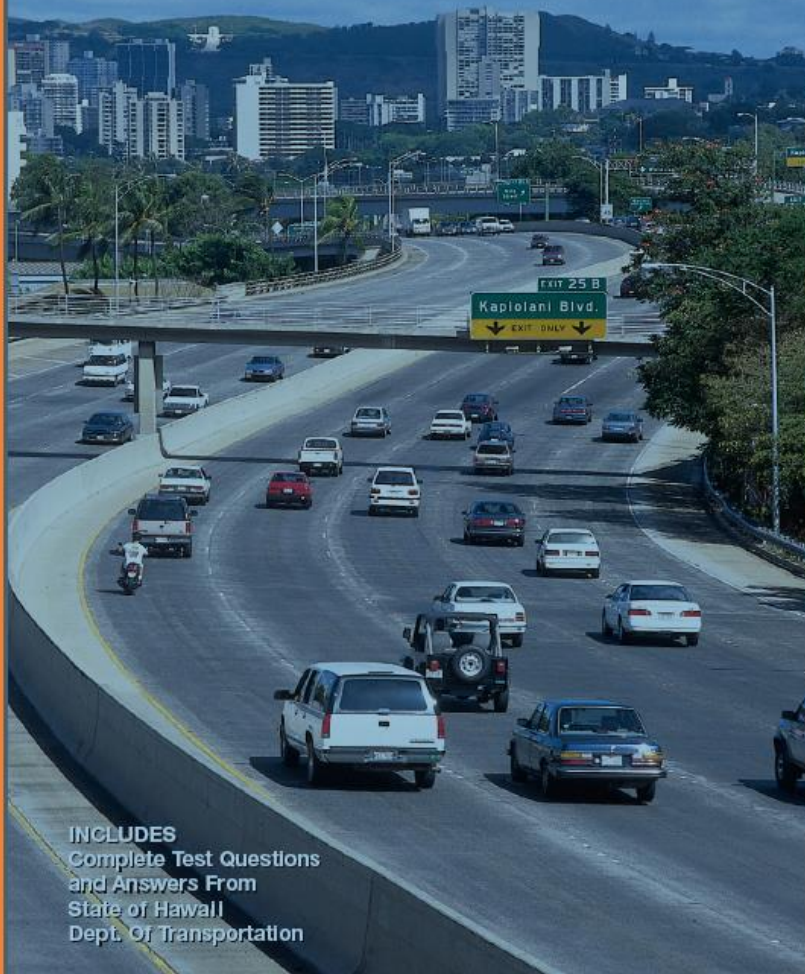


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100

OFFICIAL

HAWAII Driver's Manual



INCLUDES
Complete Test Questions
and Answers From
State of Hawaii
Dept. Of Transportation

\$4.65

1. When you take a road test for a driver's license:
 1. You must provide the vehicle.
 2. The vehicle must be in safe operating condition free of safety defects.
 3. You must be accompanied to the testing station by a licensed driver.
 4. All of the above.

2. When you change your address you must notify the County Examiner of drivers:
 1. In writing, within 30 days.
 2. In writing, within 10 days.
 3. In person, within 10 days.
 4. By telephone, within 30 days.

3. When you change your name you must notify the County Examiner of drivers in person with proof of the change within:
 1. 60 days.
 2. 20 days.
 3. 10 days.
 4. 30 days.

4. When driving a vehicle upon any public street or highway you must:
 1. Show your driver's license upon demand.
 2. Carry your license with you.
 3. Have a valid driver's license.
 4. All of the above.

5. When your driver's license expires you may:
 1. Drive during the grace period of 90 days.
 2. Drive as long as you are accompanied by a licensed driver.
 3. You may not drive but you may renew your driver's license within a year after the expiration following normal license renewal steps.
 4. Drive to and from work only.

6. All head lamps on your vehicle must work properly and be correctly adjusted:
 1. When driving in city traffic.
 2. At all times.
 3. When driving on freeways.
 4. When approaching other vehicles.

7. Which of the following equipment may you have installed on your private vehicle?
1. A red light showing the front, or a blue light visible outside of the vehicle.
 2. A bell, exhaust whistle or siren.
 3. A muffler cut-out or by pass if used only on country roads.
 4. None of the above.

8. A copy of the vehicle inspection certificate:
 1. Should be kept in the vehicle.
 2. Filed with your State income tax return.
 3. Be kept in a safe place in the home
 4. Will be sent to you by the County Department of Finance.

9. The mechanical condition of the vehicle is the responsibility of:
 1. The legal owner of the vehicle.
 2. The garage mechanic.
 3. The vehicle driver and registered owner of the vehicle.
 4. The insurance company.

10. A leaky exhaust system in your vehicle is dangerous because it can cause:
 1. A loss of hearing.
 2. Pollution.
 3. Carbon monoxide poisoning.
 4. Poor engine performance.

11. The agencies responsible for *Vehicle* Registration and Licensing are:
 1. The County Police Departments.
 2. The County Departments of Public Works.
 3. The State Department of Transportation.
 4. The different county agencies.

12. When you as a registered owner of a vehicle change your address from that shown on the registration certificate you:
 1. Must notify the County Department of Finance when renewing the license.
 2. Must notify the County Department of Finance within 30 days after the change.
 3. Must make the change only when selling or trading the car.
 4. Do not have to do anything.

13. The most important thing in any driving situation is:
 1. The vehicle.
 2. The environment (the highway and traffic).
 3. The driver (you).
 4. The time of day.

14. The boss chews you out just before quitting time. You don't say much, but you think he is unfair and you are angry! When you get to your car you should:
1. Play the radio loud so you won't think about it.
 2. Drive fast on the Interstate so you can let off steam.
 3. Take a few minutes to cool off before you drive home.
 4. Stop in at your favorite bar and have a few drinks before driving home.

15. As a driver, you may be challenged by other drivers to demonstrate your driving capabilities and your vehicle's capabilities on the highway. You should:
1. Resist the desire to exhibit and compete.
 2. Decline all challenges to prove you or your vehicle's capabilities.
 3. Take on only those challenges which you know you can *safely* win.
 4. Both 1 and 2 above.
16. To insure that your physical condition does not cause you to drive in an unsafe manner you should:
1. Keep physically fit and have regular physical examinations.
 2. Know the effect of any medicine on your driving ability.
 3. Drive within your physical limitations.
 4. All of the above.
17. A police officer directing traffic directs you to go through a red light, what should you do?
1. Stop, and then go.
 2. Wait for the green light.
 3. Go on as directed.
 4. Make a right turn.

18. Which of the following influences your driving actions most?
1. Your height.
 2. Your age.
 3. Your attitude towards driving.
 4. Your reaction time.

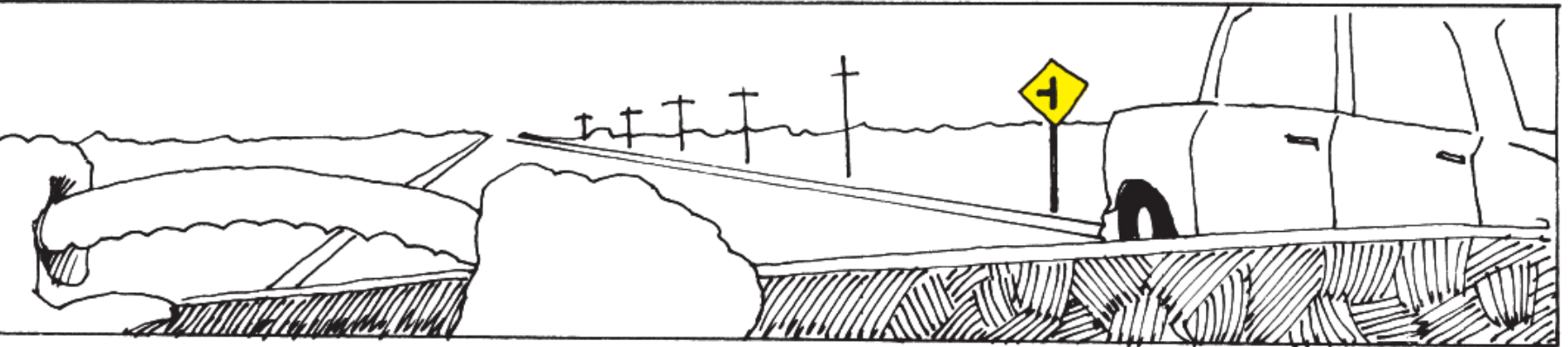
19. Traffic signs and pavement markings must be:

1. Always obeyed.
2. Used as a guide only.
3. Followed only when there is other traffic.
4. Followed only when a police officer is present.

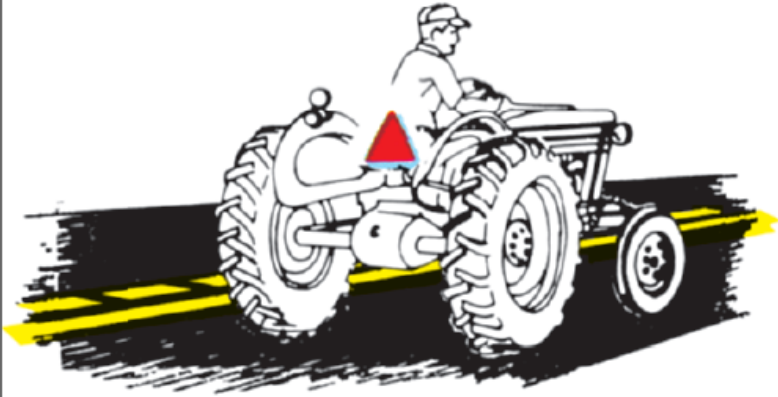
20. You are driving on a narrow road and you meet an oncoming vehicle. You must:

1. Pull completely off the road and stop.
2. Allow the on-coming vehicle at least one-half of the main travelled portion of the road.
3. Make the other vehicle pull over as you were there first.
4. Turn on your headlights to make sure the other vehicle sees you.

