

# CHAPTER 9

## Basic Driving Skills

**M**inimizing risk on the roadway depends on drivers' mastery of basic driving skills, such as passing, changing lanes, and moving to and from curbs. Understanding how to safely execute these skills is vital to all drivers.

### **LESSON ONE**

Moving from a Curb into Traffic and out of Traffic to a Curb

### **LESSON TWO**

Managing Power and Speed on Hills and Mountains

### **LESSON THREE**

Managing Visibility, Time, and Space When Changing Lanes

### **LESSON FOUR**

Passing Another Vehicle and Being Passed

## OBJECTIVES

1. Describe procedures for steering away from the curb and entering traffic.
2. Describe procedures for steering out of traffic and moving toward a curb.

# Moving from a Curb into Traffic and out of Traffic to a Curb

Basic driving skills include moving your vehicle away from the curb and into traffic, as well as moving the vehicle out of traffic and to the curb.

Anytime you are moving into or out of the flow of traffic, not with it, you face increased risks. You have to make judgments about visibility, time, and space. For example: Can you see well enough to make this move safely? How fast are other vehicles moving? Is there time enough and space enough to make the move?

## What Is the Procedure for Leaving a Curb and Entering Traffic?

When you leave a curb, you are going from a stopped position to a moving position. This procedure involves planning how you will move, then actually making the move.

◆ *As with any driving maneuver, you must plan ahead before leaving a curb and entering traffic.*



### Advance Planning

Visibility, time, and space are important factors in planning your move away from a curb.

**Visibility** Check your view of oncoming traffic and also of traffic ahead of you and behind you. Notice any traffic signals, signs, and road markings.

**Time** Be aware of the speed limit on the roadway and how fast the vehicles in the lane into which you want to move and the lanes next to it are moving. Will you have enough time to move into your lane? Will vehicles behind you have

to slow down or stop when you merge into traffic?

**Space** Check the space in front of and behind your vehicle. Decide whether or not you have room to pull out of your parked position in one smooth move or whether you will have to maneuver back and forth to clear a vehicle parked in front of you. Make sure you have room to enter the roadway and still keep a safe distance between your vehicle and the one in front of you.

## Making the Move from the Right Curb

Once you've made your plan to leave the curb, follow these steps for making the move.

1. Using both your sideview and rearview mirrors, check the traffic around you.
2. When you have decided it is safe to move into traffic, signal your intention to leave the curb.
3. Turn to your left and look over your shoulder to check traffic in your blind spot.
4. Steer away from the curb and directly into the nearest lane of traffic, accelerating moderately. If traffic is heavy, you may want to use an arm signal. (See Chapter 11 for instructions on how and when to use arm signals.)

## What Is the Procedure for Steering to the Curb?

Steering your car out of traffic and toward a curb also requires advance planning before you actually make the move.



◆ *Once you have prepared in advance, you are ready to move into the traffic flow.*

### TIPS

#### FOR NEW DRIVERS

### *Parking Beyond an Intersection*

Be especially careful if you have decided to park in a space or make a turn just beyond an intersection. Follow these steps.

1. Do not signal right or left as you approach the intersection. Other drivers may think you're going to turn at the intersection.
2. If other vehicles are near the intersection, move carefully into the correct lane and slow down.
3. Use your signals only after you have entered the intersection.

## Advance Planning

You need to make plans in advance whenever you move your vehicle out of traffic.

As with moving away from a curb, visibility, time, and space are key factors in your plan to move *toward* the curb.

**Visibility** Pick out the spot where you want to stop. Scan the traffic scene in front of you, and use your mirrors to check traffic behind you and to your sides.

**Time** Note the speed of the traffic you're in. Consider how much you'll have to slow down to make the move.

**Space** Notice the amount of room available to you to move into another lane, if you need to do so to get to the curb. Is there space to move your vehicle directly into the parking place, or will you need to maneuver to parallel park?

