

TALA Driving School
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Driver Education
Final Exam

1. What should a driver look for when checking around the outside of a vehicle?
 - A. Broken glass on vehicle.
 - B. Tire condition.
 - C. Fluid leaks.
 - D. Debris on ground.
 - E. All of the above.
2. Where should valuables be stored to avoid potential problems?
 - A. Right front floor board.
 - B. Rear seat.
 - C. Trunk.
 - D. Glove compartment.
 - E. All of the above.
3. When parked at a curb, from which direction should the driver approach the vehicle?
 - A. From the rear.
 - B. From the front.
 - C. From the left side.
 - D. From the right side.
 - E. None of the above.
4. When establishing a seating position, the driver should adjust for _____.
 - A. driver foot pedal position
 - B. driver hand position
 - C. driver dead pedal position
 - D. driver visual needs
 - E. all of the above
5. When starting the vehicle, what should be the first task?
 - A. Place foot on brake.
 - B. Place the gear selector in (P)ark or (N)eutral.
 - C. Place the key in the ignition.
 - D. Check or set the parking brake.
 - E. None of the above.
6. When securing the vehicle, what should be the first task?
 - A. Set the parking brake.
 - B. Park in a legal, secure parking space.
 - C. Place the gear selector in (P)ark.
 - D. Turn off any accessories.
 - E. None of the above.
7. When properly seated, the top of the steering wheel should be _____.
 - A. no higher than the top of your shoulders
 - B. no higher than your chin
 - C. no higher than your ears
 - D. no higher than the point at which you feel comfortable
 - E. none of the above
8. The purpose of the parking brake is to _____.
 - A. stop your vehicle on a slick surface
 - B. stop your vehicle on in an emergency
 - C. hold the vehicle in place when parked
 - D. hold the vehicle only when parked on a hill
 - E. all of the above.
9. Which of the following symbols represents a safety belt reminder or warning?



E. None of these.

10. Which of the following symbols represent windshield defrosters?

- E. A.  B.  C.  D.  None of these.

11. Which of the following symbols represent headlamp beam switch?

- E. A.  B.  C.  D.  None of these.

13. Pulling or pushing the lights lever will _____.

- A. flash brake lights and turn signals
- B. turn on head lights and parking lights
- C. change to or from high to low beam
- D. dim dashboard high intensity
- E. all of these

14. What reference point is illustrated here?

- A. Front alignment.
- B. Rear alignment.
- C. 6 inches from side curb.
- D. Angle parking.
- E. None of these.



15. A vehicle that is in a balanced state _____.

- A. has more weight concentrated on the front tire patches while stopping
- B. has more weight concentrated on the rear tire patches while accelerating
- C. has weight concentrated over the four tire patches while stopped
- D. has more weight shifted to the left or right front tire patch while turning
- E. none of the above

16. Weight can be shifted to the front tire patches of the vehicle by _____.

- A. covering accelerator
- B. acceleration
- C. releasing the brake
- D. controlled braking
- E. all of the above

17. The oil pressure light comes on when the vehicle is moving on the highway. What does it mean?

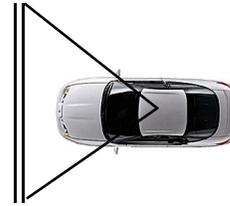
- A. The oil filter should be changed.
- B. The oil pressure is low.
- C. The oil needs to be changed.
- D. It has defective warning light.
- E. None of the above.

18. Hard brake application together with sharp steering input to the left results in _____.

- A. major weight shift to the front tire patches
- B. major weight shift to the left front tire patch
- C. major weight shift to right front tire patch
- D. major weight shift from the right rear tire patch
- E. none of the above

19. What reference point is illustrated here?

- A. Front alignment.
- B. Rear alignment.
- C. 6 inches from side curb.
- D. Angle parking.
- E. None of these.

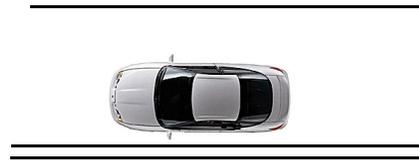


20. Changes in automotive design without appropriate adjustment on the part of drivers that appear to contribute to off road crashes are _____.

- A. seat and steering wheel height
- B. improved brakes and reduced lock to lock turns in steering
- C. improved brakes and headlights
- D. reduced lock to lock turns in steering and improved headlights
- E. all of the above

21. What lane position is illustrated here?

- A. Lane position one.
- B. Lane position two.
- C. Lane position three.
- D. Lane position four.
- E. None of these.



22. What lane position is illustrated here?

- A. Lane position one.
- B. Lane position two.
- C. Lane position three.
- D. Lane position four.
- E. None of these.

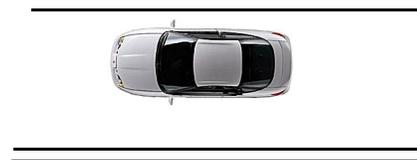


23. Effective targeting allows the driver to _____.

- A. visualize the space they intend to occupy
- B. begin learning to use a searching process
- C. look far ahead
- D. plan ahead
- E. all of the above

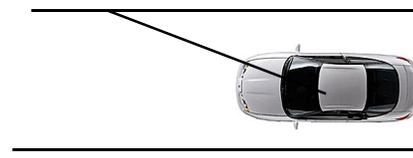
24. What lane position is illustrated here?

- A. Lane position one.
- B. Lane position two.
- C. Lane position three.
- D. Lane position four.
- E. None of these.



25. What reference point is illustrated here?

- A. Front alignment.
- B. Rear alignment.
- C. 6 inches from side curb.
- D. 2-3 feet from right.
- E. None of these.



26. Which of the following steering is correct when backing?
- A. Steer in the same direction you want to move the car.
 - B. Steer the wheel to the right to make your car go left.
 - C. Steer in opposite direction you want the back of the car to go.
 - D. Turn your wheel twice as much.
27. After starting the engine, but before shifting into drive you should _____.
- A. shift from NEUTRAL to PARK
 - B. release the parking brake
 - C. keep your foot on the brake pedal
 - D. pump the accelerator several times
28. What is the chief reason you should know the shape and color of each of the five main shapes of traffic signs?
- A. To recognize the meaning to pass your driver licensing test
 - B. To recognize the sign at night or under other conditions
 - C. To recognize the signs easily as you pass them
 - D. To recognize the meaning before you are close enough to read them
29. Right-of-way laws are written _____.
- A. as guidelines for determining legal fault
 - B. in terms of who has the right-of-way
 - C. in terms of who must yield the right-of-way
 - D. to allow one driver automatically to go ahead
30. You should begin a right turn at an intersection _____.
- A. where the curb begins to turn
 - B. when sightline and travel path area is open
 - C. when the rear wheels are even with the curb
 - D. not important where you begin the turn
31. A pennant-shaped sign means _____.
- A. no passing zone
 - B. school crossing
 - C. do not enter
 - D. yield
32. The primary meaning of a broken white center line on a street is _____.
- A. a one way traffic flow
 - B. a 2-lane and 2-way street
 - C. no lane change permitted
 - D. passing zone ahead

