

TRAFFIC LAWS

WRITE THE "LETTER" OF THE CORRECT ANSWER ON YOUR PAPER.

1. A person's driver license will automatically be suspended if convicted of:
 - A. Four or more traffic violations
 - B. Failure to maintain financial responsibility
 - C. Possessing a fake license
 - D. Attempting to flee from a police officer

2. The maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a valid driver license is:
 - A. \$200
 - B. \$100
 - C. \$500
 - D. \$50

3. Drivers become subject to the liability insurance law when accident damages amount to:
 - A. At least \$1,000 to property of one person
 - B. \$50 to property of one person
 - C. \$25 to property of one person
 - D. \$100 to property of one person

4. If your driver's license is suspended you may drive only:
 - A. If you have an accompanying licensed driver
 - B. If you obtain an essential need driver license
 - C. If you drive on little traveled roads
 - D. If you get permission from the local police

5. You may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left side of your vehicle:
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 9 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 12 inches

6. If you are teaching a beginner to drive you must:
 - A. Have had five years driving experience
 - B. Be over 21 years old
 - C. Be a licensed driver age 21 or older
 - D. Have a Class C driver license

7. Your driver's license may be suspended for:
 - A. Any violation of the motor vehicle laws
 - B. Habitual reckless driving
 - C. Causing a minor accident
 - D. Any moving violation of the motor vehicle laws

8. Your driver's license may be suspended for causing:
 - A. One minor accident
 - B. One serious accident
 - C. One near accident
 - D. Two near accidents

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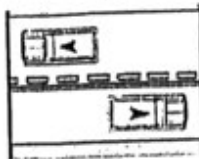
9. A driver waiting to make a left turn when the traffic light turns green should:
- A. Turn only after there is no danger from oncoming vehicles
 - B. Turn hurriedly ahead of oncoming traffic
 - C. Signal and bluff other vehicles into stopping
 - D. Wait and turn on the next yellow signal
10. When a vehicle ahead of you stops to let a pedestrian pass in front of it, you should:
- A. Overtake to the right
 - B. Stay in line and wait until the vehicle ahead proceeds
 - C. Overtake to the left
 - D. Sound your horn
11. When you hear a siren coming, you should:
- A. Yield to the emergency vehicle
 - B. Continue as you are
 - C. Turn right at the next corner
 - D. Speed up and get out of the way
12. When approaching a green traffic light you should:
- A. Look both ways as you go ahead carefully
 - B. Watch mainly to the left
 - C. Watch mainly to the right
 - D. Speed up to avoid holding up traffic
13. When entering a street from a private alley or driveway, you must:
- A. Sound your horn
 - B. Proceed at 5 mph
 - C. Yield to approaching vehicles and pedestrians
 - D. Stop only when turning left
14. When meeting a school bus which has stopped to pick up or discharge children, you should:
- A. Stop and then you may carefully pass at a speed not over 10 mph
 - B. Slow down and pass carefully at a speed not over 10 mph
 - C. Sound your horn and carefully pass
 - D. Stop and wait until the bus has started or you are signaled by the driver to proceed
15. If you are driving at the speed limit and another driver sounds his horn and starts to pass, you should:
- A. Slow down and allow him to pass
 - B. Speed up to get out of his way
 - C. Refuse to give way as he is already driving at the speed limit
 - D. Sound your horn and wave to warn him
16. You must always stop when:
- A. Approaching a Yield sign
 - B. You feel tired
 - C. A traffic officer instructs you to stop
 - D. Crossing a railroad track

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17. A solid yellow line on your side of the center stripe means:

- A. You are on a multiple lane highway
- B. Do not pass
- C. Traffic signal ahead
- D. Slow down



18. After overtaking another vehicle on a two-lane road, you can best judge when it is safe to drive back into the right-hand lane by:

- A. Waiting until you can no longer see the overtaken vehicle on your right
- B. Waiting until you can no longer see the overtaken vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. Waiting until you can see the overtaken vehicle in your rearview mirror
- D. Waiting one full minute