## Making the Move

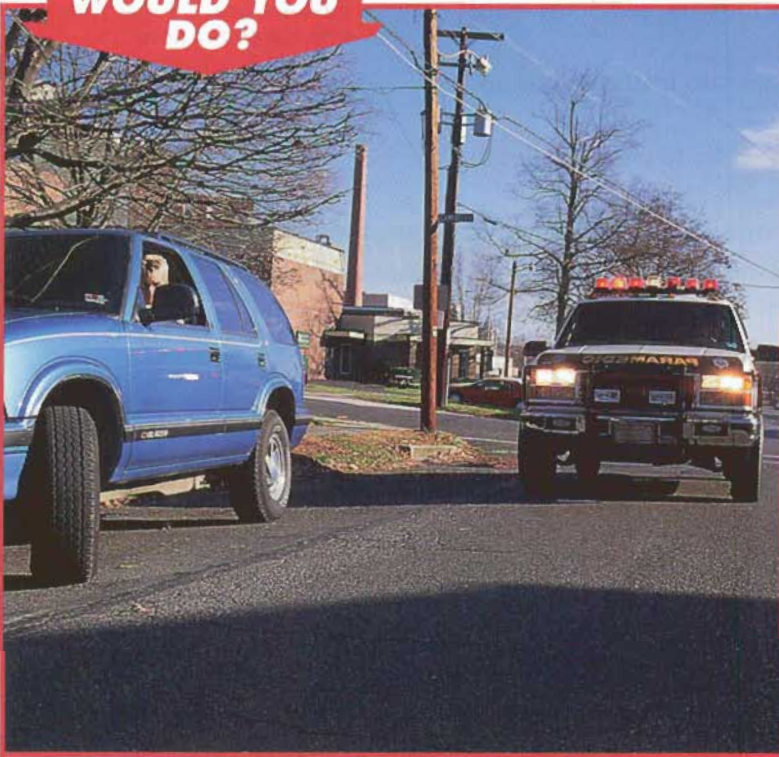
After you have planned your move and decided it is safe to move toward the curb, follow these steps.

1. Signal your intent to move.
2. Tap your brakes lightly, signaling to drivers behind you that you are going to stop.
3. Apply gradual pressure on the brakes to reduce speed.
4. Steer out of the traffic lane to where you want to go, using your brakes as needed to stop the vehicle.

## Lesson 1 Review

1. What are some factors to consider when moving your vehicle away from a curb and into the flow of traffic?
2. How can your wish to park near an intersection affect the way you exit from the flow of traffic?

### WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



You hear an emergency vehicle approaching as you are about to pull away from the curb. What steps would you take?

# Managing Power and Speed on Hills and Mountains

## OBJECTIVES

1. Describe how to drive uphill and downhill.
2. Describe safe procedures for driving on mountain roadways.

Whenever you drive, you always have an invisible passenger with you. That passenger is the force of gravity. Gravity works both inside and outside your vehicle at the same time.

If you drive uphill, gravity works against your vehicle, so you need to use more power. If you drive downhill, gravity is working with you, so you need to use less power, and you may have to use your brakes. For more information about how gravity affects your vehicle, see Chapter 15.

## How Do You Drive Uphill and Downhill?

Driving on hills takes special effort, regardless of whether your vehicle has an automatic transmission or a manual transmission.

### Driving Uphill

As you drive uphill, your vehicle needs more power in order to keep moving at the same speed. How you provide that power depends on whether your vehicle has an automatic or a manual transmission.

◆ *Whether you are driving uphill or downhill, the force of gravity is pulling on your car.*



## SAFETY TIPS

Be especially alert when you are driving through a falling rock zone. Be prepared to brake suddenly or to take other evasive maneuvers.

◆ Shift to a lower gear to control speed when driving down a long, steep hill.

**Automatic transmission** Before your vehicle begins to lose speed by moving uphill, slowly increase the amount of pressure you are putting on the gas pedal. Notice your speedometer. When you've reached the speed you want to maintain, keep your foot at that point until you near the crest of the hill or need to slow down for any reason.

**Manual transmission** Before your vehicle begins to lose power and speed, downshift to a lower gear in order to increase the engine's pulling power. (For more information on downshifting, see Chapter 8.)

## Driving Downhill

As you drive downhill, your car will gain speed, so you need to decrease the engine power.

**Automatic transmission** Ease the pressure you are applying to the gas pedal. Your vehicle will begin to coast. If it begins to pick up too much speed, press the brake pedal lightly to slow down. If you're going to go down a long, steep hill, it is best to move the selector lever to a lower gear before starting down the hill. Doing so gives you better control of your speed and steering and saves on braking. If you need to use the brake, use periodic light pressure. Do not ride the brake pedal.

**Manual transmission** If you're going to go down a long, steep hill, it is best to downshift to a lower gear before you start down the hill. Doing so gives you more control over the speed of your vehicle by allowing you to use the engine to help slow the vehicle. If you wait to shift until you are moving downhill and picking up speed, you will need to apply the brakes lightly while shifting to the next lower gear. If the hill is steep, your engine's braking power may not be enough to slow the vehicle unless you continue to apply the brakes. If this is the case, quickly downshift again. Use the brakes to slow down even more if you need to.

## How Do You Drive in the Mountains?

Driving up or down mountains presents special problems. The roads are curved and the grades may be steep. You need to use extra care to be able to control your vehicle under these conditions.