21. You are passing a car when you see the sign on the picture. You should:
1. Speed up and finish passing as soon as you can.
 2. Pass on the right.
 3. Drop back and pass after the intersection if it's safe.
 4. Stay beside the car until passing the intersection.



22. You are following the slow moving vehicle in the picture on a two lane road. You may:



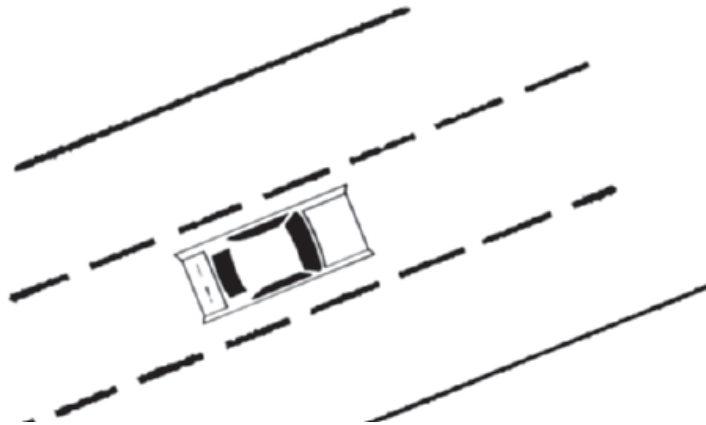
1. Not pass the vehicle.

2. Pass on the left if no traffic is coming.

3. Pass on the right using the paved shoulder.

4. None of the above.

23. You are driving on a street marked for one-way traffic. You may pass the vehicle in the picture:



1. On the left only.

2. On the right only.

3. On either the right or the left.

4. You must always use the lane furthest to the left to pass.

24. When turning or changing lanes you must:

1. Always signal your intentions even when there is no traffic visible.

2. Signal only if there is traffic.

3. Signal only when driving at night.

4. Signal only when driving in traffic at night.

25. You are coming to a railroad crossing and the crossing signals are flashing. You should:

1. Stop and look for a train.

2. Slow down and look for a train.

3. Look for a train, then speed up.

4. Do what the approaching vehicle does.

26. You must not drive your vehicle at a speed greater than:

1. The posted maximum speed limit.

2. A speed that is greater than is reasonable and prudent.

3. A speed that is safe for existing conditions.

4. All of the above.

27. When you leave your vehicle unattended, you must:

1. Stop the engine.
2. Lock the ignition and remove the ignition key.
3. Set the parking brake.
4. All of the above.

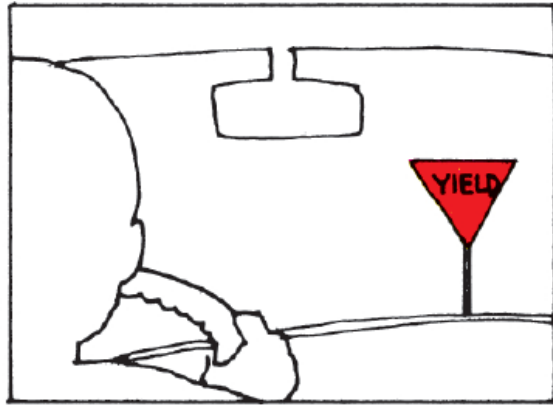
28. You are driving on the roadway and hear a siren behind you. You should:

1. Stop.
2. Pull over to the right and stop.
3. Speed up to get out of the way.
4. Slow down.

29. You are driving on the roadway and there is an emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights directly behind you. You are in heavy traffic and cannot get out of the way. You should:
1. Stop.
 2. Blow your horn.
 3. Force your way into traffic in the adjoining lane.
 4. Keep moving slowly until you can get out of the way.
30. You may pass another vehicle:
1. On a curve or a hill because the chance is small that another vehicle is coming.
 2. On the shoulder of the highway.
 3. When there is a solid yellow line in your lane if it's clear ahead.
 4. None of the above.
31. You may pass a school bus from the front or rear on an undivided roadway:
1. Never.
 2. When the red lamps on the school bus are flashing.
 3. When the red lamps on the school bus are not flashing.
 4. At anytime, if you go slow.

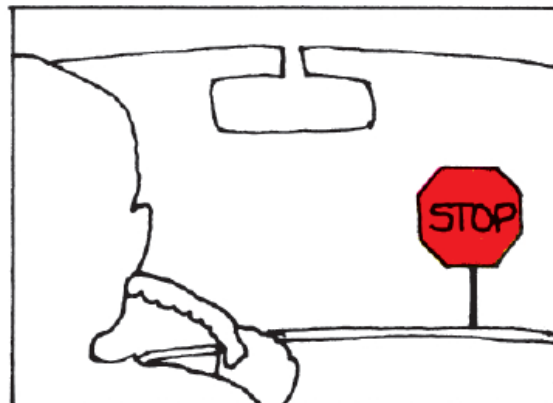
32. An intersection has no traffic signs or signals. You arrive at the same time as another vehicle. You should:
1. Speed up and get through the intersection.
 2. Slow down and yield to the vehicle on the right.
 3. Drive into the intersection and make the other vehicle stop.
 4. Honk your horn and drive through the intersection.

33. You are coming to this intersection. You should:



1. Stop.
2. Slow down, stop if necessary and let all other crossing vehicles go first.
3. Speed up to clear the intersection.
4. Keep going as the sign is for the other vehicle.

34. You are coming to this intersection. You should:



1. Slow down and look for other vehicles.
2. Come to a complete stop and let all crossing traffic go.
3. Stop only if there are other vehicles coming.
4. Stop only if you are going to make a left turn.

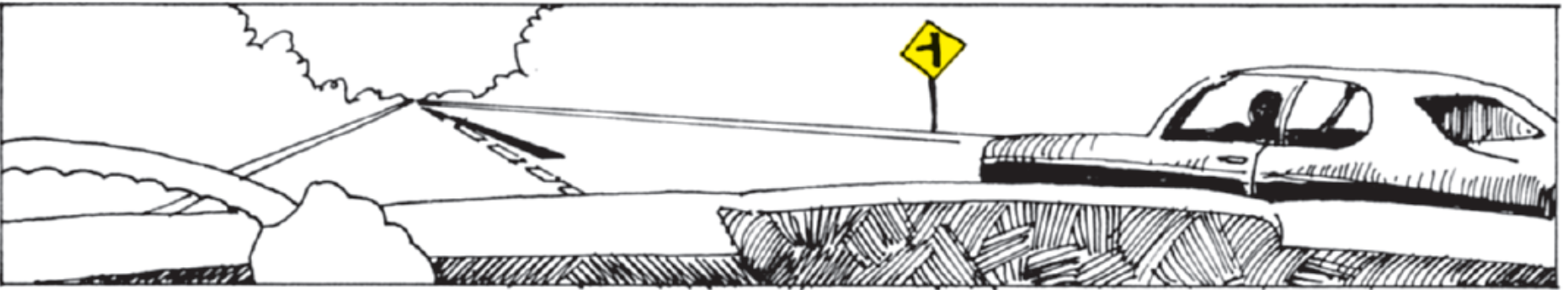
35. You are coming to an intersection and have a green light. Pedestrians are crossing against the red. You should:
1. Honk your horn.
 2. Speed up and pass in front of the pedestrians.
 3. Stop to let the pedestrians cross safely.
 4. Drive close and frighten the pedestrians so they'll think twice before crossing against a red light.
36. When you drive into the street from any driveway you:
1. Must drive slowly so approaching vehicles and pedestrians can get out of your way.
 2. Must honk the horn so approaching vehicles and pedestrians can allow you room.
 3. Must stop and proceed only when there are no pedestrians or vehicles approaching.
 4. Can disregard pedestrians if there is no sidewalk.
37. You and another vehicle are approaching an intersection that has no traffic signs or signals. Which vehicle has the right of way?
1. The vehicle on the left.
 2. The vehicle on the right.
 3. The vehicle with the greatest speed.
 4. The vehicle that enters the intersection first.

38. When turning left at an intersection or into any driveway you:
1. Should leave room on the right for other vehicles to pass.
 2. Must yield to vehicles approaching closely from the opposite direction.
 3. Must not cross any solid yellow line.
 4. Must not block vehicles approaching from the rear.
39. You are stopped behind other vehicles waiting at a stop sign. When the intersection is clear:
1. You may proceed through the intersection without stopping again.
 2. You must stop again at the stop sign or stop line.
 3. You may go through the intersection slowly without stopping if there is no other traffic.
 4. You may follow the vehicle ahead without stopping again.
40. You are driving on a divided multi-lane highway when you see or hear the signal of an approaching emergency vehicle. You should:
1. Disregard the signal if there are other lanes available for the emergency vehicle.
 2. Stop as quickly as you can.
 3. Slow down, move your vehicle to provide a clear path for the emergency vehicle and stop.
 4. Increase your speed to provide a clear path for the emergency vehicle.