33. Which of the following should be avoided when you are in doubt about whether or not the engine is running?
- A. Check the generator light.
 - B. Engage the starter switch.
 - C. Push down the gas pedal.
 - D. Listen for engine noise.
34. What does a round yellow sign mean?
- A. Hospital zone ahead.
 - B. Warning zone ahead.
 - C. Rough road ahead.
 - D. Train crossing ahead.
35. Passing is allowed on a two-lane, two-way road marked with _____.
- A. a broken yellow line
 - B. a broken white line
 - C. a solid yellow line
 - D. double solid yellow lines
36. When should you release the parking brake?
- A. Just prior to moving from parked position or curb.
 - B. After the engine is started but before shifting to DRIVE or REVERSE.
 - C. After starting the engine and shifting to proper gear.
 - D. Before adjusting the seat and fastening your seat belt.
37. Which is the best position to take when waiting to make an unprotected left turn in heavy traffic?
- A. Remain standing behind the crosswalk.
 - B. Your position depends on weather conditions.
 - C. Wheels pointed left while part way into intersection.
 - D. Car wheels straight while close to the intersection.
38. What is a meaning of a red 'X' above a lane?
- A. This lane is closed.
 - B. Pedestrians must not walk.
 - C. A stop sign is ahead.
 - D. A railroad crossing is ahead.

39. Which line is used to mark the outer edge of a road?
- A. Broken yellow line
 - B. Broken white line
 - C. Solid yellow line
 - D. Solid white line
40. Which question should a driver answer first when coming to an intersection?
- A. Where does the cross street intersect?
 - B. Where should I begin to brake?
 - C. Are there any traffic controls?
 - D. How good is sight distance at the sides?
41. Which of the following should be the first step when starting any car with an automatic transmission?
- A. Check oil pressure.
 - B. Put selector in DRIVE position.
 - C. Set the parking brake.
 - D. Release the parking brake.
42. What must you do at a flashing red light?
- A. Slow down and proceed with caution.
 - B. Be ready for traffic light ahead.
 - C. Stop and wait until light stops flashing.
 - D. Stop and proceed only when clear.
43. Why should you adjust the mirrors after you have adjusted the seat?
- A. Changing the seat position usually requires mirror adjustment.
 - B. Adjusting the seat may cause mirrors to vibrate out of position.
 - C. It does not matter which is done first.
 - D. It will be easier to reach the mirrors.
44. Before moving a car in reverse (R), safe drivers _____.
- A. avoid use of the left foot on the brake pedal
 - B. straighten the front wheels to prevent side movement
 - C. shift into reverse (R) after the parking brake is released
 - D. check to see that the area behind the vehicle is clear
45. After you have stopped at the curb to park your car, the last of these things you should do is _____.
- A. shift to park (P)
 - B. set parking brake
 - C. turn off radio and lights
 - D. remove key from ignition switch

46. The two colors that are used for recreation and motorist services are _____.
- A. blue and brown
 - B. red and green
 - C. brown and black
 - D. green and blue
47. If you are backing up and want the rear of the vehicle to go left, turn the _____.
- A. top of the steering wheel to the right
 - B. bottom of the steering wheel to the left
 - C. top of the steering wheel to the left
 - D. left side of the steering wheel to the right
48. How can the general meaning of a traffic sign first be identified?
- A. Location
 - B. Color
 - C. Shape
 - D. Size
49. SEE is an acronym for the following driving process _____.
- A. searching for changes
 - B. evaluating open and closed paths of travel
 - C. executing in an appropriate manner
 - D. all of the above
50. The response to a flashing red light is the same as to a _____.
- A. red arrow pointing upward
 - B. steady red light
 - C. stop sign with no other controls
 - D. yield sign and flashing yellow light
51. When an officer holds the palm of his hand toward you, what does he mean?
- A. Slow down.
 - B. You are next.
 - C. You may turn but not go straight.
 - D. Stop.
52. You see a sign on which there is a red circle with a red line going from left to right across the circle. What does this mean?
- A. Caution must be taken in making the maneuver shown on the sign.
 - B. Drivers may not make the maneuver shown on the sign.
 - C. One should avoid the hazard shown on the sign.
 - D. Drivers making maneuver shown on the sign.

53. A double yellow line down the center of a two-way street indicates _____.

- A. no passing in either direction
- B. the roadway is on a hill
- C. two-way left turn lane
- D. no turns except at intersections

54. When two vehicles arrive at an uncontrolled intersection from different streets _____.

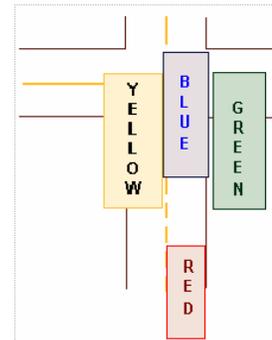
- A. the driver on the right shall yield to the vehicle on the left
- B. the driver on the left shall yield to the vehicle on the right
- C. both vehicles must stop
- D. neither vehicle must stop

55. You are the first in line when the light turns green. What should you do before you begin to move ahead?

- A. Clear areas to the rear.
- B. Check both left and right for openings.
- C. Check the blind spots for vehicle.
- D. Clear areas to the front, left and right.

56. What is the best way to check for openings at an uncontrolled intersection?

- A. A longer look at the yellow side and a quick look to the green side.
- B. One long look in each direction.
- C. Clear the open areas in yellow, blue or green; then, the closed areas in yellow, blue or green.
- D. Look to the yellow side, then the green side, then quick looks in both directions on entry.



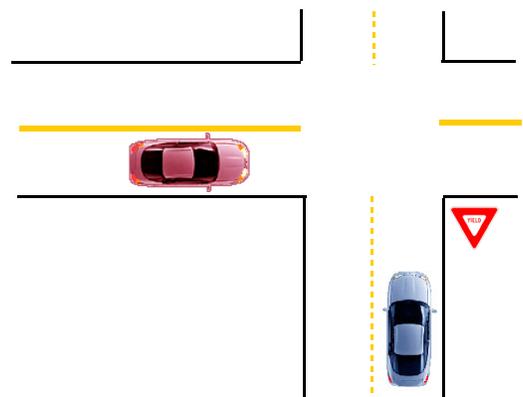
57. Which standard lane position is illustrated here?