### Special Roadway and Traffic Problems

Sharp curves, steep grades, and other vehicles limit how much of the road ahead you can see at one



time. When you come to a curve where it is difficult to see oncoming traffic, slow down. **If necessary, tap your horn and flash your lights** to warn approaching drivers.

If you are behind a truck or vehicle with a trailer, increase your following distance. Pay attention to **signs and pavement markings**.

## Effects of Weather and Altitude

Rain, snow, haze, and fog are especially dangerous when you are driving in the mountains. Try to find out about the weather conditions in the area before you begin a mountain drive.

In high altitudes, the air contains less oxygen. Lack of oxygen can cause you to feel short of breath and sleepy. Your heart may beat faster, and you may get a headache. If any of these symptoms occur, change drivers, stop driving, or find a route at a lesser altitude, if possible.

Mountain air also affects your vehicle's engine. It, too, gets less oxygen and loses power. It heats up faster, and **gas may vaporize** in the fuel line, causing the engine to sputter and stall. **Keep an eye on** the temperature gauge. If it shows red or hot, stop and **allow the engine** to cool.

## Driving up a Mountain

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, use the same procedure to drive up a mountain as you would use if you were driving up a hill. The transmission will downshift automatically. If you have a manual transmission, you may need to downshift often to go up steep inclines.

## Driving down a Mountain

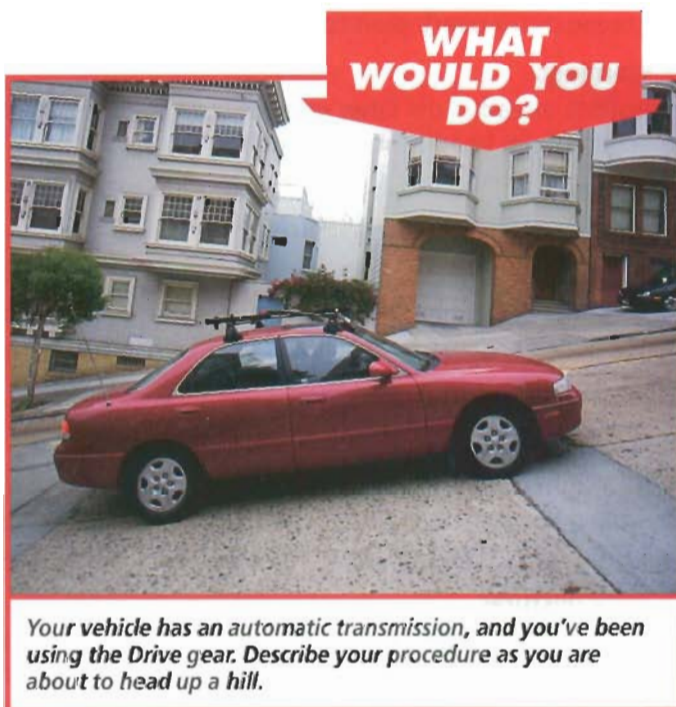
If you are driving with an automatic transmission, downshift manually for better control when going down a mountain. Do not ride the brake pedal. Use periodic light pressure on the brakes to slow down gradually. If you are driving with a manual shift, downshift as often as necessary to reduce speed, maintain control, and save on braking.

## Lesson 2 Review

1. How are procedures for driving uphill different from those for driving downhill?
2. How can high altitude affect you and your vehicle if you are driving in the mountains?

## Energy Tips

**If your vehicle is equipped with cruise control, do not use it when you are driving uphill or downhill. It wastes gas. Save it for flat, straight roadways.**



**Your vehicle has an automatic transmission, and you've been using the Drive gear. Describe your procedure as you are about to head up a hill.**

## OBJECTIVES

1. Describe several factors involved in planning a lane change correctly.
2. Understand the steps involved in making a lane change.

# Managing Visibility, Time, and Space When Changing Lanes

## TIPS

## FOR NEW DRIVERS

## Communicating with Other Drivers

Your safety, the safety of your passengers, and the safety of other roadway users depend to a large extent on how well you communicate with other drivers and with pedestrians. Good roadway communication involves giving clear signals and warnings, paying attention to signals and warnings given by other drivers, and noticing where pedestrians are and what they are doing.

Drivers exchange four basic kinds of communication.

**Intentions**

plan to turn left or right; slowing down; plan to pass (please move over); plan to back up

**Warnings**

trouble ahead in my lane; need to stop suddenly; danger in your lane; headlights are blinding

**Presence**

parked vehicle; disabled vehicle

**Feedback**

recognizing another driver's signal; recognizing the presence of a pedestrian; thanks to a driver for allowing you to pass

Here is **how** to communicate.

