

#12-2 Driving on Freeways

1. **Velocitation means:**
 - A. The same as highway hypnosis.
 - B. Thinking the car is traveling slower than it really is.
 - C. Reducing speed when exiting.
 - D. Using cruise control to maintain a steady speed.

2. **A predictable traffic flow is a safety factor on a freeway. However, you should always be on alert for:**
 - A. Drivers who make sudden stops or attempt to back up.
 - B. Signs indicating cross traffic ahead.
 - C. Drivers who use cruise control.
 - D. Traffic that moves at your speed.

3. **If your vehicle becomes disabled on a freeway, you should:**
 - A. Never stop until off the freeway.
 - B. Pull onto the shoulder or median.
 - C. Slow down and use emergency flashers.
 - D. Drive slowly on the shoulder.

4. **Express lanes:**
 - A. Have many entrances and exits.
 - B. Have few entrances and exits.
 - C. Are used for trucks and RVs.
 - D. Are designed for use during heavy fog or snow.

5. **Freeway collisions tend to be more serious than those on other types of roads because:**
 - A. Freeway speeds are higher.
 - B. A median strip is present.
 - C. Freeways have more hazards.
 - D. There are many traffic conflicts.

6. **Assume that the common speed on the freeway is above the posted speed limit. You should:**
 - A. Drive at the common speed.
 - B. Drive at the posted speed.
 - C. Drive at a speed between the posted speed and the common speed.
 - D. Drive at a speed so you force the other drivers to slow down.

7. **Passing on a freeway is safer than on a two-lane highway because:**
 - A. There is no threat of a head-on collision.
 - B. Passing is seldom done on a freeway.
 - C. Freeway speeds are higher.
 - D. You cannot pass on a two-lane highway.

8. **To drive safely on a freeway, you should be willing to:**
 - A. Drive at an uncomfortable speed.
 - B. Cooperate with other drivers.
 - C. Accept frequent rest stops.
 - D. Drive long distances without rest.

9. **Traffic is heavy on the freeway and you cannot find a gap as you attempt to enter freeway traffic. How should you warn a driver behind you?**
 - A. Pull onto the shoulder.
 - B. Turn on your right-turn signal.
 - C. Flash your brake lights.
 - D. Turn on your emergency flashers.

10. **In order to avoid conflicts when traffic is heavy in the right lane, use the:**
 - A. Center or left lane.
 - B. The right lane and drive slower.
 - C. Center line to straddle and keep people away.
 - D. Far left lane.

11. **If the acceleration lane is short, you will need:**
 - A. A longer gap to enter traffic.
 - B. More clear space ahead of your car.
 - C. A shorter gap to enter traffic.
 - D. A gradual steering motion.

12. **When driving a truck or towing a trailer, you should:**
 - A. Drive in any available lane.
 - B. Usually use the center lane.
 - C. Drive in the fastest lane.
 - D. Generally use only far right lanes.

- 13. If there is no gap in traffic as you are attempting to enter the freeway, you must:**
- A. Cause other drivers to yield to you.
 - B. Stop on the median and wait for a gap.
 - C. Enter the freeway at a slow speed.
 - D. Slow or stop before entering the acceleration lane or freeway.
- 14. Under normal driving conditions, your following distance at 60 mph on the freeway should be:**
- A. Less than two seconds.
 - B. Three seconds.
 - C. A minimum of four seconds.
 - D. A maximum of three seconds.
- 15. A yellow X on an overhead sign above your lane indicates:**
- A. The lane is now closed to traffic.
 - B. You are going the wrong way.
 - C. The lane will be closed farther ahead.
 - D. You are in an express lane.
- 16. The main factors in determining your speed in an acceleration lane are:**
- A. The amount and speed of traffic in the acceleration lane and on the freeway.
 - B. Weather conditions and traffic controls.
 - C. Following distance and traffic flow.
 - D. Roadway surface and pedestrian traffic.
- 17. When you enter a freeway from the left you:**
- A. Should watch for slow vehicles coming from behind.
 - B. Need to slow down.
 - C. Might have difficulty checking for traffic over your right shoulder.
 - D. Do not need to take special precautions.
- 18. If you are continually being passed on the right and the left while driving in the center lane at 60 mph, you should:**
- A. Move to the lane on your left.
 - B. Move to the lane on your right.
 - C. Stay in the center lane.
 - D. Accelerate to the common speed.
- 19. The freeway interchange differs from a normal intersection because:**
- A. Opposing lanes of traffic mix together in the interchange.
 - B. Interchanges have traffic signals.
 - C. The interchange requires a full stop at the stop sign.
 - D. Vehicles can enter and leave a freeway without interfering with the flow of traffic.
- 20. How can you distinguish between an entrance ramp and an exit ramp?**
- A. Entrance ramps are always on your right.
 - B. The entrance ramp has an enter sign.
 - C. Exit ramps are always on your right.
 - D. The exit ramp has a WRONG WAY or DO NOT ENTER sign.
- 21. An important difference between highways and freeways is that highways feature intersections, whereas freeways use:**
- A. Interchanges
 - B. Medians
 - C. Rumble strips
 - D. Green guide signs
- 22. Three main parts of freeway driving are:**
- A. Signaling, turning, stopping
 - B. Distraction, fatigue, emotion
 - C. Getting on, driving on, exiting
 - D. Shifting, backing, idling