- A. Lane position 4
- B. Lane position 3
- C. Lane position 2
- D. Lane position 1



58. Whenever you approach a yield sign at an intersection, you should _____.

- A. stop if you are going straight ahead
- B. allow oncoming cars the right-of-way
- C. stop if vehicles are approaching the intersection
- D. react as if it were a warning sign



59. You are planning to cross or turn at an intersection. Do not enter _____.

- A. without signaling your direction of travel
- B. without taking time to stop, look, and listen
- C. if the traffic signal is stale green
- D. unless complete passage through is available

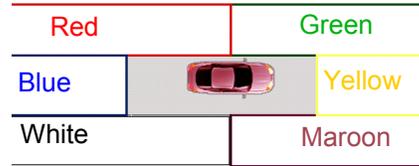
60. The three major groups of traffic signs are _____.
- A. hazard, regulatory, and construction
 - B. warning, regulatory, and restrictive
 - C. route markers, warning, and services
 - D. regulatory, warning, and guide
61. In order to maintain a four second following time, a driver must adjust _____.
- A. speed and position constantly.
 - B. speed as needed.
 - C. position as needed.
 - D. to four car lengths behind vehicle.
62. What is the last thing a driver should do just before entering traffic from the curb?
- A. Check side view and rear view mirrors.
 - B. Release the parking brake.
 - C. Check the side mirror blind area.
 - D. Shift selector to Drive.
63. The purpose of a diamond-shaped yellow or lime yellow sign with black markings is to _____.
- A. remind drivers of intersections
 - B. warn of hazards ahead
 - C. provide route information
 - D. indicate a lower speed limit
64. Where should you look when you are backing in a straight line?
- A. Continuously to the target area and reference point, unless stopped.
 - B. In the inside mirror, using a target, until stopped.
 - C. To the rear with occasional glances forward.
 - D. Straight ahead and move very slowly.
65. If, while driving, you decide the seat needs to be readjusted _____.
- A. remove your foot from accelerator and make the adjustment
 - B. place one foot on the brake as you adjust the seat
 - C. pull off the road, stop the car, and then adjust the seat
 - D. steer with one hand and adjust with the other
66. Which lane position is illustrated here?
- A. Lane position 4
 - B. Lane position 3
 - C. Lane position 2
 - D. Lane position 1



67. Your evaluations as a driver are _____.
- A. the basis for your actions
 - B. concerned with seeing the entire traffic scene
 - C. only important in heavy traffic
 - D. the first step in watching
68. The ability to handle dangerous traffic situations depends mostly on _____.
- A. the type, model, and make of your car
 - B. searching for hazards in advance
 - C. the quality of your driver education course
 - D. the kind of highway you are on
69. 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 _____.
- A. a 3-point or Y-turn
 - B. by using a driveway on the right side of the road
 - C. an intersectional U-turn
 - D. by using a driveway on the left side of the road
70. In a right turn, where will the rear wheels 'track' in relation to the front wheels?
- A. Farther from the curb
 - B. Closer to the curb
 - C. It depends on the turn
 - D. In the same track
71. What does searching for hazards in traffic depend on most?
- A. Perfect eyes
 - B. Knowing the street or area
 - C. Moving eyes quickly from place to place
 - D. Seeing out of the corners of your eyes
72. When parking on the right shoulder of a hill where there is no curb you should _____.
- A. point the front wheels toward the center of the road
 - B. have the rear wheels closer to the shoulder
 - C. turn the front wheels so they point to the side of the road
 - D. place the front wheels parallel to the edge of the pavement
73. When you look far and near and side to side you are _____.
- A. searching
 - B. centering
 - C. checking
 - D. monitoring

74. A motorcycle in your right mirror blind area is a _____.

- A. closed White sightline to right rear
- B. closed White travel path to right rear
- C. closed Red sightline to left rear
- D. closed Red travel path to left rear



75. A large vehicle following closely behind is a _____.

- A. closed Blue sightline to the rear
- B. closed Blue travel path to the rear
- C. closed Blue sightline and travel path to the rear
- D. closed Yellow sightline and travel path

76. What is the most important step in turning the car around?

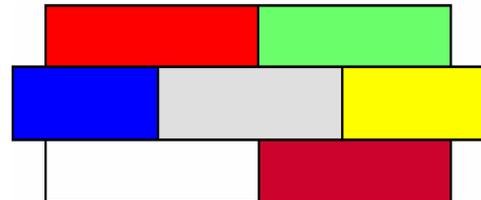
- A. Careful check of traffic in all directions.
- B. Signal.
- C. Shift to the proper gear.
- D. Select the lane of traffic in which to turn.

77. The best way to keep from getting involved in emergency driving situations 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 scan for hazards or changing areas

78. If this area is closed or changing, what is the appropriate action to proceed?

- A. Check Yellow, adjust speed, and move to lane position 2.
- B. Check White, adjust speed, and move to lane position 3.
- C. Check Blue, adjust speed, and move to lane position 4.
- D. Check Red, adjust speed, and move to lane position 4.



79. When preparing to make a lane change, what else should you do besides use lane change signal device?

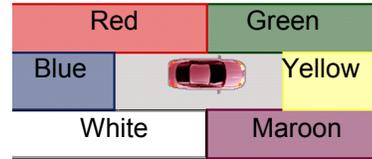
- A. Make a mirror blind area check in Red or White.
- B. Slow down a little and check blue area.
- C. Show a hand signal and wave everyone back.
- D. Change your lane position to 2 or 3.

80. If it is necessary to reduce speed to maintain control during a turning maneuver, when should you slow your vehicle?

- A. Before entering the turn.
- B. After completing the turn.
- C. Prior to signaling for the turn.
- D. During the turn.

81. You are able to check the mirror blind areas by _____.

- A. glancing to space area Green or Maroon
- B. using the sideview mirror to check area Red or Blue
- C. using both the inside and the outside mirrors to check area Red or White
- D. using the inside mirror to check area White



82. Which step of the decision process has a driver just taken when he sees what will probably happen in a driving situation?

- A. Search
- B. Evaluate
- C. Execute
- D. Question

83. If the approach and the beginning of a turn have been executed correctly, you can _____.

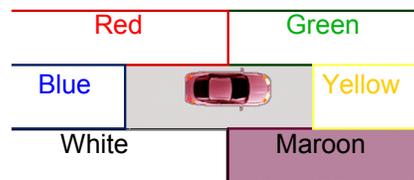
- A. speed up gently coming out of the turn
- B. hold the steering wheel at the right or left side
- C. brake slightly in the middle of the turn
- D. expect the car to track without steering

84. When making a 3-point or Y-turnabout on a narrow street, how far should you back your car?

- A. Only to the center of the street.
- B. Only until wheels are turned full right.
- C. Only as far back as needed to complete the maneuver.
- D. Only until rear wheels touch far curb.

85. A bicyclist on your right front is a _____.

- A. closed Maroon travel path and sightline
- B. closed Maroon travel path
- C. closed Green travel path and sightline
- D. closed Green travel path



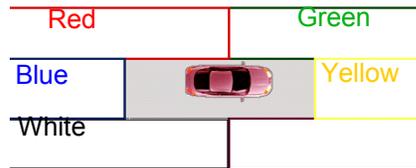
86. After parking on an upgrade with a curb, your front wheels should be _____.