41. A vehicle using emergency signals is approaching from the opposite direction on a two-lane street or highway. You should:
1. Stop as quickly as you can.
 2. Slow down, move as far to the right as possible and stop.
 3. Disregard the emergency vehicle as it is going the other way.
 4. None of the above.
42. On a two-lane street your vehicle is being followed by a fire engine that is not using emergency signals. You should:
1. Continue to drive in a normal manner.
 2. Stop as quickly as you can.
 3. Speed up to get out of the way.
 4. Slow down, move as far to the right as possible and stop.
43. Certain highway signs and markings require that you *must* obey the indicated instruction. Such signs are known as:
1. Regulatory signs.
 2. Warning signs.
 3. Information signs.
 4. Guide signs.

44. Certain highway signs and markings contain information about hazardous conditions. Such signs are known as:
1. Regulatory signs.
 2. Warning signs.
 3. Information signs.
 4. Guide signs.
45. You are turning onto a two-lane road divided by a broken yellow line. You know immediately that:
1. You are on a two-way road.
 2. You are on a one-way road.
 3. That the road is under repair.
 4. That you must stay to the left of the broken yellow lines.
46. You are driving on a highway divided by two solid yellow lines. You know that:
1. You may cross these lines only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or a driveway.
 2. You may cross these lines to pass other vehicles only if there is no on-coming traffic.
 3. You may never cross these lines.
 4. You may cross these lines only to make a U-turn.

47. You are driving and have started to pass the other car. You should:
1. Speed up and pass as soon as possible.
 2. Slam on your brakes.
 3. Slow down and move into the right lane behind the other car.
 4. Stay in the left lane until passing the intersection.



48. You are driving on a four-lane divided highway. You should know that:

1. White lane lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.
2. White lane lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the opposite direction.
3. Yellow lane lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.
4. None of the above.

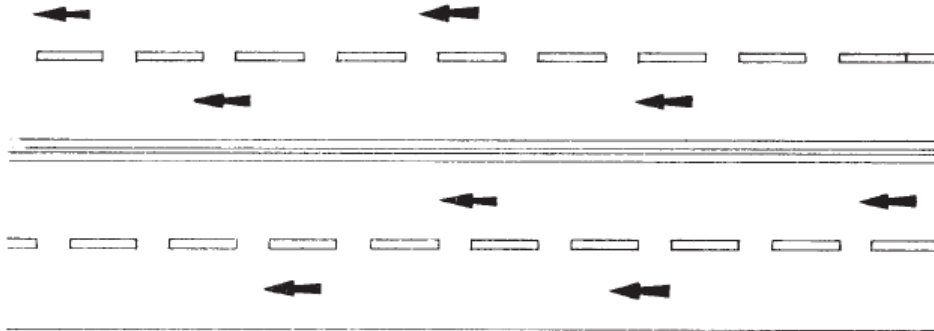
49. You are driving on a four-lane divided highway. The traffic lanes are indicated by a solid white line. You should know that:

1. The solid white line may not be crossed.
2. The solid white line may be crossed at any time.
3. The solid white line may be crossed only in unusual circumstances and then only with great care.
4. The solid white line separates traffic moving in opposite directions.



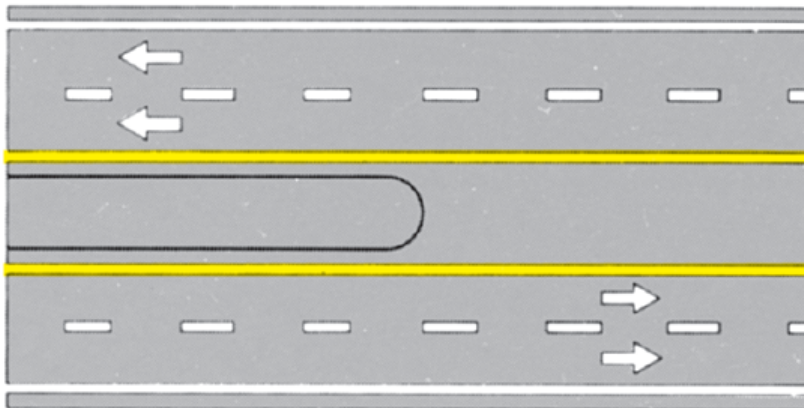
50. You are driving on a four-lane highway. You should know that a double solid white line:

1. May not be crossed.
2. May be crossed only with great care.
3. Is used to separate traffic moving in the opposite direction.
4. Are never used on highways.



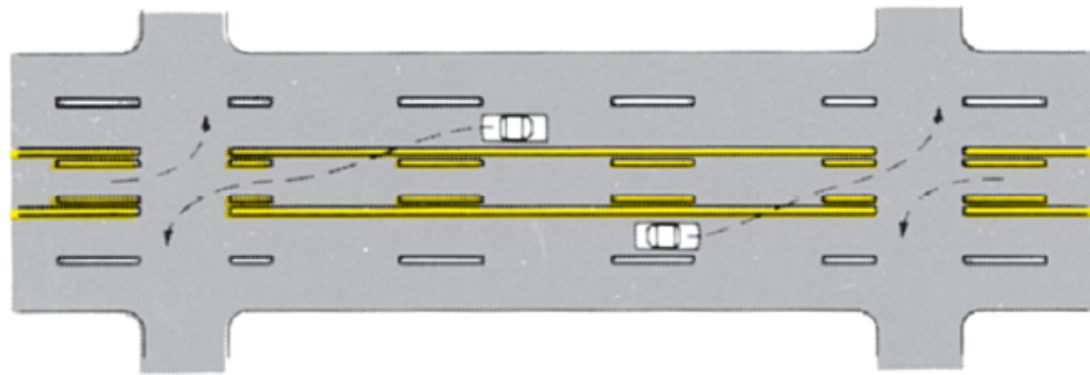
51. Edgelines are solid _____ or _____ lines along the edges of the roadway to be used as a safety guide to mark the limits of the travelled roadway.

1. Yellow; white.
2. Red; white.
3. Orange; white.
4. Green; white.



52. Stop lines are solid white lines painted across the traffic lanes at _____ and _____ indicating the exact place at which to stop.
1. Curves; hills.
 2. Churches; schools.
 3. Intersections; pedestrian crosswalks.
 4. Freeway on ramps; fire stations.
53. Crosswalk lines are two solid white lines painted across the traffic lanes. As a driver you should know that:
1. Motor vehicles have the right of way over pedestrians in these crosswalks.
 2. When pedestrians are in these crosswalks, they have the right of way over motor vehicles.
 3. No one has the right of way in a crosswalk.
 4. Pedestrians are responsible to keep out of the way of all traffic.

54. You are driving on a multi-lane roadway. The center lane is formed by a combination of yellow solid and dashed lines as shown in the picture. You as a driver should know:
1. That this marked lane is used for passing only.
 2. That this marked lane is used only for left turns by traffic travelling in either direction.
 3. That this marked lane is a pedestrian safety zone.
 4. That this marked lane is used for truck and bus traffic only.



55. Obstruction markings are solid white or yellow lines painted in the traffic lanes to guide you around obstructions in the road. As a driver you should know:
1. You may pass to either side of white obstruction markings.
 2. You may pass to either side of yellow obstruction markings.
 3. Both 1 and 2 above.
 4. None of the above.

56. The painted markings in the picture mean that:
1. Vehicles from both lanes can go straight or turn right.
 2. Vehicles in the left lane must go straight, and vehicles in the right lane can go straight or turn right.
 3. The signs are just advisory.
 4. Vehicles in the left lane may go straight or turn left and vehicles in the right lane must turn right.



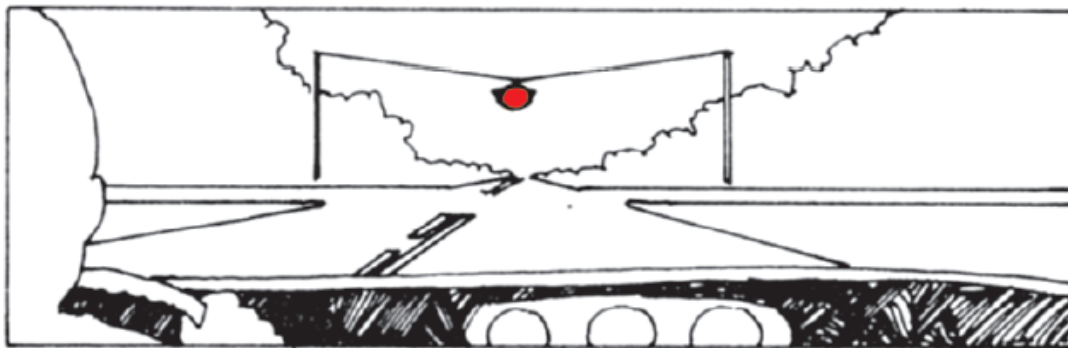
57. A red traffic signal light means that you must:
1. Stop at the stop line.
 2. When there is no stop line, stop before entering any crosswalk.
 3. Where there is no stop line or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection.
 4. All of the above.
58. A stopped vehicle facing a circular red traffic light may if not prohibited by a traffic sign:
1. Turn right after yielding to other traffic and pedestrians.
 2. It is illegal to turn right on red.
 3. Turn right at any time.
 4. Turn right only after blowing the horn.
59. A stopped vehicle facing a circular red traffic light may turn left if not prohibited by a traffic sign:
1. When there is no other traffic or pedestrians.
 2. Never.
 3. Only right turns on red are permitted in Hawaii.
 4. After yielding to pedestrians and traffic, when turning from a one-way street into another one-way street.

