A) shift the selector lever into the (P) Park position.
- B) turn the ignition switch to the Lock position.
- C) apply the parking brake.
- D) all of these in order.



12. Before you turn the ignition switch to the Lock position:

- A) shift into (P) Park.
- B) turn off all accessories.
- C) apply the parking brake.
- D) all of these, in order.

13. Where should you look when backing straight?

- A) Continuously to the target area and reference point, unless you are stopped.
- B) In the inside rear-view mirror.
- C) Straight ahead, glancing in all rear-view mirrors.
- D) Towards the rear with occasional glances forward.



14. This diagram illustrates the correct position for:

- A) backing straight.
- B) backing into a driveway on the left.
- C) backing into a left turn.
- D) all of these.



15. This illustration demonstrates the correct position for:

- A) backing straight.
- B) backing into a right turn.
- C) backing into a left turn.
- D) all of these.



16. When backing a vehicle, to achieve the intended change in direction, you must input:

- A) the same amount of steering wheel movement as when moving forward.
- B) less steering wheel movement than when moving forward.
- C) more steering wheel movement than when moving forward.
- D) the same steering wheel movement, but more abruptly.

17. When you intend to change lanes, you should first:

- A) evaluate the situation.
- B) signal your intentions.
- C) check your rear-view mirrors.
- D) check your blind spot.

18. When you intend to move to a lane on your right, where should you look to check your blind spot?

- A) Through the inside rear-view mirror.
- B) Through the right rear-view mirror.
- C) Through the right side window toward the rear of your vehicle.
- D) Through the left side window toward the rear of your vehicle.



19. Before moving your vehicle to change lanes, you should:
- A) activate the turn signal, check the mirrors and then your blind spot.
 - B) check the mirrors and blind spot, activate the turn signal and then re-check the mirrors and blind spot.
 - C) check the mirrors, activate the turn signal and then check the blind spot.
 - D) activate the turn signal and then check the blind spot.
20. Changing lanes, if the space area and path of travel are open, you should:
- A) reduce speed slightly.
 - B) thrust down on the accelerator.
 - C) apply the brake pedal firmly.
 - D) accelerate gently
21. The first and most important step prior to turning around in traffic is:
- A) a careful check of traffic and lines of sight in all directions.
 - B) signalling your intentions with the turn signals.
 - C) selecting the appropriate gear.
 - D) choosing the lane of traffic into which you will turn.
22. To perform a turnabout maneuver on a narrow street with most of the traffic approaching in an oncoming direction, your best choice would be:
- A) a 3-point on the roadway.
 - B) backing into a driveway on your right and then exit by turning left.
 - C) a U-turn at the next intersection.
 - D) drive into a driveway on your left and then back into the roadway.

12

23. When performing a 3-point turn on a narrow street, how far should you back your vehicle?
- A) To the center of the street.
 - B) Until the front wheels are turned full right.
 - C) Only as far as is necessary to do the maneuver.
 - D) Until the rear wheels touch the opposite curb.



24. To perform a U-turn on a narrow roadway, you should place your vehicle in:
- A) the lane to the right of the center line.
 - B) the lane closest to the right edge of the road.
 - C) any lane to the right of the center line.
 - D) the center of the road.

25. Prior to reversing in the red vehicle, you must:
- A) check left, right and behind the vehicle.
 - B) signal, then back slowly while checking carefully.
 - C) honk the horn to communicate your intentions.
 - D) turn and look toward the right rear as you move.
26. In the situation pictured to the right, you must activate the turn signal and yield to:
- A) the pedestrian only.
 - B) the motorcycle only.
 - C) the automobile only.
 - D) all other road users.

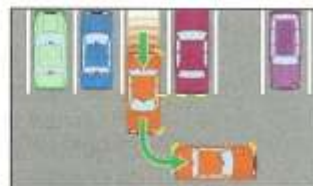


27. To back into this parking space, start turning:
- A) as soon as you start reversing.
 - B) when your body is in line with the red vehicle.
 - C) when your body is in line with the space.
 - D) when the rear of the vehicle reaches the space.



28. When exiting a perpendicular parking space, you should begin to turn the steering wheel when:

- A) your body passes the vehicle on your left.
- B) the front passes the vehicle on your left.
- C) the rear clears the vehicle on your left.
- D) the vehicle begins to move forward.



29. In vehicle 1, preparing to parallel park, you should:

- A) check the traffic behind.
- B) check the oncoming traffic.
- C) check the parking space.
- D) all of these.



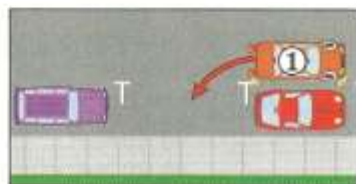
30. In vehicle 1, preparing to parallel park, you should:

- A) check the traffic behind.
- B) check the oncoming traffic.
- C) check the parking space.
- D) all of these.



31. In position 1, before releasing the brake pedal to begin reversing into the parking space, you should:

- A) turn and target your path of travel to the rear.
- B) check the oncoming traffic.
- C) use the rear-view mirror to guide your vehicle.
- D) glance to the rear & then use mirrors to guide your vehicle.



32. While backing, your speed should be:

- A) the same as in forward gear.
- B) slightly slower than in forward gear.
- C) a snail's pace (walking speed).
- D) 5 mph less than the speed limit.



33. Once you straighten the steering, you should:

- A) accelerate slightly.
- B) check the front end clearance (front reference).
- C) begin turning away from the sidewalk.
- D) apply the brake to control the vehicle speed.

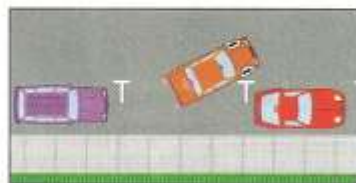


34. When parallel parked in Texas, the curb side wheels of your vehicle must be:

- A) touching the curb.
- B) 6 to 18 inches from the curb.
- C) 18 to 24 inches from the curb.
- D) 24 to 30 inches from the curb.

35. Before turning the steering wheel to line up with the vehicle to the rear, you should:

- A) check the front end clearance (front reference).
- B) check your distance from the curb (side reference).
- C) align the left rear fender with the vehicle behind.
- D) align the right mirror with the vehicle ahead.



36. When parked, if your vehicle is on an uphill slope near a curb, you should leave the front wheels:

- A) aimed straight ahead.
- B) turned away from the sidewalk.
- C) turned towards the sidewalk.
- D) it does not matter, the parking brake is applied.



12



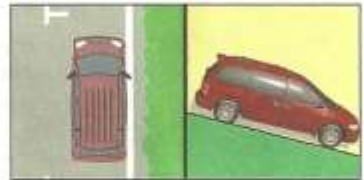
37. When parked, if your vehicle is on a downhill slope near the curb, you should leave the wheels:

- A) aimed straight ahead.
- B) turned away from the sidewalk.
- C) turned towards the sidewalk.
- D) it does not matter, the parking brake is applied.



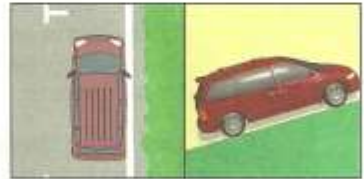
38. When parked, if your vehicle is on a downhill slope as shown, you should leave the front wheels:

- A) aimed straight ahead.
- B) turned away from the side of the roadway.
- C) turned towards the side of the roadway.
- D) it does not matter, the parking brake is applied.



39. When parked, if your vehicle is on an uphill slope as shown, you should leave the front wheels:

- A) aimed straight ahead.
- B) turned away from the side of the roadway.
- C) turned towards the side of the roadway.
- D) it does not matter, the parking brake is applied.



40. When parking near a crosswalk in Texas, you may not leave your vehicle within:

- A) 10 feet of the crosswalk if the crosswalk is at an intersection.
- B) 20 feet of the crosswalk if the crosswalk is at an intersection.
- C) 30 feet of the crosswalk if the crosswalk is at an intersection.
- D) 40 feet of the crosswalk if the crosswalk is in the middle of the block.

41. Vehicles with a higher center of gravity, such as _____ are more susceptible to weight transfer problems.

- A) sports cars.
- B) pickups.
- C) family sedans.
- D) compact cars.



42. When you brake, the concentration of the weight of the vehicle transfers from the center to the:

- A) front of the chassis.
- B) rear of the chassis.
- C) right side of your vehicle.
- D) left side of your vehicle.



43. When you press on the accelerator pedal, the vehicle weight transfers to the:

- A) front, lightening the rear and rear traction.
- B) rear, lightening the front and front traction.
- C) right side of the vehicle.
- D) left side of the vehicle.

44. When you turn the steering wheel to the left, the concentration of the weight of the vehicle transfers from the center to the:

- A) front of the chassis.
- B) rear of the chassis.
- C) right of center.
- D) left of center.



45. If you brake and steer to the right simultaneously, the vehicle weight transfers to the:

- A) left front of the vehicle.
- B) right front of the vehicle.
- C) right rear of the vehicle.
- D) left rear of the vehicle.



ANSWER
SPACES**EXERCISE A**In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- _____ 1. Fatigue can be caused by emotional stress as well as mental or physical work.
- _____ 2. Strong emotions can reduce a person's ability to make proper decisions.
- _____ 3. People who are deaf are not permitted to drive.
- _____ 4. Young drivers have better vision and coordination, yet they are involved in more collisions than older drivers.
- _____ 5. Diabetes is an example of a temporary illness that can affect your ability to drive safely.
- _____ 6. Non-prescription (over-the-counter) drugs will not affect your ability to drive.
- _____ 7. The ability to sense a change in vehicle balance or motion, kinesthetic sense, permits you to feel acceleration, deceleration, and vehicle weight transfer.
- _____ 8. The physically disabled can acquire a license provided their vehicle is equipped with special controls to compensate for their particular disability.
- _____ 9. Alcohol affects all people in the same manner regardless of weight, sex, or age.
- _____ 10. Responsible drivers should have an eye examination at least every two years or at any time that vision becomes blurred or there is trouble focusing.

ANSWER
SPACES**EXERCISE B**Print the letter that best answers or completes
each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The most important factor in all driving situations is the:
- A) attitude of the driver. C) condition of the vehicle.
B) environment. D) traffic density.
- _____ 2. Your mental and physical condition while driving:
- A) is not an important factor.
B) has no influence on your ability.
C) has a considerable affect on your ability.
D) has very little influence on your ability.
- _____ 3. After driving for several hours, you are fatigued. What is the best thing to do?
- A) Stop for a strong cup of coffee.
B) Stop and rest, or change drivers.
C) Open the windows to breathe fresh air.
D) Talk with passengers or play loud music.
- _____ 4. When a doctor prescribes medication and you will be driving, you should:
- A) take the medication, but stop taking it if you notice that it is affecting your ability to drive.
B) take the medication, but also take some other medication to keep you alert.
C) take the medication, but drive more slowly until the effect wears off.
D) ask the doctor if this medication will affect your ability to drive.



5. Which is not recommended as a way of preventing fatigue on a long trip?

- A) Stop periodically for rest.
- B) Keep the vehicle well ventilated.
- C) Avoid over-eating and alcohol.
- D) Take a "KEEP AWAKE" pill.

6. Drivers with chronic illnesses, such as epilepsy or heart disease, should:

- A) not drive at all.
- B) drive only when accompanied by another driver.
- C) drive only when they feel well.
- D) drive only if the disease is under medical control.

7. Which of these is not a useful guideline to help control your emotions?

- A) Plan ahead.
- B) Expect everybody to obey the rules.
- C) Don't drive after an argument.
- D) Leave yourself extra time to travel.

8. People who have monocular vision:

- A) must scan the roadway frequently.
- B) should not drive after dark.
- C) are not permitted to drive at all.
- D) must identify signs by their shape.

9. People who are color blind:

- A) are not permitted to drive at all.
- B) must scan the roadway more frequently.
- C) must identify signs and signals by their shape and their position.
- D) should never drive after dark.

10. Visual acuity is the ability to:

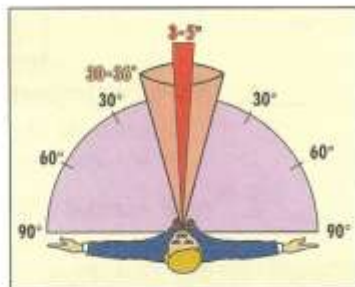
- A) adapt to darkness.
- B) perceive objects in fuzzy images.
- C) judge distances properly.
- D) see details clearly.

11. The narrow 3° range in the center of the diagram is referred to as _____ vision.

- A) conic
- B) peripheral
- C) field of
- D) stereoscopic

12. The range of perception from fingertip to fingertip is called:

- A) stereoscopic vision.
- B) peripheral vision.
- C) conic vision.
- D) field of vision.



13. What is the effect of increasing high speed on the field of vision?

- A) It increases the field of vision by 10 degrees.
- B) It decreases the field of vision.
- C) It almost eliminates blind spots.
- D) It has no effect since the car is moving forward.