**Electronic signals**

turn-signal lights, brake lights, backup lights, emergency hazard flashers; horn (short, sharp, or steady blasts); headlights (flash on and off, switch from high to low beams)

**Body gestures**

hand signals; nodding up and down; shaking head sideways; smiling; puzzled or confused look; raised eyebrows

You have probably seen drivers who are constantly **changing** lanes, swooping between other vehicles **on the** highway. Chances are they're **exceeding** the speed limit and **endangering** lives. Of course, there are times when you and other drivers **need** to change lanes. You can minimize **risk** by **learning** the right way to do it.

## What Is the Safest Way to Change Lanes?

As with other safe driving procedures, changing lanes involves two major phases: advance planning and making the change.

### Advance Planning

You may have any of a **number** of reasons for changing lanes. **You** may need to change lanes to make a **turn**, pass another vehicle, avoid an **obstacle** in your lane, park, or exit a road. **What-**ever the reason for changing lanes, **you** need to plan ahead in order to **make** the move safely. **Planning** includes **know-**ing where **you are now**, **where you** want to go, and what the road and traffic conditions are between the two. Check these items as you plan your move.



**Visibility** What is the path of travel like in the lane you are in? Note if there are vehicles in the path ahead and what they are doing. Use your mirrors to check for vehicles behind you. What is the path of travel like in the lane you want to enter? Search ahead 20 to 30 seconds and to the sides and rear.

Are other vehicles signaling to move into the lane you want to move to? If they are, wait until the other vehicles have changed lanes. Then check again.

**Time** How fast will you be going? You may need to increase or decrease speed to change lanes.

**Space** Do you have room to make the move safely? Make sure there is a 4-second gap between vehicles that you can move into.



◆ You should take road conditions into account before you decide to change lanes.

## Making the Change

After you have checked out your plan to change lanes and are ready to make the move, follow these steps.

1. Check your mirrors again.
2. Signal your intent to move right or left.
3. Check over your shoulder on the side next to the lane you want to enter for vehicles in your blind spot.
4. Adjust your speed as necessary.
5. Move only when you have the time and space to do so.
6. Steer smoothly into the next lane. Push-pull-~~feed~~ steering is best. After you have steered into the next lane, turn off your signal.

## Lesson 3 Review

1. What factors are involved in planning a lane change?
2. What steps would you follow to make a lane change?



## OBJECTIVES

1. Name conditions you should be aware of when you want to pass another vehicle.
2. Describe the procedure for passing another vehicle.
3. Describe what to do when another vehicle passes you.

# Passing Another Vehicle and Being Passed

Passing another vehicle on a two-lane, two-way roadway can be one of the most dangerous movements in driving.

## What Conditions Will Help You Decide Whether You Should or Should Not Pass?

Before you pass another vehicle on a road with one lane of traffic in each direction, you need to know whether or not passing is legal. If passing is legal, you then need to decide whether it makes sense to pass under existing traffic, weather, and road conditions. Finally, you need to decide whether your speed, the speed of the vehicle ahead of you, and the speed limit make it possible for you to pass safely.

### Road Signs and Pavement Markings

Warning signs and roadway markings will tell you whether passing is allowed in the area in which you are driving. (See Chapter 5.)

### Atmospheric Conditions

Bright sunlight, rain, snow, sleet, hail, and fog add to the danger of passing. If you're driving under these conditions, it is wiser to slow down, proceed with caution, and perhaps avoid passing even if road signs and markings indicate that passing is allowed.

Nighttime visibility and the condition of the road surface can also add to the danger of passing. If you cannot see ahead to the place where you will reenter the lane after passing, do not attempt to pass. If the road surface seems rough or in poor condition, avoid passing.

### Your Speed and the Other Vehicle's Speed

As you approach a vehicle in front of you, note your speed. You may have to slow down to keep a margin of safety between your vehicle and the one ahead. Estimate how fast the other vehicle is moving. If it is going 5 to 10 miles per hour more slowly than you were before you began to slow down, you might decide to pass.

