

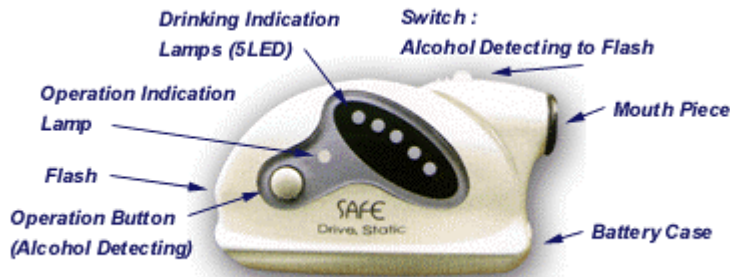
DRIVER EDUCATION STUDY GUIDE

SCHOOL BUS:

1. If you overtake a school bus in motion, it is **SAFEST** to pass if the road is clear of oncoming traffic.
2. You must stop for an approaching school bus when its lights are flashing on any two-lane street.
3. Conviction for the following carriers the highest number of driver license points, passing a stopped school bus unloading children.
4. When you are behind a school bus that has stopped outside city limits to pick up children, you must stop and wait until the bus starts or turns off its flashers.
5. You are driving on a four-lane undivided highway. A school bus going in the other direction has stopped and is picking up children. You should stop and wait until the bus starts or turns off its flashers.

DRUGS:

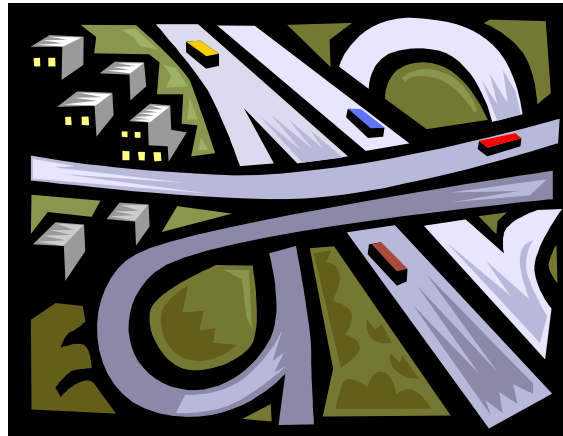
6. Alcohol affects the body by putting the brain to sleep.
7. The percent of fatal highway accidents involving alcohol is about 40 percent.
8. The brain is the **FIRST** organ of the body affected by alcohol.
9. For a 150-pound person to reach .08 **BAC**, it takes about 5 drinks in an hour.
10. The **BAC** legal limit is .00 for a person under 21 years old.
11. Alcohol first affects reason and judgment.
12. A person is considered legally impaired at .08 BAC.
13. You can be charge with **DWI** for marijuana, prescription drugs, and alcohol.
14. The implied consent law means you must submit to a test of alcohol if arrested or asked to do so by a police officer.
15. One drink of alcohol could impair your judgment.
16. If you are arrested for driving while impaired, the implied consent law requires you to take a blood alcohol test.
17. Twelve insurance points for a **DWI** will increase your insurance by 500% or more.
18. Marijuana poses the **GREATEST** effect on your perception of speed and distance.
19. You might have to forfeit your vehicle for prearranged racing, drugs in your vehicle, a DWI with a DWI revoked license.
20. If you refuse the Breathalyzer, you will lose your license for 30 days, lose your license for one year, still be charged with DWI.
21. If you kill someone while driving impaired, you can be charged with death by vehicle.
22. Having just one or two drinks before driving affect your reasoning and judgment abilities.
23. The most commonly abused drug on our highways is alcohol.
24. A Breathalyzer most often measures Blood alcohol content.



INTERSECTIONS:

25. When turning left onto a **TWO-WAY STREET**, the time to start turning the steering wheel is just before the front wheels reach the middle of the intersection. You must not try to pass another vehicle on the left at an intersection of two-lane road, when visibility is limited, when it is making a left turn.
26. If a traffic officer waves you on at an intersection when the traffic light is red, you should follow the directions of the officer.
27. After making a right turn at an intersection, you should adjust your speed to the flow of traffic in the right lane.
28. When waiting to turn left at green light, you should pull into the intersection on green and wait until traffic clears and/or the light changes.
29. At an intersection controlled by four-way stop signs, you should stop and yield to other vehicles, emergency vehicles, stop and yield to vehicles on the right, stop and yield to vehicles that reach the intersection before you.
30. Highway accidents occur most frequently at intersections.
31. If you are stopped at a red light and have checked the intersections to see that it is clear of vehicles and people you may turn right unless a sign tells you not to.
32. You come to an intersection with a red light for your lane. You want to go straight. The left-turn-only lane has a green arrow. You must stop at the intersection and wait until a green light appears in your lane.
33. At an intersection controlled by four-way stop signs, you should stop and yield to cars that reach the intersection before you.
34. When approaching an intersection and observing another vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, you should be prepared to stop if the other driver signals for a left turn.
35. You are stopped at a red light. You have checked the intersection to see that it is clear of vehicles and people. Unless a sign tells you not to, you may then turn right.
36. If you and another vehicle arrive at an intersection at approximately the same time the vehicle on the left must yield the right-of-way.
37. If you come to an unmarked intersection where it is hard to see in all directions because of trees or building you should stop at the intersection and move forward slowly.

