



#6-1 Natural Laws & Vehicle Control

1. **The distance your vehicle travels while you respond to a road hazard is called:**
 - A. Braking distance.
 - B. Perception.
 - C. Reaction distance.
 - D. Stopping distance.
2. **When a vehicle's speed triples, how much more distance does it need to stop?**
 - A. About double the distance.
 - B. About nine times the distance.
 - C. About six times the distance.
 - D. About three times the distance.
3. **An important factor in maintaining traction is:**
 - A. Overinflated tires.
 - B. Having a brand new vehicle.
 - C. A clean vehicle.
 - D. Good shock absorbers.
4. **Energy of motion is another way of expressing:**
 - A. Kinetic energy.
 - B. Effect of wind on the vehicle control.
 - C. Mileage rating of a vehicle.
 - D. The way vehicle bodies are designed.
5. **All states require that young children up to a certain age be protected by a:**
 - A. Shoulder belt and a safety belt.
 - B. Child safety seat.
 - C. Parent's arms.
 - D. Regular safety belt.
6. **The second collision occurs when:**
 - A. A vehicle strikes a parked vehicle.
 - B. The occupants hit the inside of the vehicle after a collision.
 - C. A vehicle loses control and spins out.
 - D. A vehicle is struck by a vehicle following it.
7. **The higher the speed of your vehicle, the more:**
 - A. You will lose traction.
 - B. It will tend to go straight.
 - C. It will tend to drift sideways.
 - D. You will feel the bumps in the pavement.
8. **The 4-second rule is an estimate of:**
 - A. The vehicle's braking distance.
 - B. The time it takes you to react to a traffic event.
 - C. Your stopping distance.
 - D. The following distance at 20 mph.
9. **The distance a vehicle travels from the time the driver applies the brakes until the vehicle stops is:**
 - A. Perception distance.
 - B. Total stopping distance.
 - C. Reaction distance.
 - D. Braking distance.
10. **The gripping action that keeps a tire from slipping on the roadway is called:**
 - A. Kinetic energy.
 - B. Friction.
 - C. Gravity.
 - D. Inertia.
11. **How many collisions occur when a vehicle hits a solid object?**
 - A. Two.
 - B. Zero.
 - C. Three.
 - D. One.
12. **High energy of motion may cause a vehicle to:**
 - A. Go around a tight curve successfully.
 - B. Miss a tight curve.
 - C. Bank a curve.
 - D. Maintain good traction in a tight curve.

13. What are the most important parts of the control system?

- A. Four tires.
- B. Brakes.
- C. The steering wheel and column.
- D. The clutch and accelerator.

14. When you slow for a turn, some traction is used to slow, and some is:

- A. Manufactured.
- B. Gained by the rear tires.
- C. Used to turn.
- D. Lost forever.

15. The best place to adjust speed to steer through a curve is:

- A. Before entering the curve.
- B. At the center of the curve.
- C. About halfway through the curve.
- D. Just before you leave the curve.

16. If a tire is underinflated, 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. When you are driving, it is most difficult to control the space to your:

- A. Rear
- B. Front
- C. Right side
- D. Left side

20. The most important zone is:

- A. Rear
- B. Front
- C. Right
- D. Left

21. How much of your tire is in contact with the road?

- A. Size of a coffee mug.
- B. Size of your hand.
- C. Size of a computer mouse.
- D. Size of a tennis ball.