## FYI

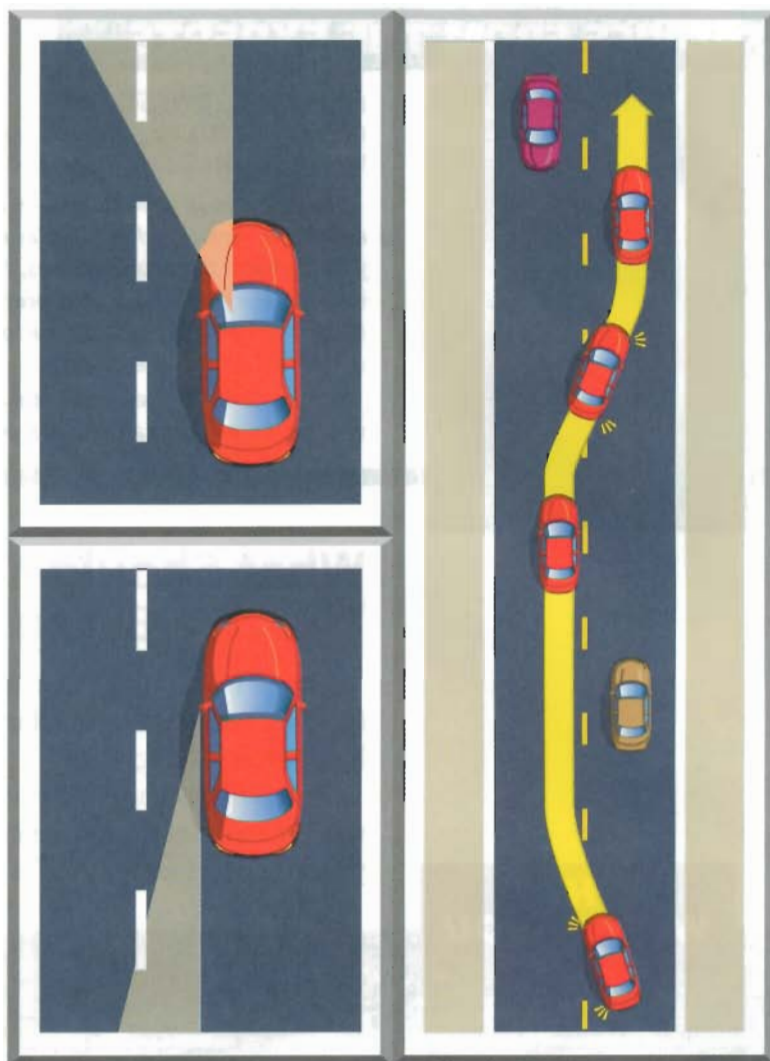
If you're driving a vehicle at 50 miles per hour, it will take you about 16 seconds to pass another vehicle traveling at 40 miles per hour. Longer vehicles, such as trucks and campers, take even more time to pass.

You must also be aware of the speed limit on the roadway. You will typically need to accelerate to 10 to 15 miles per hour faster than the vehicle in front of you in order to pass it. However, you cannot legally exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle.

## How Do You Pass Another Vehicle?

Once you know it is legal to pass and it makes sense to pass in the situation, follow this procedure.

1. Check the path ahead, the off-road areas, behind you, and the lane you want to enter. **Make** sure no other vehicles are signaling to move into the lane. If you are on a two-lane, two-way road, check that there are no oncoming vehicles. If there are, make sure that they are far enough away to allow you to complete the passing safely. If you have any doubt, do not pass.
2. If the way is clear, signal your intent to pass. Flash your headlights. Use your left turn signal.
3. Check over your left shoulder for vehicles in your blind spot. Adjust your speed upward as necessary, and steer smoothly into the passing lane. Use very slight controlled movement of the wheel—usually not more than one-eighth of a turn.
4. Accelerate firmly. If you are on a road with a single lane in each direction, keep watching for oncoming traffic.
5. Check your rearview mirror quickly. When you see both headlights of the vehicle you've passed in the rearview mirror, signal your intent to return to the right lane and steer gradually in that direction. Turn off your signal, and maintain an appropriate speed.



◆ **Before you pass, check your path ahead and to the sides and rear. Signal, pass, and signal again before returning to your lane. Keep in mind that if you're traveling 40 mph, you will need 10 to 13 seconds to pass a vehicle traveling 30 mph. However, if you're traveling 60 mph and the other vehicle is traveling 50 mph, the passing time increases to 16 to 19 seconds.**

## ADVICE FROM THE EXPERTS



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*Basic on-road procedures—such as moving to and from the curb, driving on grades, changing lanes, and passing—never change. The better you perform these procedures, the more predictable you are. A good driver is very predictable. A predictable driver communicates every move. Once you have perfected basic on-road procedures, you need to tell other drivers what you are doing.*

*Remember, as the driver you are responsible for the action of your vehicle. Be as good a driver as you can, and THINK!*

## What Should You Do If You Are Being Passed?

Drivers of vehicles that are passing you assume the responsibility for their safety and yours, but you can often protect yourself and be of help to the passing driver.

By regularly checking your sideview and rearview mirrors, you can remain aware of the movement of vehicles behind you and alongside of you. When you see that you're being passed, stay to the right in your lane.