60. A steady circular yellow light on a traffic signal means:
1. You should speed up to beat the red light.
 2. That a red light is going to be shown immediately thereafter.
 3. You should avoid entering the intersection if possible.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.
61. A circular green traffic light means:
1. That you always have the right of way.
 2. That you may go straight ahead or turn, except where signs prohibit turns.
 3. Traffic and pedestrians already in the intersection must get out of your way.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.
62. Lighted arrows are sometimes used to control turns from a specific lane. A red arrow:
1. Is never used as a traffic signal.
 2. Means the same as a circular red light for the indicated lane of traffic.
 3. Means that you may go in the direction indicated by the arrow.
 4. Means that the traffic the arrow is pointing toward must stop.

63. Lighted arrows are sometimes used to control turns from a specific traffic lane. A yellow arrow:
1. Is never used as a traffic signal.
 2. Means the same as a circular yellow light for the indicated lane of traffic.
 3. Means that you may go in the direction indicated by the arrow.
 4. Is warning the traffic a green arrow is about to be shown.
64. Lighted arrows are sometimes used to control turns from a specific traffic lane. A green arrow:
1. Is used only on one-way streets.
 2. Means the same as a circular green light, but you must go only in the direction the arrow indicates.
 3. Means that you may go only if the green arrow is accompanied by a green light.
 4. Points the way to the airport.
65. A red flashing signal means the same as a:
1. Red light.
 2. Stop sign.
 3. Yield sign.
 4. Caution sign.

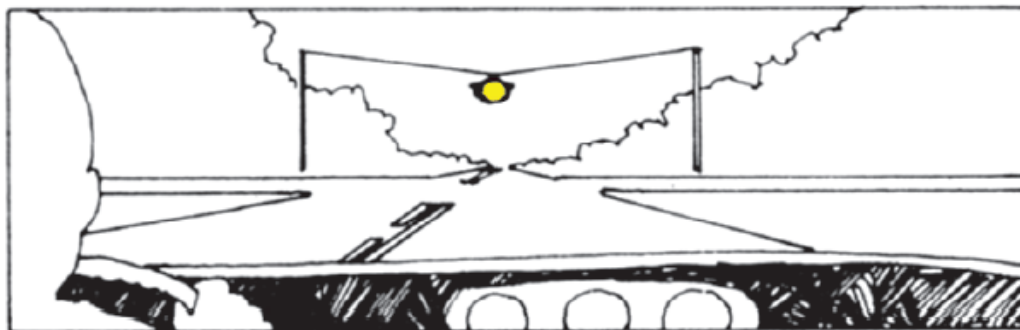
66. You are approaching a flashing red signal at this intersection. You should:

1. Come to a complete stop. Check the traffic and go when it is safe.
2. Slow down and yield the right of way.
3. Stop only if turning left.
4. Be prepared to stop.



67. The yellow flashing signal in the picture means:

1. That the roadway ends.
2. That you must stop.
3. That you may proceed only with caution.
4. That you must stop for cross traffic.



68. A lighted red “X” over a traffic lane means:
1. That you may use that lane.
 2. That you may *not* use that lane.
 3. That the lane is for traffic coming toward you.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.

69. A lighted green arrow over the traffic lane means:
1. That you may use that lane.
 2. That you may *not* use that lane.
 3. That the lane is for traffic coming toward you.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.

70. A yellow “X” over the traffic lane means:
1. That you must move out of that lane of traffic because it is going to be used for on-coming traffic.
 2. That you may use that lane.
 3. That the lane is for left turns only.
 4. That you may use the lane but with caution.

71. Pedestrian signals consist of the lighted words “WALK” and “DON’T WALK” and the symbols of a walking person and an upraised palm. A steady “DON’T WALK” or upraised palm signal means:

1. Pedestrians must not enter the roadway toward the signal.
2. Pedestrians already in the intersection facing the signal may continue to the nearest sidewalk, traffic island or safety zone.
3. Pedestrians already in the intersection facing the signal must run to the nearest sidewalk.
4. Both 1 and 2 above.

72. This is a “reduced speed *ahead*” sign. You as a driver should know:



1. That you should maintain your vehicle’s speed till you get to the slower speed zone.
2. That you should begin to reduce your vehicle’s speed.
3. That it’s dangerous to slow down because traffic starts to back up.
4. That the sign is only there for poke-along drivers.

* 73. While driving you come upon a sign which says, “reduced speed 35 MPH”. You as a driver should know:

1. That the new 35 MPH speed zone begins at this sign.
2. That the new 35 MPH speed zone begins at the next “speed limit” sign.
3. That you have plenty of time to slow down before the speed zone.
4. That the sign is put there to harass “good” drivers.

74. This is a “do not pass” sign. You as a driver should know:



1. That you must not pass another vehicle where these signs are posted.
2. That you may pass a slow moving vehicle here if you can pass quickly.
3. That it's all right to pass here if you “know the road ahead.”
4. That it's all right to pass here at night when the headlights of on-coming traffic can be seen.



75. This sign means:

1. No U turn.
2. U turn permitted.
3. Winding road.
4. Sharp left turn.



76. This sign means:

1. No right turn.
2. Right turn permitted.
3. Stop before turning right.
4. Sharp curve ahead.



77. This sign means:

1. Stop.
2. Do not enter.
3. Railroad crossing.
4. Yield.



78. This sign means:

1. Lane signal.
2. Lane closed for traffic.
3. Railroad crossing ahead.
4. Traffic signal ahead.



79. This sign means:
1. One-way traffic.
 2. Divided highway ahead.
 3. Two-way traffic.
 4. Keep left.



80. This sign means:
1. One-way traffic.
 2. Divided highway ends.
 3. Two-way traffic.
 4. Keep right.



81. This sign means:
1. Trucks only.
 2. Trucks entering highway.
 3. Hill.
 4. Trucks have the right of way.



82. This sign means:
1. Slippery when wet.
 2. Watch for drunk drivers.
 3. Dangerous curve.
 4. Bump in road ahead.



83. This sign means:
1. School.
 2. School crossing.
 3. Pedestrian crossing.
 4. Workmen in road.

84. This sign means:

1. Narrow bridge.
2. Lane ends or roadway narrows.
3. Industrial area.
4. Freeway on ramp.

85. This sign means:

1. School.
2. School crossing.
3. Pedestrian crossing.
4. Children in road.

86. This sign means:

1. School.
2. School crossing.
3. Pedestrian crossing.
4. Children in road.

87. Persons driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor are:

1. Every driver's problem whether they drink or not.
2. Only a problem to those who drink.
3. Not a problem in Hawaii.
4. A police enforcement problem only.

88. A few drinks after work before driving home:
1. Is good because you miss the rush traffic.
 2. Is good because they help to release the day's tension and make you a safer driver.
 3. Should be avoided because they may make you a dangerous driver.
 4. Never hurt anyone.
89. Alcoholic beverages will affect you:
1. More rapidly just after eating.
 2. More rapidly on an empty stomach.
 3. The same way at all times.
 4. Only if you have more than two drinks.
90. After the alcohol has entered your blood you can lessen its effect by:
1. Taking a cold shower.
 2. Drinking black coffee.
 3. Both 1 and 2 above.
 4. There is nothing you can do to lessen the effect.

91. A police officer stops you, charges you with driving under the influence of alcohol, and tells you, you must take a test to determine the amount of alcohol in your blood. You as the driver:
1. Don't have to take the test if you can prove you weren't drinking.
 2. Must take the test or risk losing your driver's license.
 3. Don't have to take the test if you have not violated any traffic rule.
 4. Don't have to do anything.
92. You have been charged with driving under the influence of alcohol, and have refused to take the required test for blood alcohol. You may lose your driver's license for twelve months:
1. Only if you are convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol.
 2. Only if you are convicted of a traffic violation.
 3. Because you have refused to take the test.
 4. You won't lose your license.

93. You may drink alcoholic beverages in a vehicle on a public highway:
1. As long as you don't drive.
 2. Only if you ride in the back seat.
 3. Only if you ride in the back of a pick-up truck.
 4. It is against the law to drink alcoholic beverages on a public highway.
94. Drugs may interfere with a person's ability to drive safely:
1. Only if the drugs are prescribed by a doctor.
 2. Only when taken while drinking.
 3. Only when driving at night.
 4. And it is important to ask your doctor about any effects that the prescribed drugs may have on your driving ability.
95. The consumption of alcohol while taking drugs can:
1. Have a less pronounced effect than either taken separately and is always safe.
 2. Have a more pronounced effect than either taken separately.
 3. Help cure your illness.
 4. Improve your driving ability.