- A. parallel to and touching the curb
- B. turned sharply away from the curb
- C. turned sharply toward the curb
- D. parallel to and 6 to 12 inches from the curb

87. Before changing lanes, the most important thing you should do is _____.

- A. signal to communicate with others
- B. make sure the area and travel path is open
- C. change speed to slow vehicles behind
- D. look in the rearview mirror for vehicles close to you

88. A car traveling in your right mirror blind area is a _____.
- A. closed Red travel path
 - B. closed Red sightline
 - C. closed White travel path
 - D. closed White sightline
89. What is the main value of making a visual check to the left or right before changing lanes?
- A. It is quicker than checking the contemporary mirror settings.
 - B. It is easier than checking the rearview mirror.
 - C. It covers areas not visible in the traditional mirror settings.
 - D. The image is not reversed as with mirrors.
90. When you are parallel parked, how close to the curb should a car be in the state of Virginia?
- A. Within 6 inches
 - B. Within 12 inches
 - C. Within 18 inches
 - D. Within 24 inches
91. Sudden braking and swerving in traffic shows that the driver _____.
- A. is skillful
 - B. is alert
 - C. has a good vehicle
 - D. has not watched far enough ahead
92. Approaching the crest of a hill is a _____.
- A. closed Yellow sightline
 - B. closed Yellow travel path
 - C. closed Red sightline
 - D. closed Blue sightline
93. A parked vehicle on your right is a _____.
- A. closed Yellow sightline and travel path
 - B. closed Yellow travel path
 - C. closed Maroon travel path
 - D. closed Maroon sightline and travel path
94. The key factor in watching is to have a plan that allows you to concentrate on seeing _____.
- A. the important closed or changing areas
 - B. everything in your traffic scene
 - C. all other vehicles and pedestrians
 - D. open areas to the side and rear of your vehicle
95. You should begin a right turn at an intersection _____.
- A. where the curb begins to turn
 - B. when sightline and travel path area is open
 - C. when the rear wheels are even with the curb
 - D. It is not important where you begin the turn



96. The front wheels should be turned toward the street when parked _____.
- A. uphill with a curb
 - B. downhill with a curb
 - C. uphill without a curb
 - D. downhill without a curb
97. You are in the white car. You want to move to the right lane. What should you do?
- A. Move right at once.
 - B. When one car length ahead, move right.
 - C. Accelerate until you see the front of dark car in your mirror, and then change.
 - D. Slow down until you are behind dark car, and then change.

98. You are traveling 45 mph and approaching a curve posted for 30 mph. When should you reduce speed?
- A. As you enter the curve
 - B. At the apex of the curve
 - C. Before entering the curve
 - D. Gradually through the curve
99. What is the best lane position when driving on a two-lane road with lines of vehicles parked on both sides?
- A. Lane position 1
 - B. Lane position 2
 - C. Lane position 3
 - D. Lane position 4
100. What is an item that a driver should search for after stopping at an intersection?
- A. Open space or gap
 - B. Radio controls
 - C. Cars to the rear
 - D. Signs and lane markings
101. When nearing the crest of a hill on a two lane roadway you should _____.
- A. slow, sound your horn, and maintain lane position 1
 - B. slow and position your vehicle in lane position 3
 - C. slow, sound horn, and maintain lane position 2
 - D. slow, but maintain lane position 1
102. Before changing lanes the most important thing for you to do is to _____.
- A. increase your speed
 - B. signal direction of movement
 - C. make sure the space areas are open
 - D. check rear and side mirror
103. If your vehicle is not equipped with daytime running lights (DRL's), why is it important that you drive with headlights on during the day?
- A. To see better on cloudy days
 - B. Because it is required by the vehicle code
 - C. It helps reduce sun glare
 - D. It improves the chances that other highway users will see my vehicle

105. A driver has the least amount of control over space to the _____.
- A. front of their vehicle
 - B. right side of their vehicle
 - C. rear of their vehicle
 - D. left side of their vehicle
106. When another driver is tailgating your vehicle, it is best to allow a greater space area to the _____.
- A. right side of your vehicle
 - B. front of your vehicle
 - C. left side of your vehicle
 - D. rear of your vehicle
107. Communicating should be thought of as _____.
- A. exchanging information
 - B. receiving a message
 - C. sending a message
 - D. providing feedback
108. When stopped for a red signal at an intersection you should
- A. begin moving immediately when the light turns green.
 - B. touch the horn to alert any pedestrian in the intersection when the light turns green.
 - C. check traffic and count 1, 2, 3 before moving after the light turns green.
 - D. check for bicycles before moving after the light turns green.
109. Managing space when you drive means managing the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle _____.
- A. ahead of you
 - B. behind you
 - C. to the sides of you
 - D. all of the above
110. When another vehicle is passing you on the left, _____.
- A. it is illegal to increase your speed
 - B. it is illegal to decrease your speed
 - C. keep your vehicle in lane position 2
 - D. flash your headlights when he is past

111. When driving in moderate traffic, on a multi-lane roadway, traveling at about 55 m.p.h., it is best to _____.

- A. drive more slowly than usual
- B. drive in lane position 2 of your lane to improve visibility
- C. drive as close to the speed of traffic as is safe
- D. drive in lane position 3 of your lane

112. When can a left or right turn be made from a lane other than the far left or right lane?

- A. When turns are controlled by a left or right turn arrow
- B. When there is no traffic in the adjacent lanes
- C. When there is no oncoming traffic or pedestrians
- D. When pavement markings and signs permit such movement

113. You approach an intersection where you plan to turn right. The signal light is red. Before turning you must _____.

- A. maintain speed to keep up with traffic flow, slowing just enough to make the turn
- B. come to stop and yield to pedestrians and vehicles in your path of travel
- C. slow for the turn as you would for a yellow light
- D. come to a stop only if someone is in your way

114. Which is NOT a characteristic of an expressway?

- A. High speed traffic
- B. Divided by some barrier between opposing lanes of travel
- C. Has a high rate of collisions
- D. Drivers can enter and exit only at certain places

115. Types of interchanges at expressways are called _____.

- A. flute, harp, and violin
- B. diamond, trumpet, and cloverleaf
- C. ruby, star, and heart
- D. bear, owl, and eagle

116. Before traveling long or short distances on expressways, be sure to _____.

- A. check fluid levels in your car
- B. know your entrance and exit before you leave
- C. neither A nor B are correct
- D. both A and B are correct

117. "Highway hypnosis" is a driver condition that is affected by _____.

- A. short trips on expressways
- B. the driver staring at the roadway for long periods of time
- C. frequent rest stops
- D. a magician

118. When choosing the ramp to enter the expressway, what should you do?

- A. Use any ramp available to get on.
- B. Check for "DO NOT ENTER" and "WRONG WAY" signs at the ramp.
- C. Make sure the ramp is marked "UP".
- D. Only make right turns to get onto the entrance ramp.