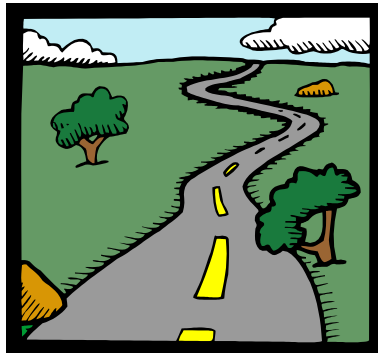
38. You come to an intersection with a flashing red light. You must stop at the intersection, then proceed as traffic allows.
39. When waiting at an intersection to make a left turn you should keep your right foot firmly on brake, check for all traffic, keep your wheels pointed straight ahead until you can complete the turn.
40. You are coming to an intersection with a flashing yellow light; you should drive carefully through the intersection.



PASSING:

41. The **FIRST** thing you should do before deciding to pass on a two-lane road is make sure it is legal and the left lane is clear of oncoming traffic.
42. If you check your blind spots before changing lanes, you can avoid hitting a car beside you.
43. A car is passing you on a blind curve. You should slow down if there are no cars behind you.
44. A car that has just passed you could **MOST LIKELY** cause danger for you if it makes a fast right-hand turn.
45. You should check your blind spot when you are passing, changing lanes to the left, and changing lanes to the right.
46. When making a right turn, you should signal approximately 1/2 city block before the turn.
47. From a one-way street, you **USUALLY** make a left turn from the farthest left lane.
48. To make a right turn from a road with two lanes going in one direction, you should generally be in the lane closest to the right curb.
49. When driving on a two-lane, one-way street, you may pass on the right when a vehicle ahead is turning left, if traffic is light, if the left lane is blocked.
50. You are **MOST** likely to be driving in another driver's blind spot when you are passing.

51. You should check your blind spot when you are passing, changing lanes to the left, changing lanes to the right.
52. If a driver starts to pass you on a two-lane road and then decides not to, you should speed up to make room for his return.
53. When driving, you should stay at least 2 seconds behind the vehicle in front of you.
54. When passing a vehicle, you should return to the right lane when you can see both its headlights in your rearview mirror.
55. The **MOST** important reason for passing a truck traveling at 45 miles per hour in a 55 mile per hour zone is to improve your ability to see.
56. Before moving from the right to the middle lane on a six-lane divided highway, you should check for other vehicles entering the middle lane.
57. If a passing vehicle has to cut closely in front of you to avoid oncoming traffic, you should slow down and check the shoulder.
58. When you decide to pass on two-lane road, you should judge how much distance you have for safely passing.
59. When changing lanes on a highway, you should speed up or maintain your speed.
60. You are behind a slow-moving vehicle in the right lane. You are in a no-passing zone. There is no oncoming traffic. Wait until you are out of the no passing zone.
61. The safest time to pass on a two-lane road with no oncoming traffic is when you come to a broken line to your left.
62. When deciding to pass another vehicle or to change lanes, a proper communication is to sound the horn, use the turn signal, and flash your headlights.



TURNS:

63. Before turning left, it is important to yield to oncoming vehicles.
64. To make a right turn from a road with two lanes going in one direction you should generally be in the lane closest to the right curb.
65. A driver will lose his license for 30 days if he is convicted of speeding more than 70 MPH in 55 MPH zone.

66. You are driving on a four-lane undivided road going uphill. The speed limit is 50 MPH, but you would like to drive at 45 MPH, you should drive in the right lane at 45 MPH.

EXPRESSWAYS:

67. When entering an expressway behind several other vehicles, it is **MOST** important to adjust the position and speed of your vehicle to the flow of traffic.
68. To avoid being hit in the rear by another car, you should check your rearview mirror often.
69. Before moving from the right to the middle lane on a six-lane divided highway, you should check for other vehicles entering the middle lane.
70. When entering an expressway, you should begin to speed up in the acceleration lane.
71. If you are on an expressway entrance and notice that there is no traffic on the expressway, you should accelerate smoothly onto the expressway.
72. You are driving in the right lane on an expressway. You should probably move into the left lane when traffic is light and cars are merging onto the expressway from the right.
73. Studies have shown that under normal conditions the chance of a car being involved in an accident on an interstate highway is greater if the driver travels considerably below the posted speed limit.
74. You are driving on an expressway and it begins to rain. You should increase your following distance, turn on your headlights, and reduce your speed.
75. It is legal to pass on the right when you are on an expressway with three lanes in one direction.
76. One of the dangers of expressway driving is sleepiness caused by driving at the same speed for long periods.
77. City driving is more dangerous than expressway driving because of the cross traffic, lights, signs and pedestrians.
78. When a freeway exit is on the left side of the road, you should expect vehicles to change lanes just before the exit.
79. The most frequent type of accident on interstate highways is rear-end collision.
80. You are driving on an interstate highway when a breakdown forces you to the shoulder. You should raise the hood and tie a white handkerchief to the left door handle.
81. To make it easier for a vehicle to enter the freeway that you are on, you should change lanes to create a gap for the entering vehicle.
82. To keep a safe space cushion when driving on an expressway and it begins to rain, you should increase the distance between your car and the car in front.
83. If you are driving in the right lane on an expressway, you should probable move into the left lane when traffic is light and cars are emerging onto the expressway from the right.
84. If there is an expressway **ENTRANCE** just before your **EXIT**, you should be ready to change speed so that entering traffic can merge.
85. When getting ready to exit from an expressway, you should maintain your speed until reaching the deceleration lane.

86. Before entering the deceleration lane of an expressway, you should check traffic thoroughly.

CURVES:

87. When approaching a curve, you should slow down before entering the curve.
88. When approaching a sharp curve that has no posted speed limit, you should reduce speed.
89. As you near the end of a curve, you should begin to speed up until you are going at your regular speed.
90. When going up hill, more engine power will be needed for a vehicle to overcome the effects of gravity.
91. When going around a downhill curve, your car will gain speed due to gravity.
92. A driver went so fast around a sharp curve that the rear end of the car slid off the road because of increased centrifugal force.
93. As you near the end of a curve, you should not begin to speed up until you are going at your regular speed.
94. When rounding a curve, you should control the speed of the vehicle in order to reduce the effect of natural forces.
95. When approaching a curve, you should slow down before entering the curve.

INCLEMENT WEATHER:

96. You **MUST** use your headlights when using your windshield wipers.
97. The **SAFEST** method to stop hydroplaning is to ease up on the gas pedal.
100. Hydroplaning is caused by high speed, water depth, worn tires.
101. You **MUST** use your headlights when using your windshield wipers.
102. If the rear of your vehicle is skidding to the left, you should steer to the left.
103. Driving in heavy fog is **MOST** dangerous because it causes decreased visibility.
104. Roads are likely to be especially slick just after it has begun to rain or drizzle.
105. If you must travel in fog, you should use low beam headlights.
106. You should drive according to the road and weather conditions.
107. You should be most careful when turning or stopping during the first half hour or rain.
108. Immediately after driving through a deep puddle of water, you should gently apply the brakes to make sure they work.
109. If you flood your engine while trying to start your car, you should turn on the ignition and at the same time pump the gas pedal up and down.
110. You are driving the day after a heavy snowstorm. Your **GREATEST** danger is likely to be poor traction.
111. When stopping on slick roads while driving a vehicle with anti-lock brakes, you should use firm, continuous pressure on the brakes.
112. If there is a lot of traffic driving on an ice-covered road the ice will probably get warmer and more slippery.
113. Driving at high speeds on wet roads may cause hydroplaning. This is dangerous because traction decreases.
114. Ice on the road is most slippery when the temperature is near freezing (32 F).

- 115. The most important thing to do before driving into deep water is to check the water's depth.
- 116. Front wheel drive vehicles handle well in snow, are more likely to spin out when braking hard, and wear out front tire.

LAWS, CAR MANUEERS, GENERAL INFORMATION, ETC:

- 117. The foot brake should be pushed down before putting the car into gear.
- 118. The safest way to use a cellular phone is to pull off the road before calling.
- 119. Conviction for reckless driving does not automatically result in a loss of license.
- 120. If you double your speed, it will take about 4 times the distance to stop.
- 121. Sport utility vehicles are more likely to be involved in a rollover accident.
- 122. Insurance points are assigned for three years.
- 123. If you are 16, with no violation of accidents, your insurance rates will return to normal at age 19.
- 124. When driving in the country, you should look 1/4 mile or more ahead for problems.
- 125. Proof of financial responsibility means you are able to pay for damages to other vehicles in case you have an accident.
- 126. The **GREATEST** responsibility drivers have is to do whatever they can to reduce the chance of accidents or injuries.
- 127. After an accident, you should make a note of the road conditions, people involved, and the damage.
- 128. To react and apply the brakes under good conditions, it takes the average driver 3/4 of 1 second.
- 129. The inside rearview mirror should be adjusted to show the center of the road behind the vehicle.
- 130. Motorcycle riders are required by law to obey the same traffic laws as automobile drivers.
- 131. If the temperature light is on, you should stop at the first safe opportunity and let the engine cool.
- 132. The distance needed to bring a vehicle headed uphill to a stop is generally less than that needed on level road.
- 133. Concerns with **SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES** involve gas mileage; roll center, large vehicles hitting smaller vehicles.
- 134. After moving into a new lane, it is **BEST** to drive at the same speed as the traffic in the new lane.
- 135. A police officer directs you to turn right even though you have signaled for left turn. The **BEST** thing to do is turn right as directed.
- 136. When a driver has total of 7 points he may have 3 points deducted if he satisfactorily completes a Driver Improvement Clinic.
- 137. An oncoming vehicle is most likely to cross the centerline when there is a slow moving or stopped vehicle in the oncoming lane.