96. The effect that alcohol has on your reflexes and judgment:
1. Is less if you were only drinking beer.
 2. Is less if you were only drinking wine.
 3. Is greater if you were drinking whiskey or hard liquor.
 4. Depends on the amount of alcohol in your blood stream.
97. When you are driving a vehicle the act of turning your head and looking before changing lanes, driving away from a curb or exiting your vehicle into traffic is:
1. A bad driving habit.
 2. A good driving habit.
 3. Unnecessary.
 4. Not necessary if you use the rear-view mirror.
98. When you are driving, *failing* to turn your head to check for traffic before changing lanes, driving away from a curb or exiting your vehicle in traffic is:
1. All right if you first check the rear-view mirror.
 2. A bad driving habit.
 3. Many times the cause of a traffic accident.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.

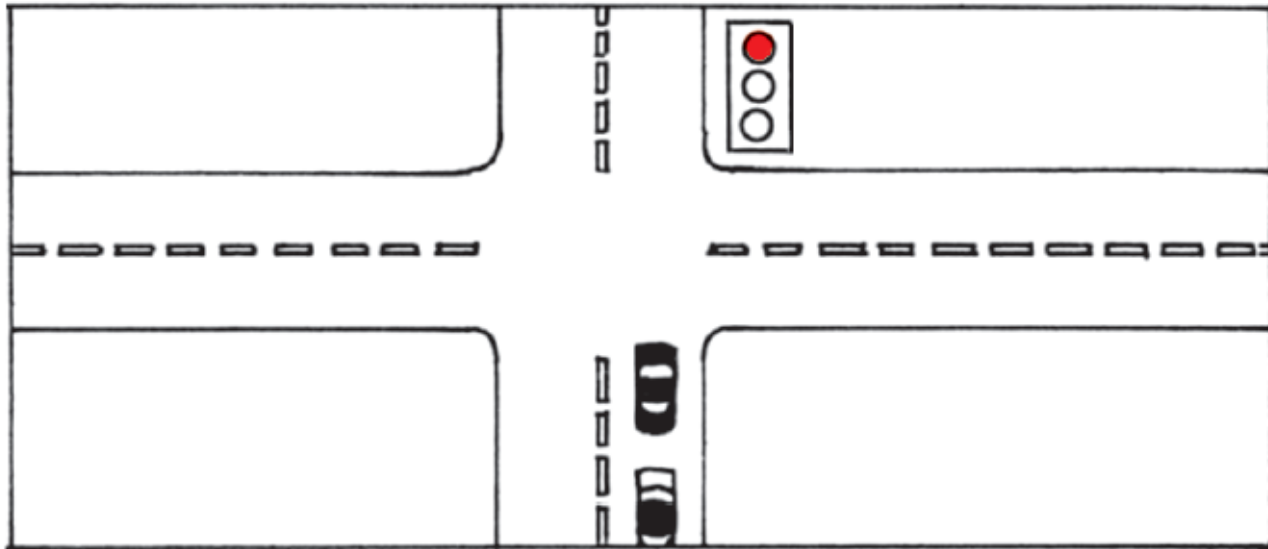
99. When you are driving, signaling your intentions before turning, changing lanes or driving away from a curb:

1. Is necessary only if other traffic is present.
2. Is a good driving habit, and is required by law.
3. Is necessary only during the maneuver, not before.
4. Is not necessary if the maneuver is done slowly.

100. You are driving on a four-lane divided highway, two vehicles are driving side by side ahead of you, and you are in a hurry. You should:

1. Drive closely behind the vehicle in the left lane and flash your headlights.
2. Drive closely behind the vehicle in the right lane.
3. Drive in either lane with at least a two-second time interval behind the vehicle ahead.
4. Drive closely behind the vehicles ahead changing lanes frequently.

101. You are coming to this intersection, and are planning on turning right. There is a vehicle close behind you. You should:
1. Signal, slow down, turn right.
 2. Signal, come to a complete stop, and turn right when the intersection is clear of pedestrians and vehicles.
 3. Signal, come to a complete stop, wait for a green light, turn right.
 4. Slow down, turn right.



102. When driving in heavy traffic you should:
1. Drive close to the vehicle ahead to keep other vehicles from cutting in.
 2. Drive close to the vehicle ahead being ready for a sudden stop.
 3. Both 1 and 2 above.
 4. Keep at least a two-second interval behind the vehicle ahead.
103. You are driving behind another vehicle. You notice that the driver is driving with one hand, talking to a passenger. You as a driver:
1. Know that you should give the vehicle ahead extra room.
 2. Know that the driver in the vehicle ahead is reducing his safety margin by being an inattentive driver.
 3. Know that you should avoid this bad habit.
 4. All of the above.

104. An inattentive driver is a driver who:
1. Daydreams or gazes at objects off the roadway while driving.
 2. Carries on an eye-contact conversation with a passenger while driving.
 3. Restricts his attention to only watching the vehicle ahead.
 4. All of the above.

105. An arrogant driver is a driver who:
1. Is purposely in a hurry, competing with other traffic.
 2. Shows little or no respect for traffic laws, or the right-of-way of others.
 3. You should try to avoid when driving.
 4. All of the above.

106. Defensive driving is a driving technique in which you as a driver:
1. Identify dangerous driving situations and take action to avoid an accident.
 2. Defend against poor drivers by getting ahead of them in traffic.
 3. Defend yourself against accidents by following close to the vehicle ahead.
 4. Defend against accidents by driving your vehicle fast enough to stay ahead of traffic congestion.

107. To practice defensive driving you should:
1. Be aware of developing traffic situations around you.
 2. Look well ahead of your vehicle and maintain a proper following distance.
 3. Have an alternate plan of action ready. (Always leave yourself a way out)
 4. All of the above.
108. Information you need to drive safely is gained primarily by:
1. Seeing.
 2. Talking to yourself.
 3. Following other traffic.
 4. Turning the radio.
109. Increasing your vehicle's speed:
1. Increases your field of vision.
 2. Decreases your field of vision.
 3. Makes it easier to see cross traffic.
 4. Has no effect on your field of vision.

110. Your physical and mental condition as a driver:

1. Are not important.

2. Are very important safety factors when driving.

3. Have no effect on your driving ability.

4. Both 1 and 3 above.

111. You notice a vehicle defect which may affect the safe operation of your vehicle. You should:

1. Correct the defect as soon as possible.

2. Correct the defect when you can afford it.

3. Drive the vehicle slower.

4. Not carry passengers until the defect is corrected.

112. You borrow your friend's vehicle. You have never driven it before. You should:

1. Drive away, all vehicles are similar.

2. Don't show your friend that you are unfamiliar with his vehicle.

3. Disregard any obvious defects so as not to embarrass your friend.

4. Take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with the operation and location of all the vehicle's equipment.

113. When driving to an unfamiliar area you:
1. Can depend on road signs to find your way.
 2. Should plan your trip.
 3. Only have to know generally where your destination is.
 4. Should always choose the most direct route.
114. Newer vehicles have equipment warning lamps installed on the vehicle's instrument panel. Which of the following statements is correct?
1. Before the engine is started the lamps should all be illuminated when the ignition switch is first turned on.
 2. No lamps should illuminate until the engine is running.
 3. The lamps should *never* illuminate unless there is a malfunction.
 4. The lamps will only illuminate if the head lamps are turned on.
115. Newer vehicles are equipped with a brake warning lamp. This lamp:
1. Should come on when the parking brake is released.
 2. Should not come on when the foot brake pedal is pressed.
 3. Should never come on.
 4. Indicates that the brake lights are operational.

116. Safety belts are life belts. They:

1. Should be worn at all times when driving or riding in a vehicle.
2. Should be worn only when driving at higher speeds.
3. Should be worn loosely.
4. Need to be worn only if riding in the front seat of the vehicle.

117. The seat belt should be adjusted so that it:

1. Is loose.
2. Is buckled snugly across your hip bones and lower abdomen.
3. Is hidden beneath the seat.
4. Keeps the seat belt buzzer or light from operating.

118. Small children when riding in a vehicle:
1. May be safely held by a strong adult.
 2. Will be safe if standing on the floor in the front or back of an auto.
 3. Will not be hurt in an accident because they are small.
 4. Must never be allowed to ride standing on a seat.

119. You are late to work and in a hurry. Before you back into the street:
1. Honk your horn.
 2. Check for children and other objects around your car.
 3. Always race your engine so that pets will get out of the way.
 4. Check for traffic before getting in the vehicle.

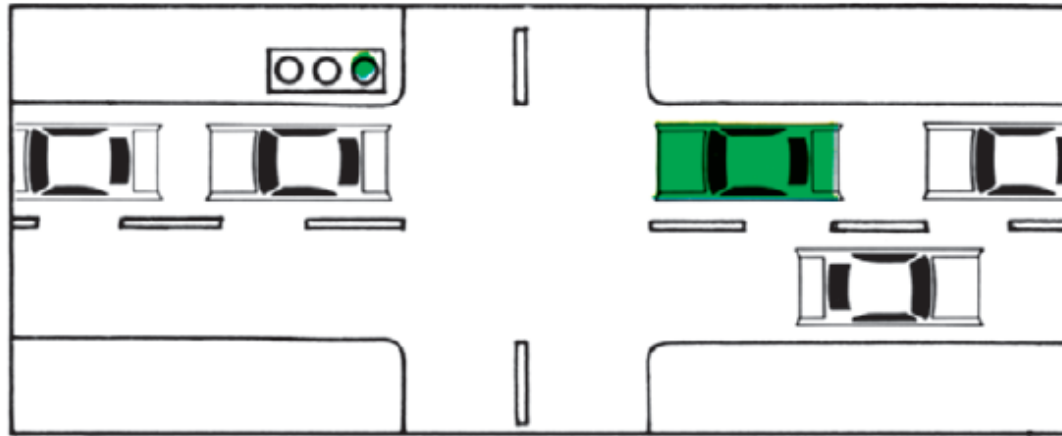
- *120. You are driving forward out of your driveway:
1. You must come to a complete stop before crossing the sidewalk area.
 2. You must slow down before crossing the sidewalk area.
 3. You have the right of way over pedestrians on a sidewalk area.
 4. If you honk your horn, you can cross the sidewalk area without stopping.