19. Headlights must be turned on:

- A. 30 minutes before sunset
- B. Only after it gets completely dark
- C. At sunset
- D. 30 minutes after sunset

20. At night, a driver should dim headlights when an oncoming vehicle comes within:

- A. 400 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 200 feet

21. Why should you drive slower at night:

- A. There are more careless drivers on the road at night
- B. You are more apt to get sleepy
- C. The distance which you can see ahead is less
- D. There is more traffic on the roads

22. You must give a signal either by hand or arm or by a signal device:

- A. Only at night
- B. Only if other traffic is affected by your movements
- C. Anytime you change lanes
- D. Only if you are driving a car or truck

23. If blinded by the lights of an approaching motor vehicle at night, it is best to:

- A. Leave your lights on bright to offset the glare
- B. Stop
- C. Dim your lights and continue at the same speed
- D. Slow down and avoid looking directly into the lights of the approaching vehicle

24. As you near an intersection, you discover you are in the wrong lane for turning right, you should:

- A. Drive on ahead until you can get into the proper lane, then turn at another intersection
- B. Wait until other cars pass and then get into the proper lane
- C. Move quickly into the proper lane
- D. Turn from the lane you are in if no cars are coming

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25. At 20 miles per hour the average driver, from the moment he sees danger until he hits the brake, will travel about:
- A. 88 feet
 - B. 10 feet
 - C. 44 feet
 - D. 22 feet
26. On multiple lane highways a slow driver should drive:
- A. In a middle lane
 - B. In whatever lane other slow drivers may be using
 - C. In the left hand lane
 - D. In the right hand lane
27. Including reaction time, the stopping distance is more than 20 feet for 10 miles per hour, at 20 miles per hour it will be about:
- A. 30 feet
 - B. 63 feet
 - C. 45 feet
 - D. 75 feet
28. The maximum daytime speed limit for passenger cars on a highway numbered by this state or United States is:
- A. 60 mph
 - B. 55 mph
 - C. 65 mph
 - D. 70 mph
29. When following another vehicle, how much driving time should you maintain between yourself and the vehicle you are following:
- A. 2 seconds
 - B. 3 seconds
 - C. 1 second
 - D. 4 seconds
30. Under favorable circumstances, including reaction time, a motor vehicle with good brakes going 50 miles per hour can be stopped within:
- A. About 229 feet
 - B. About 100 feet
 - C. About 133 feet
 - D. About 55 feet
31. A posted speed limit of 55 miles per hour means:
- A. You can always lawfully drive 55 mph on that road
 - B. You may drive 60 mph as officers allow an extra 5 mph
 - C. You may drive 60 mph day or night on that road
 - D. You may drive 55 mph only under favorable driving conditions
32. When turning you should give the proper signal:
- A. At least 100 feet before turning
 - B. At least 25 feet before turning
 - C. At least 75 feet before turning
 - D. At least 50 feet before turning

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33. When turning left from a three lane, one way street, you should turn from the:
- A. Left lane
 - B. Either lane
 - C. Center lane
 - D. Right lane
34. Stopping a vehicle with good brakes from 20 miles per hour under good conditions requires about:
- A. 63 feet including thinking distance
 - B. 80 feet including thinking distance
 - C. 128 feet including thinking distance
 - D. 186 feet including thinking distance
35. When choosing your driving speed, the most important thing to consider is:
- A. The time you have to travel
 - B. The condition of the weather, traffic, road, car, and driver
 - C. The condition of other drivers
 - D. The condition of the car you are driving
36. If a child ran into the road 60 to 65 feet ahead of your vehicle, what is the highest speed from which you could stop with good brakes before hitting him:
- A. 30 mph
 - B. 40 mph
 - C. 50 mph
 - D. 20 mph
37. Not including thinking and reaction distance, at 20 miles per hour, lawful brakes must stop a car within:
- A. 19 feet
 - B. 45 feet
 - C. 25 feet
 - D. 10 feet
38. When approaching an intersection, bridge, or railroad crossing, you should never drive on the left half of the roadway when within:
- A. 150 feet
 - B. 100 feet
 - C. 250 feet
 - D. 200 feet
39. If you have a blow-out while driving, you should:
- A. Hit the brakes
 - B. Push in the clutch and coast to a stop
 - C. Step on the gas
 - D. Steer firmly, take your foot off the gas and brake cautiously
40. When making a long trip you should stop for a rest:
- A. About every two hours or one hundred miles
 - B. And be sure to hurry so as to reduce time spent on the highway
 - C. Only when you stop for meals and gasoline
 - D. About every four hours or two hundred miles

