

Chapter 5 Exit Exam – Control the Intersection - Key

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

Multiple Choice - Circle the best answer.

1. The correct hand signal for a left turn is
 - a. the left arm extended out the driver side window and bent upward
 - b. **the left arm extended straight out the driver side window**
 - c. the left arm bent downward and extended out the driver side window
 - d. the left arm extended straight out the passenger side window
2. When communicating with other roadway users, you can
 - a. usually assume that they understand your intentions
 - b. be confident they will yield to you
 - c. **never assume that they understand your intentions**
 - d. be confident that they understand your intentions

Use the photo on the right to answer questions 3 – 5.

3. The vehicle in the right front zone is in what lane position?
 - a. LP1
 - b. **LP2**
 - c. LP3
 - d. LP4
4. What could that lane position be communicating to you?
 - a. The driver intends to continue forward in the right lane.
 - b. **The driver intends to change lanes to the left.**
 - c. The driver intends to change lanes to the right.
 - d. The driver's lane position has no significant meaning.
5. How should you communicate your cooperation with the driver in the right front zone?
 - a. Speed up slightly to let the driver know it's not safe to change lanes.
 - b. **Slow down slightly to give the driver open space to change lanes.**
 - c. Wave at the driver to let them know it's safe to change lanes.
 - d. Flash your lights to get the driver to hurry up.
6. An intersection that has no signals or signs is called
 - a. a registered intersection
 - b. a controlled intersection
 - c. an unregistered intersection
 - d. **an uncontrolled intersection**
7. What is the proper way to search an intersection where a stop is **NOT** required?
 - a. From the front limit, search deep 90° to the left, check the front, and search deep 90° to the right.
 - b. While applying the brake, search 45° to the left and 45° to the right.
 - c. **On approach to the intersection, search 45° to the left, check the front, and 45° to the right.**
 - d. While stopped, check 45° to left, check the front, and check 45° to the right.



8. What is the proper way to search an intersection where a stop **IS** required?
 - a. From the front limit, search deep 90° to the left, check the front, and search deep 90° to the right.
 - b. While applying the brake, search 45° to left and 45° to the right.
 - c. On approach to the intersection, search 45° to the left, check the front, and 45° to the right.
 - d. While stopped, check 45° to left, check the front, and check 45° to the right.
9. Charging any closed front zone
 - a. increases your closure rate and closes your space to the front very quickly
 - b. compromises vehicle balance because braking actions are late and hard
 - c. forces cars in the rear to brake hard and late and increases your chance of being rear-ended
 - d. **all of the above**
10. The law requires drivers to signal 100 feet before any turn or lane change. Why is it best practice to use your turn signal 5 seconds ahead?
 - a. 100 feet before doesn't apply when entering traffic from a stopped position alongside a curb.
 - b. Signaling 5 seconds ahead gives others the time and space they need to respond to your intended actions, rather than forcing them to react.
 - c. At highway speeds, 100 feet ahead doesn't give drivers enough time to see and respond to the signal.
 - d. **all of the above**
11. When approaching an intersection that is closed by a red or solid yellow traffic light, you should
 - a. pump your brakes to control your speed
 - b. maintain speed in case the light changes
 - c. **check the rear zone and close in gradually**
 - d. check the rear zone and maintain speed
12. What should you be able to see when stopped behind a vehicle?
 - a. the trunk meeting the front of your hood
 - b. the bumper meeting the front of your hood or dash
 - c. **the rear tires touching the pavement**
 - d. the front tires touching the pavement
13. What does "while stopped in traffic, monitor the rear zone for sand barrels" mean?
 - a. Keep an eye on the rear until 5 cars have stopped behind you.
 - b. Keep an eye on the rear zone until at least 1 car is stopped behind you.
 - c. **Keep an eye on the rear zone until 2 cars have stopped behind you.**
 - d. Keep an eye on the rear zone until 3 cars have stopped behind you.
14. When you are first in line and your red light changes to green, you should
 - a. **delay your start two seconds and search the intersection before proceeding**
 - b. delay your start four seconds to avoid any possible collisions
 - c. start without delay to allow traffic behind you to move
 - d. start immediately but check left for traffic

True or False – Circle T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

15. T **F** If the car ahead doesn't see the traffic light change to green, alert them with a long blaring honk.
16. T **F** A tap on the brakes can warn others of danger.
17. T **F** When a vehicle to the rear is getting closer to you, the rear zone is unstable.
18. T **F** An open rear zone is space to the rear that has no line-of-sight blockages within 15 seconds and no vehicles following closer than 4 seconds.
19. T **F** A closed rear zone is space to the rear that has no line-of-sight blockages within 15 seconds and no vehicles following closer than 4 seconds.
20. T **F** The "point-of-no-return" is two seconds away; you can't stop before entering that space.