

FYN DRIVING SCHOOL

ADTSEA FINAL EXAMINATION

Name _____ Date _____

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| 1. _____ | 21. _____ | 41. _____ | 61. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 22. _____ | 42. _____ | 62. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 23. _____ | 43. _____ | 63. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 24. _____ | 44. _____ | 64. _____ |
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| 6. _____ | 26. _____ | 46. _____ | 66. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 27. _____ | 47. _____ | 67. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 28. _____ | 48. _____ | 68. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 29. _____ | 49. _____ | 69. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 30. _____ | 50. _____ | 70. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 31. _____ | 51. _____ | 71. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 32. _____ | 52. _____ | 72. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 33. _____ | 53. _____ | 73. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 34. _____ | 54. _____ | 74. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 35. _____ | 55. _____ | 75. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 36. _____ | 56. _____ | |
| 17. _____ | 37. _____ | 57. _____ | |
| 18. _____ | 38. _____ | 58. _____ | |
| 19. _____ | 39. _____ | 59. _____ | |
| 20. _____ | 40. _____ | 60. _____ | |

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ADTSEA Final Examination

Place all answers on the Scantron sheet. Be sure to erase all mistakes completely.
Use a number two pencil.

1. Which is NOT a required element of the instructional permit phase?
 - a. a person must be at least 15 years and 6 months of age to acquire an instructional permit
 - b. a person must be in immediate possession of the permit when driving a motor vehicle
 - c. a person must be seated next to a mentor who is at least 25 years of age and legally licensed to operate the same type of motor vehicle
 - d. a person must have all occupants wear their seat belts and children under 4 years of age be properly restrained within a child safety seat in compliance with Hawaii state law

2. Which statement is NOT TRUE? To obtain a provisional license, a person must
 - a. be at least 17 years old
 - b. hold an instructional permit for 180 days and have no pending violations that might result in a suspension or revocation of that person's instructional permit
 - c. satisfactorily complete a state-certified driver's education course and possess the classroom and behind-the-wheel certificates
 - d. have completed 50 hours of parent training

3. Which is NOT TRUE? To obtain a "full" or "permanent" driver's license, a person must
 - a. hold the provisional driver's license for at least six months
 - b. have no pending violations that might result in suspension or revocation
 - c. wait until 17 years of age to convert a provisional license to a permanent license
 - d. take a second road test on a more difficult course

4. When a driver judges how much risk is involved in a situation or driving maneuver, he or she should consider the following factor(s):
 - a. the space needs of the car and the maneuver to be made
 - b. the time necessary to perform the maneuver
 - c. roadway conditions present at the time
 - d. a, b, and c are correct

5. The amount of risk involved in a driving situation may be managed by
 - a. increasing the time necessary to respond to dangerous events
 - b. decreasing the vehicle control
 - c. driving through the risky situation at a high rate of speed
 - d. giving up and going home

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6. When properly seated behind the wheel of a vehicle, the driver should
- sit a minimum of 10 inches from the steering wheel
 - see the rear bumper of the vehicle from the rear mirror
 - be far away from the radio control
 - not reach the control pedals comfortable
7. The primary focus of traffic laws is to
- get poor drivers off the road
 - collect money from law breakers
 - better enable highway users to predict the actions of other users
 - slow down traffic through neighborhoods
8. The primary purpose of the parking brake is to
- stop your vehicle on a slick surface
 - stop your vehicle in an emergency
 - hold the vehicle in place when parked
 - hold the vehicle only when parked on a hill

9. Which of the following symbols represents a high-beam indicator?



A

B

C

D

10. Which of the following symbols represents oil pressure warning?



A

B

C

D

11. At an intersection controlled by a stop sign where there is a stop line and a marked pedestrian crosswalk, an approaching driver is required to stop
- at the stop sign
 - at or before the stop line
 - at the pedestrian crosswalk
 - at the edge of the intersecting street
12. Which steering technique is correct when backing?
- steer in the same direction you want to move the car
 - steer right on the wheel to make your car go left
 - steer in the opposite direction you want the back of the car to go
 - turn your wheel twice as much