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41. What is the first thing that should be done when a motor vehicle starts to skid:
- A. Steer for the shoulder of the road
 - B. Take your foot off the accelerator and steer in the direction of the skid
 - C. Steer in direction of skid and steadily apply brakes
 - D. Apply brakes immediately
42. If you run off the pavement, you should:
- A. Apply the brakes hard
 - B. Steer straight ahead and speed up
 - C. Steer straight and slow down before attempting to return to the pavement
 - D. Turn the steering wheel quickly toward the road
43. Vehicle skids are most likely to be caused by:
- A. Driving too fast on slippery roads
 - B. Too much ice or snow on the road
 - C. Air pressure in tires too high
 - D. Air pressure in tires too low
44. When driving in fog, you can see better by:
- A. Using lower headlight beam
 - B. Using upper headlight beam
 - C. Switching beams frequently
 - D. Using the parking lights
45. The lights on your vehicle must be turned on at any time of day or night when persons and vehicles cannot be clearly seen for:
- A. 1,000 feet
 - B. 1,500 feet
 - C. 350 feet
 - D. 750 feet
46. If you get drowsy while driving it is best to:
- A. Open fresh air vents
 - B. Stop at the next town for a cup of coffee
 - C. Stop, get out, and walk around
 - D. Take anti-sleep pills
47. The maximum fine for a first non-driving alcohol-related offense or possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor is:
- A. \$1,000
 - B. \$750
 - C. \$500
 - D. \$1,500
48. A minor's (if under the age of 17) driver license may be suspended for a first offense of driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor for:
- A. 1 year to 2 years
 - B. 120 days
 - C. 180 days to 2 years
 - D. 90 to 365 days

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49. When you are taking medicine prescribed for you by a doctor you should:
- A. Ask your doctor if it is safe for you to drive
 - B. Drive only if you feel OK
 - C. Never drive
 - D. Drive short distances only
50. If a minor (a person under the age of 21) refuses to provide a breath or blood specimen to a police officer, the minor's driver license will be suspended for a first time refusal for:
- A. 30 days
 - B. 120 days
 - C. 90 days
 - D. 60 days
51. Heavy amphetamine use:
- A. Makes a driver less coordinated and at times more likely to be involved in an accident
 - B. Keeps drivers awake and decreases the accident risk
 - C. Does not affect a driver's safe driving ability
52. A person who has been drinking alcoholic beverages will usually:
- A. Have an accident if he drives
 - B. Have much faster reactions
 - C. Have impaired judgment and coordination
 - D. Fall asleep within an hour
53. Even if you are not intoxicated and you are under the age of 21 and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle, you may be charged with:
- A. Intoxication Manslaughter
 - B. Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol by a Minor
 - C. Intoxication Assault
 - D. Public Intoxication
54. If a driver (age 21 or older) accidentally runs over and kills someone while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the worst offense with which the driver may be charged is:
- A. Intoxication Manslaughter
 - B. Driving While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor
 - C. Drunkenness
 - D. Negligent Homicide (causing death by carelessness)
55. The maximum fine for a person age 21 or older who is driving and drinking an alcoholic beverage is:
- A. \$200
 - B. \$500
 - C. \$50
 - D. \$1,000
56. The most a person (age 21 or older) can be fined for a first conviction of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor with no death or injury accident involved is:
- A. \$2,000
 - B. \$5,000
 - C. \$1,000
 - D. \$3,000