14. What is the main reason for driving more slowly at night?

- A) The risk of falling asleep is greater.
- B) Drivers take unnecessary risks.
- C) You cannot see as far ahead.
- D) The braking distance is increased.

15. Peripheral vision is:

- A) the perception of distance.
- B) the ability to see colors.
- C) perception of shape and movement.
- D) a visual handicap.



ANSWER SPACES

EXERCISE C
Print the letter for the matching description in the answer space provided.

- _____ 1. Over-the-Counter Drugs
- _____ 2. Visual acuity
- _____ 3. Depth perception
- _____ 4. Emotions

- _____ 5. Fatigue
- _____ 6. Field of vision
- _____ 7. Kinesthetic sense

- _____ 8. Peripheral vision
- _____ 9. Hearing
- _____ 10. Tunnel vision

- A- Vision towards the sides.
- B- Tiredness.
- C- The ability to sense a change in vehicle balance or motion that permits you to feel acceleration, deceleration, etc.
- D- The entire area that you see without turning your head.
- E- The ability to judge how far away objects are from you.
- F- Helps alert you to sounds that can warn you of situations both from outside your vehicle and from the vehicle itself.
- G- The feelings you have about what happens to you.
- H- Severely reduced vision to both sides.
- I- Medication purchased at a pharmacy that does not need a doctor's prescription.
- J- The clarity of your vision, or your ability to distinguish details up close and from afar.

The ISHIHARA Test
The standard test for color-vision impairment.

The test devised by Dr. Shinobu Ishihara uses dots of varied size, color, and shade to form numerals and other figures. Persons with normal color vision see one set of figures, those with partial color blindness see a second set, and those with total color blindness barely see any figures or fail to see them at all. This test includes 16 color figures that enable the tester to diagnose all forms of color blindness. Below you will find four examples of these.

Fig. 1. Both normal and color-blind persons see an orange "12" within a gray-blue field on this plate



Fig.3. Persons with normal color vision see the number "45", while the color-blind barely discern any figures at all

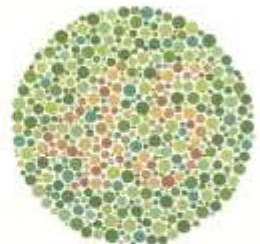


Fig.2. Persons with normal color vision see a number "5", those who are red-green blind see a "2" whereas the totally color-blind are barely able to discern any figure at all

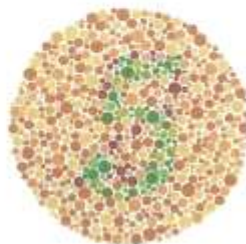
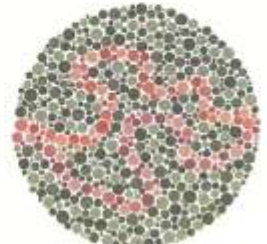


Fig.4. The entirely red-blind person will trace the purplish dotted line, while the entirely green-blind will trace the reddish line





EXERCISE A

Print the letter for the matching description in the answer space provided.

- _____ 1. Your mental condition while driving:
- A) is not an important factor.
 - B) has no influence on your ability.
 - C) has a considerable affect on your ability.
 - D) has very little influence on your ability.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is not a useful guideline to help control your emotions?
- A) Plan ahead.
 - B) Expect everybody to know and abide by the rules.
 - C) Don't drive when you are seriously upset.
 - D) Be organized.
- _____ 3. Which is the best statement about the effect of emotions on drivers?
- A) Emotions affect only young drivers.
 - B) Recognized emotions do not affect driving ability.
 - C) Control of an emotion is affected by drug use.
 - D) Emotions affect all drivers.
- _____ 4. If you think you cannot control your emotions, the best thing to do is:
- A) to try to calm down.
 - B) to consume a small quantity of alcohol to help calm your emotions.
 - C) not to drive at all.
 - D) to use the SIPDE system for emotional upsets.
- _____ 5. Which aspect of driving is most affected by your emotions?
- A) Evaluation / judgment.
 - B) Visual acuity.
 - C) Depth perception.
 - D) Motor skills.
- _____ 6. Drivers must always keep in mind that:
- A) their driving can be affected by emotional factors.
 - B) their driving will affect their physical condition.
 - C) emotional factors have little effect on their driving.
 - D) all of the above.
- _____ 7. If you feel nervous and rushed, it is BEST to:
- A) have a passenger to talk to.
 - B) drive in the right-hand lane.
 - C) avoid driving unless you can pay careful attention to the road.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 8. Which of these would be an example of "QUIET ROAD RAGE"?
- A) Constant complaining about others and rushing to destinations.
 - B) Verbalizing and exhibiting frustrations and anger with the horn or gestures.
 - C) Using a vehicle to frighten or attack another road user.
 - D) Exiting the vehicle and engaging in physical violence.



- _____ 9. You cannot control the driving environment nor the reactions of other motorists. The point where you must begin to protect yourself against road rage is to:
- always give other drivers the benefit of the doubt (be courteous).
 - avoid offending other motorists (correct any bad driving habits).
 - remain master of yourself and your actions (self-control).
 - communicate and cooperate with other road users.
- _____ 10. Which of these would be an example of "VERBAL ROAD RAGE"?
- Constant complaining about others and rushing to destinations.
 - Verbalizing and exhibiting frustrations and anger with the horn or gestures.
 - Using a vehicle to frighten or attack another road user.
 - Treating driving as a competition and actively preventing others' maneuvers.
- _____ 11. If you have a history of stress while driving, you should:
- take a course in anger management.
 - plan your time to avoid racing the clock.
 - plan your schedule to avoid rush hour traffic.
 - create a soothing environment in the vehicle.
- _____ 12. Which would be an example of "EPIC ROAD RAGE"?
- Constant complaining and rushing to destinations.
 - Verbalizing and exhibiting frustrations and anger with the horn or gestures.
 - Using your vehicle to frighten or to attack another road user.
 - Treating driving as a competition and actively preventing others' maneuvers.
- _____ 13. To avoid offending and enraging other drivers with respect to lane use, you should:
- never cruise at the speed of traffic in the passing lane.
 - never stop in a traffic lane to converse with a pedestrian or another motorist.
 - if you found yourself in a turning lane by mistake, make the turn anyway.
 - all of these.
- _____ 14. Which of the following has not been the cause of Road Rage incidents?
- Honking the horn as soon as the light changes to green.
 - Failure to slow down when you complete a passing maneuver.
 - Failure to signal your intentions or forgetting to turn off the turn signal after a lane change.
 - Tailgating or approaching too close to the vehicle ahead prior to passing.
- _____ 15. Other examples of critical zones in which you must avoid confrontations with other road users are:
- when parking - park properly and don't argue over a parking space.
 - cellular phone use - don't be distracted and use the cell phone properly.
 - bumper stickers, flags or slogans - avoid displaying any that are offensive.
 - all of these.
- _____ 16. When driving, the driver must be the leader of all of the occupants because:
- passenger safety is his/her responsibility.
 - passengers cannot influence the driver.
 - leadership goes with being in the driver's seat.
 - all occupants of a vehicle are equally responsible for safety.



17. When you are a passenger, you can help the driver to manage his/her emotions by:
- encouraging risky decisions or daring the driver to be aggressive.
 - refusing to assume any responsibility or playing the "devil's advocate."
 - discouraging risky decisions or being the voice of reason.
 - all of these.
18. When you cross paths with an aggressive driver, you should:
- take a course in anger management.
 - stop your vehicle immediately and ignore the aggressive driver.
 - make note of the license number and report the event to the authorities.
 - all of these.
19. When strong emotions affect you, the chances of you making a mistake:
- decrease.
 - increase.
 - remain the same.
 - vary, depending on the emotion.
20. The emotion that affects most drivers most often is:
- anger.
 - fear.
 - happiness.
 - anxiety.
21. If another motorist pursues you, you should:
- drive directly home.
 - try to outrun him/her.
 - drive to a police station.
 - all of these.
22. When you see an aggressive driver, you should:
- confront the aggressive driver in a polite manner.
 - attract the attention of other road users.
 - get the licence number and report the incident to the authorities.
 - all of these.
23. If another motorist is following or stalking you, you should:
- not go home nor get out of your vehicle.
 - drive to a police station, a shopping center, or a location where you can find help / witnesses.
 - once there, use your horn or car alarm to attract attention.
 - all of these.
24. If the driver of the vehicle in which you are a passenger is acting recklessly and does not respond to any attempts to calm him/her down, you should:
- forget about it and promise yourself never to ride with him/her again.
 - encourage him/her to allow one of the passengers to drive.
 - try to embarrass him/her into acting in a more safe manner.
 - try to remove the keys from the ignition and prevent him/her from driving.
25. When strong emotions affect you, you should:
- wind down before you crank up.
 - take a course in anger management.
 - try to avoid any errors or maneuvers that may antagonize other drivers.
 - all of these.

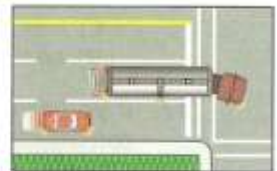


ANSWER
SPACES

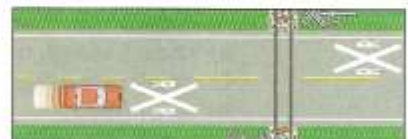
EXERCISE A

Print the letter for the matching description in the answer space provided.

- _____ 1. What does effective scanning for hazards in traffic depend on most?
 A) Moving the eyes quickly. C) Seeing out of the corner of your eyes.
 B) Knowledge of the street or area. D) Perfect visual acuity.
- _____ 2. In order to scan more quickly and more efficiently, you should:
 A) stare far ahead in your lane. C) randomly scan the environment.
 B) develop an orderly visual pattern. D) all of these.
- _____ 3. When scanning the highway and traffic scene properly, you must identify:
 A) roadway features (width, surfaces, shoulders, slope, etc.).
 B) traffic control devices (signs, signals, and road markings).
 C) motorized and non-motorized road users.
 D) all of the above.
- _____ 4. Minimizing the risk by deciding to take each hazard one at a time is referred to as the _____ technique.
 A) minimize B) separate C) compromise D) all of these
- _____ 5. If you notice a vehicle beside you in the lane on your right, you should:
 A) move to the left lane position and adjust speed to pull ahead or drop behind.
 B) maintain speed and move to the right lane position.
 C) honk the horn to warn the other driver of your presence.
 D) maintain speed and move to the left lane position.
- _____ 6. You must pay attention to heavy vehicles - trucks and buses - because they:
 A) stop frequently and may impede the flow of traffic.
 B) block your normal field of vision.
 C) are less maneuverable and slower to accelerate.
 D) are all of these.
- _____ 7. Intending to turn right in the red car, you should:
 A) accelerate slightly to turn before the truck.
 B) honk to alert the trucker and proceed.
 C) reduce speed and turn alongside the truck, making sure not to drift into its lane.
 D) stop and allow the truck to turn prior to starting your maneuver.
- _____ 8. The driver of this truck cannot see:
 A) far ahead of the vehicle.
 B) overhead clearance signs ahead.
 C) down into the passing vehicles.
 D) to the sides and to the rear.
- _____ 9. To reduce risk nearing the tracks, you should:
 A) assume that a train may be approaching.
 B) never stop on the tracks.
 C) reduce speed, search carefully and listen.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 10. Where do most fatality collisions involving trains occur in Texas?
 A) At train stations that are found in large urban centers.
 B) At crossings with no signal lights or electronic gates (only a cross buck).
 C) At crossings with signal lights posted and electronic gates in operation.
 D) At train stations in suburban areas during peak travel hours for commuters.



15



11. You should check for cyclists before:

- A) starting a turning maneuver.
- B) making a lane change maneuver.
- C) opening the car door when parked at the side of the road.
- D) all of these.

12. When you see cyclists ahead, you should:

- A) honk to communicate your presence.
- B) check traffic and then pass in the left lane.
- C) reduce speed and follow at a safe distance.
- D) maintain speed and ignore the cyclists.



13. When you follow a motorcycle, you should:

- A) move to the left side of your lane.
- B) increase your normal following distance.
- C) wait for the motorcyclist to signal you to pass.
- D) follow more closely than normal.



14. When you pass a motorcycle, you must:

- A) leave a distance of three feet between your vehicle and the motorcycle.
- B) leave the motorcycle a reasonable space on the right side of the lane.
- C) leave the motorcycle the entire lane.
- D) encroach on the lane only if it can be done safely.

15. Mopeds and scooters on the roadway can be hazardous because they:

- A) may swerve to avoid roadway hazards.
- B) often disregard traffic signs and regulations.
- C) ride at excessive speeds for the riding conditions.
- D) all of these.

16. When in the situation shown, you should:

- A) increase your following distance.
- B) keep this distance in order to pass more quickly.
- C) look out for air turbulence created by the truck.
- D) all of these.