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13. What must you do at a flashing yellow light?
 - a. slow down and proceed with caution
 - b. be ready for a traffic light ahead
 - c. stop and wait until the light stops flashing
 - d. stop and proceed only when clear

14. The purpose of a diamond-shaped yellow sign with black marking is to
 - a. guide drivers to rest areas
 - b. warn of hazards ahead
 - c. provide route information
 - d. indicate a lower speed

15. What does searching for threatening objects or conditions in traffic depend on most?
 - a. perfect eyes
 - b. knowing the street or area
 - c. moving eyes from place to place
 - d. seeing out the corners of your eyes

16. The best way to keep from getting involved in an emergency driving situation is to
 - a. keep your eyes glued on the target area of the travel path ahead
 - b. keep your car in good mechanical condition
 - c. use rearview and side mirrors
 - d. continually search for threatening objects and conditions

17. Which step of the decision-making process has a driver just taken when he determines what will probably happen in a driving situation?
 - a. search
 - b. evaluate
 - c. execute
 - d. question

18. Managing space when driving means managing the distance between a driver's vehicle and the vehicle
 - a. ahead
 - b. behind
 - c. to the sides
 - d. a,b, and c are correct

19. The reason for making visual checks to the left or right before changing lanes is because
 - a. it's quicker than checking the mirrors
 - b. it's easier than checking the mirrors
 - c. it covers areas not visible in the mirrors
 - d. it provides a smaller, more focused picture

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20. Sudden braking or swerving in traffic indicates a driver
- is skillful at maneuvering
 - is alert and searching well ahead
 - has good reflexes
 - is not searching far enough ahead
21. Managing space to the front of your car requires an average following distance of at least
- 1 second
 - 2 seconds
 - 3 seconds
 - 2 car lengths
22. Which is NOT a visual search category when driving?
- passengers in the car
 - traffic controls
 - roadway conditions
 - other road way users
23. If you must turn your car around on a narrow street and most of the traffic is coming toward you, the best type of turnabout would be
- 3-point or Y-turn
 - Intersectional U-turn
 - 2-point turnabout using a road on the left
 - 2-point turnabout using a road on the right
24. When parking on the right shoulder of a hill where there is no curb, you should
- point the front wheels toward the center of the road
 - have the rear wheels closer to the shoulder
 - turn the front wheels so the wheels point toward the shoulder of the road
 - place the front wheels parallel to the edge of the pavement
25. A large vehicle following closely behind is a
- closed sightline and travel path to the front
 - closed sightline and travel path to the rear
 - closed travel path to the rear
 - closed sightline to the rear
26. What is the most important step in turning the car around?
- shift to the proper gear
 - careful check of traffic in all directions
 - signal
 - select the lane of traffic in which to turn

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27. When deciding whether to pass a vehicle ahead of you, the most important factor to consider is
- the size of the vehicle ahead
 - the size of the vehicle behind
 - the speed and the size of the vehicle ahead
 - the space and time needed to pass
28. You are able to check the mirror blind areas by
- glancing ahead left and right
 - using the side view mirror to check the rear
 - using both the inside and the outside mirrors and a head check
 - using the inside mirror to check behind
29. Before changing lanes, the most important thing you should do is
- signal to communicate to others
 - make sure the area and travel path are open
 - change speed to slow vehicles behind
 - look in the rear view mirror for vehicles close to you
30. Which is NOT a characteristic of an expressway?
- has a high rate of collisions
 - drivers can enter and exit only at certain places
 - divided by some barrier between opposing lanes of travel
 - high speed traffic
31. When in the acceleration lane getting ready to get on the expressway, which of these is important to do?
- stop suddenly if there is no gap to move onto the expressway
 - stare straight ahead for traffic in the lane
 - do not yield to traffic on the expressway
 - adjust your speed to the flow of traffic on the expressway
32. Which of these should you NOT do when merging onto an expressway?
- select a gap large enough to fit your vehicle
 - change lanes smoothly
 - adjust your speed to create a safe following interval
 - change two lanes at once and speed up
33. Passing another vehicle is dangerous anytime. What makes it dangerous on a higher speed highway?
- speeds are higher and danger ahead can come up quickly
 - there is usually more sight distance ahead
 - traffic travels at the same speed all the time
 - traffic signs regulate where you can pass on the expressway