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57. Marijuana use will:

- A. Make a driver more alert
- B. Adversely affect a driver's concentration, judgment, and perceptual skills
- C. Not affect a driver's ability to safely operate a vehicle

58. Alcohol affects a driver by:

- A. Slowing down reaction and impairing perception
- B. Interfering with concentration and dulling judgment
- C. Causing emotions to become unstable
- D. All of these

59. As a driver (age 21 or older), if you refuse a test to determine the amount of alcohol in your body:

- A. You must be fined at least five hundred dollars
- B. Your drivers license may be suspended
- C. You may be required to take another driving test
- D. You must be sentenced to at least three days in jail

60. If you are involved in an injury accident in a city, you must immediately notify:

- A. The county sheriff
- B. The local police
- C. The highway patrol
- D. The Justice of the Peace

61. When possible, pedestrians should walk:

- A. On the left side of the road facing traffic
- B. On a sidewalk
- C. On the right side of the road to avoid oncoming traffic
- D. On the side of the road with the lightest traffic

62. In a passenger car or truck (with manufacturer's rated carrying capacity of not more than 1500 pounds) which of the following must use safety belts?

- A. Only the driver
- B. Only the front seat passengers
- C. The driver, front seat passengers, and back seat passengers under 17
- D. All occupants

63. It is a violation of State law for pedestrians to:

- A. Stand in the roadway for purposes of soliciting a ride
- B. Cross streets in groups
- C. Run while crossing the street
- D. Jaywalk on any street in any city

64. Child passenger safety seats are required for all children under the age of:

- A. 1 year
- B. 6 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 4 years

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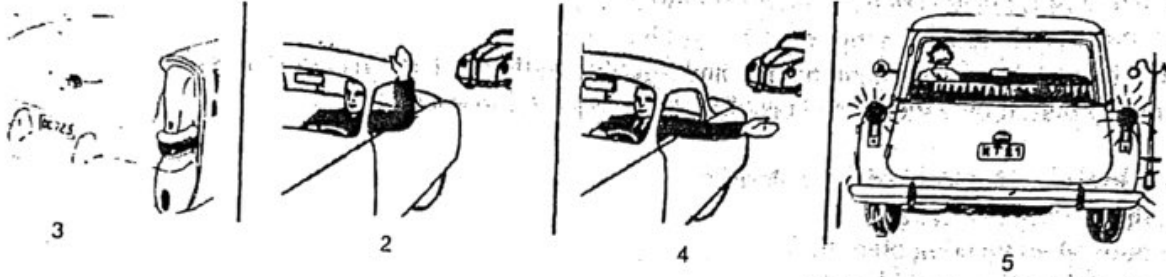
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65. If you have an accident and someone is injured, you should:
- A. Get the name of witnesses before you do anything else
 - B. Assume that the victim is not injured if he says he is not
 - C. Carefully help anyone who might be hurt and send for skilled help as quickly as possible
 - D. Immediately pick up the victim and take him to the hospital in your car
66. To avoid accidents, a defensive driver should:
- A. Ignore the driving of others
 - B. Signal only when meeting other traffic
 - C. Stay alert and look for trouble spots
 - D. Insist on his right of way
67. If you must walk on the highway, you should:
- A. Walk on the side that has the widest shoulder
 - B. Walk on the left side in order to watch approaching vehicles
 - C. Walk on the side with the highest amount of traffic
 - D. Walk on the right side in order that approaching vehicles may see you better
68. When parking parallel, it is best to leave the curb side wheels:
- A. Just touching the curb
 - B. 6 to 18 inches from the curb
 - C. 18 to 24 inches from the curb
 - D. 24 to 30 inches from the curb
69. When parking near a corner, you may park your vehicle no closer than:
- A. 10 feet from the crosswalk
 - B. 20 feet from the crosswalk
 - C. 30 feet from the crosswalk
 - D. 40 feet from the crosswalk
70. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must:
- A. Call a wrecker and have it towed to a garage
 - B. Locate the owner or leave a signed statement on the vehicle
 - C. Stay at the scene until the owner returns
 - D. Advise an officer only
71. If you are being passed, you should:
- A. Increase your speed
 - B. Blow your horn and wave at the other driver
 - C. Keep in you lane
 - D. Let him hit you and call an officer
72. A vehicle should never be parked closer to a fire plug than:
- A. 10 feet
 - B. 15 feet
 - C. 20 feet
 - D. 30 feet

