

## Module One – Uniting Driver and Vehicle

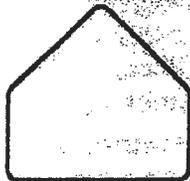
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how and why the key is held in the hand while approaching the car.
2. Why is it a good practice to have headlights on during the day?
3. Where does one position head restraint in relationship the ones head? Why?
4. What are the benefits a driver and passenger receive by wearing safety belts?
5. Explain how to make a smooth stop.
6. How should you hold your hands on the steering wheel while driving straight? Why?
7. Explain how to select a target and aim the vehicle accurately towards it.
8. Explain the use of central vision and fringe vision when targeting.
9. What does it mean to “turn head before steering”? Why is it used?
10. What is the “transition peg” for making a right turn? A left turn? Explain how they are used.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What are the parts of the highway transportation system (HTS)?
  - a. pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers
  - b. roads, streets, and highways
  - c. trucks, bicycles, and automobiles
  - d. people, vehicles, and roadways
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The leading cause of death among young people is
  - a. motor vehicle collisions.
  - b. cancer.
  - c. AIDS.
  - d. homicide.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The greatest problem most beginning drivers face is their
  - a. lack of steering skill.
  - b. poor vehicle control.
  - c. slow reflexes.
  - d. inability to make decisions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What IPDE step do you use when you apply the brake to stop?
  - a. predict
  - b. decide
  - c. identify
  - d. execute
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. You should expect this sign



- a. near a school crossing.
  - b. in a parking lot.
  - c. near a church.
  - d. at a school-bus loading zone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A flashing red light at an intersection means that you must
  - a. stop and wait until it stops flashing.
  - b. stop only if there is cross traffic.
  - c. slow down and proceed with caution.
  - d. make a complete stop and proceed when the way is clear.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A sign with an orange background in a diamond or rectangular shape indicates a
  - a. recreation area.
  - b. speed zone.
  - c. construction zone.
  - d. school zone.

# Module 2.02 - Home Assignment

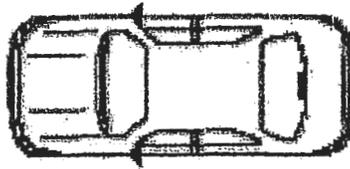
## Vehicle Blind Area

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Draw the blind area around your family vehicle.

Type of vehicle: \_\_\_\_\_



## Module Two Exit Exam – Knowing Where You Are

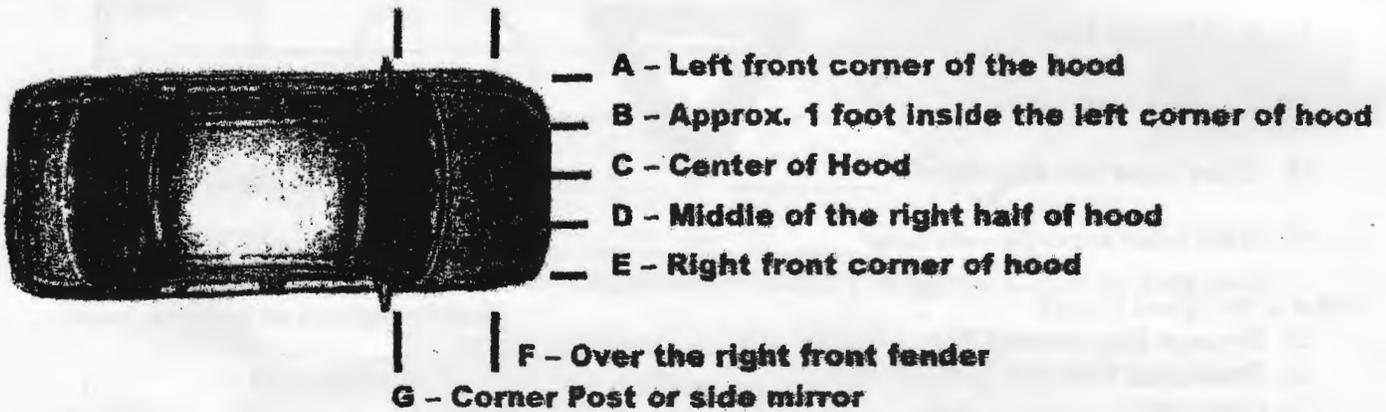
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. When seated behind the steering wheel you cannot see the pavement directly to the front, rear and sides of the car. How much of a line-of-vision blind area do you have to the front of the car?

Use the letters on the diagram below to answer question 3 – 9. The diagram represents standard reference points and where a driver would see them in relationships to various lines.



Circle the correct letter

2. What is the standard Reference Point for positioning a vehicle 3-6 inches away from a line on the right, the right side limit as illustrated?

ABCDEF G



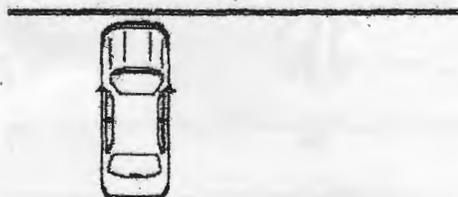
3. What is the standard Reference Point for positioning a vehicle 3 feet away from a line on the right as illustrated?

ABCDEF G



4. What is the standard Reference Point for positioning a vehicle 3 – 6 inches from a line to the front as illustrated?

ABCDEF G



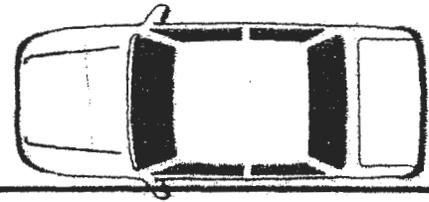
5. What is the standard Reference Point for positioning a vehicle 3-6 inches away from a line on the left, the left side limit as illustrated?

ABCDEF G



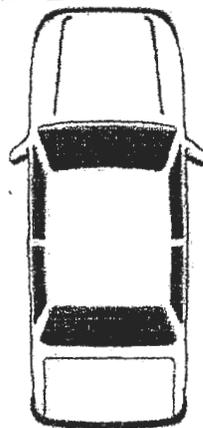
**Left Side Limit** – Position your family vehicle 3 – 6 inches away from and parallel to a line on the left

4. What is your Reference Point? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mark its location with an **X** on the diagram below.
6. Draw in your sightline from the reference point to where it aligns with the line.



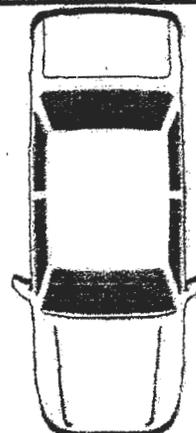
**Front Limit** – Position your family vehicle 3 – 6 inches away from and perpendicular to a line in the front

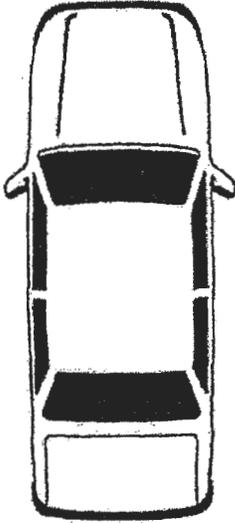
7. What is your Reference Point? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mark its location with an **X** on the diagram below.
9. Draw in your sightline from the reference point to where it aligns with the line.