119. 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 change area
- D. The weave, the speed sign, and the curve

120. When entering the expressway, search for _____.
- A. traffic ahead
 - B. a gap in traffic on the expressway
 - C. the ramp speed sign
 - D. all the above are important
121. When in the acceleration lane, getting ready to get on the expressway, which of these is important to do?
- A. Stop suddenly if there is no gap to move into on the expressway.
 - B. Stare straight ahead for traffic in the lane.
 - C. Do not yield to traffic on the expressway.
 - D. Adjust your speed to flow of traffic on the expressway.
122. Which of these should you NOT do when merging onto an expressway?
- A. Select a gap large enough to fit your vehicle.
 - B. Change lanes smoothly.
 - C. Change two lanes at once and speed up.
 - D. Adjust your speed to create a safe following interval.
123. Which of the following can be a potential problem when entering an expressway?
- A. Bicyclists, pedestrians, and mopeds.
 - B. No traffic at the merge area.
 - C. No gap to move into on the expressway.
 - D. A long straight stretch of roadway ahead.
124. Some expressway entrances come in from the left instead of the usual right. Why do these present special problems?
- A. The left lane is usually reserved for higher speed traffic.
 - B. No one can see to the left.
 - C. Lane changes to the right are impossible.
 - D. Parked vehicles on the left shoulder.
125. Driving on the expressway requires the driver to _____.
- A. search farther down the roadway for clues (20-30 seconds ahead)
 - B. take pills to stay awake
 - C. drive slowly and carefully
 - D. stop often for traffic signals
126. You are driving and looking to get onto Interstate 95. What color will the sign be identifying I-95?
- A. Yellow and black.
 - B. White and black.
 - C. Red, white and blue.
 - D. Green and white.

127. Some expressways have minimum speed signs. This means that you _____.
- A. should not drive slower than the minimum speed posted
 - B. can drive as slowly as you want
 - C. can drive as fast as you want
 - D. speed limits have no effect on your driving
128. You are driving on an expressway that has 3 lanes going in your direction. You will be driving a long distance ahead. Which lane should you drive in to avoid the most conflicts?
- A. Right lane
 - B. Center lane
 - C. Left lane
 - D. Any lane
129. Keeping a safe space cushion around your vehicle on the expressway is important. When is it difficult to do this on expressways?
- A. When tractor-trailers are on the expressway.
 - B. When it is rush hour, bumper-bumper traffic.
 - C. When pulling a trailer.
 - D. When driving at night.
130. Passing another vehicle is dangerous anytime. What makes it more dangerous on an expressway?
- A. Speeds are higher and danger can come up quickly.
 - B. There is usually more sight distance ahead.
 - C. Traffic travels at the same speed all the time.
 - D. Traffic signs regulate where you can pass on the expressway.
131. If you want to get off the expressway but miss your exit, _____.
- A. pull over to the shoulder and back to the exit
 - B. pull across the median and head back to the exit
 - C. go to the next exit, cross over and return to your exit
 - D. flag down a police officer for an escort back to your exit
132. When leaving an expressway _____.
- A. search early for your correct exit
 - B. signal early for your exit to warn following drivers of your intent to leave
 - C. do most of your slowing in the deceleration lane
 - D. A, B, and C are correct

133. A "weave" lane on a freeway is very dangerous because_____.
- A. it is a lane for drunk or drowsy drivers
 - B. the lane curves sharply
 - C. it is both an entrance and exit lane
 - D. high occupancy vehicles use this lane
134. Which is NOT a possible problem at an expressway exit?
- A. Pedestrians and bicyclists.
 - B. Traffic backed up on the ramp.
 - C. A short deceleration lane.
 - D. A very slow ramp speed.
135. If there is a disabled vehicle along side the expressway, you should _____.
- A. reduce speed and put more space between you and it
 - B. increase speed to get by it quickly
 - C. stop and offer the driver a ride
 - D. keep the same lane position
136. If your vehicle becomes disabled on the expressway, which should you NOT do?
- A. Pull off as far as possible onto the shoulder or median.
 - B. Turn on the emergency flashers.
 - C. Call for help if you have a cell phone.
 - D. Ask for a ride to a service station from anyone who stops to help you.
137. Construction areas on expressways require a driver to _____.
- A. pay more tolls
 - B. slow your speed and adjust your lane position
 - C. play loud music to drown out the construction noise
 - D. maintain a high rate of speed to get through quickly
138. Some expressways make the driver pay a toll to drive on them. Which of the following is NOT a threat around toll booths?
- A. Traffic slows rapidly on approaching the toll booth.
 - B. Traffic congestion can be a problem.
 - C. Traffic merging together from several lanes.
 - D. A, B, and C are all threats at toll booth areas.

139. Which conversation would be typical when you would see a friend drive in the manner depicted in "Driving Drunk Your Choice?"
- A. It is good to see you driving at the speed limit.
 - B. Does everyone have their seat belts buckled?
 - C. I am O.K. to drive, so don't diss me about my driving.
 - D. I am not in a hurry to get anywhere this evening.
 - E. None of the above.
140. Feelings of panic and horror are often associated with _____.
- A. an alcohol-related crash or collision
 - B. a party at a friend's house
 - C. driving with my girlfriend or boyfriend to a party
 - D. looking at my report card at the end of a term
 - E. none of the above
141. Which of the following are enforcement procedures prior to an arrest regarding an intoxicated driver?
- A. Evaluation of scene
 - B. Field sobriety testing
 - C. Preliminary breath testing
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
142. Which of the following are judicial procedures after an arrest regarding an intoxicated driver?
- A. Court trial
 - B. Court judgment
 - C. Serving sentence
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
143. The overall alcohol/traffic safety problem in Virginia includes _____.
- A. overinvolvement of teenagers
 - B. close to one-half of all traffic incidents
 - C. significant health and accident insurance losses
 - D. all of these areas
 - E. none of the above
144. Teenage drinking and driving in Virginia is _____.
- A. a normal part of growing up
 - B. a growing health concern
 - C. shows under-representation in crashes
 - D. not a serious concern at this time
145. Teenagers in Virginia are over represented in alcohol-related incidents by _____.
- A. 80%
 - B. 180%
 - C. 280%
 - D. 480%
 - E. 580%
146. The variety of consequences associated with alcohol and other drug use while driving are _____.
- A. Family, lawful, judicial, personal, and financial consequences
 - B. Personal, legal, social, and economic consequences
 - C. Personal, lawful, financial, and ecological consequences
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above.