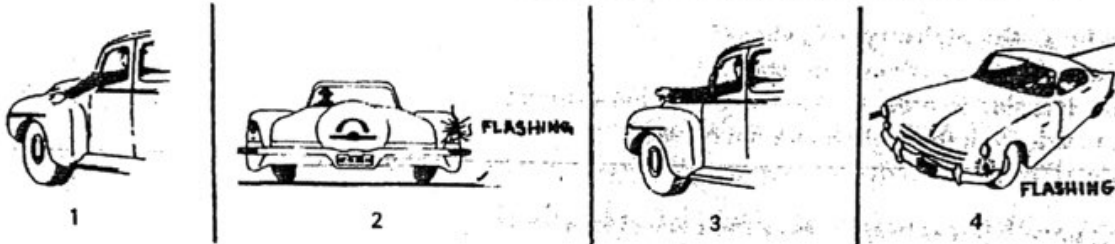
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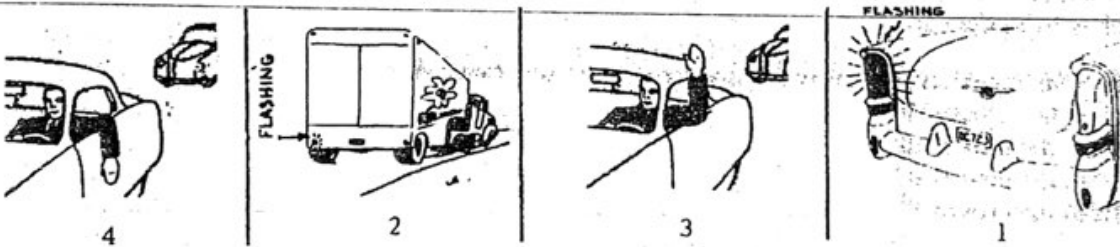
73. List the number of the motor vehicle or driver showing a proper stop signal.



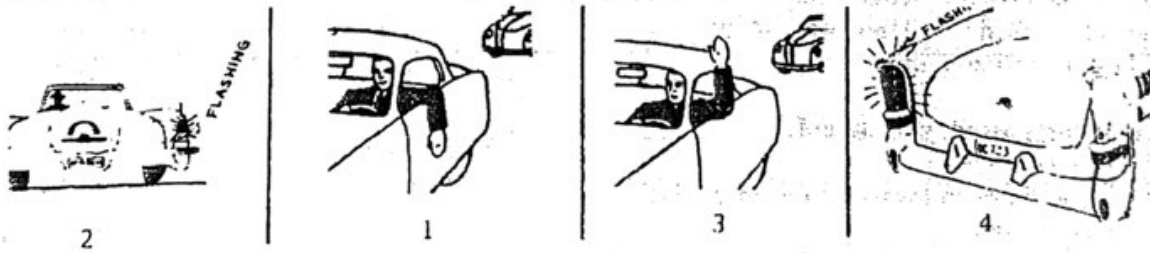
74. List the number of the vehicle or driver giving a proper right turn signal.