**Rear Limit** – Position your family vehicle 3 – 6 inches away from and perpendicular to a line in the rear

10. What is your Reference Point? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mark its location with an **X** on the diagram below.
12. Draw in your sightline from the reference point to where it aligns with the line.





**Pivot Point for Backing Turns**

From the outside of the vehicle identify the pivot point. It is that point directly above the center of the rear tire. Now back to the position where you see that pivot point aligned with a curb or line to the right rear of the vehicle. (Line A)

7. What is your Reference Point? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mark its location with an X on the diagram below.
9. Draw in your sightline from the reference point to where it aligns with the line.

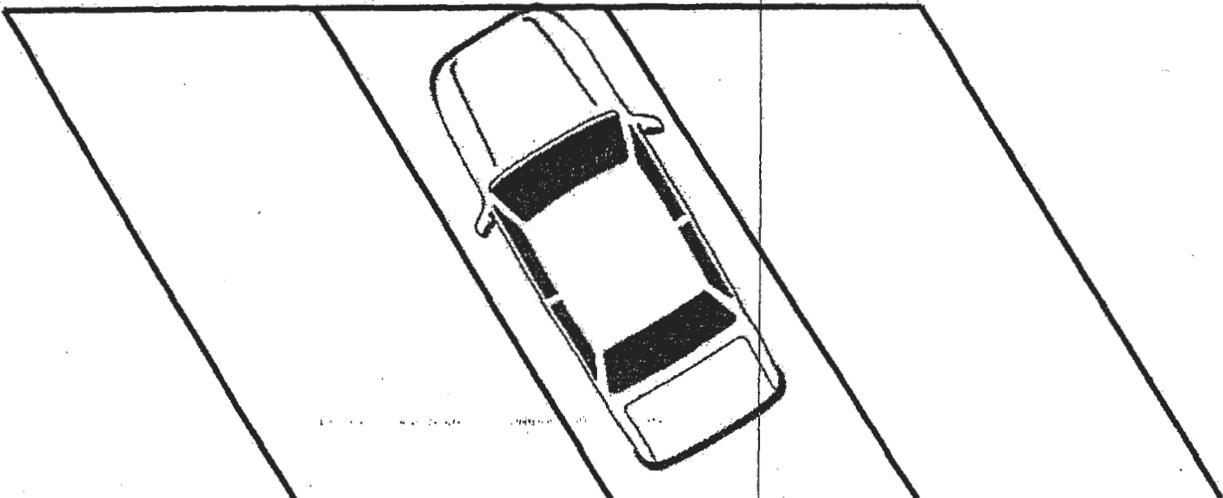
A

**Angle Parking Front Limit**

Park your vehicle to the right in a 45 degree angle space with the right front corner of the bumper aligned with the curb or line that is in the front of the vehicle. (Line A)

10. What is your Reference Point? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mark its location with an X on the diagram provided
12. Draw in your sightline from the reference point to where it aligns with the line to the front of the vehicle.

A



## Module Three Accurate Tracking

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Short Answer

1. Why should your vision be directed through the curve?
2. As the driver, how can you tell when the car is on target?
3. Explain how your central vision should be directed into the curve.

In photo on the right you are approaching a curve. Answer questions 4, 5 & 6 using this photograph.

4. Is your car on or off target?
5. What steering action should you take at this moment?  
Why??
6. Explain how and when you would "look into the curve".



7. Explain how your fringe vision should be directed when tracking straight or through a curve.

### Multiple Choice, Circle the best answer

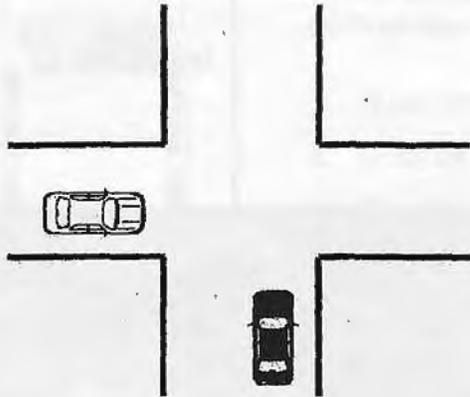
8. To steer straight forward, look
  - a. To the left and right to judge available space
  - b. Far ahead toward the center of your intended path
  - c. At your hand position on the steering wheel
  - d. At the center line or lane lines
9. Prepare to straighten your vehicle after a turn by
  - a. Using only your right hand for control of the steering wheel
  - b. Turning the steering wheel to straighten the tires
  - c. Accelerating slightly and releasing the steering wheel
  - d. Letting go of the steering wheel
10. Completing a turn requires that you
  - a. Accelerate throughout the turn.
  - b. Accelerate gently at the transition peg, about halfway through the turn.
  - c. Press the brake pedal throughout the turn.
  - d. Use more than one lane as you turn the corner.

### HA 3.01 Yielding the Right of Way

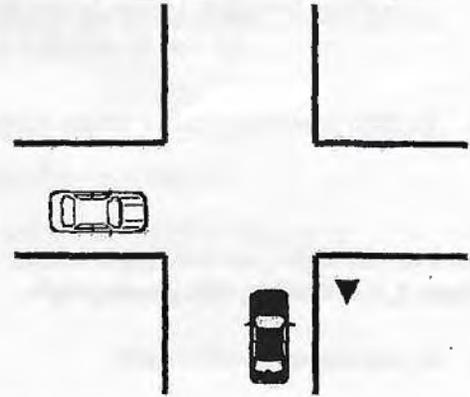
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

For all situations, you are the driver of the white car. Write the color of the vehicle that is required to yield the right of way on the line provided and explain why.