17. If you exceed the speed limit while driving through a construction zone in Texas:

- A) the judge will forgive you because of the delay.
- B) the fine will be double what it is in other areas.
- C) the conviction will not appear on your record.
- D) all of these.



18. Approaching farm machinery with a "Slow-Moving Vehicle" sign attached as shown, you should:

- A) reduce speed, and only pass when it is safe and legal to do so.
- B) reduce speed, then pass it as quickly as possible.
- C) accelerate to get around it quickly.
- D) all of these.



19. The advantages of using the "commentary driving" technique are that it:

- A) assists in evaluating and in developing searching skills and eye lead time.
- B) calls attention to "driving is a full time job" and manages distractions.
- C) creates an awareness of problems and provides practice in solving them.
- D) does all of these.

15



- _____ 20. A space area occupied by another road user is called:
- A) an open space area.
 - B) a closed space area.
 - C) a changing space area.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 21. If a space area is available to operate your vehicle without any restrictions but another road user is about to occupy it, this is called:
- A) an open space area.
 - B) a closed space area.
 - C) a changing space area.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 22. Maintaining a 2 second interval in ideal conditions is an example of:
- A) managing space.
 - B) communicating your presence.
 - C) separating hazards.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 23. Your greatest responsibility when driving is to do whatever you can to:
- A) keep insurance costs down.
 - B) avoid being stopped by the police.
 - C) reduce the odds of crashes or injuries.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 24. Most collisions involving motorcycles and automobiles occur:
- A) at intersections.
 - B) in curves.
 - C) on expressways.
 - D) on hills.
- _____ 25. To avoid being involved in collisions, the defensive driver should:
- A) ignore the driving of others.
 - B) stay alert and look for trouble spots.
 - C) signal only when meeting other traffic.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 26. Which of these behaviors is not among the seven identified by the Texas Department of Public Safety (TxDPS) that most often lead to crashes?
- A) Driving while intoxicated.
 - B) Disregarding traffic signs or signals.
 - C) Inadequate vehicle maintenance.
 - D) Failure to yield.
- _____ 27. Which is not a basic concept to be used as a guideline for risk-taking?
- A) Consider the odds and your situation.
 - B) Do not risk a lot for a little.
 - C) The chance, probability or likelihood of a crash.
 - D) Never risk more than you can afford to lose.
- _____ 28. The number one cause of crashes in Texas (according to TxDPS) is:
- A) unsafe passing.
 - B) failure to yield.
 - C) speeding.
 - D) driving while intoxicated.
- _____ 29. The fifth leading cause of crashes in Texas and often mentioned as one of the reasons for the higher frequency of collisions among young drivers is:
- A) following too closely.
 - B) failure to yield.
 - C) speeding.
 - D) driving while intoxicated.
- _____ 30. Two-thirds of "run-off-road" crashes occur in rural areas. The primary cause of these single vehicle crashes is:
- A) drivers following too closely.
 - B) driving while intoxicated.
 - C) drivers driving too fast for conditions.
 - D) drivers falling asleep at the wheel.



**EXERCISE B**

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.




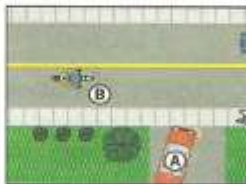

- _____ 1. The key to scanning more quickly and more efficiently is to stare at the center of your path of travel ahead.
- _____ 2. As you scan far ahead, 20 to 30 seconds ahead, you should identify your stopping zone, following interval, and alternate paths of travel.
- _____ 3. When a space area is closed, alter your visual pattern to check the opposing areas.
- _____ 4. Large vehicles (buses, trucks, tractor-trailers, and RVs) take a lot more time to accelerate and they seem to block the flow of traffic while doing so.
- _____ 5. Drivers of large trucks sit high up and can see everything around them.
- _____ 6. On a long downgrade, check your rear-view mirror every five seconds. If you see a truck with white smoke billowing out from beneath it approaching from the rear, accelerate rapidly to escape.
- _____ 7. When you enter the lane to the right of a truck in order to turn right, you should honk the horn to alert the truck driver of your presence.
- _____ 8. Safety at railroad crossings is your responsibility because a train can cross at any time, in any direction, and they cannot stop in time.
- _____ 9. A moped is a two-wheeled vehicle driven by either a motor or pedals.
- _____ 10. Passing a motorcyclist, share their lane since they only occupy one third of it.
- _____ 11. In Texas, all slow-moving vehicles must display a special emblem, an orange triangle with a red strip on each side, in order to warn other road users.
- _____ 12. A closed space area is one that is presently occupied by another road user.
- _____ 13. The use of occupant protection, especially safety belts, is higher among high school students than among other vehicle occupants in Texas.
- _____ 14. Driving only when alert and able to efficiently process information from the driving environment is one way to minimize driving risk.
- _____ 15. Maintaining a four-second interval to provide time for decision-making is one way for a novice driver to reduce risk-taking and driver error.



ANSWER
SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. To effectively search the highway and traffic scene, you must look for:
- roadway features (width, surfaces, shoulders, slope, etc.).
 - traffic control devices (signs, signals, and road markings).
 - motorized and non-motorized road users.
 - all of the above.
- _____ 2. Which factor can immediately change a low risk environment into a higher risk environment?
- The volume of traffic (motorized and non-motorized road users).
 - The survival features that are present in the environment.
 - The roadway features (width, surface, shoulder, slope, etc.) that are present.
 - All of these.
- _____ 3. Which of these is an example of a traditional intersection?
- 3-point turn.
 - RR crossing.
 - T-intersection.
 - All of these.
- _____ 4. Driving the red vehicle in the situation illustrated to the right, you should:
- always yield to the vehicle on the four-lane road.
 - take the right-of-way cautiously because you are on the right.
 - stop only if there is a stop sign facing you.
 - take the right-of-way if you can enter the intersection first.
- 
- _____ 5. Driving on a gravel road nearing an intersection with a paved road as illustrated, you should:
- stop only if there is a stop sign on your road.
 - take the right-of-way if you are on the right.
 - always yield to vehicles on the paved road.
 - be prepared to stop if the cross traffic does not.
- 
- _____ 6. Driving the red car in the diagram, you should:
- honk and then turn in front of the pedestrian.
 - stop for the pedestrian and the vehicle, then turn.
 - accelerate to turn in front of both of them.
 - turn behind the pedestrian before the oncoming vehicle enters the intersection.
- 
- _____ 7. Driving vehicle A, exiting private property, you should stop before the sidewalk and yield to:
- motorcycle B and pedestrian D.
 - all of the other road users.
 - motorcycle B and vehicle C.
 - vehicle C and pedestrian D.
- 
- _____ 8. Driving the red car in the diagram, you should:
- take the right-of-way because your vehicle is on the right.
 - yield to the truck on the through street.
 - always stop.
 - wait for a signal from the driver of the pickup.
- 



9. When entering a street from a private alley, you must:

- A) proceed at 5 mph.
- B) yield to approaching vehicles and pedestrians.
- C) stop only when you are intending to turn left.
- D) sound your horn prior to entering the street.

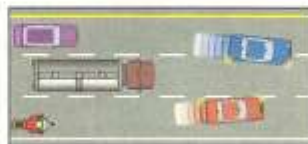
10. Driving the red car in the right lane, you should:

- A) ignore the blue vehicle.
- B) brake sharply to allow it to enter ahead of you.
- C) accelerate to help it merge behind you.
- D) accelerate if the blue car slows; or reduce speed if it accelerates.



11. Driving the red car in the diagram, you should:

- A) accelerate sharply and swerve in front of the blue vehicle.
- B) brake sharply and pull in behind the blue car.
- C) accelerate to help it merge behind you.
- D) yield to the blue car and remain in your lane.



12. Texas law requires you to stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail at a railroad grade crossing if:

- A) a clearly visible signal, a lowered gate, or a flagman warns of the approach of a train.
- B) a train approaching emits an audible signal warning of its nearness to the crossing.
- C) an approaching train is visible and in hazardous proximity to the crossing.
- D) all of the above.

13. Approaching a railroad crossing with no signals posted, you should:

- A) slow down and look both ways.
- B) stop and listen.
- C) continue across at normal speed.
- D) accelerate to cross more quickly.

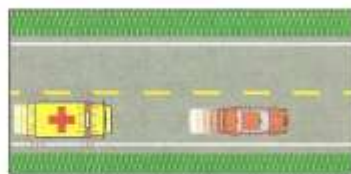
14. You are stopped at a railroad crossing for a train that is crossing. After the train passes, you should:

- A) accelerate quickly to clear the crossing.
- B) accelerate normally.
- C) check the second set of tracks before proceeding.
- D) all of these in order.



15. An ambulance approaches from the rear (siren and/or flashing lights operating), you should:

- A) move to the right and stop.
- B) accelerate.
- C) move off the roadway and stop.
- D) reduce speed and keep to the right.



16. Once the emergency vehicle has passed, you should not follow within:

- A) 100 feet.
- B) 300 feet.
- C) 500 feet.
- D) 800 feet.

17. Driving the black car, you must stop until:

- A) the school bus has resumed motion.
- B) you are signaled by the driver of the school bus to proceed.
- C) the red lights are no longer flashing.
- D) all of these.



18. The school bus is stopped with red signal lights flashing. Which vehicles must stop?

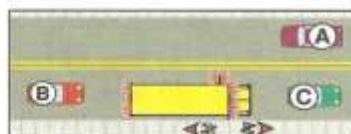
- A) Vehicle B only.
- B) Vehicle A only.
- C) Vehicles A and B only.
- D) Vehicles A, B and C.



16



19. In this illustration, which vehicles must stop?
- A) Vehicle A only. C) Vehicles A and B.
B) Vehicle B only. D) All of the vehicles.



20. In the diagram, if you intend to turn right in the blue vehicle, you must:
- A) wait for both pedestrian A and B.
B) honk to alert the pedestrians and then turn.
C) wait for pedestrian A, then turn right.
D) proceed straight ahead.



21. Driving the car in this picture, you should:
- A) accelerate to pass in front of the pedestrian.
B) honk to alert the pedestrian and continue.
C) stop for the pedestrian, then proceed.
D) proceed straight ahead.



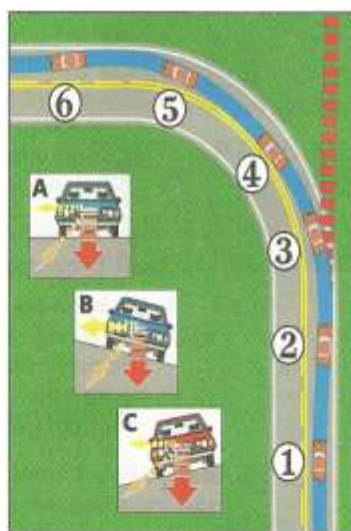
22. Driving the red car nearing the yield sign in the diagram, you should:
- A) accelerate to pass first.
B) reduce speed and check the traffic.
C) proceed as you have the right-of-way.
D) reduce speed, check the traffic and stop.



23. Nearing a curve, you should evaluate:
- A) sightline and sharpness of the curve.
B) warning signs and banking of the road.
C) quality of traction and weight transfer.
D) all of these.

24. You should reduce speed:
- A) before position 1 until position 2.
B) before position 1 until position 4.
C) from position 2 until position 4.
D) from position 2 until position 5.

25. Rounding the curve (from position 2 until position 5), you should:
- A) continue braking to reduce the speed of your vehicle.
B) maintain the speed of your vehicle by accelerating slightly.
C) downshift to reduce speed.
D) accelerate to return to your normal driving speed.



26. Stopped at a red light which changes to green (fresh green), you should:
- A) check lines of sight while applying the count of three technique.
B) accelerate quickly to free the intersection and not block traffic.
C) honk the horn and then accelerate normally.
D) check your rear-view mirror before moving.

27. Vehicles 1 and 2 are stopped as you near a green light at the intersection. You should:
- A) proceed into the intersection.
B) reduce speed, check and then proceed.
C) stop at the stop line.
D) stop in the intersection.



28. To turn right, you should turn from:

- A) lane 1 into lane 7.
- B) lane 1 into lane 6.
- C) lane 10 into lane 1.
- D) lane 10 into lane 3.

29. To turn left, you should turn from:

- A) lane 2 into lane 9.
- B) lane 3 into lane 9.
- C) lane 3 into lane 8.
- D) lane 4 into lane 8.

30. To turn left, you should turn from:

- A) lane 7 into lane 2.
- B) lane 6 into lane 3.
- C) lane 7 into lane 4.
- D) lane 6 into lane 3.

31. If you want to turn right at the intersection illustrated, you are permitted to turn from:

- A) lane 1 only.
- B) lane 2 only.
- C) lane 2 or 3.
- D) lane 3 only.

32. Driving on a curve, you should look:

- A) at the lane marking lines.
- B) at your hood.
- C) as far as possible into the curve.
- D) ahead at the oncoming lane.

33. To maintain vehicle control on curves, the best procedure is to:

- A) brake as you enter and throughout.
- B) brake before the curve, maintain speed on the curve and accelerate leaving.
- C) brake entering and accelerate leaving.
- D) maintain your speed throughout.