121. You are driving on a multi-lane highway and wish to change lanes. You *must* signal your intentions:
1. Immediately before changing lanes.
 2. Only when actually changing lanes.
 3. At least 50 feet before beginning to change lanes.
 4. At least 100 feet before beginning to change lanes.
122. You are driving on a four-lane highway. A slow moving vehicle is in your lane. Traffic is moderate. Before changing lanes you must:
1. Signal your intentions for at least 100 feet.
 2. Make sure your blindspot is clear.
 3. Make sure that there is sufficient room in traffic to make the move. (Never violate other traffics two-second interval)
 4. All of the above.
123. Following too closely is listed as the cause of many traffic accidents. To avoid this type of accident, the proper interval for following is:
1. Close enough so no one will cut in front of you.
 2. Found by spacing your vehicle at least 2 seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
 3. 100 feet.
 4. 75 feet.

124. You are driving and it begins to rain. You should:
1. Drive faster than other traffic.
 2. Drive at least the speed limit.
 3. Slow down and allow for weather conditions.
 4. Drive close behind the vehicle ahead.
125. When driving along sharp curves and steep hills of mountain roads you should:
1. Always allow an approaching vehicle at least one half of the paved surface.
 2. Use a lower gear to control speed while going down long steep hills.
 3. Stay close to the right edge of the road.
 4. All of the above.
126. When you approach a vehicle that has just stopped in a parked position, you should:
1. Assume that the driver will open the door as you approach.
 2. Speed up.
 3. Slam on your brakes.
 4. Assume that the driver will wait till you pass before opening his door.

127. You are stopped at an intersection and the traffic ahead is stopped. You have a green light. You should:

1. Drive into the intersection as far as you can.
2. Wait until there is space for your entire vehicle on the opposite side of the intersection before proceeding.
3. Honk your horn.
4. Drive part way into the intersection.



128. Traffic regulations require that you display a turn signal for at least _____ feet before making every turn or lane change.

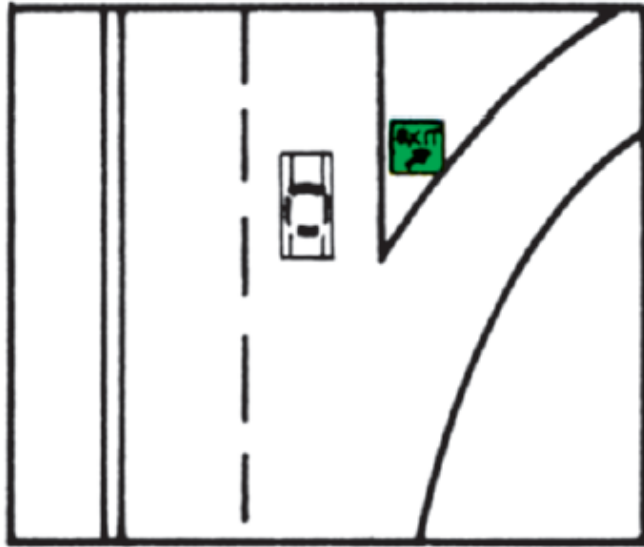
1. 50 feet.
2. 75 feet.
3. 100 feet.
4. 25 feet.

129. Hazard warning signals (4-way flash) are intended to warn other drivers that a vehicle is in a hazardous position on the roadway. The signal should be used when:
1. Driving through a tunnel.
 2. Driving a heavy truck or bus up a hill.
 3. Performing emergency vehicle maintenance on the road shoulder.
 4. Both 2 and 3 above.
130. When signaling to make a turn or lane change you should:
1. Signal *only* while making the turn or lane change.
 2. Signal *every time* you intend to make a turn or lane change.
 3. Know that after signaling for 100 feet that you have the *right* to make the turn or lane change.
 4. All of the above are correct.

131. When passing a motorcycle you must:
1. Give the motorcyclist the right hand part of his traffic lane.
 2. Give the motorcyclist his entire traffic lane as if his vehicle were a car.
 3. Pull to the left just far enough to miss the motorcyclist.
 4. Not let the motorcyclist know you are going to pass.
132. Heavy vehicles have been entering the roadway from a muddy area. You as a driver should:
1. Slow down as you approach the area.
 2. Allow at least twice the following distance behind other vehicles.
 3. Know that rain will make the area extremely slippery.
 4. All of the above.
133. Hydroplaning occurs when the vehicle's tires "ride up" on water in the roadway during heavy rains. To prevent hydroplaning you should:
1. Insure that the tires on the vehicle have good tread depth.
 2. Insure that the tires on the vehicle are inflated to the proper pressure.
 3. Reduce vehicle speed when driving in the rain.
 4. All of the above are correct.

134. You are driving at night and another vehicle is approaching. Your head lamps:
1. Should be on high beam.
 2. Should be on low beam.
 3. Should be off, use your parking lights.
 4. May be on either high or low beam.
135. You are driving on the entry on-ramp of a freeway. You should:
1. Drive to the end of the entry on-ramp, stop, check for on-coming traffic, signal and enter the near lane.
 2. Stop, check for vehicles in the near lane, speed up on the entry ramp, signal and enter the near lane.
 3. Check for vehicles in the near lane, adjust speed for approaching vehicles, signal and enter the near lane.
 4. Always stop before entering the freeway.
136. You wish to exit the freeway at this exit. The exit speed shown on the sign is the speed at which you should:
1. Slow to before leaving the freeway.
 2. Slow to while on the freeway exit ramp.
 3. Never go slower than this speed on the exit ramp.
 4. Never go faster than this speed anywhere on the exit ramp.

137. You wish to exit the freeway but have missed your exit ramp. You should:
1. Back up on the shoulder to get into your exit ramp.
 2. Turn around on the shoulder and drive on the shoulder to your exit.
 3. Cut across the grass to your exit.
 4. Continue driving to the next exit.



138. You are driving and have a blow out. You should:
1. Slam on your brakes.
 2. Hold your steering wheel tight, and steer to stop on the shoulder.
 3. Keep going.
 4. Turn on your emergency flashers.

139. While driving your wheels slip off the road edge. You should:
1. Jerk the steering wheel to force the vehicle back onto the pavement.
 2. Speed up and steer back onto the pavement gradually.
 3. Slam on your brakes and stop.
 4. Slow down using the brakes gently, when at a safe speed, turn the steering wheel to return to the pavement.
140. You are driving on a busy street and your vehicle's accelerator sticks open. You should:
1. Blow your horn.
 2. Slam on your brakes.
 3. Turn on your hazard warning lamps.
 4. Turn off your ignition, taking care not to engage the steering wheel locking mechanism.
141. You are driving and suddenly your power steering is gone. You should:
1. Honk the horn and turn off the ignition.
 2. Turn on your hazard warning lights and brace yourself.
 3. Work hard to steer, reduce speed, drive to a safe area and stop.
 4. Slam on your brakes.

142. When you are driving you should give heavy trucks and buses extra room because:

1. Trucks can stop in a shorter distance than cars.
2. Trucks require more room to maneuver than cars.
3. Trucks require a greater distance to stop than cars.
4. Both 2 and 3 above.

143. You wish to drive a heavy truck in Hawaii. You must:

1. Be at least 21 years old.
2. Have a valid driver's license for the category of vehicle you wish to drive.
3. Have no special qualifications.
4. Drive the truck only on truck routes.

144. When you drive a heavy truck or bus on the highway you:

1. Have the added responsibility to give the proper consideration to other highway users.
2. Are larger and can use that extra size to your advantage in traffic.
3. Can expect smaller vehicles to stay out of your way.
4. Are responsible only for your truck and its cargo.

145. When driving directly behind a heavy truck or bus extra caution must be taken because:
1. The heavy truck or bus driver may not be able to see you.
 2. Your forward visibility is blocked by the truck or bus.
 3. Both 1 and 2 above.
 4. None of the above.
146. When changing lanes or at intersections near heavy trucks other drivers and highway users must make allowances for:
1. The increased stopping distance required by large vehicles.
 2. The decreased stopping distance required by large vehicles.
 3. The increased noise made by larger vehicles.
 4. The increased speed of larger vehicles.
147. You are driving up a hill and are approaching a heavy truck from the rear. You should know:
1. That the truck may be travelling at a speed slower than the posted speed limit.
 2. That you may not be able to safely pass the truck.
 3. That you may not be able to legally pass the truck.
 4. All of the above are correct.

148. You are driving down a hill and notice a heavy vehicle approaching from behind. You should:

1. Pay no attention as heavy vehicles always speed down hills.
2. Know that you have the right of way and it is the truck driver's responsibility to miss you.
3. Know that you may have to move out of the heavy vehicle's way.
4. Drive on the right side of the highway and slow down.