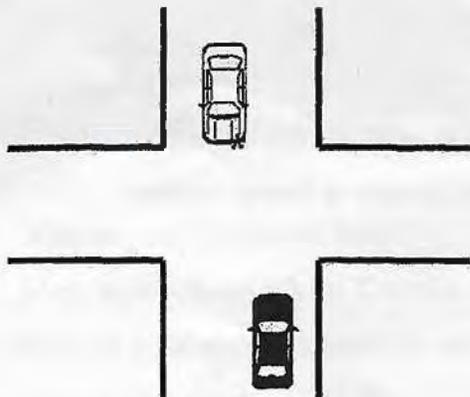
1. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Why? \_\_\_\_\_



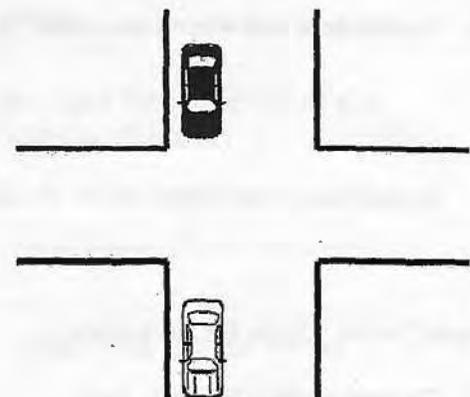
7. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. Why? \_\_\_\_\_



3. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

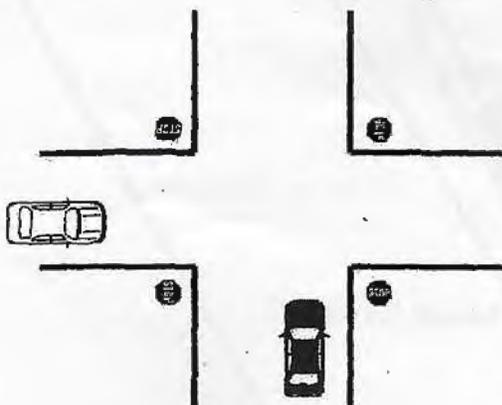


9. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

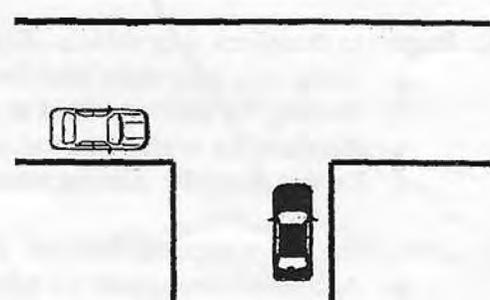


Backing

5. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. Why? \_\_\_\_\_



11. Who should yield? \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. Why? \_\_\_\_\_



## Module Three Exit Exam – You Are in Control

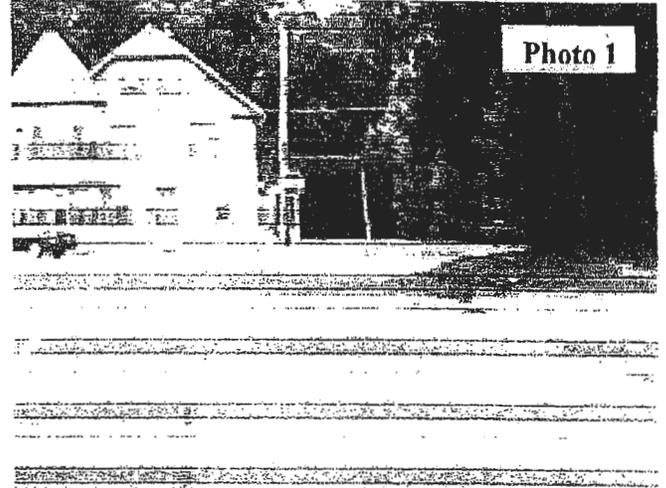
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### Section 1 Short Answer

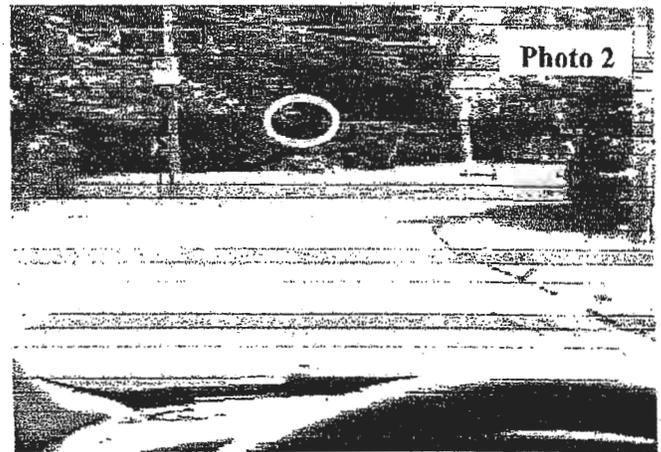
Photo 1 is taken from the driver's view. You are the driver. Answer questions 1 and 2 using this photograph.

1. You intend to make a right turn. Describe as specifically as possible what your target is.
2. For photo 1, what would your target be if you intended to make a left turn?



In photo 2 on the right you are approaching a curve. Answer questions 4 & 5 using this photograph.

1. Is your car on or off target?
2. What steering action should you take at this moment? Why?
3. Explain how and when you would "look into the curve".
4. Why should your vision be directed through the curve?
5. As the driver, how can you tell when the car is on target?
6. Explain how your central vision should be directed into the curve.
7. What is the "targeting path"?
8. What are LOS-POT blockages and how can they affect your targeting path?

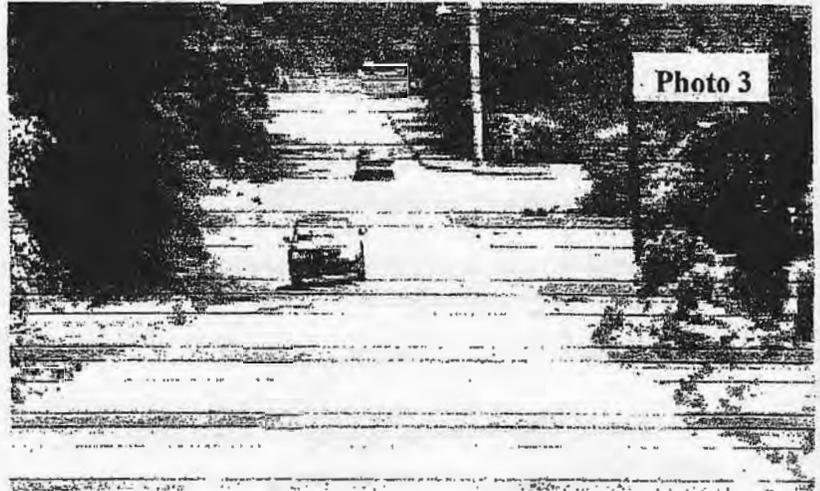


9. What does it mean to "Check Front Swing" when backing?

to 3 is taken from the driver's view. You are the driver. Answer questions 10 & 11 using this photograph.

10. You are the driver in Photo 3. What do you see in your target area?

11. For photo 3 what LOS-POT blockages do you see that can affect your targeting path?



12. Explain how to use targets while backing.

13. List three LOS blockages caused by the environment.

14. List three LOS blockages caused by other traffic.

15. List three POT blockages caused by the environment.

16. List three POT blockages caused by other traffic.

## Section 2 Multiple Choice Circle the Best Answer

17. At a four way stop who must yield to whom

- The person on the right must yield to the person on the left
- The persons who do not stop first must yield to the person who did stop first and all persons must yield to pedestrians
- The person on the left must yield to the person on the right
- The person who stops first has the right of way

18. At an uncontrolled intersection, one without signs or lights, who must yield to whom?

- The person on the right must yield to the person on the left
- The person who reaches the intersection first gets to go first
- The person on the left must yield to the person on the right and pedestrians
- The persons who do not stop first must yield to the person who did stop first and all persons must yield to pedestrians.