34. Begin to accelerate smoothly and start to unwind the steering wheel as soon as you:

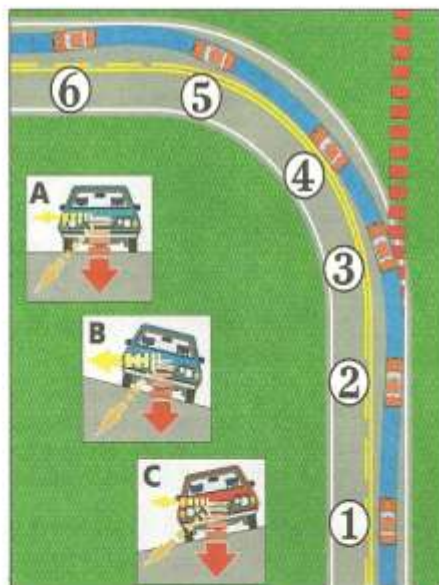
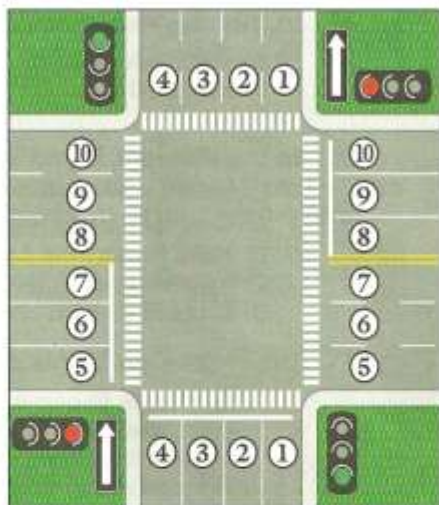
- A) reach the straightaway (6).
- B) pass the end of the curve (5).
- C) pass the apex (4).
- D) reach the curve (3).

35. Seeing this sign posted up ahead, you should:

- A) apply the brakes firmly to reduce speed.
- B) look out for stopped trucks ahead.
- C) shift into neutral.
- D) check the brakes and prepare to downshift.

36. Gravity affects the braking distance on an uphill slope. It would:

- A) get shorter.
- B) double.
- C) triple.
- D) quadruple.



37. Car 1 stopped in the diagram illustrates a:

- A) staggered stop (control of front space area).
- B) staggered stop (control of rear space area).
- C) zig zag stop (control of front space area).
- D) zig zag stop (control of rear space area).

38. Car 2 may turn right after stopping and:

- A) honking the horn to alert pedestrians.
- B) yielding to any pedestrians and vehicles close enough to present a hazard.
- C) yielding to any vehicles in the intersection.
- D) yielding to any road users in the intersection.



39. The first thing to do before deciding to pass is to:

- A) stay close to the vehicle ahead.
- B) speed up to 10 mph faster than the vehicle ahead.
- C) make sure it is legal and the passing lane is clear.
- D) all of these.

40. One of the most common passing errors is to:

- A) approach close to the vehicle ahead prior to passing.
- B) maintain a speed superiority prior to passing.
- C) assess the situation and pass without reducing speed.
- D) all of these.

41. The decision to abort or to proceed should be made:

- A) prior to changing lanes to start passing.
- B) while changing lanes as you begin the maneuver.
- C) just prior to reaching the preceding vehicle.
- D) as you begin to move ahead of the other vehicle.

42. You should return to the right lane when:

- A) the other driver signals you to do so.
- B) both front tires are visible in the rear-view mirror.
- C) you are one car length past the other vehicle.
- D) only after the other vehicle reduces speed.

43. Once you have returned to the right lane, you should:

- A) deactivate the turn signal.
- B) create a safe space behind your vehicle.
- C) return to normal cruising speed (speed limit).
- D) all of these.

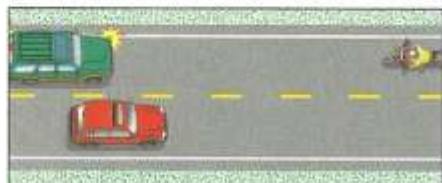
44. The blue SUV is passing you, you should:

- A) not increase speed.
- B) check for an "out" towards the right.
- C) be prepared to cooperate and adjust speed.
- D) all of these.



45. A green SUV is passing you and you notice an oncoming motorcycle, you should:

- A) accelerate to create space behind you.
- B) brake to create space in front of you.
- C) be prepared to adjust speed.
- D) all of these.





EXERCISE B

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- _____ 1. The key to scanning more quickly and more efficiently is to develop a pattern to your search of the roadway.
- _____ 2. As you scan 5 to 10 seconds ahead, you should identify your danger zone, your following interval, and alternate paths of travel.
- _____ 3. Drivers may not recognize risk because in the past there was no problem.
- _____ 4. In multi-right or left turn lane situations, exit and then enter the corresponding lane on the new roadway.
- _____ 5. Applying the staggered stop concept helps control your front space area.
- _____ 6. Whenever you must stop, apply the brake pedal firmly to stop smoothly.
- _____ 7. When you intend to use a shared left turn lane in order to turn left, you should honk the horn to alert the traffic of your presence.
- _____ 8. A shared left turn lane may be used to turn left for drivers traveling in either direction, as well as by those turning onto the street from an alley or driveway.
- _____ 9. Approaching a curve, you should reduce speed after you enter the curve.
- _____ 10. Rounding a curve, maintain speed by applying a light pressure on the accelerator.
- 16** _____ 11. Approaching the crest of a hill, keep right and reduce speed until your line of sight allows you to see the other side of the hill.
- _____ 12. On a long downgrade, check your rear-view mirror every five seconds. If you see a truck with white smoke billowing out from beneath it approaching from the rear, accelerate rapidly to escape.
- _____ 13. While waiting for an opportunity to pass the vehicle ahead, you should approach and then follow this vehicle as closely as possible.
- _____ 14. When three or more lanes of traffic move in the same direction (one-way road, divided highway), you are allowed to pass another vehicle on the right.
- _____ 15. When you are being passed by another vehicle on your left, the law requires you to keep to the right and reduce speed.





EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. **When planning your route for a trip on an expressway, you should:**
 - A) be familiar with alternate exits.
 - B) be aware of the guide signs pertaining to the route planned.
 - C) plan the time of travel to avoid rush hour traffic around urban centers.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 2. **Which of these are all types of interchanges found on expressways?**
 - A) Flute, harp, and violin.
 - B) Frontage road, star, and heart.
 - C) Diamond, trumpet, and cloverleaf.
 - D) All of these.

- _____ 3. **The entrance to an expressway has three parts. What are they?**
 - A) The entrance ramp, the acceleration lane, and the merge area.
 - B) The entrance ramp, the deceleration lane, and the merge area.
 - C) The exit ramp, the deceleration lane, and the merge area.
 - D) The weave lane, the acceleration lane, and the exit lane.

- _____ 4. **On the entrance ramp, to locate a gap, you should:**
 - A) use both mirrors.
 - B) use the left outside mirror.
 - C) use a series of short, quick glances.
 - D) look out the rear window.

- _____ 5. **Entering an expressway, it is preferable to:**
 - A) move to the left as soon as possible.
 - B) reduce speed in the acceleration lane.
 - C) adjust your speed to merge with the gap you selected.
 - D) maintain speed, other motorists must yield.

- _____ 6. **You should begin to accelerate when on the:**
 - A) entrance ramp.
 - B) acceleration lane.
 - C) merge area.
 - D) expressway.

- _____ 7. **When entering an expressway behind several other vehicles, you should:**
 - A) stay as close as possible to the vehicle ahead.
 - B) be aware that the driver ahead might slow down on the acceleration lane.
 - C) check the space area ahead of the driver ahead of your vehicle.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 8. **When entering directly onto a freeway (no acceleration lane), you should:**
 - A) use the access ramp to check traffic and to adjust speed to the flow of traffic.
 - B) enter the freeway at a slower speed than the flow of traffic.
 - C) expect drivers on the freeway to yield the right-of-way.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 9. **When entering an expressway from an entrance ramp on the left, you must expect a greater potential for conflict because you are entering:**
 - A) after stopping completely.
 - B) the slow lane on the expressway.
 - C) the passing or high speed lane.
 - D) all of these.

- _____ 10. **Reducing speed or stopping on the acceleration lane can lead to:**
 - A) a rear-end collision.
 - B) a head-on collision.
 - C) a side-impact collision.
 - D) all of these.



11. When an exit is on the left-hand side of an expressway, you must expect:
- A) that traffic in the right lane will remain at a constant speed.
 - B) that traffic in the left lane will proceed at a high speed.
 - C) some vehicles will change lanes just prior to the exit.
 - D) some vehicles in the left lane will accelerate.
12. While driving on an expressway, it begins to rain. To maintain a safe space cushion, you should increase the distance between your vehicle and the:
- A) side of the road.
 - B) vehicle ahead.
 - C) center divider.
 - D) all of these.

13. Extended driving time on an expressway can lull you into:
- A) a power trip.
 - B) sleep.
 - C) velocitation.
 - D) highway hypnosis.



14. Driving the red car, you should:
- A) accelerate to help it to enter behind you.
 - B) honk to warn of your presence.
 - C) reduce speed quickly to allow it to enter.
 - D) change lanes to the left.



15. Driving in the right lane, you should:
- A) ignore the blue vehicle.
 - B) brake sharply to let it enter ahead of you.
 - C) accelerate to help it merge behind you.
 - D) accelerate if the blue car slows; or reduce speed if it accelerates.



16. A red X signal light mounted above your lane indicates:
- A) the lane ahead will be closed.
 - B) the lane is closed to traffic.
 - C) you are in a reserved HOV lane.
 - D) all of these.

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17. When an entrance ramp and an exit ramp share the same extra lane, as illustrated in the diagram at right, this is referred to as:
- A) a weave lane.
 - B) a merge area.
 - C) an acceleration lane.
 - D) a deceleration lane.

18. Driving the exiting red car in the diagram, you should:
- A) reduce speed and allow the blue car to enter first.
 - B) proceed to the next exit to avoid the conflict situation.
 - C) maintain speed, then brake on the deceleration lane.
 - D) maintain speed, then brake firmly just prior to the exit ramp.

19. The driver of the blue car, entering the freeway, should:
- A) brake firmly to allow the red car to exit.
 - B) ease off the accelerator and be prepared to accelerate quickly once the red car has exited the freeway.
 - C) accelerate to enter the freeway in front of the red car.
 - D) maintain speed; the red car will yield the right-of-way.



20. In the diagram, driving the red car intending to exit, you should:

- A) reduce speed and allow the blue car to enter first.
- B) proceed to the next exit to avoid the conflict situation.
- C) maintain speed, then brake on the deceleration lane.
- D) accelerate onto the lane in front of the blue car.



21. The driver of the blue car, entering the freeway, should:

- A) brake firmly to allow the red car to exit.
- B) ease off the accelerator and be prepared to accelerate quickly once the red car has exited the freeway.
- C) accelerate to enter the freeway in front of the red car.
- D) maintain speed; the red car will yield the right-of-way.

22. When you intend to exit the expressway, you should:

- A) scan early for the correct exit.
- B) signal to communicate intentions.
- C) only brake on the deceleration lane.
- D) all of these.

23. On 2-lane expressways, you can reduce risk by using the left or passing lane:

- A) if you are driving a little faster than the average flow of traffic.
- B) when there are slow-moving vehicles in the right lane.
- C) if you approach areas where other vehicles are entering.
- D) all of these.

24. When driving on a 2-lane expressway, you should use the right lane:

- A) when you intend to leave the expressway at the next exit on the right.
- B) when there are slow-moving vehicles in the left lane.
- C) if you approach areas where other vehicles are entering.
- D) all of these.

25. On a multi-lane highway, if you are driving a little slower than the flow of traffic, you should drive in the:

- A) right hand lane.
- B) middle lane.
- C) left hand lane.
- D) slow drivers' lane.

26. When driving on a 3-lane expressway through an urban area and you have no intention of exiting, to reduce risk, you should drive in:

- A) the right lane.
- B) the center lane.
- C) the left lane.
- D) any lane.

27. If you miss your exit on an expressway, you should:

- A) continue to the next exit.
- B) use the shoulder to back up.
- C) stop, wait for a gap, and back up.
- D) make a U-turn across the median.

28. When leaving the expressway at this type of an exit, you should start braking:

- A) at position D.
- B) at position C.
- C) at position B.
- D) at position A.

29. When exiting, you should check the speedometer:

- A) at position A and more often after position C.
- B) at position C and more often after position E.
- C) more frequently after position E.
- D) more frequently after position D.

30. If a suggested speed sign is posted at the exit ramp, you should:

- A) ignore the sign, it is for large trucks.
- B) reduce speed only when the road is slippery.
- C) exit at the expressway speed limit.
- D) reduce speed to the suggested limit.





EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

_____ 1. Which of the following distractions is most likely to cause a young driver crash?

- A) Lack of driving experience.
- B) Other young passengers.
- C) Lack of familiarity with the vehicle they are driving.
- D) Poor vehicle maintenance.

_____ 2. The biggest issue with using cell phones while driving is:

- A) holding the phone while steering.
- B) the mental distraction.
- C) having to view the cell phone display.
- D) the ringing cell phone.



_____ 3. Collisions involving cell phones are twice as likely to be:

- A) side-on collisions.
- B) rear-end collisions.
- C) head-on collisions.
- D) low-speed collisions.



_____ 4. Sadness distracts you from driving by:

- A) raising your motivation.
- B) increasing your concern for other drivers.
- C) disconnecting you from reality.
- D) causing you to cry.

_____ 5. You have identified the driver ahead of you as being distracted. You should:

- A) attempt to get the driver's attention.
- B) maintain a safe following distance.
- C) pass the driver as soon as possible to get away from the danger.
- D) pull over and wait for the driver to move away from you.

_____ 6. If you react _____ slower because of a distraction, the chance of a crash can double.

- A) a quarter-second
- B) one second
- C) a half-second
- D) two seconds

_____ 7. The best time to address distractions that can affect driving is:

- A) while driving.
- B) before driving begins.
- C) at the end of a trip.
- D) none of the above.

_____ 8. Wandering, disconnected thoughts while you are driving are usually a sign of:

- A) physical exertion.
- B) lack of sleep.
- C) mental exertion.
- D) lack of oxygen.



- _____ 9. Which of these is not a useful guideline to help control your emotions?
- A) Plan ahead.
 - B) Expect everybody to obey the rules.
 - C) Don't drive after an argument.
 - D) Leave yourself extra time to travel.
- _____ 10. Which of the following are distractions inside the vehicle?
- A) Passengers and pets.
 - B) Music.
 - C) Food, beverages, and smoking.
 - D) All of the above.
- _____ 11. When is the best time to familiarize yourself with your vehicle controls?
- A) While driving.
 - B) Stopped at a traffic light.
 - C) On the Interstate.
 - D) Before driving during your pre-drive protocol.
- _____ 12. When is the best time to text message in a vehicle?
- A) While driving.
 - B) Stopped at a traffic light.
 - C) On the Interstate.
 - D) Pulled over on the side of the road.
- _____ 13. Which of the following is an example of an external vehicle distraction?
- A) Passenger conversation.
 - B) Collision scenes, construction zones and wild animals.
 - C) A ringing cell phone.
 - D) The GPS system.
- _____ 14. Is it ever a good idea to eat while driving?
- A) Yes, when you are late for work.
 - B) Yes, when stopped at a traffic light.
 - C) Never, pull over to a safe location and enjoy your meal.
 - D) Yes, but make sure to drive slowly.
- _____ 15. How should you react to peer pressure?
- A) Agree with the majority of your passengers.
 - B) Listen to the oldest passenger in the car.
 - C) Decide before hand what your driving standards are and stick with them and do not let peers pressure you into changing them.
 - D) None of the above.
- _____ 16. What is the best method to transport pets?
- A) Lock them in the trunk.
 - B) Bring someone along to control the pet.
 - C) Transport the pet using a carrying case or special seat belt.
 - D) Answers B and C.





EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. What percentage of fatal collisions involve the use of alcohol?
 A) 10%. B) 25%. C) 40%. D) 75%.
- _____ 2. The leading cause of death for teens aged 16 to 19 is:
 A) suicide. B) cancer. C) STDs. D) vehicle crashes.
- _____ 3. When alcohol is involved, the risk of being involved in a fatal crash for drivers aged 16 through 19 is:
 A) slightly greater. B) much greater. C) the same. D) much less.
- _____ 4. Since 1975, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that _____ lives have been saved by all states enacting Zero Tolerance for Minors and Minimum Drinking Age (21) Laws.
 A) 18,052 B) 22,034 C) 27,052 D) 31,035
- _____ 5. Alcohol is a drug. As such, it must be considered as a(n):
 A) depressant. B) stimulant. C) inhibitor. D) hallucinogen.
- _____ 6. Alcohol is eliminated from your system for the largest part by:
 A) the liver. B) the stomach. C) respiration. D) perspiration.
- _____ 7. Teen novice drivers are "over-represented" in Texas crash statistics because:
 A) there are more teens than older, experienced drivers.
 B) they are busier than other drivers and drive more often.
 C) of inexperience and overconfidence in their abilities.
 D) they are targeted by aggressive drivers.
- _____ 8. Having consumed many alcoholic drinks within a rather short span of time, the best thing to do is:
 A) avoid driving over 30 mph.
 B) drive only if someone accompanies you.
 C) have a meal and a cup of coffee before driving.
 D) wait at least one hour for each drink you have taken before driving.
- _____ 9. A person who has been drinking alcoholic beverages will usually have:
 A) a collision if he drives. C) impaired judgment and coordination.
 B) much faster reactions. D) a big risk of falling asleep.
- _____ 10. After consuming alcoholic beverages, the driver will tend to:
 A) stare at objects straight ahead. C) stare at the sides of the roadway.
 B) scan the environment ahead. D) scan the sides of the roadway.
- _____ 11. When you compare the amount of alcohol in a 12 oz. beer, with a 5 oz. serving of wine, and a mixed drink which contains 1.5 oz. of alcohol:
 A) the serving of beer contains more alcohol.
 B) they all contain the same amount of alcohol.
 C) the serving of wine contains more alcohol.
 D) the mixed drink contains more alcohol.



12. Which of these statements is false?

- A) The liver eliminates 90% of the alcohol that has been consumed.
- B) Spacing out alcoholic drinks will moderate a person's BAC.
- C) Eating while drinking retards the effects of alcohol.
- D) Larger and heavier people eliminate alcohol more quickly.

13. The elimination of alcohol and its effects cannot be accelerated because:

- A) alcohol must be digested by the stomach before going to the liver.
- B) the liver eliminates 90% of consumed alcohol at its own steady rhythm.
- C) the small intestine filters the alcohol before it goes to the liver.
- D) alcohol must be digested by the stomach before elimination in the urine.

14. In which situation will adults be legally charged with impaired driving?

- A) If they are involved in a collision where someone is injured.
- B) If they are involved in a collision entailing loss of life.
- C) When they drive after taking drugs.
- D) When they drive after consuming any alcohol.



15. In respect to alcohol and driving, the best decision is to:

- A) never consume more than one alcoholic beverage per hour before driving.
- B) stop consuming alcohol at least one hour before driving.
- C) never drink any alcoholic beverages when you know you will be driving.
- D) never consume more than three alcoholic beverages before driving.

16. Which of the following is not an effect of alcohol on vision?

- A) The driver will tend to stare straight ahead.
- B) The driver's field of vision will be narrowed.
- C) The driver's ability to judge distance (depth perception) will be increased.
- D) The driver's sensitivity to glare will be increased and the time needed to re-adapt to darkness will be increased.

17. All drugs have side effects that may:

- A) increase your ability to drive.
- B) interfere with your ability to drive.
- C) increase your visual acuity.
- D) quicken your reflexes.

18. Medications which can be purchased at a pharmacy without any special permission are:

- A) over-the-counter drugs.
- B) prescription drugs.
- C) depressant drugs.
- D) anti-depressant drugs.

19. When you purchase medication and you know you will be driving, you should:

- A) test the medicine to see if it affects your driving.
- B) drive only a short distance in case it affects you.
- C) check the label for warnings and possible side effects.
- D) drive more slowly until the side effect subsides.



20. What is the best thing to do if you need to take a cold medicine, but must drive home?

- A) Don't take the medication on an empty stomach.
- B) Take the medication and then drive home more slowly than usual.
- C) Take the medication and then wait one hour before driving home.
- D) Drive home and then take the medication.



21. Any drug that requires a doctor to order it on a special form with a signature is:
- A) an over-the-counter drug.
 - B) an anti-depressant drug.
 - C) a depressant drug.
 - D) a prescription drug.
22. If a doctor prescribes medication and you know you will be driving, you should:
- A) take the medication, but stop taking it if you notice it affects your driving.
 - B) take the medication but also take some other medication to keep you alert.
 - C) ask the doctor if this medication will affect your ability to drive.
 - D) take the medication, but drive more slowly until the effect wears off.
23. One of the effects of using amphetamines or "uppers" may be that:
- A) they cause users to develop double vision.
 - B) the effect wears off suddenly and the user immediately becomes very drowsy.
 - C) over a period of time of use, users build up a tolerance for the drug.
 - D) prescriptions cannot be refilled when needed.
24. Taking barbiturates (or "downers") may cause you to:
- A) be alert and wide awake.
 - B) have a panic or terror attack.
 - C) become jittery and hyperactive.
 - D) be relaxed, sleepy, and take risks.
25. Taking barbiturates and then consuming alcohol can cause:
- A) a dangerous Synergistic Effect.
 - B) increased alertness and acuity.
 - C) the driver to have quicker reflexes.
 - D) stimulation of the nervous system.
26. Using marijuana can make a driver:
- A) more aware of the surroundings.
 - B) have improved depth perception.
 - C) lose coordination and judgment.
 - D) have increased kinesthetic sense.
27. Using marijuana and consuming alcohol together can lead to:
- A) alcohol poisoning, coma and death.
 - B) increased vision and coordination.
 - C) blurred vision and hallucinations.
 - D) a feeling of alertness and energy.
28. Depressant drugs:
- A) speed up the central nervous system.
 - B) slow down the central nervous system.
 - C) improve the driver's ability to make quick and risk-reducing decisions.
 - D) improve the driver's reflexes.
29. Which of the following drugs are stimulants?
- A) Barbiturates and tranquilizers.
 - B) LSD and PCP (angel dust).
 - C) Amphetamines and caffeine.
 - D) Alcohol.
30. Over-the-counter drugs can be harmful to drivers because:
- A) more of these drugs are consumed than any other kind.
 - B) they are not required to be labeled with warnings about side effects.
 - C) a prescription signed by a doctor must be presented when buying them.
 - D) they may produce side effects that can affect driving ability.
31. Alcohol manufacturers sponsor a pervasive campaign which consists of:
- A) television advertising.
 - B) major sporting events.
 - C) magazine / newspaper advertising.
 - D) all of these.
32. The target market for alcohol advertising is:
- A) the new drinker.
 - B) existing drinkers.
 - C) the non-drinker.
 - D) all of these.



33. The message in an alcohol advertising campaign is that by drinking their brand you will:

- A) be financially successful.
- B) be glamorous/have a good time.
- C) succeed with the opposite sex.
- D) all of these.

34. The direct results of drunk drivers are:

- A) a devastating toll of deaths and injuries.
- B) a devastating toll in disfigurement and disabilities.
- C) the social costs of collisions.
- D) all of these.



35. What can you do to improve the drinking and driving problem?

- A) Never drink and drive; nor let friends drink and drive.
- B) Apply peer pressure to reduce drinking situations.
- C) Join or start groups that write letters to legislators against drinking and driving as well as against alcohol advertising.
- D) All of these.

36. How can you identify drunk drivers?

- A) They ride the lines and tend to weave in traffic.
- B) They drive at inconsistent speeds and react late to traffic situations.
- C) They misjudge stops (too soon or too late) and brake intermittently.
- D) All of these.

37. When you see a driver that seems to be impaired, you should:

- A) keep away from their vehicle; turn into a parking lot or side street.
- B) try to get the license number, make, color and model of vehicle.
- C) telephone the police and report it along with the direction of travel.
- D) all of these.

38. What is a "designated driver"?

- A) A habitual drinker who has become immune to the effects of alcohol.
- B) A member of a group who abstains from drinking in order to drive.
- C) A driver who will come and get you if you have been drinking.
- D) All of these.

39. If you host a party and the guests are not of drinking age, you should:

- A) make sure guests are aware that alcohol will not be served and that it is not acceptable.
- B) arrange for alternate transportation for anyone who may have been drinking.
- C) don't force alcoholic beverages on anyone who does not want to drink.
- D) all of these.

40. The cost to the American public of alcohol-related collisions is estimated at:

- A) 100 billion per year.
- B) 50 billion per year.
- C) 10 billion per year.
- D) 1 billion per year.





EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

- _____ 1. When driving, even during daylight hours, it is advisable to turn on the low beam headlights because they:

 - A) use up the excess electricity.
 - B) enable you to see better.
 - C) assist other drivers to see you.
 - D) reflect on signs and markings.
- _____ 2. Why should you drive more slowly at night?