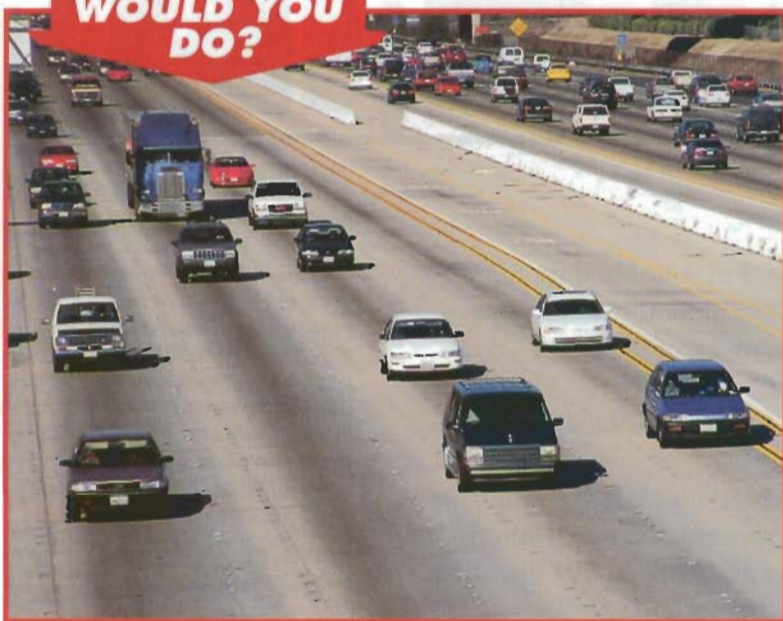
Do not speed up: It is illegal to do so when you're being passed.

Remain aware of the traffic situation around you. Sometimes a passing vehicle will decide to drop back rather than complete the pass. Do not accelerate unless it is necessary to give the vehicle more room to get back behind you.

### Lesson 4 Review

1. What should you consider before deciding to pass another vehicle?
2. How are visibility, time, and space important when passing another vehicle?
3. How can you help another driver who is passing you?

WHAT  
WOULD YOU  
DO?



Does it make sense for the driver of the car behind the van to try to pass the van?

## Using Prefixes and Combining Forms

The vocabulary describing vehicles and roadways is full of interesting words. Several of these words are formed by using a prefix and a root word.

A prefix is a word part that has a meaning of its own but cannot stand alone as a word. Here are some examples of prefixes and their meanings:

*anti*—not, against

*de*—removed, reversed

*dis*—apart, away from

*inter*—between, among

*re*—again

*trans*—across, beyond, or through

*un*—not

The vocabulary of driving also includes words that begin with a combining form. This is a word part that can act like a prefix, but it can also join another combining form to make a word, such as *photo + graphy*. Two common combining forms

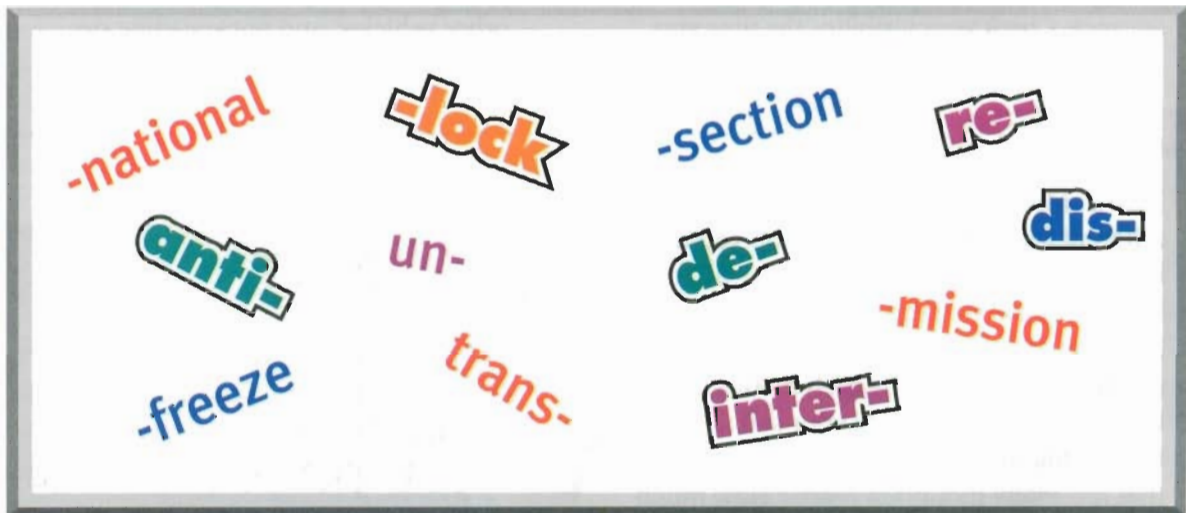
are *auto*, meaning “self,” and *semi*, meaning “half” or “partly.”

Knowing the meanings and uses of prefixes and combining forms can help you figure out the meanings of new words.