138. If someone delivered 1,000 pounds of tomatoes to the Farmer's Market. When he tried to stop on the way home, he found that the stopping distance for his empty truck was shorter because of kinetic energy.

ON TEST CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

139. When deciding how far away you should be from the vehicle ahead, the **MOST** important things to think about are the vehicle's speed, traffic and road conditions.
140. Children are playing on the sidewalk a half block ahead of you. You will notice them in time to slow down if you are in the habit of using a good visual search pattern.
141. When driving down a hill it is illegal to put the vehicle in neutral.
142. Force of impact is affected by the speed of the vehicle, the weight of the vehicle,
143. You should check your gauges before you start your engine, after you start your engine and occasionally as you drive.
144. When driving at night, you should be sure you could stop within the distance you can see.
145. When buying a used car, you **MUST** return the signed original title to the Division of Motor Vehicles and apply for a new one.
146. When pulling a trailer, you should reduce speed, increase following distance, and scan further ahead of your vehicle.
147. Only the passengers of the vehicle can wear headsets.
148. If your engine stalls in traffic, you should turn on your flashers shift to neutral, and try to restart the engine.
149. To reduce the effects of headlight glare at night, you should look to the right edge of the road.
150. You can cut down on the chance of hitting something in front of you at night if you drive slow enough to stop in the distance you can see.
151. When approaching a crosswalk with wide white lines diagonally across it, you **MUST** yield to pedestrians.
152. For the best view while backing a vehicle in a straight line, you should turn around to the right and look over your shoulder.
153. While backing a car, you should see clearly in the direction your car is moving. The **BEST** way is to turn your head and shoulders and look backward.
154. When backing up while turning your vehicle, you should use hand-over-hand steering.
155. To steer the car while moving backward, you should turn the top of the steering wheel in the direction you want the rear of the car to go.
156. Weaving vehicle is following you too closely. You should keep to the right, slow down, and pull off the road if necessary.
157. While backing a car, you should see clearly in the direction your car is moving if you turn your head and shoulders and look backward.
158. In order to make a smooth, safe stop, you should apply gradual, firm pressure on the foot brake.

159. When the brake system warning light stays on after you have shifted to Drive, you should **FIRST check** to make sure the parking brake is released.
160. You have pulled as far off the right shoulder as possible to change a tire. Pull safely out of traffic, apply emergency brake, and turn on the emergency flasher lights.
161. The type of tires on a vehicle has the **GREATEST** effect on road friction.
162. If you run off the road onto an unpaved shoulder, you should keep your wheels straight and gently slow down.
163. Your safety belts should be fastened after you adjust the seat.
164. While driving at night, you should adjust the space cushion around your car by staying farther behind the car in front.
165. When following a vehicle that blocks your view of the road ahead, it is best to follow at a greater distance than usual.
166. The first thing to do if the vehicle in front of you signals or flashes its brake lights are to slow down.
167. Failure to inspect the exhaust system regularly could result in carbon monoxide poisoning.
168. When the engine is running and the alternator light is on, it is most likely that the alternator is not providing enough current.
169. Proper air pressure helps to maintain proper vehicle handling, proper tire wear, proper gas mileage.
170. Before you brake to a stop, you should check your blind spot, check the rearview mirror, and press the brake pedal lightly.
171. When changing lanes, you can check your blind spot by turning your head and looking over your shoulder.
172. Before you brake to a stop, you should check your blind spot, check the rearview mirror, and press the brake pedal lightly.
173. If you find yourself driving in another driver's blind spot, you should move out of it as soon as it is safe.
174. The shape of this sign means yield right-of way.



175. A sign of this shape means school crossing



176. When approaching a railroad grade crossing, you should NOT stop to make sure there is not a train approaching.



177. Slow down and watch for children.

178. You should prepare to merge because the left lane ends ahead.



179. This sign tells you to come to a complete stop.



180. Slow down and proceed when the way is clear.



181. A diamond-shaped traffic sign means warning, drive with care.



182. Make sure you know which direction you are going.