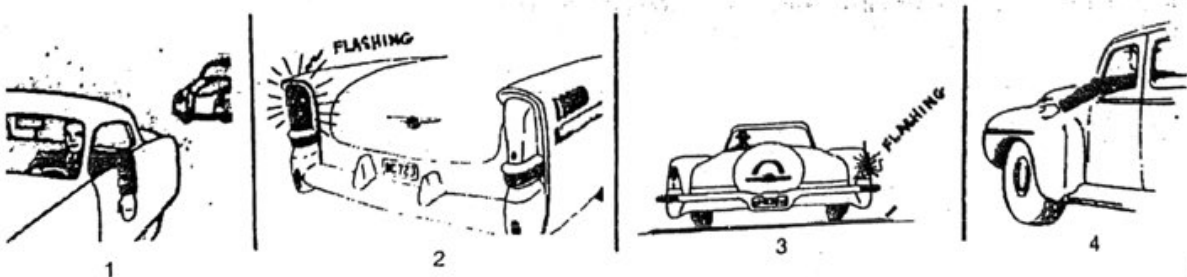
75. List the number of the vehicle or driver showing a proper right turn signal.



76. List the number of the car or driver giving the proper left turn signal.



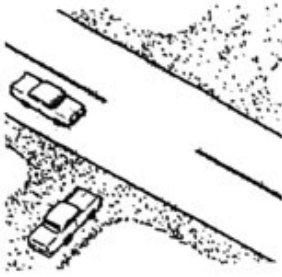
77. List the number of the vehicle or driver showing a proper right turn signal.



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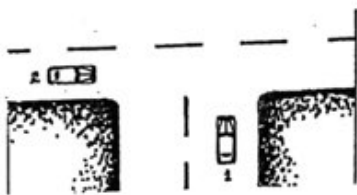
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78. In this picture the driver of the vehicle on the unpaved road should:



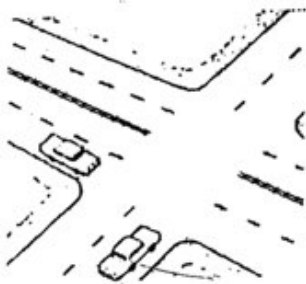
- A. Take the right-of-way cautiously because he is on the right
- B. Yield to the vehicle on the paved road in all instances.
- C. Be prepared to stop if the vehicle on the paved road does not
- D. Stop only if there is a stop sign on the unpaved road

79. In this picture, if you are driving vehicle #1, you should:



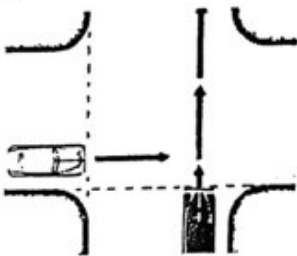
- A. Take the right-of-way
- B. Yield to vehicle #2 on the through street
- C. Always stop
- D. Wait for a signal from the driver of vehicle #2

80. In this picture the driver of the vehicle on the two lane street should:



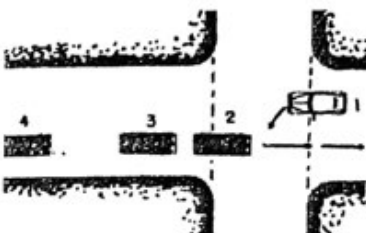
- A. Always yield to the driver of the vehicle on the four lane street
- B. Take the right-of-way cautiously because he is on the right
- C. Stop only if there is stop sign directing him to do so
- D. Take the right-of-way if he is the first vehicle into the intersection.

81. In this picture, if you are driving the black vehicle and approached the uncontrolled intersection first, you should:



- A. Always slow down and allow the white vehicle to cross in front of you
- B. Take the right-of-way cautiously
- C. Wait for the driver of the white vehicle to motion
- D. Speed up and clear the intersection regardless of traffic as you have the right-of-way

82. In this picture, if you were driving vehicle #1, you should:



- A. Try to hold up vehicle #3 so you may turn in front of it
- B. Try to hold up vehicle #4 so you may turn in front of it
- C. Wait until it is safe to turn
- D. Always speed up and turn in front of vehicle #4 so as not to hold up traffic behind