### Try It Yourself

Choose a prefix or combining form from those above in order to complete each word or term below. Define the words and terms, using what you already know and what you’ve learned about prefixes and combining forms. If you don’t know what a word or term means, ask someone or look it up.

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ___celeration          | 9. ___alignment     |
| 2. ___preciation          | 10. ___lock brakes  |
| 3. ___national symbols    | 11. ___freeze       |
| 4. ___action time         | 12. ___fogger       |
| 5. ___abled               | 13. ___theft device |
| 6. ___protected left turn | 14. ___tread        |
| 7. ___change              | 15. ___mission      |
| 8. ___section             |                     |



# CHAPTER 9 REVIEW

## KEY POINTS

### Lesson One

1. To move your vehicle away from a curb and into the flow of traffic, check traffic in front and in back of you, the speed of vehicles already on the roadway, and the space available to you for moving away from the curb.
2. To move your vehicle out of traffic and toward the curb, prepare the move well in advance. Check traffic behind you, signal your intention, steer toward the curb, and brake as needed.

### Lesson Two

1. To drive up or down hills, downshift and accelerate or brake as necessary.
2. Use your horn and lights to signal your presence when you cannot see around a sharp curve ahead. Increase your following distance, and be aware of the effects of low oxygen on your body and your vehicle.

### Lesson Three

1. To change lanes correctly, plan your move in advance. Check your visibility, the time you

will need to change lanes, and if you have room to make the move safely.

2. Communicate your intent to other drivers, check your blind spot, and begin and complete the move. Adjust your speed to meet the situation.

### Lesson Four

1. Before you pass another vehicle, note whether passing is legal. Consider the effects of weather and road conditions on your ability to manage visibility, time, and space.
2. To pass another vehicle, make sure you have a clear path of travel, signal your intent, check your blind spot, and begin the pass. Accelerate and return to the lane when you see both headlights of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror.
3. If you are being passed, pay particular attention to the movement of the passing vehicle. You can help a driver who is passing you by giving his or her vehicle enough time and space, remaining aware of the movement of other vehicles, and not speeding up.

## PROJECTS

1. Take a ride as a passenger, and record the different forms of communication you notice between drivers. Include communication by mechanical or electronic signals and by body signals. What kinds of information do drivers communicate by each method?
2. Can you tell from reading your state's driver's manual whether your state is one that has many mountain roads? How much space does the manual devote to mountain driving?



### interNET CONNECTION

Explore the Web for more information on how to pass a vehicle safely. Find and study illustrations on correct and incorrect ways to pass a vehicle. [drivered.glencoe.com](http://drivered.glencoe.com)

# CHAPTER 9 REVIEW

## CHAPTER TEST

Write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- When passing another vehicle, you must
  - drive 5 mph above the speed limit.
  - typically accelerate to at least 10 mph faster than the other vehicle.
  - briefly flash your emergency lights.
- To complete a pass safely, you should
  - see the other vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror.
  - have at least 5 seconds total passing time.
  - tap your horn lightly.
- When you see a parking space you want across an intersection, you should
  - enter the intersection, signal, and park.
  - signal, cross the intersection, and park.
  - cross the intersection, park, and signal.
- When driving downhill in a vehicle with a manual transmission, you should
  - downshift to gain more control.
  - upshift to decrease engine power.
  - ride the clutch to maintain an even speed.
- Driving on mountain roads can cause you to
  - become short of breath and feel sleepy.
  - lose control of the gears.
  - lose the effects of gravity.
- When changing lanes,
  - turn off the radio.
  - make sure you are not on a one-way street.
  - use push-pull-feed steering.
- Drivers exchange information about
  - intentions.
  - communications.
  - markings.
- You can help another driver pass you on a two-way, two-lane road by
  - moving to the right.
  - speeding up.
  - putting on your high beams.
- In moving from a curb, you must
  - quickly accelerate and join the flow of traffic.
  - avoid using hand signals.
  - make judgments about visibility, time, and space.
- When you come to a curve where you cannot see oncoming traffic, you should
  - tap your horn and flash your lights.
  - change lanes.
  - use both your sideview and rearview mirrors.

Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

communicate	altitudes
advance planning	gravity
atmospheric conditions	

- You should avoid passing other vehicles in rain, snow, or other dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.
- Driving at high \_\_\_\_\_ can affect the performance of your vehicle.
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ with other drivers with electric signals or body gestures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ causes a vehicle to speed up when it is traveling downhill.
- Checking mirrors, the roadway, your path of travel, and traffic behind you are all part of \_\_\_\_\_.

## DRIVER'S LOG

In this chapter, you have learned about some basic driving skills, such as moving to and from a curb, changing lanes, and passing and being passed. Which do you think will be hardest for you? Write two paragraphs explaining why and what you will do to gain confidence in your ability to execute the maneuver.