 - A) You are more apt to get sleepy.
 - B) You can be blinded by oncoming headlights.
 - C) Visibility ahead is reduced.
 - D) More careless drivers are on the road.
- _____ 3. When driving in a dark (unlit) rural area, you should:

 - A) use the low beam headlights.
 - B) dim the dash lighting to cut glare.
 - C) increase the dash lighting.
 - D) all of these.
- _____ 4. At night in position 1, to inform the driver of the red car that you intend to pass, you should:

 - A) activate the turn signal; flash the high beams.
 - B) flash the high beams and if necessary, use the turn signal.
 - C) activate the turn signal and honk the horn.
 - D) flash the high beams and honk the horn.
- _____ 5. Approaching in position 1, you should dim to the low beam headlights when your vehicle is:

 - A) within 100 feet.
 - B) within 200 feet.
 - C) within 300 feet.
 - D) within 500 feet.
- _____ 6. When passing, you should switch to the high beam headlights when your vehicle is:

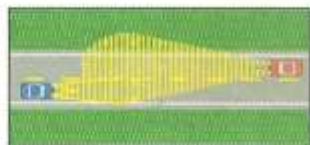
 - A) in position 1.
 - B) in position 2.
 - C) in position 3.
 - D) in position 4.
- _____ 7. Driving the red car, you should dim to the low beam headlights when the blue vehicle passing you is:

 - A) in position 2.
 - B) in position 3.
 - C) in position 4.
 - D) in position 5.
- _____ 8. At night, if you meet an oncoming vehicle driving with high beams, you should:

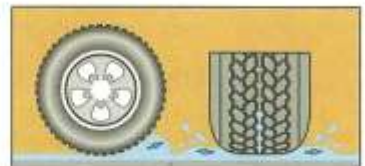
 - A) turn on your high beams as well.
 - B) flash the high beams and back to low beams.
 - C) honk the horn and activate the high beams.
 - D) move onto the shoulder and stop.
- _____ 9. At night on a curve, the oncoming vehicle's headlights are "blinding" you. You should:

 - A) look ahead towards the right side of the road.
 - B) activate your high beams.
 - C) blink your eyes rapidly.
 - D) look ahead towards the center line.
- _____ 10. When you must drive in fog, you should:

 - A) reduce speed and use the high beams.
 - B) drive closer to vehicles ahead using low beams.
 - C) reduce speed and use low beams.
 - D) increase following distance and use high beams.



- _____ 11. Which factor is the most important in selecting a safe speed in the fog?
 A) The condition of the brakes. C) Whether it is day or night.
 B) The density of traffic. D) How far ahead you can see.
- _____ 12. Rain makes the road surface even more slippery:
 A) after the rain has stopped. C) one hour after the rain starts.
 B) during the first minutes of rainfall. D) after it rains for several hours.
- _____ 13. Approaching a puddle ahead that you cannot avoid, you should:
 A) accelerate to pass through the puddle more quickly.
 B) press lightly and simultaneously on the gas and brake.
 C) maintain speed and pass through the puddle.
 D) diminish speed and pass through the puddle slowly.
- _____ 14. Crossing a puddle may dangerously affect the:
 A) electrical system. C) fuel system.
 B) brake system. D) ignition system.
- _____ 15. After driving through it, you should test the:
 A) carburetor for water. C) brakes (apply them).
 B) headlights. D) ignition system.
- _____ 16. When the brakes do not reduce speed because they are wet, you should:
 A) accelerate so increased air circulation will dry them more quickly.
 B) use the engine compression and parking brake to stop.
 C) press gently and simultaneously on the brake and the accelerator.
 D) all of these.
- _____ 17. Hydroplaning, a dangerous phenomenon causing loss of steering control, is the result of:
 A) a layer of water between the tires and the road.
 B) a power steering system malfunction.
 C) a brake system malfunction.
 D) water in the transmission.
- _____ 18. Hydroplaning is more likely to occur when you drive on:
 A) tires that are worn out. C) under-inflated tires.
 B) over-inflated tires. D) radial-ply tires.
- _____ 19. While driving on wet pavement, if your vehicle "hydroplanes," you should:
 A) shift to neutral and grip the steering firmly.
 B) brake firmly and steadily.
 C) steer towards the side of the road.
 D) all of these, in order.
- _____ 20. On a slippery road, since the braking distance increases, you should:
 A) maintain speed; drive in the center of the road.
 B) deflate the tires slightly to increase traction.
 C) change speed frequently.
 D) reduce speed; increase the following distance.
- _____ 21. On slippery roads, what minimum following distance should you adopt?
 A) The same as usual. C) Shorten the distance.
 B) Follow the two-second rule. D) Lengthen the distance.
- _____ 22. While driving, it begins to rain. To keep a safe space cushion, you should increase the distance between your vehicle and the:
 A) vehicle ahead. B) side of the road. C) center divider. D) vehicle behind.



23. To maintain control in windy conditions (the Galveston Bridge and I-10 from Presidio to El Paso, for example), you should:
- A) reduce your speed.
 - B) grip the steering firmly.
 - C) keep away from other vehicles.
 - D) all of these.
24. When you meet a large vehicle on a narrow roadway, you should:
- A) drive onto the shoulder.
 - B) brake sharply to reduce speed.
 - C) activate the hazard signals.
 - D) move to the right in your lane (position 3).
25. When you know you will be driving in the desert, you should:
- A) wear sunglasses and carry an extra water supply.
 - B) plan frequent rest stops or change drivers at regular intervals.
 - C) check fluid levels at every fuel stop and check the dash frequently.
 - D) all of these.
26. When driving in hot weather, you should:
- A) add a gas drier additive every time you fill up with gas.
 - B) check tire pressure at the hottest part of the day and release pressure to the proper inflation level whenever it rises above the recommended pressure.
 - C) check the tire pressure every morning when the tires are cool.
 - D) drive faster to increase air circulation and cool the tires and engine.
27. To prepare your vehicle for winter driving conditions, you should have:
- A) your vehicle tuned-up: ignition system and engine oil/filter changed.
 - B) the cooling/heating system tested: coolant level and concentration.
 - C) proper tires and wiper blades installed.
 - D) all of these.
28. Before driving after a snow fall, you should:
- A) place additional weight in your trunk.
 - B) fasten your seat belt, in a better way.
 - C) clear all the windows of the ice and snow.
 - D) deflate your tires slightly.
29. If mist or frost covers the windshield, you should:
- A) activate the defroster and defogger.
 - B) close the windows and activate the defroster.
 - C) open the windows and activate the heater.
 - D) open one window slightly and activate the defroster / defogger.
30. Parked in deep snow, how should the front tires be positioned to start off?
- A) Turned sharply to the left.
 - B) Turned slightly to the left.
 - C) Turned slightly to the right.
 - D) As straight ahead as is possible.
31. Driving on an icy roadway, to avoid losing control, you should:
- A) steer using continual 'jerky' motions to prevent a skid.
 - B) brake sharply to reduce your speed.
 - C) be gentle with the steering, brakes, and accelerator.
 - D) accelerate to improve traction.
32. Ice on the pavement is even more slippery when the temperature is:
- A) slightly above the freezing point.
 - B) near the freezing point.
 - C) slightly below the freezing point.
 - D) very cold.
33. When using traction aids if you are stuck on ice or snow, you should:
- A) place them against the drive wheels in the direction of travel (spikes towards ground).
 - B) move slowly onto the grids and maintain momentum without spinning the wheels.
 - C) ensure no one is standing nearby.
 - D) all of these.



34. When parking in heavy snow, you should:

- A) create a path for your tires by driving through the space past the parking space.
- B) reverse along the same path through the parking space again.
- C) leave your vehicle in the middle of the tire tracks (in the parking space).
- D) all of these, in order.

35. While driving on a rural trip, if you become snowbound during a major storm, you should:

- A) drive onto the shoulder, stop safely, activate the hazard lights and get your survival kit from the trunk.
- B) run the engine sparingly with a window slightly open (for ventilation) and check that the exhaust pipe is clear (carbon monoxide gas).
- C) use the plastic bags, blankets and clothing to retain body heat while keeping awake. Do not leave your vehicle unless shelter is visible.
- D) all of these.

ANSWER SPACES



EXERCISE B

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

1. Entering intersections at dusk, remember that it may be difficult for other drivers and road users to see you.

2. At night, you can reduce the risk of crashing into something in front of you if you drive slowly enough to stop in the distance you can see.

3. When a vehicle passes you at night (from the rear), you should dim your high beams when the other vehicle returns to the lane ahead of you.

4. To reduce the effects of oncoming headlight glare at night, you should look toward the right edge of the road ahead.

5. Driving in heavy fog is most dangerous because of reduced visibility.

6. For heavy snow and whiteouts, look for an exit from the highway to park safely.

7. When driving into the sun, wear polarized sunglasses and adjust the sun visor to block the glare without restricting your view ahead.

8. When driving on a slippery roadway caused by rain and road oil, your minimum following distance should decrease.

9. A few inches of water can cause you to lose control of your vehicle; as little as two feet of fast-moving water will carry most automobiles away.

10. While driving on slippery pavement, the front wheels will have less of a tendency to skid if you brake sharply.

11. When there is a risk of a flash flood, you must be prepared to move to a safer area following the recommended evacuation route.

12. On a windy day, you should increase speed, stay closer to other vehicles and grip the steering wheel firmly to prevent your vehicle from veering off course.

13. On snow covered and icy roadways, you should be gentle with the brakes, the steering, and the accelerator.

14. If you want to stop or slow down gradually when driving on ice, you should use a light and steady pressure on the brakes (braking in "good time").

15. When parking in heavy snow, create a path for your tires by driving past the parking space and then reversing. Leave your vehicle in the middle of the tire tracks, thus facilitating your departure.



ANSWER SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

_____ 1. You should check tire condition because:

- A) they put your vehicle in motion.
- B) they control the direction of your vehicle.
- C) they stop your vehicle.
- D) all of these.



_____ 2. Tire traction is best when your tires are:

- A) slightly under-inflated.
- B) over-inflated.
- C) properly inflated.
- D) extremely under-inflated.

_____ 3. If you drive on a tire inflated as shown in the diagram, the result would be:

- A) reduced traction.
- B) excessive tire wear.
- C) a longer braking distance.
- D) all of these.



_____ 4. Tire traction is best on:

- A) dry asphalt.
- B) wet concrete.
- C) rough concrete.
- D) gravel.

_____ 5. What effect does increasing high speed have on the traction of your tires with the road surface?

- A) High speed increases traction.
- B) High speed decreases traction.
- C) High speed does not affect traction.
- D) All of these.

_____ 6. Traction can also be affected by the improper mechanical condition of:

- A) the wheel alignment
- B) the suspension
- C) the steering system.
- D) all of these.

_____ 7. You can affect the balance of your vehicle, causing a weight transfer, by:

- A) applying the brake pedal.
- B) pressing on the accelerator pedal.
- C) turning the steering wheel.
- D) all of these.

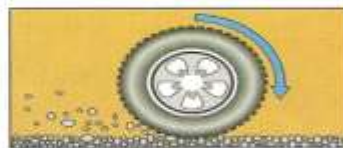
_____ 8. Braking will transfer the concentration of the weight of your vehicle from the center to the:

- A) front of the chassis.
- B) rear of the chassis.
- C) right of center.
- D) left of center.



_____ 9. If your tires are riding on gravel, you should:

- A) move to the right side of the roadway.
- B) activate the windshield wipers.
- C) reduce speed and increase following distance.
- D) drive in the center of the roadway.



_____ 10. In this situation, you should:

- A) brake sharply as you reach the unpaved surface.
- B) accelerate to clear the danger zone.
- C) shift to neutral and coast.
- D) reduce speed before reaching the unpaved surface.



11. To reduce the risk of skidding when you stop your vehicle on wet leaves, you should:

- A) brake gently and continuously.
- B) lock the four wheels.
- C) pump the brakes gently.
- D) use the "threshold" braking technique.



12. Approaching a truck crossing, you should:

- A) brake sharply as you reach the gravel.
- B) accelerate to clear the danger zone.
- C) reduce speed then coast over the gravel.
- D) maintain speed and grip the steering firmly.



13. When you notice a pothole ahead, you should:

- A) swerve sharply to avoid the pothole.
- B) reduce speed sharply and release the brake just prior to the pothole.
- C) accelerate to cross the pothole quickly.
- D) maintain speed; the suspension is designed to handle potholes.



14. To drive safely on an unpaved roadway, you should:

- A) reduce speed in keeping with the traction.
- B) increase your following interval especially when dust or large vehicles block your view.
- C) avoid the ruts in the road especially when it is raining.
- D) all of these.



15. The oily film on the roadway ("sudsy" condition) occurs most commonly:

- A) one hour after the rain starts.
- B) during the first minutes of a rainfall.
- C) after the rain has stopped.
- D) after it rains for several hours.



16. Engineers design modern highways with banked curves in order to help:

- A) reduce friction.
- B) reduce the force of momentum.
- C) overcome the force of gravity.
- D) overcome inertia.

17. To avoid braking on a curve, you should:

- A) brake at the apex of the curve.
- B) speed up before the curve.
- C) downshift as you enter the curve.
- D) slow down before the curve.