19. When backing a vehicle you are required to yield to
  - a. All traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists
  - b. All traffic
  - c. Only pedestrians and bicyclists
  - d. You are not required to yield when backing
  
20. When entering a roadway from an alley, private road driveway or other place not controlled by signal lights you are required to stop
  - a. At the point nearest the roadway you are entering
  - b. Before reaching the sidewalk
  - c. You are not required to stop
  - d. Both a and b
  
21. When making a left turn at an intersection or into an alley, private road, driveway or any other place, you must yield the right of way to
  - a. All traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists
  - b. All cross traffic
  - c. All oncoming traffic until it is safe to turn
  - d. None of the above
  
22. If you are the driver on a road that ends in a "T" intersection with no signs or signals, you must yield to
  - a. The driver on the through street
  - b. The driver on your left
  - c. The driver on your right
  - d. The driver that arrives at the intersection before you
  
23. What is the speed limit in any business district?
  - a. 15 mph
  - b. 30 mph
  - c. 25 mph
  - d. 55 mph
  - e. 70 mph
  
24. What is the speed limit in any residential district?
  - a. 15 mph
  - b. 20 mph
  - c. 35 mph
  - d. 55 mph
  - e. 70 mph

**Module Three, Worksheet**  
**New Hampshire Rules of the Road & Insurance Requirements**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 1 – Speed Limits – Match the speed limit to the area**

Area	Speed Limits
1. _____ On all roads and highways not meeting any other definition	A. 30
2. _____ In any residential district	B. 35
3. _____ Maximum Limits on Interstates	C. 55
4. _____ In any business district	D. 65

**Section 2 - Rules of the Road – Yielding the Right of Way**

6. At a four way stop who must yield to whom
  - a. The person on the right must yield to the person on the left
  - b. The person on the left must yield to the person on the right
  - c. The person who stops first has the right of way
  - d. The persons who do not stop first must yield to the person who did stop first and all persons must yield to pedestrians.
  
7. At an uncontrolled intersection, one without signs or lights, who must yield to whom?
  - a. The person on the right must yield to the person on the left
  - b. The person on the left must yield to the person on the right and pedestrians
  - c. The person who reaches the intersection first gets to go first
  - d. The persons who do not stop first must yield to the person who did stop first and all persons must yield to pedestrians.
  
8. When backing a vehicle you are required to yield to
  - a. All traffic
  - b. All traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists
  - c. Only pedestrians and bicyclists
  - d. You are not required to yield when backing
  
9. When entering a roadway from an alley, private road driveway or other place not controlled by signal lights you are required to stop
  - a. At the point nearest the roadway you are entering
  - b. Before reaching the sidewalk
  - c. You are not required to stop
  - d. Both a and b
  
10. When making a left turn at an intersection or into an alley, private road, driveway or any other place, you must yield the right of way to
  - a. All traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists
  - b. All oncoming traffic until it is safe to turn
  - c. All cross traffic
  - d. None of the above
  
11. If you are the driver on a road that ends in a "T" intersection with no signs or signals, you must yield to
  - a. The driver on your right
  - b. The driver on your left
  - c. The driver on the through street
  - d. The driver that arrives at the intersection before you

**Section 3 – Insurance Coverage and New Hampshire Requirements – Match the Type of Insurance to the Coverage**

# HA 4.05 Introduction to Zone Control

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Answer the question below using "Your car is a Monster!" Pgs 18 - 23

1. The ABC's of Zone Control are

A = Alert switched on:

See an

B = Before acting:

Check

C = Create time/space management:

Get the best

2. What is the meaning of LOS-POT?

3. What is an Open Zone?

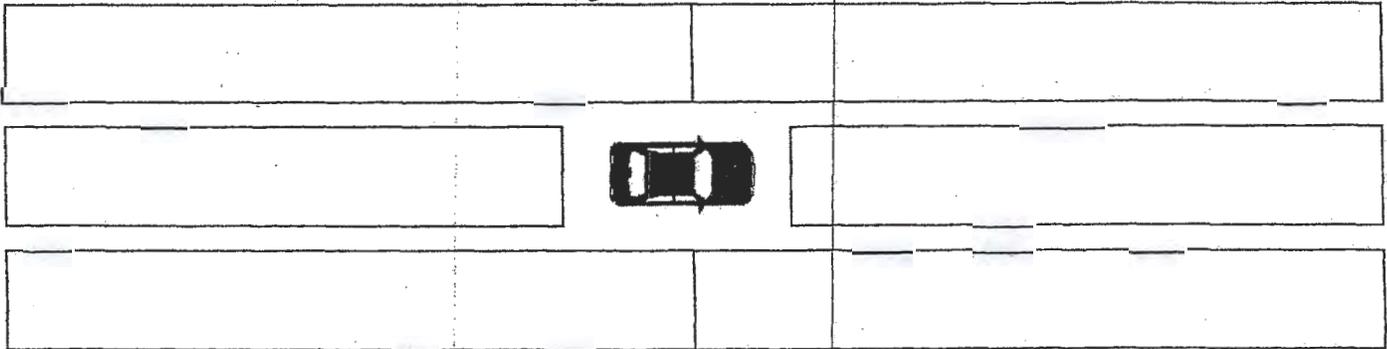
4. What is a Closed Zone?

5. What is a Changing Zone?

6. Give 3 examples of traffic signs that represent closed front zone POT blockages.

7. Give three examples of roadway variations that represent closed front zone LOS blockages.

8. Label each location with its correct zone designation.



9. List six Communication Options:

## HA 4.03 Judging Space in Seconds

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Objective:** Gain the ability to convert distance into seconds in various situations.

### Activity Directions:

- Complete this assignment as a pedestrian and a passenger in your family vehicle.
- In each situation listed below make a guess as to how many seconds it will take to reach your goal and write it down.
- As you begin the task begin to count 1001, 1002, 1003... and so on until you have completed the task. Then record the number of seconds it actually took to reach your goal.

#### 1. As a pedestrian

How many seconds will it take to cross the street at a normal walking pace? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 2. As a passenger

How many seconds will it take to drive straight through a residential intersection? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 3. As a passenger

How many seconds will it take to complete a stopped right turn? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 4. As a passenger

How many seconds will it take to complete a moving right turn? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 5. As a passenger

How many seconds will it take to complete a stopped left turn? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 6. As a passenger

How many seconds will it take to complete a stopped left turn? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

How many seconds did it actually take? \_\_\_\_\_ Seconds

#### 7. As a passenger in a vehicle that is traveling 20 mph

How far away is twelve seconds? From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Was your guess accurate? \_\_\_\_\_ If your answer is no – repeat the process until you've made an accurate measurement.

