

#4-2 Basic Vehicle Maneuvers

1. **Completing a turn requires that you:**
 - A. Accelerate throughout the turn.
 - B. Accelerate gently about halfway through the turn.
 - C. Press the brake pedal throughout the turn.
 - D. Use more than one lane as you turn the corner.
2. **When parking uphill with no curb, your vehicle's front wheels should:**
 - A. Rest against an obstacle at the edge of the roadway.
 - B. Point straight ahead.
 - C. Turn to the left.
 - D. Turn to the right.
3. **Over-steering during a lane change can cause your vehicle to:**
 - A. Turn too sharply into the adjoining lane.
 - B. Stabilize during the lane change.
 - C. Turn too soon into the adjoining lane.
 - D. Turn too late into the adjoining lane.
4. **When parking uphill on the right side when there is a curb:**
 - A. Steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, roll back to the curb.
 - B. Steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, roll forward to the curb.
 - C. Steer right, shift to NEUTRAL, roll back to the curb.
 - D. Steer left, shift to NEUTRAL, roll forward to the curb.
5. **To plan for a turn, you should:**
 - A. Be in the correct lane about a block before the turn.
 - B. Concentrate only on moving traffic at the intersection ahead.
 - C. Maintain speed until just before the turn.
 - D. Signal only if other traffic is present.
6. **The three-point turnabout:**
 - A. Is best performed in heavy traffic.
 - B. Takes advantage of residential driveways.
 - C. Is the most common turnabout used.
 - D. Should seldom be used.
7. **The safest turnabout maneuver is:**
 - A. The mid-block U-turn.
 - B. Pulling into a driveway on the left.
 - C. A three-point turnabout.
 - D. Backing into a driveway or an alley on the right.
8. **Just before beginning any lane-change maneuver:**
 - A. Check to see that the roadway ahead has no obstructions.
 - B. Make a blind-spot check over your left shoulder.
 - C. Steer slightly into the next lane.
 - D. Hand-signal a stop.
9. **A turnabout maneuver is risky because:**
 - A. There is no signal for a turnabout.
 - B. You cross or back into one or more lanes of traffic.
 - C. It must be made at an intersection.
 - D. Other drivers might not yield to you.
10. **For a right turn, start turning the steering wheel when:**
 - A. You reach the crosswalk.
 - B. You are in the middle of the intersection.
 - C. The rear wheels are even with the curb.
 - D. The front wheels are even with the bend of the corner.
11. **A standard reference point might be:**
 - A. A large tree in your path of travel.
 - B. A STOP sign.
 - C. A hood ornament.
 - D. Your tires.
12. **Before turning right, our last check for traffic should be:**
 - A. In the inside rearview mirror.
 - B. To the right.
 - C. To the left.
 - D. In the outside rear view mirror.
13. **When backing to the left, the front wheels move:**
 - A. Across the track of the rear wheels.
 - B. Far to the right of the rear wheels.
 - C. In the same track as the rear wheels.
 - D. To the left of the rear wheels.

14. **When starting the engine, you should release the key or start button:**
- A. After you check over your left shoulder.
 - B. As you release the parking brake.
 - C. When you hear a grinding sound.
 - D. As soon as the engine starts.
15. **Total stopping distance is made up of:**
- A. Reaction time
 - B. Braking time
 - C. Perception time
 - D. All of the above
16. **When entering traffic we look left, center, right and then a second check to the:**
- A. Left
 - B. Right
 - C. Center
 - D. Behind
17. **Short answer: As a new driver, what do you find most challenging?**