149. When passing a large vehicle a driver of a small vehicle must be prepared for:

1. A loud noise.
2. Excess air pollution.
3. Wind gusts produced by the large vehicle.
4. Falling vehicle parts.

150. When towing a trailer large enough to obstruct your inside rear-view mirror, you are required to:

1. Have an outside rear-view mirror installed on the driver's side of your vehicle.
2. Have an outside rear-view mirror installed on the side of your vehicle opposite of the driver.
3. Have outside rear-view mirrors installed on both sides of your vehicle.
4. Have a person in the vehicle to clear you for right turns.

151. When towing a loaded trailer the weight of which is more than one-half of the towing vehicle's weight, or is 3,000 pounds or more, the *trailer* must be equipped with:

1. Brakes.
2. Breakaway protection.
3. Hub caps.
4. Brakes and breakaway protection.

152. When towing a trailer or a house trailer, you should always:

1. Have someone ride in the trailer to keep the load steady.
2. Allow only adults to ride in the trailer.
3. Never allow anyone to ride in the trailer.
4. Allow persons to ride in house trailers only.

153. When towing a trailer you must make sure that:

1. The trailer has a safety chain which is securely attached to the trailer hitch.
2. The trailer has a safety chain which is securely attached to the vehicle's bumper.
3. The trailer has a safety chain which is securely attached to the frame of the towing vehicle.
4. The trailer hitch is equipped with a fail-safe latch.

154. When towing a trailer load it is important to insure that the trailer's load is properly balanced. About _____ to _____ percent of the total trailer weight should be on the vehicle's trailer hitch.

1. 5 to 10.

3. 15 to 20.

2. 10 to 15.

4. to 25.

155. When towing a trailer you must insure that it is equipped with:

1. Wheels properly mounted and lubricated, and covered with fenders or mud guards.

2. Good tires properly inflated.

3. Tail, stop, turn signal, license plate and if required, side marker lamps and reflectors.

4. All of the above.

156. You are involved in an accident. You should:

1. Stop immediately.

2. Help the injured.

3. Call the police.

4. All of the above.

157. You are involved in an accident and your vehicle is blocking traffic. You should:

1. If possible move your vehicle off of the travelled portion of the roadway.
2. Not move your vehicle under any circumstances.
3. Wait until the police arrive before you move your vehicle.
4. None of the above.

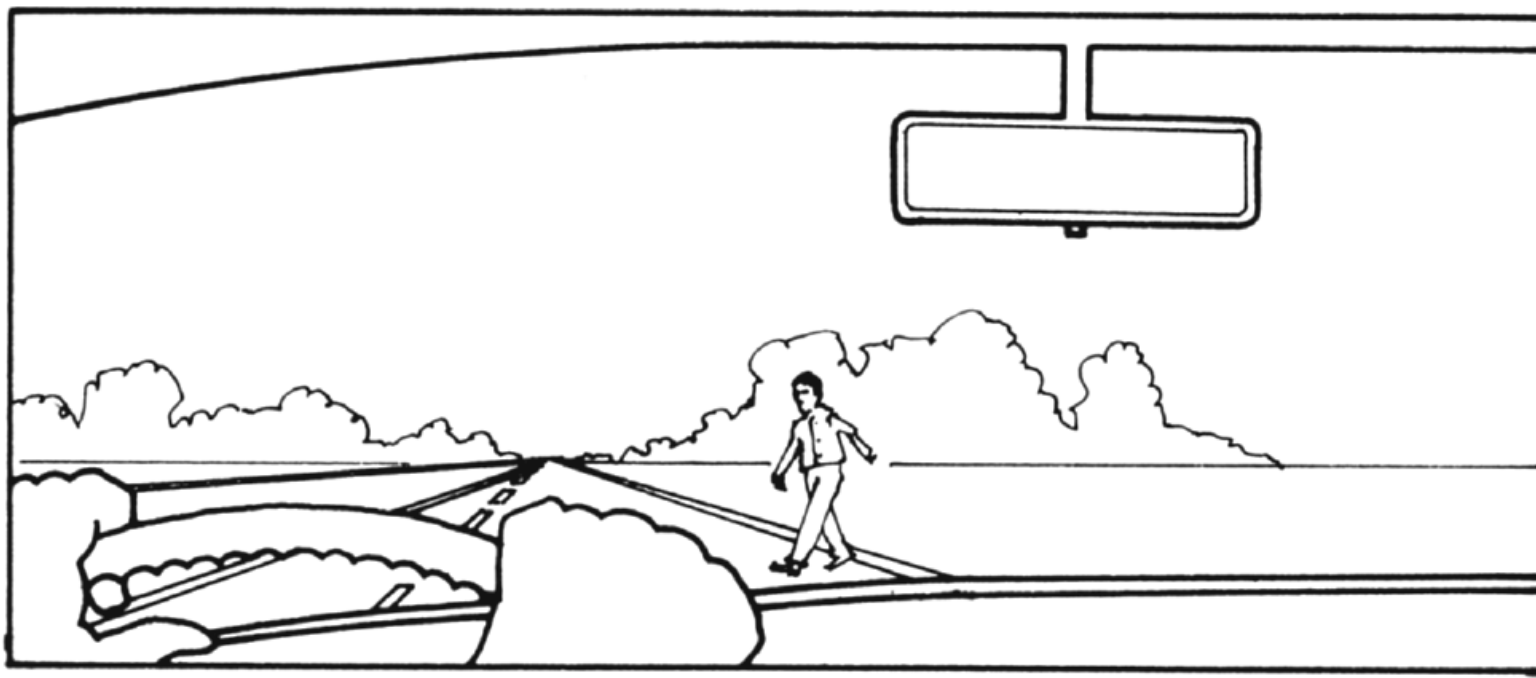
158. You are involved in an accident and another person is injured. You should:

1. Moved the injured away from the scene immediately.
2. Always leave the injured where they are.
3. Do not move the injured unnecessarily, keep the injured warm and administer first aid.
4. Stay away from the injured.

159. When you are involved in an accident where the accident scene is not readily visible to on-coming traffic, you should:

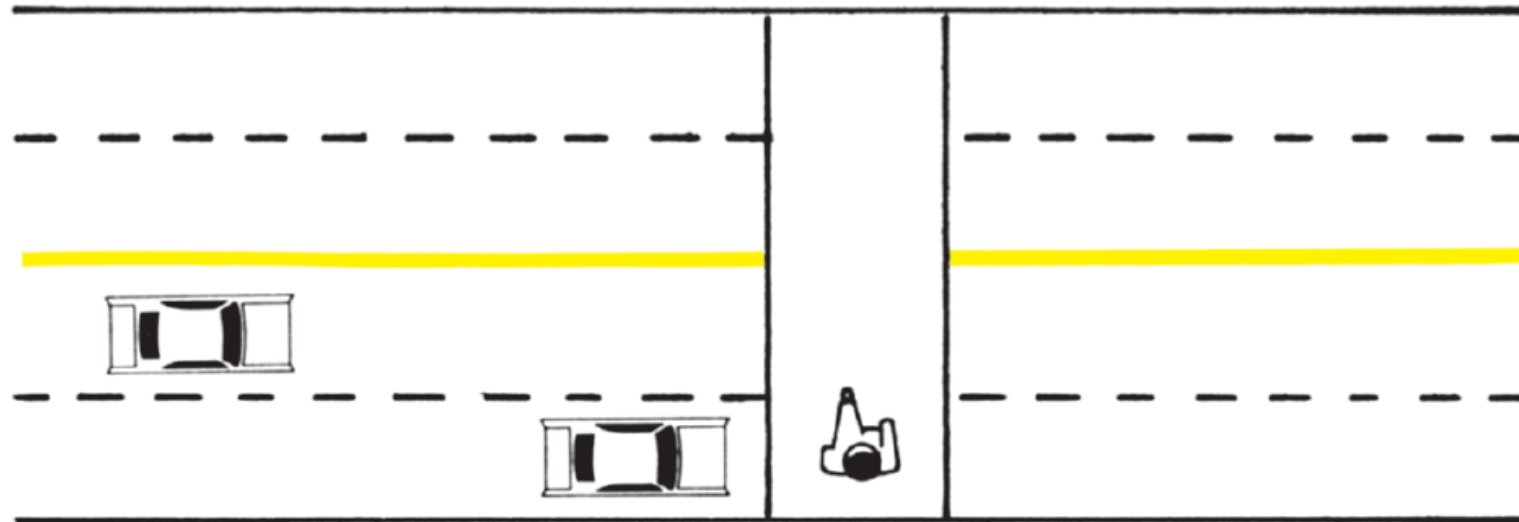
1. Have someone warn approaching traffic.
2. Let on-coming traffic watch out for themselves.
3. Let the police handle everything.
4. Get off the roadway.

160. You inadvertently drive your vehicle into the side of an unattended parked vehicle and you cannot locate the vehicle's owner. You as a driver:
1. Have done as much as you can.
 2. Must stay until the police arrive.
 3. Must leave a written notice containing your name and address and circumstances of the accident.
 4. May go on your way.
161. The pedestrian in the picture starts to cross in front of your vehicle. You should:
1. Honk your horn.
 2. Slow down.
 3. Speed up and pass in front of the pedestrian.
 4. Stop and let the pedestrian cross.