#### 8. As a passenger in a vehicle that is traveling 25 mph

How far away is twelve seconds? From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Was your guess accurate? \_\_\_\_\_ If your answer is no – repeat the process until you've made an accurate measurement.

## How does a roundabout work:

As you approach a roundabout, you will see a yellow "roundabout ahead" sign with an advisory speed limit for the roundabout.

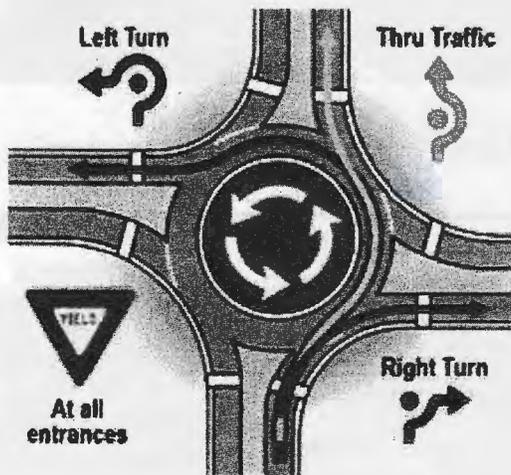
Slow down as you approach the roundabout

Continue toward the roundabout and look to your left as you near the yield sign and dashed yield line at the entrance to the roundabout. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout.

Once you see a gap in traffic, enter the circle and go to your exit. If there is no traffic in the roundabout, you may enter without yielding.

In a multi-lane roundabout, you will see two signs as you approach the intersection: The yellow "roundabout ahead" sign and a black-and-white "lane choice" sign. You will need to choose a lane prior to entering the roundabout.

You choose your lane in a multi-lane roundabout the same way you would in a regular multi-lane intersection. To go straight or right, get in the right lane. To go straight or left, get in the left lane. Drivers can also make U-turns from the left lane.



With any emergency vehicles you must pull over if they are driving behind you, or in the opposite lane. You must stay back from a firetruck at least 500ft.

You must put your headlight on low beam when approaching a vehicle within 150ft

Do not park within 20 ft of a crosswalk or intersection

You can't park within 30ft of a stop sign

You can't park within 15 ft of a fire hydrant

You can't pass a vehicle within 100ft of a bridge or tunnel

You can't pass a vehicle within 100ft of an intersection or a railroad crossing

You must stop your car 25ft away from a school bus with flashing lights

Harding-Rogers, Hailey Jessica

December 30, 1999

5 west Ridge Peterborough NH 03458

## Module Four – Searching for LOS-POT's

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 1 Short Answer

1. Explain how to judge distance in seconds.

Use photos 1, 2, and 3 to answer questions 2 – 14

2. In photo 1 the parked van is in what searching range?
3. In photo 2 the parked van is in what searching range?
4. In photo 3 the parked van is in what searching range?
5. In photo 1, what lane position are you in? How can you tell?
6. In photo 1 which zones are open and which are closed?
7. In photo 2 which zones are open and which are closed?
8. In photo 3 which zones are open and which are closed?

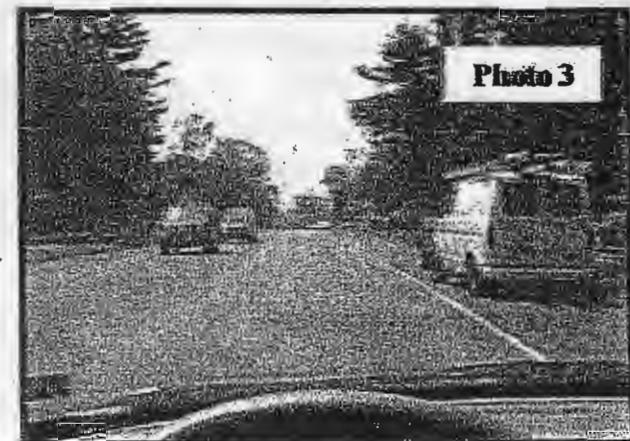
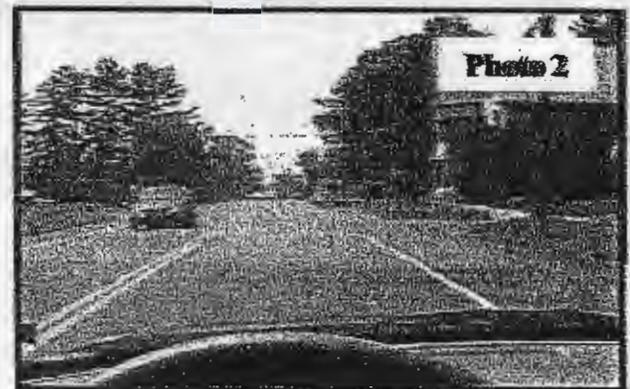
9. Explain the LOS-POT's you see in Photo 1

10. Explain the LOS-POT's you see in Photo 2

11. Explain the LOS-POT's you see in Photo 3

12. For photo 1, state if the left, front and right zones are open or closed.

13. For photo 2, state if the left, front and right zones are open or closed.



14. Give an example of an active restraint
15. Explain how a safety belt should be worn.
16. When parking on the right side of the roadway, facing down a hill the wheels should be turned
  - a. To the left, toward the roadway
  - b. To the right, away from the roadway
  - c. The wheels do not need to be turned, normally straight
17. When parking on the right side of the roadway, facing up a hill and next to a curb the wheels should be turned
  - a. To the left, toward the roadway
  - b. To the right, away from the roadway
  - c. The wheels do not need to be turned, normally straight
18. What does "Off-gas, Cover Brake" mean?
19. What does "Off-gas, Apply Brake" mean?

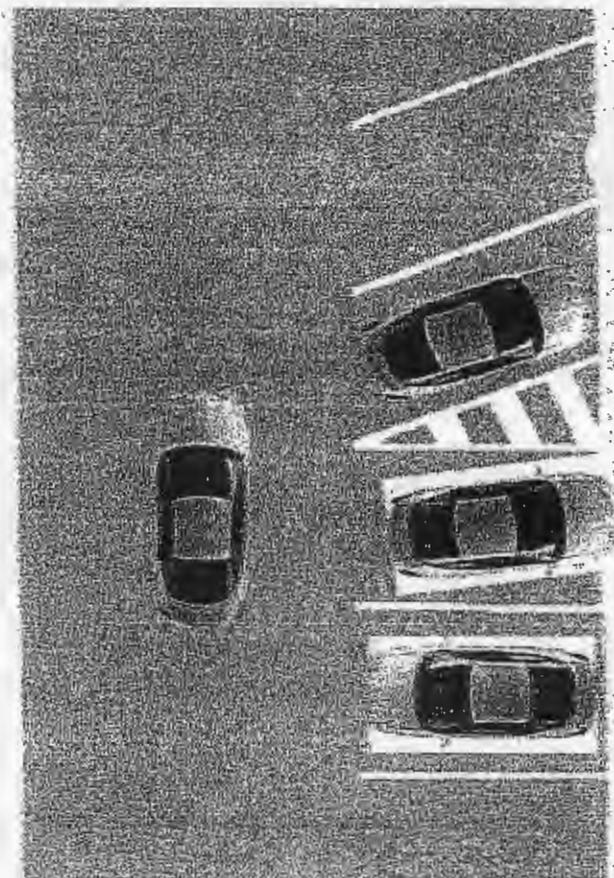
20. The car in the illustration to the right is getting ready to angle park. Is the car in the correct "side position"?