# UNIT 2 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

*This review tests your knowledge of the material in Chapters 1–9. Use the review to help you study for your state driving test. Choose the answer that best completes each statement.*

1. A driver gathers the most information through
  - a. hearing.
  - b. vision.
  - c. touch.
  - d. memory.
2. Administrative laws require
  - a. vehicle owners and drivers to be financially responsible.
  - b. manufacturers to buy insurance.
  - c. the governor to make traffic laws.
  - d. the federal government to set vehicle prices.
3. When you are being passed on the left,
  - a. speed up slightly.
  - b. stay in the right side of the lane.
  - c. stay in the left side of the lane.
  - d. change lanes.
4. If you are involved in a collision,
  - a. stop immediately.
  - b. go home and call the police.
  - c. find witnesses.
  - d. sign documents at the scene.
5. Traffic control signals are typically located
  - a. on expressways.
  - b. at intersections.
  - c. at interchanges.
  - d. on the dashboard.
6. An extremely dangerous drug that changes the way you see, think, and act is a
  - a. stimulant.
  - b. hallucinogen.
  - c. depressant.
  - d. prescription.
7. Strong emotions can
  - a. improve your driving ability.
  - b. cause you to be inattentive.
  - c. help you stay alert.
  - d. improve your judgment.
8. A vehicle with a manual transmission has a
  - a. clutch pedal.
  - b. choke pedal.
  - c. gear selector lever.
  - d. Smith System.
9. When a license is taken away permanently,
  - a. it is revoked.
  - b. it is suspended.
  - c. it is intoxicated.
  - d. it is inhibited.
10. Traffic moving in opposite directions is separated by
  - a. white lines.
  - b. yellow lines.
  - c. regulatory signs.
  - d. shock absorbers.
11. Alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream
  - a. through the skin.
  - b. through the stomach wall.
  - c. through the adrenal gland.
  - d. through the tongue.
12. The basic speed rule states that you should
  - a. adjust your vehicle's speed to weather and road conditions.
  - b. drive at one-half the posted speed limit.
  - c. drive at the posted speed limit.
  - d. check your vehicle's speedometer every few seconds.
13. The direction of a vehicle's front wheels is controlled by the
  - a. accelerator.
  - b. steering wheel.
  - c. clutch.
  - d. alternator.



# UNIT 2 CUMULATIVE REVIEW

14. Roadway warning signs are usually
  - a. yellow or orange.
  - b. blue and white.
  - c. green or blue.
  - d. black and white.
15. HOV lanes are for
  - a. cyclists.
  - b. pedestrians.
  - c. vehicles carrying two or more occupants.
  - d. emergency vehicles.
16. To start a vehicle with an automatic transmission, the gear selector lever **should** be in
  - a. Park.
  - b. choke.
  - c. Neutral.
  - d. First gear.
17. Using headlights during daylight
  - a. can increase your visibility to others.
  - b. is a waste of energy.
  - c. is illegal in some states.
  - d. can increase your risk of a collision.
18. You can prove ownership of a vehicle with a
  - a. birth certificate.
  - b. certificate of title.
  - c. certificate of registration.
  - d. driver's license.
19. A vehicle's engine will run more efficiently at high speeds when in
  - a. Reverse gear.
  - b. Low gear.
  - c. First gear.
  - d. Overdrive gear.
20. When driving down a mountain,
  - a. shift to a lower gear.
  - b. shift into Reverse.
  - c. lock the brakes.
  - d. exceed the speed limit.
21. A driver can usually sense a clutch's friction point best in
  - a. First gear.
  - b. Third gear.
  - c. Reverse gear.
  - d. Neutral gear.
22. To keep a parked vehicle from rolling, use
  - a. cruise control.
  - b. the accelerator.
  - c. the parking, or emergency, brake.
  - d. the SIPDE process.
23. Roadway regulatory signs
  - a. control the flow of traffic.
  - b. warn of changes in roadway conditions.
  - c. are usually spaced 100 feet apart.
  - d. are usually green or brown.
24. To prevent locking a vehicle's wheels, use
  - a. the Smith System.
  - b. threshold braking.
  - c. the ignition switch.
  - d. motor oil.
25. Recreational area signs on roadways are
  - a. brown.
  - b. blue.
  - c. green.
  - d. red.
26. To warn others that your vehicle is stopped on the side of the road, use
  - a. the dome light.
  - b. a dipstick.
  - c. an emergency brake warning light.
  - d. emergency flashers.
27. Large trucks
  - a. gain speed slowly.
  - b. gain speed quickly.
  - c. frequently roll over.
  - d. usually have 4-cylinder engines.