147. New drivers are often over-represented in alcohol-related incidents due to _____.
- A. lack of driving experience
 - B. lack of alcohol tolerance
 - C. lack of experience in using alcohol
 - D. both A and C
 - E. none of the above is correct
148. What are three reasons why people drink and drive or use drugs and drink?
- A. Peers, anxiety factors, price, and having a good time
 - B. Everybody else does, social pressure, feeling good, and fear
 - C. Peer pressure, social factors, anxiety excuse, and having a good time
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
149. Intoxication per se means that _____.
- A. a driver is intoxicated by alcohol
 - B. a driver is above the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration
 - C. a driver has taken a preliminary breath test
 - D. a driver is ill due to an intoxicating drug
 - E. none of the above
150. The penalties for the various offenses for DWI are _____.
- A. fines, prosecution, penalties, and probation
 - B. deferred adjudication, fines, penalties, and jail
 - C. fines, loss of license, jail, and prosecution
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
151. Implied Consent laws are designed to _____.
- A. penalize drivers for refusal and failure of preliminary breath test
 - B. penalize drivers for refusal and failure of breath or blood test
 - C. penalize drivers for refusal of alcohol blood concentration test
 - D. penalize drivers for refusal of field sobriety tests
 - E. reward drivers for passing breath and blood tests
152. "Zero tolerance" in Virginia laws regarding drivers under age 21 means _____.
- A. no alcohol consumption is allowed
 - B. no alcohol is consumed while driving an vehicle
 - C. the BAC may not exceed 0.02 while operating a vehicle
 - D. drivers may not operate a vehicle on the roadway when under 21
 - E. none of the above
153. How can the amount of ethyl alcohol in various drinks be determined?
- A. It is the same for all drinks.
 - B. Multiply the size of the drink in ounces by the percent of alcohol in drink.
 - C. Divide the size of the drink in ounces by the percent of alcohol in drink.
 - D. Divide the proof of the alcohol content by 2.
 - E. None of the above are true.
154. How long does it take for alcohol to completely enter the bloodstream after consumption?
- A. It takes about 20 to 60 minutes to enter the bloodstream.
 - B. It takes about 10 to 20 minutes to enter the bloodstream.
 - C. It takes about 45 to 90 minutes to enter the bloodstream.
 - D. It enters the bloodstream immediately.
 - E. None of the above are correct.

155. The body eliminates alcohol _____.
- A. at about 0.15% per hour
 - B. at about 1.50% per hour
 - C. at about .015% per hour
 - D. at about 1.5 drinks per hour
 - E. none of the above is true
156. The first skill lost by a driver under the influence of alcohol is _____.
- A. confidence
 - B. reaction time
 - C. judgment
 - D. braking
 - E. none of the above is true
157. The designated speed for the exercises used in the alcohol use evaluation was _____.
- A. 20 mph
 - B. 30 mph
 - C. 35 mph
 - D. 40 mph
158. The average BAC level in Virginia for a DWI arrest is _____.
- A. .07
 - B. .09
 - C. .12
 - D. .16
 - E. None of the above is true
159. The average BAC level for drivers killed in Virginia crashes is _____.
- A. .16
 - B. .18
 - C. .22
 - D. .25
 - E. None of the above is true
160. The average decline of driver performance at .03 BAC as indicated in the alcohol/driving experiment was _____.
- A. .5%
 - B. 5%
 - C. 9%
 - D. 16%
 - E. None of the above is true
161. The average decline of driver performance at .07 BAC as indicated in the alcohol/driving experiment was _____.
- A. 5%
 - B. 9%
 - C. 15%
 - D. 22%
 - E. None of the above is true
162. The average decline of driver performance at .11 BAC as indicated in the alcohol/driving experiment was _____.
- A. .9%
 - B. 18%
 - C. 26%
 - D. 29%
 - E. None of the above is true

163. What are two physiological effects of other drugs on the driving task?
- A. The physiological effects include vision and balance.
 - B. The physiological effects include judgment and coordination.
 - C. The physiological effects include vision and judgment.
 - D. The physiological effects include judgment and balance.
 - E. None of the above are true.
164. What are two psychological effects of other drugs on the driving task?
- A. The psychological effects include perception and mood.
 - B. The psychological effects include perception and vision.
 - C. The psychological effects include vision and judgment.
 - D. The psychological effects include braking and mood.
 - E. None of the above are true.
165. Coffee overcomes the effects of drowsiness by _____.
- A. making a person think they are wide awake temporarily
 - B. having a dose of caffeine strong enough to last several hours
 - C. having a dose of nicotine strong enough to last several hours
 - D. effecting vision and judgment
 - E. none of the above
166. Being sleepy makes you misperceive things by affecting _____.
- A. perception and mood
 - B. perception and vision
 - C. vision and judgment
 - D. braking and mood
 - E. none of the above are true
167. Which of the following is a self-imposed anxiety related to aggressive driving?
- A. All of these cars are trying to squeeze in!
 - B. I am going to be late if I do not hurry up.
 - C. I have a lead foot.
 - D. I will tailgate this car in front of me.
 - E. None of the above.
168. Which of the following is a dangerous maneuver related to aggressive driving?
- A. We'll never make it in time.
 - B. I am going to be late if I do not hurry up.
 - C. Oh no! A red light.
 - D. I will tailgate this car in front of me.
 - E. None of the above.
169. Which of the following is an anger management technique?
- A. Don't respond
 - B. Make a gesture
 - C. Pull over in front of another driver
 - D. Use horn to warn the other driver
 - E. All of the above

170. If a vehicle is not equipped with Daylight Running Lights (DRL), it is recommended that drivers turn on the low beam headlights any time the vehicle is in motion. The reason for turning them on:
- A. It helps the driver see the road ahead.
 - B. It helps the driver identify the edge of the road.
 - C. It makes it easier for other road user to see the vehicle.
 - D. It makes it easier to see objects off road.
171. 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
172. For a driver who has been temporarily blinded by the bright lights of an oncoming vehicle, glare recovery time _____.
- A. is the same regardless of age
 - B. decreases with age
 - C. increases with age
 - D. is greater for men than women
173. Due to a sudden change in direction, the rear end of your vehicle skids left or right. The first thing to do is to _____.
- A. ease off brake or accelerator and steer toward lane
 - B. pump brakes rapidly
 - C. accelerate slightly
 - D. brake and accelerate lightly
174. If the vehicle you are driving starts to hydroplane, you should _____.
- A. pump brakes to slow
 - B. ease off accelerator, do not brake
 - C. increase speed slightly
 - D. steer sharply toward shoulder
175. The best way to control consequences if you cannot avoid a collision is to _____.
- A. throw yourself to the floor
 - B. lock brakes and steer hard right
 - C. lock brakes and turn off engine
 - D. control brake and steer to collide at an angle with object
176. A rear facing infant seat should be properly secured in _____.
- A. the front passengers seat
 - B. the right rear seat
 - C. the left rear seat
 - D. the center rear seat
177. Traveling 55 MPH your vehicle suddenly drifts off onto a shoulder about three inches lower than the road surface. To recover safely to the pavement you should _____.
- A. slow quickly by braking and steer sharply back to the pavement
 - B. turn the steering wheel a little bit at a time to ease back onto the pavement
 - C. ease off accelerator and move off road wheels 12-18 inches from road edge. When clear, steer slightly to turn back to pavement and then steer to the correct lane position
 - D. ease off accelerator and move all four wheels off road. When clear steer sharply back onto roadway and steer to correct lane position
178. Children under age _____ should always ride secured in the back seat.
- A. 6 years
 - B. 12 years
 - C. 15 years
 - D. 9 years