21. What is the correct side position when approaching a 45 degree angle park?

22. What is the reference point to determine the correct side position?

23. What is the correct forward positioning before turning into the parking space?

24. Explain how a target will be used while entering the parking space.



25. When backing out of the space explain what "check all corners" means.

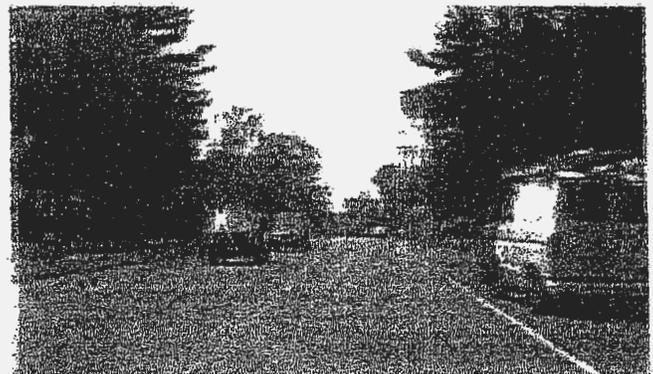
**Module Four**  
**Perception – Knowing What to Look For**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The driving task is primarily a
  - a. Physical task
  - b. Routine task
  - c. Thinking task
  - d. Social task
  
2. How many zones of space surrounding your vehicle are incorporated in the Zone Control System?
  - a. five
  - b. three
  - c. four
  - d. six
  
3. A closed zone means
  - a. You are restricted from parking.
  - b. You can drive without restrictions.
  - c. A space is not open to you because of a blockage in your line of sight or intended path of travel.
  - d. A target area
  
4. How many searching ranges need to be evaluated in your path of travel?
  - a. Four
  - b. Three
  - c. One
  - d. Two
  
5. Making driving judgments involves
  - a. Controlling the actions of other roadway users
  - b. Motivating others to be safe drivers
  - c. Taking responsibility for other drivers' actions
  - d. Measuring, comparing, and evaluating a traffic situation.
  
6. Basic tools for low-risk driving might be
  - a. Good tires and a horn.
  - b. Fear of driving in inclement weather.
  - c. Good seeing habits and an ability to manage space.
  - d. Age and experience.
  
7. Define a changing zone.

Use the photo on the right to answer questions 77-100

88. Is the front zone open or closed?
99. Is the right front zone open or closed?
100. Is the left front zone open or closed?



## Module Four Occupant Restraints and Parking Maneuvers

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. List 3 Myths associated with wearing seatbelts.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. List three advantages to wearing a seat belt.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Give an example of a passive restraint
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Give an example of an active restraint
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Explain how a safety belt should be worn.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. When parking on the right side of the roadway, facing down a hill the wheels should be turned~~ed~~
  - a. To the right, away from the roadway
  - b. To the left, toward the roadway
  - c. The wheels do not need to be turned, normally straight
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. When parking on the right side of the roadway, facing up a hill and next to a curb the wheels should be turned~~ed~~
  - a. To the right, away from the roadway
  - b. To the left, toward the roadway
  - c. The wheels do not need to be turned, normally straight
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. When parking on the right side of the roadway, facing up a hill where there is no curb the wheels should be turned~~ed~~
  - a. To the right, away from the roadway
  - b. To the left, toward the roadway
  - c. The wheels do not need to be turned, normally straight
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. What does "Off-gas, Cover Brake" mean?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. When backing out of the space explain what "check all corners" means.

## Video "Seatbelts - They work if you wear them"

1. How many deaths are attributed to vehicle crashes every year?
2. Of that number, how many individuals would survive if they had on a seat belt?
3. The majority of crashes happen within how many miles of your home?
4. How many people are injured in car crashes every year?
5. 80% of all crashes happen at or below what speed?
6. List seven excuses people give for not clicking on their belts.
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  - 7.
7. Passengers riding unbelted in the rear of a vehicle have a much greater risk of dying in crash than belted passengers. How much greater is that risk?
8. How fast of a crash would you have to be in to have the same outcome as jumping out a 3 or 4 story window?
9. What is the economic fallout related to lack of seatbelt usage?
10. 80% of deaths prevented if who wore seat belts?
11. By what amount could the risk of injury be reduced if everyone wore seatbelts?
12. The force of a crash at 30-35 mph is equivalent falling from what floor of a high-rise building?
13. What increase do we have in medical expenses when we have a crash with no seat belt use?
14. If you live to 70, what are your chances of being in a crash?

**Module Five**  
**You Control the Intersections**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice, Circle the best answer**

1. Once in an intersection,
  - a. You may make any lane change you desire.
  - b. You must be in the center lane to turn.
  - c. You can change your mind about turning.
  - d. You may not make any lane changes.
  
2. An intersection that has signals or signs to assign the right of way is called
  - a. a registered intersection
  - b. A controlled intersection.
  - c. An unregistered intersection.
  - d. An uncontrolled intersection.
  
3. An intersection with a left-turn light, a green arrow, or a delayed green light has
  - a. A partially protected left turn.
  - b. A protected left turn.
  - c. A semi-protected left turn.
  - d. An unprotected left turn.
  
4. Turning right on red after stopping is permitted
  - a. Only during daylight hours.
  - b. Except when entering a one-way street.
  - c. Unless a sign prohibits it and (if the intersection is equipped) a steady DON'T WALK signal is displayed.
  - d. At all intersections.

**Short Answer**

5. Explain the differences between controlled and uncontrolled rail road crossings.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
6. How soon before making a turn should the signal lights be used?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
7. What are some messages that the headlights communicate?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. How and when do you communicate with brake lights?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. How and when do you communicate with the horn?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. How does the lane position of others send communications?

## Module Five Exit Exam – You Control the Intersection

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How does the lane position of others send communications?
2. Explain (or draw) how to use hand signals for a left turn, right turn, and when slowing or stopping.
3. Explain how to make a 45 degree “Search of the Left and Right Zones” while approaching an intersection.
4. Explain how to make a 90 degree “Search of the Left and Right Zones” while stopped at an intersection.
5. Explain what the “Point-Of-No-Return” is and how to use it.
6. While stopped with a car in front, explain how to judge a good stopped position distance. Why use it?
7. Explain the “delayed start” which should occur after the car in front of you begins to move. Why use it?
8. Explain why a mirror check should be made “After Seeing a Zone Change”.
9. Explain why a mirror check should be made “Before and After Braking”.
10. Explain how “Sand Barrels” protect you when stopped in a traffic flow. How long should you monitor your rear zone for “sand barrels”?