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34. A “weave” lane on a freeway is very dangerous because
- it is a lane for drunk or drowsy drivers
 - the lane curves sharply
 - it is both an entrance and an exit
 - high occupancy vehicles use this lane
35. Which of the following is an example of illegal use of your driver’s license?
- showing your license as proof of age
 - using your license to identify yourself
 - showing your license to a police officer
 - altering or changing the license
36. Drivers who apply for a permanent license need to be a minimum of how old?
- 16 ½
 - 17
 - 18
 - 21
37. A minor under the age of 18 years who possesses a license from another state
- may exchange the out-of-state license for a provisional Hawaii license
 - must complete all the requirements for an instruction permit
 - may use the out-of-state license in Hawaii until the license expires
 - must retake a state-certified driver’s education course in Hawaii even if already taken out-of-state previously
38. Taking drugs and alcohol together or taking two or more drugs together
- slows the body’s reaction
 - increases the effects of each
 - gives a person more time to enjoy the effect
 - has no effect on the body since the substances cancel each other out
39. Driving drowsy is an increasing problem. Drivers are more likely to become drowsy
- on the high-speed, long, boring rural highways
 - on the low-speed city streets
 - if they take several rest stops
 - if they drive a short distance
40. You can identify aggressive drivers by
- their increased risk taking
 - the color of their car
 - the passengers in their car
 - the slow speed they drive

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41. When driving in fog, it is best to drive with
 - a. high beam headlights
 - b. low beam headlights
 - c. four-way flashers
 - d. parking lights

42. If the vehicle you are driving starts to hydroplane, you should
 - a. pump brakes to slow the vehicle
 - b. ease off accelerator, do not brake, steer where you want to go
 - c. increase speed slightly
 - d. steer sharply toward the shoulder

43. Night driving poses special problems for a driver because
 - a. there is reduced lighting
 - b. objects ahead are harder to see
 - c. objects to the sides are harder to see
 - d. all of the above

44. The best way to prevent skidding on a slippery surface is
 - a. steer off the road
 - b. pump the brakes when stopping
 - c. drive in low gear
 - d. steer and brake smoothly and gradually

45. How fast you drive in fog is mostly dependent on
 - a. how far ahead you can see
 - b. the condition of your vehicle's brakes
 - c. amount of traffic on the road
 - d. time of day or night

46. If you are making a turn and your engine shuts off in the middle of the intersection, the first thing you should do is
 - a. stop in the intersection and restart the vehicle
 - b. shift to NEUTRAL, complete the turn, then pull off and restart the engine
 - c. pull over immediately and stop
 - d. look for a service center to help restart the vehicle

47. If a driver is attempting to stop and the brakes do not work, the driver should
 - a. rapidly pump the brakes
 - b. shift to a lower gear
 - c. use the parking brake correctly to slow or stop
 - d. all of the above may be necessary

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48. You are coming to an intersection. You see a tractor-trailer coming to the intersection from the left and starting to turn right. Expect from the tractor-trailer
- not to interfere with your path of travel
 - to turn wide and use part of your lane to complete its turn
 - to stop and let you pass
 - to speed up and turn quickly
49. If the bicycle rider near you is a child,
- expect the child to know the bicycle laws
 - expect the child to be in total control of the bicycle
 - expect the child to know all the safety rules when riding
 - expect anything could happen and adjust your driving
50. If you see or hear emergency vehicles approaching in the emergency mode, you should
- yield the right-of-way
 - pull close to the edge of the road but not in an intersection
 - stop out of the way
 - all of the above
51. Driving distractions occurring outside the vehicle could include all of the following except
- animals in the roadway
 - passengers
 - sunlight
 - police vehicles
52. If any tire blows out while you are driving, DO NOT
- grip the steering wheel firmly
 - take your foot off the accelerator
 - allow the vehicle to slow gradually and safely
 - brake hard
53. The driver of a large truck or tractor-trailer rig will have the most difficulty seeing
- ahead of his rig
 - overhead clearance signs approaching at bridges
 - to the sides and rear of its vehicles
 - down into passing vehicles