162. You are driving on a multi-lane street. You notice a vehicle stopped in front of a crosswalk as depicted in the picture. You should:

1. Pass the vehicle on the right.
2. Pass the vehicle on the left.
3. Not pass the vehicle.
4. Blow your horn before passing.



163. As a pedestrian you should know that:

1. When you are in a crosswalk you should always insist on the right of way over a vehicle.
2. You must never enter the street or crosswalk when there are vehicles approaching close by.
3. You can enter a crosswalk at any time and it is the vehicle driver's responsibility to stop.
4. You have to use crosswalks only when they are convenient.

164. As a pedestrian you should know that:
1. You should look for turning vehicles before crossing the street.
 2. You should never run alongside of or across the street.
 3. You should walk on the left side of the street facing traffic.

4. All of the above.

165. As a driver you should give a bicyclist:
1. The same rights and privileges as motorists.
 2. Twice as much room as you think he needs.
 3. The right of way when you are crossing bike lanes.

4. All of the above.

166. Bicyclists are required to:

1. Obey traffic signs, signals and other traffic laws except those which by their nature cannot apply.

2. Ride on the sidewalk in business districts.
3. Ride in the center of traffic lanes.
4. All of the above.

167. Bicyclists:

1. May ride side by side on roadways.

2. May ride two abreast on bike paths except where signs indicate otherwise.

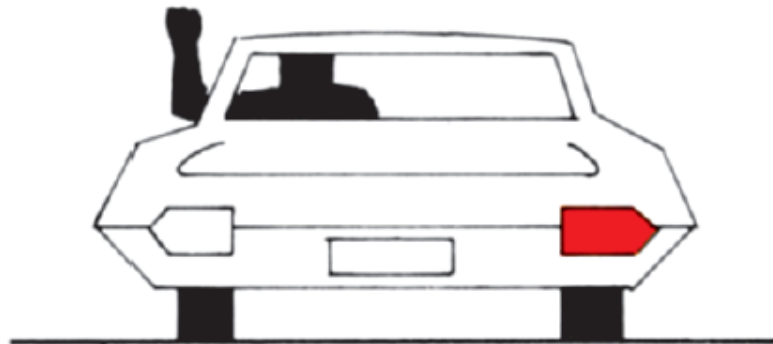
3. Have the right of way over pedestrians.
4. May ride attached to a vehicle.

168. Bicyclists must refrain from:

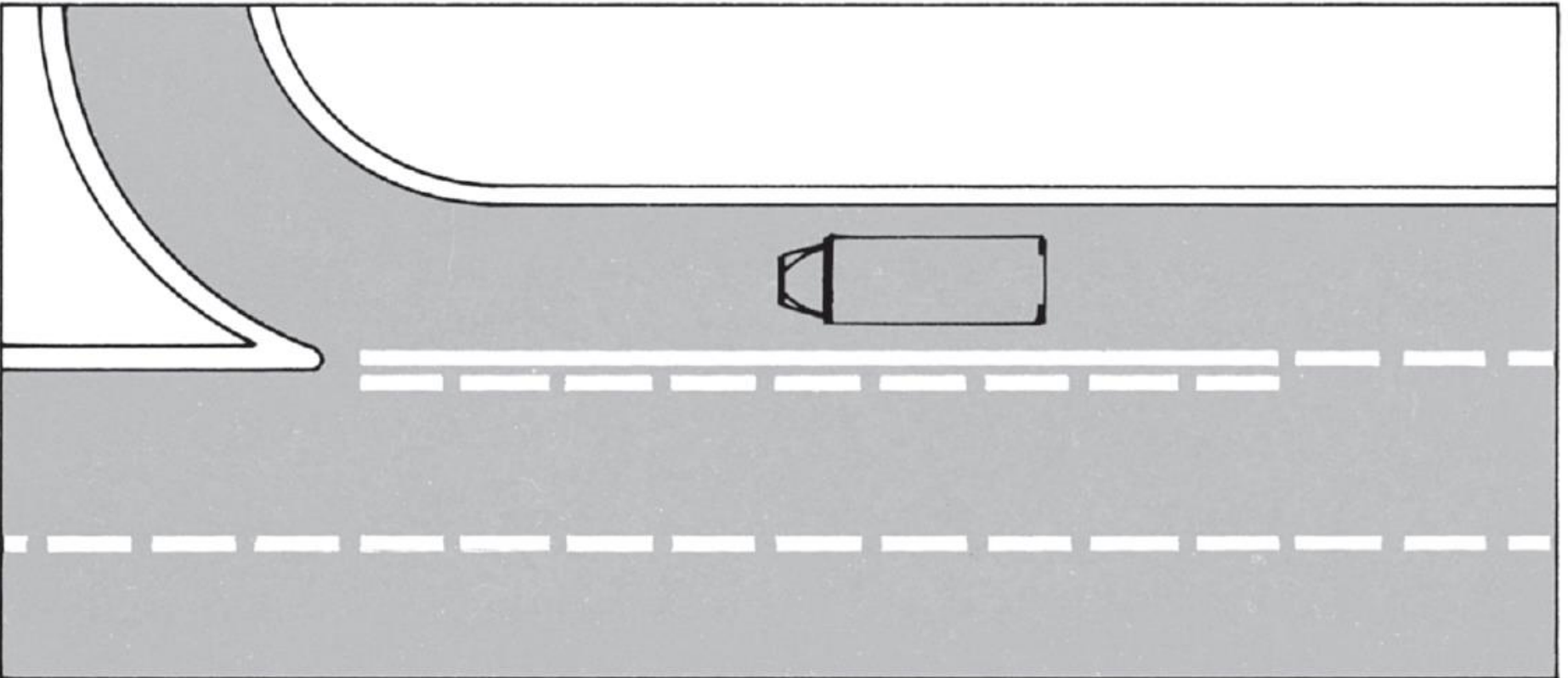
1. Carrying passengers unless the bicycle is equipped to do so.
2. Riding on the sidewalk at any place.
3. Riding at night.
4. Riding in the roadway in a business district.

169. The driver in the vehicle in the picture is hand signaling that he is going to:

1. Stop.
2. Turn left.
3. Turn right.
4. Slow down.



170. The truck in the picture has a solid white line in his lane of travel. The truck:
1. May cross the line at any time.
 2. May cross the line to enter freeway.
 3. Should not cross the line.
 4. Is on the wrong side of the line.



171. You are approaching a 4-way stop sign:

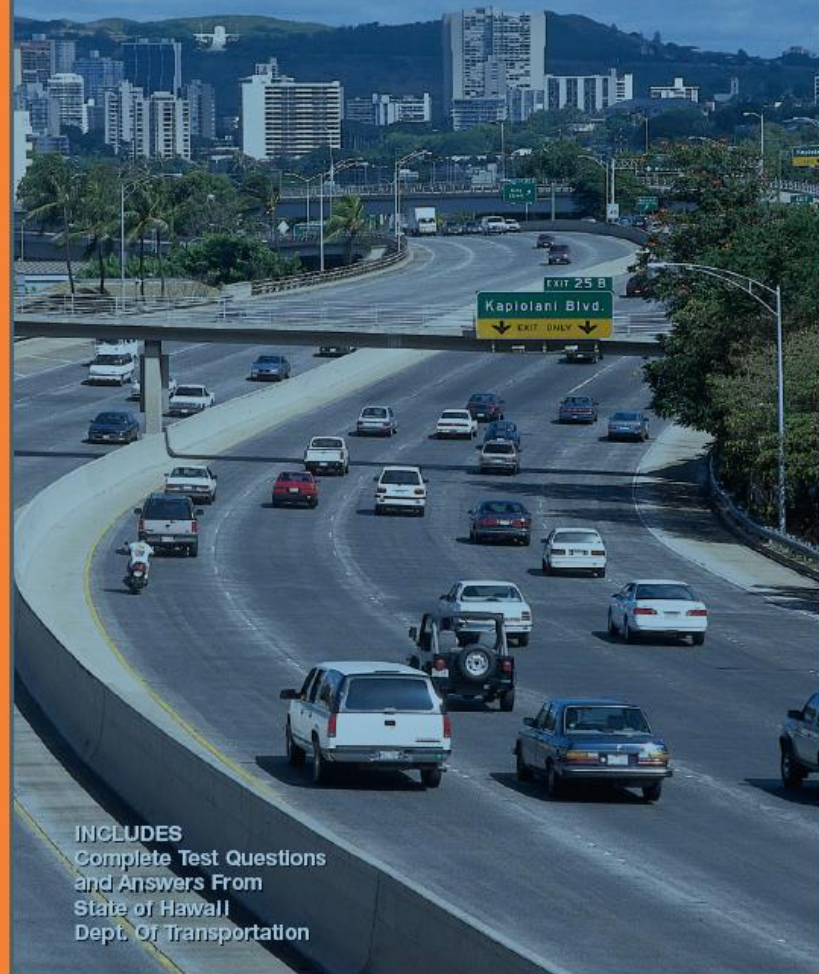
1. You must stop and yield to all traffic within the intersection.
2. You may drive through the stop sign if there is no other crossing traffic.
3. You do not have to stop if turning right.
4. Both 2 and 3 are correct.

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