18. Rounding a curve and your speed is too high, it is preferable, in order to slow down, to:

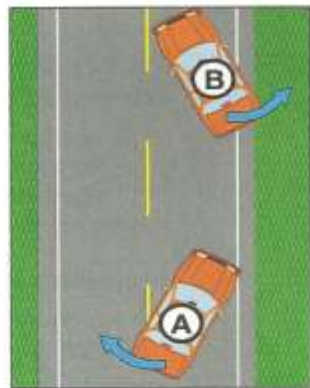
- A) ease off the accelerator.
- B) apply the brake firmly.
- C) downshift to use engine compression.
- D) wait for the end of the curve to brake.

19. You are driving on a slippery roadway. When approaching a curve, the risk of a skid will diminish, if you:

- A) maintain your speed until the start of the curve.
- B) take care to reduce your speed gradually.
- C) release the accelerator quickly to reduce speed.
- D) increase speed as you approach the curve.



20. As you drive around a curve, your vehicle will have a tendency to:
- A) gain some speed.
 - B) move to the outside of the curve.
 - C) move to the inside of the curve.
 - D) maintain speed.
21. Which of these is under the driver's control when approaching a curve?
- A) The sharpness of the curve and the slope of the road.
 - B) The condition of the brakes and the tires.
 - C) The speed of the vehicle.
 - D) Whether the road curves to the right or the left.
22. Rounding a curve on a two-way road (one lane in each direction), to visually track your vehicle in the curve, you should look:
- A) at the lines to check your position.
 - B) at your hood.
 - C) as far as possible into the curve.
 - D) ahead at the oncoming lane.
23. Vehicle skids are most likely to be caused by:
- A) too much ice or snow on the road.
 - B) over-inflated tires.
 - C) under-inflated tires.
 - D) driving too fast for conditions.
24. When the front wheels begin skidding as you apply the brakes, you should:
- A) downshift to use compression.
 - B) ease up on the brakes.
 - C) press harder on the brake pedal.
 - D) grip the steering wheel firmly.
25. To stop quickly on a slippery surface without risking a skid, you should:
- A) apply the parking brake gradually.
 - B) downshift and brake gently.
 - C) lock the brakes.
 - D) shift to neutral and pump the brakes.
26. When the rear of your vehicle skids to the left (position A) to regain control, you should:
- A) steer towards the right.
 - B) brake and then steer to the right.
 - C) brake and then steer to the left.
 - D) steer towards the left.
27. If the rear of your vehicle slides to the right as you straighten (position B), you should:
- A) steer towards the right.
 - B) brake and then steer to the right.
 - C) brake and then steer to the left.
 - D) steer towards the left.
28. When the right front wheel drops onto the shoulder, you should:
- A) brake sharply to reduce speed.
 - B) steer sharply toward the road
 - C) ease off the gas and steer sharply left.
 - D) straighten on the shoulder.
29. If the right wheels run off the pavement onto the shoulder, you should:
- A) after your vehicle has slowed, signal, check the traffic, then steer to the left.
 - B) signal and check the traffic, then turn the steering wheel quickly to the left.
 - C) apply the brakes hard, signal, check the traffic, then steer to the left.
 - D) downshift to reduce speed, signal, check the traffic, then steer to the left.
30. Another vehicle approaches (head-on) in your lane, you should:
- A) begin an immediate emergency stop applying progressive pressure on the brake pedal.
 - B) swerve into the left lane.
 - C) brake sharply to reduce speed then steer onto the right shoulder of the road.
 - D) brake sharply while steering onto the shoulder of the roadway.



**EXERCISE B**

In the answer space provided
print a "T" for true or an "F" for false.

- ___ 1. Vehicle control relies on the contact between the four patches of tire rubber tread and the road surface.
- ___ 2. Tires that are slightly under inflated become fatter, and because of this, they will provide better traction with the road surface.
- ___ 3. As the speed of your vehicle increases, the traction of the tires against the road surface decreases.
- ___ 4. The mechanical condition of the vehicle does not affect the road holding ability (traction) of any vehicle.
- ___ 5. Steering input will transfer weight to the rear of the vehicle.
- ___ 6. On gravel roads, you should decrease your following distance in order to see better.
- ___ 7. While rounding a curve, you should continue reducing speed by applying a slight pressure on the brake pedal.
- ___ 8. If the brakes are not properly adjusted and the driver applies the brakes suddenly, the weight shift could be sufficient to provoke a skid.
- ___ 9. Any sudden steering action on a reduced-traction surface will cause a weight transfer and most probably a traction loss.
- ___ 10. Any combination of vehicle control inputs will place excessive traction demands on one or more of the tires.
- ___ 11. If your vehicle is skidding, you should turn the steering wheel in the direction you want to go (toward your intended path of travel).
- ___ 12. If the rear wheels slide and the rear of the vehicle moves to the left, you should release the accelerator pedal and steer towards the right.
- ___ 13. Light progressive acceleration will help return rolling traction to the rear wheels, if your vehicle is equipped with a traction control system.
- ___ 14. If your right wheels drop off the pavement onto the shoulder, you should brake firmly and once the vehicle has slowed down, re-enter the road.
- ___ 15. When you notice an approaching vehicle in your lane (approaching head-on); you should brake sharply to reduce speed, then release the brake pedal and steer onto the shoulder.



PARENT/GUARDIAN-TEEN PERFORMANCE

Change a tire on your family vehicle following the listed procedures.

CHANGING A TIRE

Under the supervision of a parent or guardian (or someone designated by them), change a tire on your family vehicle using the procedures listed below.

Whoever supervises this activity must fill out and sign the certification below.



1. Make sure the vehicle is parked on a level surface.
 2. Check that automatic shift vehicle is in Park (standard transmission in 1st or Reverse).
 3. Check that parking brake is set firmly.
 4. Block both wheels (both front and back of tires) with boards or bricks at the other end of the vehicle from which the tire is to be changed.
 5. Remove all tire-changing equipment and spare tire from trunk or storage area.
 6. Pry off hub cap with jack handle or screwdriver.
 7. Loosen the lug nuts (bolts) slightly with socket wrench or tire-changing (lug) wrench.
 8. Position the jack (check the trunk lid or owners manual for specific instructions).
 9. Following jacking instructions, slowly jack the vehicle slightly. Make certain the jack is straight. Raise the vehicle just enough so the tire clears the ground. Check the stability of the vehicle by gently rocking it. **If the vehicle is not stable, do not remove the tire. Lower the vehicle and repeat the jacking procedure until it is stable.**
 10. Remove the lug nuts or bolts and pull off the wheel. **Take care not to place your hands in a position between the ground and the tire or the tire and the fender where they could be caught should, by some remote chance, the vehicle fall. Position yourself to be able to get away quickly should this start to happen!**
 11. Install the spare tire and the lug nuts or bolts (tighten each several turns by hand).
 12. Tighten the lug nuts or bolts with the socket wrench or tire-changing (lug) wrench in a so-called star pattern (going to the opposite sides of the wheel).
 13. Following jacking instructions, lower the vehicle until the tire contacts the ground.
 14. Tighten the lug nuts or bolts firmly with the socket wrench or tire-changing (lug) wrench in a so-called star pattern (going to the opposite sides of the wheel). Once you think they are tight, make one final check of each nut or bolt with the wrench.
 15. Replace the hub cap and lower the vehicle the rest of the way.
 16. Remove the blocks from the wheels and store all tire-changing equipment properly.
- If equipped with a compact spare, repeat the procedures to reinstall the full-size tire.

22

I certify that _____ has changed a tire on our family vehicle using the procedures as directed above.

Signature _____

Date: ____/____/____



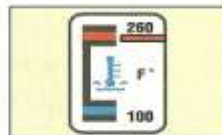
ANSWER SPACES

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

_____ 1. The gauge illustrated in the diagram indicates the:

- A) level of the engine coolant is above normal.
- B) temperature of the engine oil is above normal.
- C) engine coolant temperature is above normal.
- D) engine is missing engine coolant (water/anti-freeze).



_____ 2. When this alert light comes on while driving:

- A) the engine oil pressure is too low.
- B) the engine is due for an oil and filter change.
- C) engine coolant temperature is above normal.
- D) you should rev the engine in neutral until it goes out.



_____ 3. When lit, this warning light indicates:

- A) the battery is low on electrolyte and requires service.
- B) the battery is drained of its electrical charge.
- C) the alternator is not recharging the battery properly.
- D) you must stop the engine immediately.



_____ 4. This gauge indicates:

- A) the level of the engine coolant is below normal.
- B) you must stop the engine immediately.
- C) you should rev the engine in neutral until it goes out.
- D) you need to stop for gas as soon as possible.



_____ 5. When a blow-out occurs, you should immediately:

- A) steer toward the shoulder of the roadway.
- B) pump the brake to reduce speed.
- C) concentrate on controlling the steering.
- D) brake sharply to lock the four wheels.

_____ 6. When you have a flat tire, you should:

- A) steer onto the shoulder of the road.
- B) pump the brakes to reduce speed.
- C) target and steer to your path of travel.
- D) brake sharply to reduce speed.



_____ 7. To change a flat tire, you should:

- A) stop on the roadway and install flares.
- B) activate the hazard lights and stop.
- C) stop on the roadway immediately.
- D) move safely onto the shoulder or drive slowly to the next exit (no shoulder).

_____ 8. When driving with a compact spare, you should:

- A) not exceed 50 mph.
- B) avoid sudden changes in speed or direction.
- C) stop to repair and reinstall the regular tire.
- D) all of these.



_____ 9. When the accelerator is stuck and your speed is increasing, you should:

- A) reach down and attempt to free the gas pedal with your right hand.
- B) downshift and pump the parking brake with the lock mechanism released.
- C) brake, shift to neutral, and then move safely onto the shoulder of the road.
- D) begin an emergency stop applying progressive pressure on the brake pedal.



- _____ 10. **When the engine stalls while driving, you should:**
 A) begin an emergency stop, then restart the engine.
 B) shift to neutral and restart while coasting.
 C) activate the hazard lights, shift to neutral and coast to safety.
 D) activate the hazard lights, then restart the engine.
- _____ 11. **A vehicle equipped with power steering, if the engine stalls while driving:**
 A) the steering wheel will not turn. C) the steering requires more effort.
 B) the front tires will lock. D) the steering will not be affected.
- _____ 12. **A vehicle equipped with power brakes, if the engine stalls while driving:**
 A) the brakes will not function at all.
 B) the brake pedal will require more effort immediately.
 C) the brake pedal will function normally for one more application.
 D) the brakes will continue to function normally.
- _____ 13. **When the engine is "flooded", you should...**
 A) pump the accelerator while cranking the engine.
 B) depress the accelerator partially while cranking the engine.
 C) keep the accelerator fully depressed while cranking the engine.
 D) wait an hour to try re-starting.
- _____ 14. **When the engine overheats, you should park on the shoulder, turn off the engine and...**
 A) open the hood.
 B) remove the radiator cap.
 C) check the fluid level in the radiator.
 D) all of these, in order.
- _____ 15. **When the service brakes fail completely, you should:**
 A) shift to neutral and pump the service brake pedal.
 B) downshift and pump the parking brake with the lock mechanism released.
 C) shift into reverse.
 D) turn the ignition to the "OFF" position and pump the parking brake.
- _____ 16. **While driving you see and smell smoke, you should activate the hazard lights and then:**
 A) swerve towards the shoulder.
 B) make an emergency stop.
 C) select a safe path to the shoulder.
 D) drive to the nearest service station.
- _____ 17. **Once parked on the shoulder, you should:**
 A) investigate the cause of the smoke.
 B) wait in your vehicle for assistance.
 C) move all occupants away from the vehicle.
 D) wait beside the vehicle for assistance.
- _____ 18. **A fire extinguisher (ABC type) is a great safety item, you should store it:**
 A) in the passenger compartment.
 B) in the trunk.
 C) under the hood.
 D) in the glove compartment.

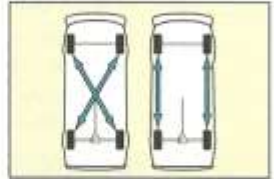


19. Which is the most important tire maintenance you can do as an owner?

- A) Reduce tire pressure when it builds up.
- B) Periodically check tires for proper inflation.
- C) Regularly check valve stems for cracks.
- D) Rotate tires every month.

20. Why should you rotate the tires on your vehicle?

- A) To vary the weight on the front and the rear tires.
- B) To improve the ride and smoothness.
- C) To equalize tire wear and help extend tire "life".
- D) All of these.



21. If the brake pedal feels "spongy" (soft but stiffens when pumped), it indicates:

- A) there is air in the brake lines.
- B) the brake shoes need replacing.
- C) the brake fluid level is too high.
- D) all of these.

22. Which factor causes the greatest change in vehicle kinetic energy?

- A) Speed.
- B) Weight.
- C) Air resistance.
- D) Gravity.

23. If your vehicle speed is tripled, in a collision, the force of impact will be:

- A) doubled.
- B) tripled.
- C) six times.
- D) nine times.

24. If a collision is imminent while you are driving, what action can you take to dramatically reduce the force of impact?