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54. When following a large truck or tractor-trailer,
- increase your following distance
 - stay behind at all times for protection
 - drive in the driver's blind spot
 - keep the truck ahead to block the wind
55. What types of drivers are the MOST susceptible to distractions while driving?
- novice drivers
 - experienced drivers
 - older drivers
 - all of the above
56. "Distracted driving" has been defined as
- anything that causes a driver to lose control of his/her vehicle
 - anything that causes a driver to brake unexpectedly
 - anything that causes a driver to swerve unexpectedly
 - anything that takes away the driver's attention from driving
57. Costs associated with distracted-driving related crashes could include
- property damage
 - fines associated with criminal charges
 - money awarded because of civil lawsuits
 - all of the above
58. Which group of drivers is MOST likely to experience a crash caused by distracted driving?
- drivers under age 20
 - drivers 20-26
 - drivers 40-49
 - drivers 70-75
59. Young drivers are especially susceptible to distractions caused by
- smoking
 - eating
 - varying sunlight conditions
 - adjusting the audio systems
60. While driving, drivers should pay attention to all the following EXCEPT
- other vehicles
 - lane positions
 - aircraft directly overhead
 - pedestrians

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61. The responsibility for driving safely and remaining free of distractions rests with
- the State Department of Motor Vehicles
 - passengers
 - the driver
 - the vehicle's condition
62. In-vehicle distractions could include all of the following except
- moving objects in the vehicle
 - cell phones
 - road construction
 - navigation systems
63. The best time to address distractions that can affect driving is
- before driving begins
 - while driving
 - after driving ceases
 - after receiving a citation for driving in an unsafe manner
64. When approaching an oncoming tractor-trailer, the car driver should position his car in lane position
- one
 - two
 - three
 - none of the above
65. Underriding a vehicle means
- to follow it closely from behind
 - to follow it closely on the sides
 - to slide underneath another vehicle
 - to drive ahead of the vehicle one car length away
66. The braking distance of a truck can be affected by
- the speed
 - the condition of the vehicle
 - the condition of the road
 - all of the above
67. A CMV carrying a full load, under ideal conditions will travel of total of what distance before coming to a full stop?
- 200 feet
 - 335 feet
 - 100 feet
 - 55 feet

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68. A “straight truck” is a CMV that has
- a fifth wheel, or kingpin
 - a single unit truck with the engine, cab, and cargo on the same frame
 - an engine under the hood
 - a trailer in which no part of it touches the cab portion
69. The braking distance of a fully loaded tractor trailer is usually
- double a car’s braking distance at the same speed
 - triple a car’s braking distance at the same speed
 - about the same as a car fully loaded with passengers
 - none of the above
70. When a driver stops behind a CMV on an upgrade, the driver should be aware of
- wind turbulence
 - cross winds
 - the rollback of the tractor trailer
 - the speed at which the driver can change a truck’s gears
71. The inside rear view mirror
- provides the driver with the least amount of field of vision
 - provides the driver with the widest field of vision
 - provides no vision for the left side of the car
 - provides the driver with the narrowest field of vision
72. The BGE mirror setting requires that the field of vision is increased by setting each outside mirror outward by about
- 10 degrees
 - 15 degrees
 - 20 degrees
 - 30 degrees
73. A good rule for changing lanes is that if you can see the entire front car in the inside rear view mirror and the vehicle is not gaining on you, then
- you can make a safe lane change
 - you should wait to make your lane change
 - you should look over your shoulder to the opposite side of the car for a headcheck
 - you should slow down to make your lane change
74. In lane position three, the imaginary intersecting line should be about
- one-half of the hood
 - on-fourth of the hood
 - the left corner of the car
 - the rear bumper of the car

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75. When a driver is one foot from the front stop line, the stop line should appear
- a. at the corner of the car on the left
 - b. at the corner of the car on the right
 - c. underneath the left view mirror
 - d. at B pillar