11. Explain how to compensate for the mirror's blind spots.

12. Explain how to communicate with a fast closing vehicle to the rear.

13. Define an open rear zone

14. Define a closed rear zone

15. Define an unstable rear zone

**Module Six**  
**Managing Space and Drinking, Drugs & Driving**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice Circle the Best Answer**

1. Alcohol is a
  - a. Drug
  - b. Medicine
  - c. Hallucinogen
  - d. Stimulant
  
2. When people drink alcoholic beverages their
  - a. Judgment and coordination are not affected
  - b. Coordination is affected before their judgment
  - c. Coordination and judgment are affected at the same time
  - d. Judgment is affected before their coordination
  
3. If a large amount of alcohol is consumed over a short period of time,
  - a. Nothing abnormal occurs
  - b. You will need days to sleep it off
  - c. Death can occur
  - d. You will become an alcoholic
  
4. The most accurate way to determine a person's level of intoxication is to
  - a. Watch the person drink for an hour and compare behavior before and after drinking
  - b. See if the person can pass a coordination test
  - c. Look at the person's eyes to see if they are glassy
  - d. Determine the person's blood alcohol concentration (BAC)
  
5. When comparing the alcohol content of beer, wine, and mixed drinks, there is
  - a. Much less alcohol in beer
  - b. Much less alcohol in wine
  - c. The amount of alcohol in each varies
  - d. About the same amount of alcohol in each
  
6. The only sure way to reduce the body's BAC and the degree of impairment is to
  - a. Take a cold shower
  - b. Wait the necessary time the body needs to eliminate the alcohol
  - c. Handle a sudden emergency
  - d. Consume several cups of black coffee
  
7. What effect might a cold medicine have on a driver?
  - a. Drowsiness and poor judgment
  - b. No noticeable effect
  - c. A clearer head for driving
  - d. Similar to taking a stimulant

17. While approaching a red traffic light with a vehicle close to your rear, how do you communicate?

18. There are 7 cars stopped ahead of you as the red light changes to green. How many seconds will it take before the car in front of you moves?

19. You are 3 seconds away from the intersection and the traffic light is still red. Your speed is 10 mph. What should you do?

20. Your red light just changed to green to give you an open front zone as you arrive at the intersection; what should you do?

21. The traffic light is red. You are four seconds away with at least five cars stopped at the intersection; what should you do?

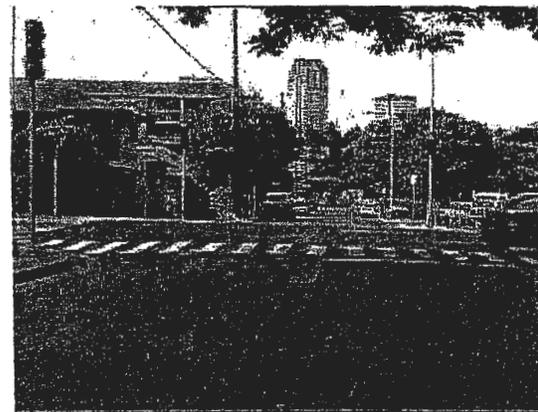
22. Explain the area to search and what you are looking for as you attempt to make a left turn with a green traffic light.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

23. List the AB and C steps of Zone Control.

- A.
- B.
- C.

24. For this situation on the right state the zone conditions you see and what you will do about them.

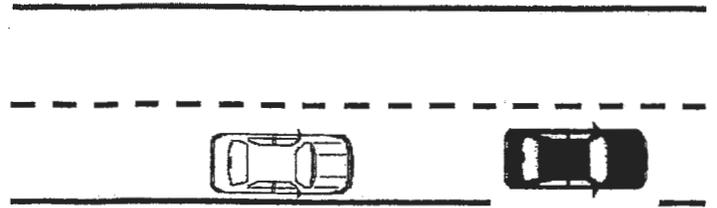


Explain a staggered stop and explain the advantage.

## HA 7.03 Following Time & Space Problem Solving

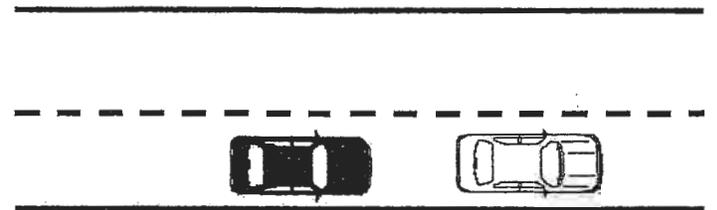
**Directions:** You are always the driver of the white car. For each diagram, identify the problem and how you would solve each problem.

1. What is the problem in the diagram to the right?



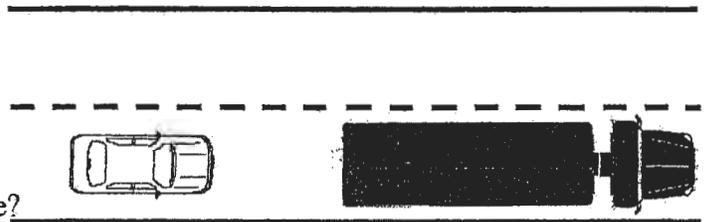
How would you solve this problem to make your position safer?

2. What is the problem in the diagram to the right?



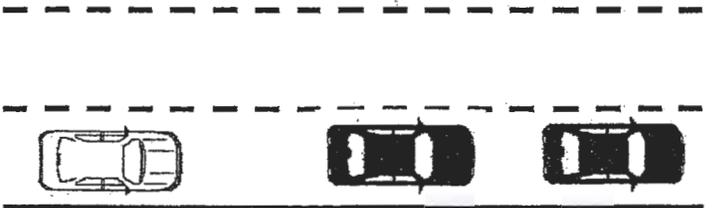
How would you solve this problem to make your position safer?

3. What is the problem in the diagram to the right?



How would you solve this problem to create open space?

4. What is the problem in the diagram to the right?



How would you adjust your position to create open space?