179. Which of the following **does not help** make local trips easier?
- A. Traveling during rush hour
 - B. Listening to weather reports
 - C. Leaving at the scheduled time
 - D. Allowing an extra 15 to 20 minutes
180. When preparing for a long distance trip you should _____.
- A. take along an extra pair of gloves
 - B. pack a complete tool box
 - C. place a 5 gallon can gas in the trunk
 - D. have the vehicle serviced
181. When you will be doing all of the driving, you should limit driving to no more than_____.
- A. five hours a day
 - B. six hours a day
 - C. eight hours a day
 - D. 12 hours a day
182. If you are planning a trip someplace you have never been before, you should _____.
- A. study a road map while driving
 - B. plan your route and stops before leaving
 - C. stop for directions at rest stops
 - D. know the limits of your cell phone
183. When selecting a route for a long trip, you should _____.
- A. just choose the Interstate
 - B. choose the most leisurely route
 - C. evaluate the risks of each route
 - D. stick to four lane US highways
184. When driving on a highway, sudden strong cross wind gusts _____.
- A. always cause severe dust problems
 - B. affect large cars more than small cars
 - C. can move a car sidewise into another lane
 - D. do not affect a car as much as a strong head wind
185. The loss of traction emergency most difficult to quickly identify is _____.
- A. a power skid
 - B. a spin-out situation
 - C. hydroplaning
 - D. a braking skid
186. The primary problem associated with front wheel lock up when braking on a slippery surface is _____.
- A. inability to stop the vehicle
 - B. it's hard on tires
 - C. inability to steer the vehicle
 - D. the momentary increase in speed
187. When driving up a slippery hill, you can reduce the chance of the wheels spinning by _____.
- A. increasing speed before starting up the hill
 - B. shifting into a lower gear for more torque before starting up the hill
 - C. increasing speed slightly as you move up the hill
 - D. keeping a progressive pressure on the accelerator
188. Head restraints when properly adjusted provide the most protection when a vehicle _____.
- A. is struck from the rear
 - B. rolls over in a crash
 - C. is struck from the side
 - D. runs off the road

189. The best way to prevent skidding on a slippery road surface is to _____.
- A. drive slowly at all times
 - B. pump the brakes when stopping
 - C. drive in low gear
 - D. steer and brake smoothly and gradually
190. Of the following, which is the most important in deciding how fast to drive in fog?
- A. how far ahead you can see
 - B. the condition of your vehicle's brakes
 - C. amount of traffic on the road
 - D. depends on whether it's day or night
191. When traveling in very hot weather, you should _____.
- A. add dri-gas at each fill-up
 - B. check tires when they are cool
 - C. release hot tire pressure build up
 - D. drive slower
192. When it's raining, your choice of speed should be influenced most by the _____.
- A. posted speed limit
 - B. speed of other drivers
 - C. size of your vehicle
 - D. amount of traction

193. When you want to do preventive maintenance on your car, the best source of information is _____.
- A. the auto parts shop
 - B. a friendly mechanic
 - C. your vehicle owner's manual
 - D. the local auto club
194. If your car's temperature light comes on while driving, you should _____.
- A. pull over safely, open the hood and radiator cap and check the problem
 - B. pull over safely, open the hood, and let the vehicle cool before checking anything
 - C. pull over safely, open the hood, and check the oil level
 - D. pull over safely, open the hood, and check the transmission fluid
195. If the left front tire blows out while you are driving, _____.
- A. the vehicle will pull sharply to the right
 - B. the vehicle will pull sharply to the left
 - C. the vehicle will wobble slightly to the right
 - D. the vehicle will wobble slightly to the left
196. If any tire blows out while you are driving, what should you NOT do?
- A. Grip the steering wheel firmly.
 - B. Take your foot off the gas pedal.
 - C. Allow the vehicle to slow gradually and safely.
 - D. Brake hard.
197. If the gas pedal becomes stuck in the "down" position and you are increasing speed, what is the first thing you should do to control the vehicle speed?
- A. Grip the steering wheel firmly.
 - B. Shift to "neutral" gear.
 - C. Brake hard.
 - D. Pull quickly off the roadway.
198. 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
199. If you have total steering failure while driving, you should _____.
- A. stop as quickly as possible using the parking brake correctly
 - B. stop as quickly as possible using the brake pedal
 - C. stop as quickly as possible by scraping tires against the curb
 - D. stop as quickly as possible by hitting small trees and bushes

200. If your vehicle has power steering and it fails or quits working while driving _____.
- A. drive to the nearest service center for repairs
 - B. drive to the local auto club and report it
 - C. your vehicle cannot be steered, so park it
 - D. your vehicle can still be steered, with much effort, to a safe stopping point
201. Which driving habit listed will help reduce the possibility of steering system problems?
- A. Avoid hitting curbs or deep potholes on the road.
 - B. Avoid turning the steering wheel beyond its limits.
 - C. Inspect the power steering fluid level and fill when low.
 - D. A, B, and C are all good habits to reduce steering system problems.
202. Your vehicle bounces a lot when you drive. You notice the tires are wearing unevenly. Your vehicle appears to be leaning to one side when it is parked. These are all signs of _____.
- A. a suspension system problem
 - B. an electrical system problem
 - C. an exhaust system problem
 - D. a braking system problem
203. Tire inflation is important to both safety and tire wear. What is the proper amount of air to have in a tire?
- A. 10 pounds below the manufacturer's recommended pressure on the side of the tire.
 - B. 10 pounds above the manufacturer's recommended pressure on the side of the tire.
 - C. At the manufacturer's recommended pressure on the side of the tire.
 - D. At 50 p.s.i., no matter what the manufacturer recommends.
204. Most new vehicles are equipped with anti-lock brakes (ABS). When these brakes are working properly _____.
- A. they vibrate when you push hard on the pedal
 - B. they allow you to steer while braking hard
 - C. both A and B are correct
 - D. neither A nor B are correct
205. Parts of the electrical system that need to be checked regularly and replaced on occasion are _____.
- A. the fuel filter and gas cap
 - B. the muffler and exhaust pipe
 - C. the brake shoes and brake drums or discs
 - D. the battery and spark plugs
206. When should you have a "tune-up" completed on your vehicle?
- A. When the car owner's manual recommends it.
 - B. Every 10,000 miles.
 - C. When the oil becomes dirty.
 - D. When the transmission fluid is low.