- A) Reduce speed as much as possible prior to the crash.
- B) Steer the vehicle toward smaller oncoming vehicles.
- C) Steer the vehicle toward a stone wall.
- D) Accelerate as much as possible prior to the crash.

25. When a collision cannot be avoided, to reduce the force of impact, you should steer your vehicle toward:

- A) objects that will give on impact.
- B) smaller oncoming vehicles.
- C) solid objects by the side of the road.
- D) larger oncoming vehicles.

26. When about to crash, you can lessen the danger by steering toward:

- A) large trees.
- B) a stone wall.
- C) parked cars.
- D) bushes.

27. Vehicle A traveling at 50 mph weighs the same as vehicle B that is traveling at 25 mph, the kinetic energy of vehicle A is:

- A) two times vehicle B's.
- B) three times vehicle B's.
- C) four times vehicle B's.
- D) nine times vehicle B's.

28. A vehicle traveling 30 mph collides head-on with another traveling 50 mph, the force of impact, theoretically, would be the same as a vehicle traveling:

- A) 80 mph hitting a cement wall.
- B) 80 mph hitting a stopped vehicle.
- C) 50 mph hitting a cement wall.
- D) 30 mph hitting a cement wall.



29. If you are involved in a collision in which someone is injured, you should:
- A) carefully help anyone who might be hurt and send for skilled help ASAP.
 - B) assume that the person is not injured if he/she says so.
 - C) immediately pick up the victim and take him/her to the hospital in your car.
 - D) get the names of witnesses before you do anything else.
30. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must:
- A) call a wrecker and have it towed to a garage.
 - B) locate the owner or leave a signed statement on the vehicle.
 - C) stay at the scene until the owner returns.
 - D) drive to the nearest police station and report the incident.
31. Planning a route, regardless of the length of the trip, you should choose:
- A) a route with the least risk.
 - B) the shortest route possible.
 - C) the quickest route possible.
 - D) all of these.
32. When planning a route, you should take into account:
- A) rush hour traffic.
 - B) the availability of freeways.
 - C) one-way streets.
 - D) all of these.
33. While driving, especially on longer trips in unfamiliar areas, you should:
- A) stop for a rest about every six hours or three hundred miles.
 - B) listen to a local radio station that broadcasts road and weather reports.
 - C) consult a local road map while driving.
 - D) all of these.
34. When choosing a safe route, personal choice:
- A) should never be a factor that is to be considered.
 - B) may be an important factor if you dislike a particular type of roadway.
 - C) should not be a factor since all drivers should be competent on all roadways.
 - D) all of these.
35. While on a long trip, you should:
- A) stop for a rest about every two hours or one hundred miles.
 - B) hurry so as to reduce the time spent on the highway.
 - C) stop for a rest only when you stop for meals and/or gasoline.
 - D) stop for a rest about every four hours or two hundred miles.
36. When planning a trip in your vehicle, you should:
- A) perform a quick pre-drive inspection.
 - B) have a neighbor check the vehicle.
 - C) have the vehicle inspected completely.
 - D) check only the fluid levels.
37. Before starting out on a long trip, you should:
- A) add a little extra engine oil.
 - B) remove a quart of engine oil.
 - C) add one quart of engine oil.
 - D) make sure the engine oil is at the correct level.
38. On a long trip, you should:
- A) only check the fluid levels at the start of the trip.
 - B) stop and rest or change drivers regularly.
 - C) review your route using a road map while driving.
 - D) all of these.



ANSWER SPACES
↓

EXERCISE A

Print the letter that best answers or completes each question or statement in the space provided.

_____ 1. When deciding whether to purchase a vehicle, you should honestly evaluate:

- A) your transportation needs.
- B) your budget.
- C) the vehicle performance record.
- D) all of these.



_____ 2. When purchasing a used vehicle:

- A) check the price range.
- B) check the vehicle thoroughly.
- C) test drive the vehicle.
- D) all of these.



_____ 3. Financing a vehicle requires checking:

- A) the interest rates.
- B) the length of the loan.
- C) whether it can be repaid (penalty charges).
- D) all of these.

_____ 4. Keeping a vehicle in proper mechanical condition is the responsibility of the:

- A) department of motor vehicles.
- B) user and/or the owner of the vehicle.
- C) mechanic who services the vehicle.
- D) manufacturer of the vehicle.

_____ 5. Blue-grey exhaust fumes indicate the need for:

- A) an engine tune-up.
- B) a major engine overhaul.
- C) a fuel system tune-up.
- D) all of these.

_____ 6. What are the advantages of purchasing a used vehicle?

- A) Lower initial purchase price.
- B) Lower depreciation every year.
- C) Lower cost of insurance.
- D) All of these.

_____ 7. What are the advantages of purchasing a new vehicle?

- A) Warranty and no repairs.
- B) Low depreciation.
- C) Cost of insurance.
- D) All of these.

_____ 8. Texas requires an owner to show that he/she is capable of paying in the event of injury to persons or property in a collision. This is called proof of:

- A) financial responsibility.
- B) comprehensive insurance.
- C) collision insurance.
- D) all of these.

_____ 9. To meet this requirement, most drivers carry auto insurance, which may be acquired:

- A) directly from insurance companies.
- B) from agents who may represent more than one insurance company.
- C) auto clubs or fraternal groups offering group plans.
- D) all of these.

_____ 10. An insurance policy is:

- A) the amount paid for insurance coverage.
- B) a contract between the vehicle owner and an insurance company.
- C) the amount of bond posted to prove financial responsibility.
- D) all of these.



11. The *Texas Safety Responsibility Law* applies when you:
- A) apply for or renew your license.
 - B) register a vehicle.
 - C) are involved in a reportable collision.
 - D) receive a traffic citation.
12. An insurance premium is:
- A) the fee or amount paid for the coverage agreed to in the insurance contract.
 - B) a discount that the insurance company gives to the owner of the vehicle.
 - C) the amount of a claim that the owner must pay.
 - D) all of these.
13. The deductible is:
- A) the difference between what you and the other driver pay.
 - B) a discount that the insurance company offers for a good driving record.
 - C) the amount of a claim that you must pay to reduce the cost of your insurance.
 - D) the fee or amount paid for the coverage agreed to in the insurance contract.
14. You can lower the cost of your insurance policy by:
- A) increasing the deductible amount.
 - B) lowering the deductible amount.
 - C) moving to a large urban center.
 - D) all of these.
15. Collisions causing death, bodily injury or property damage are covered by:
- A) liability insurance.
 - B) collision insurance.
 - C) life insurance.
 - D) comprehensive insurance.
16. If your vehicle is stolen and then driven off the road, what coverage will pay for the damages to your vehicle?
- A) Uninsured motorist.
 - B) Comprehensive.
 - C) Collision.
 - D) Liability.
17. Texas insurance companies must give discounts (reduced premiums) for:
- A) defensive driving and driver education for young drivers.
 - B) safety equipment (air bags) and anti-theft devices.
 - C) drug and/or alcohol education programs.
 - D) all of these.
18. An important point to remember concerning collisions and liability insurance is that:
- A) if you are legally correct, the collision will not be your fault.
 - B) you must be convicted in court to be found at fault.
 - C) an investigation must take place before you can be found at fault.
 - D) you can be legally right but still be responsible for damages.
19. What are the minimum liability insurance coverage requirements in Texas?
- A) \$30,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$25,000 for property.
 - B) \$30,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$15,000 for property.
 - C) \$30,000 per person, \$60,000 per collision (injuries), and \$35,000 for property.
 - D) \$20,000 per person, \$80,000 per collision (injuries), and \$45,000 for property.
20. In Texas, how long does an insurance company have to settle a claim?
- A) It must respond within 15 days after receiving the claim in writing.
 - B) After receiving all documentation, it has 15 (max 45) business days to accept or reject the claim.
 - C) Once it agrees to pay it has 5 business days to issue the check.
 - D) All of these.



21. Male drivers pay more for automobile insurance because they:
- have more costly collisions.
 - drive more miles every year.
 - own more vehicles.
 - all of these.
22. Despite having a policy with an insurance company, you can lose coverage:
- in the first 60 days for any lawful reason (ticket, collision, etc.).
 - after 60 days, for failure to pay your premium.
 - after 60 days, for filing a fraudulent claim.
 - all of these.
23. It is important to conserve the natural resources of Texas. What habits can you practice that will help?
- Accelerate smoothly, brake gently, and when possible combine multiple errands into one trip.
 - Keep your vehicle properly tuned and car pool with friends when possible.
 - Take responsibility for your garbage and participate in volunteer clean-up programs.
 - All of these.
24. To help both fuel economy and air pollution, the ignition switch should be turned off and restarted when needed rather than idle if you have to wait longer than:
- fifteen seconds.
 - thirty seconds.
 - one minute.
 - five minutes.
25. How should you dispose of waste engine oil if you change your own oil?
- Return it to the store when you purchase more oil.
 - Take it to a local recycling center.
 - Dump it on the ground in a wooded area.
 - All of these.
26. The first step in conservation is to extend the life of the vehicle components as long as possible without compromising safety. With respect to the tires, you should:
- check the tire inflation pressure regularly.
 - have the wheels aligned at least every year.
 - rotate the tires as recommended in the owner's manual.
 - all of these.
27. When it becomes necessary to dispose of tires, you should:
- use them as porch and tree swings.
 - dump them at a local dump site.
 - trade them in for recycling at the dealer when you purchase new tires.
 - all of these.
28. The biggest cause of air pollution is:
- the steel industry.
 - motor vehicles being driven.
 - the aircraft industry - production and airlines together.
 - the lumber industry.



29. Every driver should help protect the environment. The "Green" driver will:
- keep the engine properly tuned and have it inspected (emission test).
 - accelerate smoothly and cruise in traffic rather than change speeds quickly.
 - cut down on the number of trips - carpool and combine errands into one trip.
 - all of these.
30. The *Texas Litter Abatement Act* defines litter as:
- decayable waste from a public or private establishment, residence, or restaurant, including animal and vegetable material.
 - discarded or worn out materials and machinery such as motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, and old appliances.
 - combustible material such as paper, rags, cartons, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard trimmings, and leaves.
 - all of these.
31. Under the *Texas Litter Abatement Act*, it is illegal to:
- allow someone to dispose of litter at a place that is not a legal landfill.
 - receive litter for the purpose of disposal at a place that is not a legal landfill.
 - transport litter to a place that is not a legal landfill for the purpose of dumping.
 - all of these.
32. Some common violations of the *Texas Litter Abatement Act* are:
- throwing litter out of a vehicle or boat.
 - letting someone else dump tires or any other waste on your property.
 - pouring used motor oil into the sewage system or on the ground.
 - all of these.
33. As a good Texan, you should take a leading role in your local community on the question of litter. You should:
- get involved in prevention and clean-up by taking personal responsibility for your own garbage and encouraging others to do likewise.
 - set an example by bagging your debris, and then disposing of it properly (in a dumpster) as well as keeping a litterbag in your vehicle and using it.
 - report any illegal dump sites and any vehicles dumping illegally.
 - all of these.
34. Which statement best describes the situation with anatomical gifts?
- Organ and tissue transplantation is still considered experimental.
 - Becoming a donor will save lives and help many others after you are dead.
 - Patients are not treated as aggressively if they are a donor - medical personnel only want to harvest their organs and tissue.
 - All of these.
35. Which of these exemplifies the need for organ and tissue donation?
- 5,500 Texans as well as almost 90,000 Americans are on waiting lists.
 - Every 15 minutes a new name is added to the national waiting list.
 - Every day 12 people die while awaiting an organ that would save them.
 - All of these.
36. To become a donor, you must:
- have your parent's or guardian's consent (if under 18 years of age).
 - discuss your intention with your family members (next of kin).
 - carry a donor card and have the "DONOR" sticker attached to your license.
 - all of these.



EXERCISE A
INSTRUCTION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE SPACE PROVIDED

To qualify for an instruction permit, you must be at least _____ years of age and be enrolled in a driver education program.

Any time you apply for an instruction permit or a driver's license until you are 18 years of age, you must prove that you:

- 1) Have obtained _____; or
- 2) Are a student _____; or
- 3) Have been enrolled for at least _____

The Texas Education Agency has developed an attendance certificate form (VOE) that you must obtain from your respective school, and then present it to the Drivers License personnel when you are applying for or renewing your driver's license.

At the Drivers License Office, you must:

- Fill out _____
- Pay _____
- The application must be signed, under oath, by the parent / guardian / mentor having custody.
- Present identification documents
 - a) _____; or
 - b) _____
- Provide a : _____
- Present your _____
- Provide proof of _____
- Provide _____
- Pass the drivers examinations
 (at least _____ on each test, oral exams may be provided, when they are needed)
 - a) _____, and
 - b) _____
- Pass the _____
- Sign a _____ notification document that explains the _____ that applies to all applicants under the age of 21. Your parent / guardian / mentor must cosign the document.