## Module Eight Natural Laws & Winter Driving

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The gripping action that keeps a tire from slipping on the roadway is called
  - a. Kinetic energy
  - b. Friction
  - c. Gravity
  - d. Inertia
  
2. When braking and turning, you use
  - a. All four wheels of traction
  - b. Only the outside edge of your tires
  - c. Split traction
  - d. Additional traction
  
3. If a tire is under-inflated, the only part that grips the road well is the
  - a. Center of the tire tread
  - b. Outside edges of the tire tread
  - c. Tire cords
  - d. Wear bar
  
4. You drive through a curve at a speed higher than the posted speed, your vehicle
  - a. Can add traction as needed to stay on the road
  - b. Needs more traction to stay on the road
  - c. Will adjust to the traction available
  - d. Will stay on the road
  
5. Three factors that determine force of impact are
  - a. Speed, weight, and distance between impact and stopping
  - b. Traction, brakes and steering
  - c. Tire tread, visibility, and four-wheel drive
  - d. Shock absorbers, tire pressure, and roadway surface
  
6. How many collisions occur when a vehicle hits a solid object?
  - a. Two – Vehicle hits object & object hit another object
  - b. Zero – No collisions occur
  - c. Three – Vehicle hit object, body impacts vehicle, organs impact body structure
  - d. Three – Vehicle hits object, object hit another object, body hits restraints
  
7. When visibility is reduced, the first action to take is to
  - a. Maintain a steady speed
  - b. Stop
  - c. Slow down
  - d. Move closer to the windshield
  
8. Because of its energy of motion, when a vehicle's speed doubles, the vehicle needs about
  - a. Twice the distance to stop
  - b. Half the distance to stop
  - c. One-fourth the distance to stop
  - d. Four times the distance to stop
  
9. The force that pulls all things to earth is called what?
  
10. Where is the standard rear pivot point located on a vehicle?

# HA 8.03 – 8.04 Limited Visibility Conditions Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

For each of the following conditions in questions 1 through 7, answer these questions:

- a. How does or can this condition affect your visibility?
- b. What driving adjustments should probably be made?
- c. What can you do other than make driving adjustments to compensate for this condition?

## SUN GLARE

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## DUSK

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## FOG

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## RAIN

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## SNOW

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## NIGHT

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 13- Expressway/Highway Driving

1. What are the advantages of the highway/expressway?
  - a. You get to drive faster than normal speed
  - b. You get to where you want to go sooner
  - c. You have a better chance of getting where you want to go safely
  - d. Both A and B
  - e. Both B and C
  
2. Expressway driving is different from ordinary driving because...
  - a. You must react and think faster at higher speeds
  - b. You need to be more aware
  - c. There is more chance of an accident
  - d. All the above
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ crashes per mile happen on expressways
  - a. Fewer
  - b. More
  - c. 10 times more than on ordinary roads
  - d. 5 times less but still a lot
  
4. Crashes on the highway are...
  - a. Not as bad because they rarely happen
  - b. Worse because people don't pay as much attention
  - c. Worse because of speed
  - d. The same as all accidents, they are all dangerous
  
5. Limited access means...
  - a. Vehicles can't leave or enter the highway
  - b. There is traffic on the highway
  - c. The highway is moving smoothly
  - d. Vehicles can enter or leave the highway only at certain locations where interchanges are found.
  
6. Interchanges allow...
  - a. Traffic to move more smoothly
  - b. Vehicles to cross, enter, or leave the highway without interfering with any other vehicles
  - c. Vehicles only to leave or enter the highway without interfering with any other vehicles
  - d. None of the above

**Coverage**

**Insurance Type**

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Pays for injuries to other for which you are partially or entirely responsible, covers your legal fees whether or not you were at fault

A. Uninsured Motorists

B. Comprehensive

13. \_\_\_\_\_ Pays for the cost of repairing your vehicle or replacing you car when you or another driver was at fault

C. Collision

D. Medical Payments

14. \_\_\_\_\_ Protects your car against damage caused by theft, fire, earthquake, vandalism, flood etc

E. Liability Bodily Injury

15. \_\_\_\_\_ Pays for damage to the property of others, if you are partially or entirely responsible, covers your legal fees whether or not you were at fault

F. Liability Property Damage

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Covers medical expenses and loss of income for you and your passengers regardless of who was at fault or what type of collision it is., covers any pedestrian or cyclist harmed by the insured's vehicle

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Covers damages done to you by a driver who does not have insurance, covers you incase you are injured by a hit and run driver

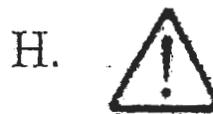
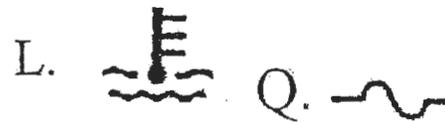
18. If you have a traffic crash you must

- a. Stop at once
- b. Move vehicles from traffic lanes if there are no injuries and it can be done safely
- c. Exchange information
- d. All of the above

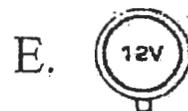
19. New Hampshire Law requires you to file an accident report with DMV if

- a. There is more than \$500 damage to your vehicle or others property
- b. There is more than \$1000 damage to your vehicle or others property
- c. If someone is injured or killed
- d. Only b and c are true
- e. Only a and c are true

## Control and Information Device Symbols



D. THEFT



## Control and Information Device Symbols



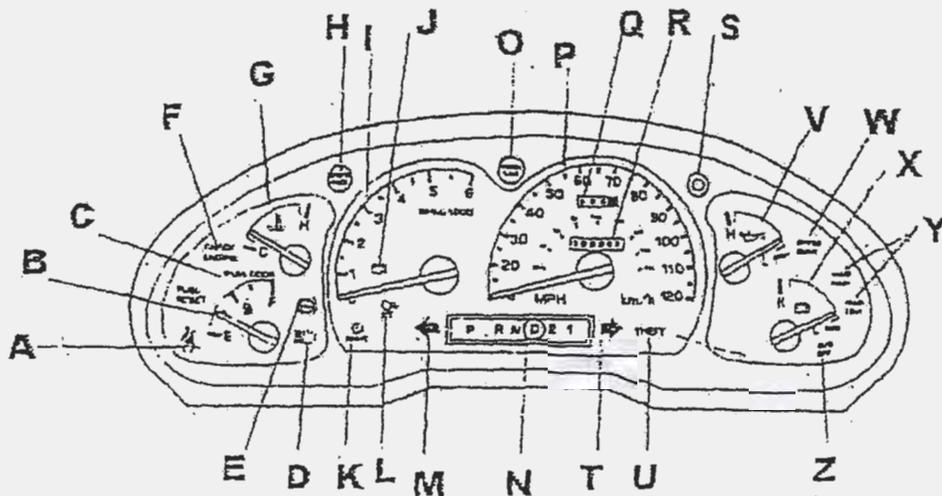
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument Cluster

Instrument panel gauges labeling guide

Identify instruments and gauges on the instrument panel of your family car or that of a friend and list below.



- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- J. \_\_\_\_\_
- K. \_\_\_\_\_
- L. \_\_\_\_\_
- M. \_\_\_\_\_

- N. \_\_\_\_\_
- O. \_\_\_\_\_
- P. \_\_\_\_\_
- Q. \_\_\_\_\_
- R. \_\_\_\_\_
- S. \_\_\_\_\_
- T. \_\_\_\_\_
- U. \_\_\_\_\_
- V. \_\_\_\_\_
- W. \_\_\_\_\_
- X. \_\_\_\_\_
- Y. \_\_\_\_\_
- Z. \_\_\_\_\_