207. When should you use parking lights on your vehicle?
- A. At night when driving a short distance
 - B. When driving on a bright, sunny day
 - C. On a rainy day when visibility is low
 - D. When parked next to the roadway for a short period of time
208. You are coming to an intersection. You see a tractor-trailer coming to the intersection from the left and starting to turn right. What should you expect from the tractor-trailer?
- A. It will not interfere with your path of travel.
 - B. It will turn wide and use part of your lane to complete its turn.
 - C. It will stop and let you pass.
 - D. It will speed up and turn quickly.
209. The driver of a large truck or tractor-trailer rig will have the most difficulty seeing _____.
- A. ahead of his rig
 - B. overhead clearance signs approaching at bridges
 - C. to the sides and rear of his vehicle
 - D. down into passing vehicles
210. When following a large truck or tractor-trailer, _____.
- A. increase your following distance
 - B. stay behind at all times for protection
 - C. drive in the driver's blind spots
 - D. keep the truck ahead to block the wind
211. Where do most train/car collisions occur?
- A. At crossings that have warning signals and gates
 - B. At crossings with no warning signals or gates
 - C. At the train station in the city
 - D. At the busiest time of day for commuters
212. Which of these characteristics is true about motorcycles and their riders?
- A. They offer the rider little or no protection in a crash.
 - B. They speed up and can stop quickly.
 - C. They are sometimes difficult to see in traffic.
 - D. A, B and C are all correct.
213. When you are driving and following a motorcycle, you should _____.
- A. pass the motorcyclist the first chance you have
 - B. increase your following distance
 - C. wave at the motorcyclist to get his/her attention
 - D. blow your horn so they can move out of the way

214. When passing someone riding a bicycle ahead of you, _____.
- A. blow your horn to pass them
 - B. get close to them and make them move over
 - C. slow your speed and increase the space between you and the bicyclist
 - D. have them move to the sidewalk to ride
215. If the bicycle rider near you is a child, _____.
- A. expect them to know Virginia's bicycle laws
 - B. expect them to be in total control of the bicycle
 - C. expect them to know all of the safety rules when riding
 - D. expect anything could happen and adjust your driving
216. Construction zones on roadways are set up _____.
- A. to protect the workers and help traffic move through smoothly
 - B. to speed up construction
 - C. so car drivers can see the construction taking place
 - D. to impede and slow the flow of traffic
217. Construction vehicles around construction zones _____.
- A. have the right of way
 - B. are usually large and slow moving
 - C. are there to create problems for the car driver
 - D. cannot be seen when driving through the zone
218. When approaching and driving through a construction zone, you should _____.
- A. get through quickly to avoid dust
 - B. slow your speed and adjust your vehicle's position
 - C. watch the construction taking place
 - D. turn on the radio to drown out the noise
219. If you break a traffic law in a construction zone in Virginia, _____.
- A. the judge will forgive you because of the delay
 - B. there will be no record of it on your driving record
 - C. fines will be double what they are for breaking laws in other areas
 - D. fines are the same amount as any other traffic violation
220. If you approach an oversized vehicle marked with a "Wide Load" sign, you should _____.
- A. make it move to the edge of the road
 - B. speed up to get around it
 - C. flash your lights to warn other drivers
 - D. slow your speed and increase the distance you are from it

221. Farm machinery and horse-drawn carriages are marked in the rear with a special "Slow-Moving Vehicle" sign. What should you do when you approach one of these vehicles?
- A. Increase speed to get around it quickly.
 - B. Slow down and pass it quickly.
 - C. Slow down and pass when safe and legal to do so.
 - D. Slow down and blow your horn.
222. Which of the following agencies has NOTHING to do with highway safety in Virginia?
- A. Virginia State Police
 - B. Virginia Legislature
 - C. Virginia Education Agency
 - D. Virginia Veterans' Administration
223. How do you recognize that ABS is activated when using the brake?
- A. An immediate stop
 - B. Tire and wheel lock-up
 - C. Very hard pedal pressure
 - D. Vibration and changes in pedal pressure
224. You are driving in the right lane of an icy, two-way, four-lane street when you see that a car in your lane is stopped for a stop sign. Your car is equipped with ABS, so you should _____.
- A. shift to a lower gear
 - B. brake soft, clear traffic, and steer to the right
 - C. brake hard, clear traffic, and steer to the open space
 - D. steer into a snowbank to the right
225. You are driving in the right lane of an icy, two-way, four-lane street when you see that a car in your lane is stopped for a stop sign. Your car is not equipped with ABS, so you should _____.
- A. shift to a lower gear, clear right lane, brake softly
 - B. brake softly, clear lane, and steer to the open space
 - C. brake hard, clear lane, steer to the left, and maintain brake pressure
 - D. brake hard, clear lane, and steer into a snowbank to the right
226. If you must stop quickly on a slippery street surface, you should apply _____.
- A. soft braking pressure to engage ABS
 - B. firm, steady pressure with ABS engaged
 - C. jabbing brake with ABS engaged
 - D. do not engage ABS

227. Which of the following is NOT a factor in buying a vehicle?
- A. Purchase price
 - B. Insurance costs
 - C. Fuel costs
 - D. Heating costs
228. When deciding what type of vehicle to buy, which factor is important to consider?
- A. Purchase price
 - B. Safety features
 - C. Operating costs
 - D. A, B, and C are all important
229. When financing a vehicle, the higher the interest rate for the loan:
- A. The higher the monthly payment will be
 - B. The lower the monthly payment will be
 - C. The interest rate makes no difference in the monthly payment
 - D. The interest rate should not be considered in the loan
230. Maintenance costs to consider when buying a vehicle include all but the following:
- A. Cost of tires
 - B. Cost of oil and transmission fluids
 - C. Cost of repair parts
 - D. Cost of fuel
231. Which of the following are examples of options you can purchase on a vehicle that would increase the cost of a vehicle?
- A. Seat belts, head rests, and padded dashboard
 - B. Steering wheel, brake pedal, and gas pedal
 - C. Compact disc player, air conditioning, and custom wheel covers
 - D. A, B, and C are all options
232. When buying a used vehicle, it is important to check the:
- A. Tires
 - B. Brakes
 - C. Frame
 - D. A, B, and C are all important checks.

233. Test driving any vehicle you are about to buy is important. The test drive can tell you if the vehicle has problems with:
- A. Steering, brakes, and suspension.
 - B. A burned out headlight.
 - C. A broken taillight.
 - D. Fluid leaks under the vehicle.
234. Conserving Virginia's natural resources is important. What habits can you practice that will help conserve fuel and reduce harmful emissions?
- A. Accelerate smoothly and brake gently.
 - B. Keep your vehicle properly tuned.
 - C. Both A and B.
 - D. Neither A nor B.
235. Vehicles pollute our natural resources. The two things that cause the most pollution from vehicles are:
- A. Exhaust emissions and used motor oil dumped into the ground.
 - B. Used spark plugs and old tires.
 - C. Rusted cars and broken glass.
 - D. Discarded radios and mufflers.
236. Riding in a carpool helps reduce pollution and protect natural resources by:
- A. Having more vehicles on the roadway.
 - B. Having fewer vehicles on the roadway.
 - C. Allowing drivers to drive faster.
 - D. Allowing more vehicles to be purchased.