**UNIT 2 REVIEW**

1. **The force that pulls objects toward the center of the earth is**
	1. Gravity
	2. Energy of motion
	3. Kinetic energy
	4. Inertia
2. **Energy of motion is another way of expressing**
	1. Kinetic energy
	2. Effect of wind on vehicle control
	3. Mileage rating of a vehicle
	4. The way vehicle bodies are designed
3. **If a tire is underinflated, the only part that grips the road well is the**
	1. Center of the tire tread
	2. Outside edges of the tire tread
	3. Tire cords
	4. Wear bar
4. **When a vehicle drives into a curve, your body tends to**
	1. Go in a straight line
	2. Store energy of motion
	3. Increase speed
	4. Increase traction
5. **You drive through a curve at a speed higher than the posted speed. Your vehicle**
	1. Can add traction as needed to stay on the roadway
	2. Needs more traction to stay on the roadway
	3. Will adjust to the traction available
	4. Will stay on the road
6. **A banked curve**
	1. Is cost prohibitive
	2. Is higher on the inside than on the outside
	3. Is higher on the outside than on the inside
	4. Causes your vehicle to move to the middle of the curve
7. **Which statement best describes reaction time?**
	1. It shortens if the traffic situation is complex
	2. It lengthens if the traffic situation is complex
	3. It is not affected by driver impairment
	4. It averages ¾ of a second
8. **If a vehicle increases its speed from 20 mph to 60 mph, its stopping distance will increase by**
	1. 9 times
	2. 4 times
	3. 3 times
	4. 40 times
9. **Any reduction in speed during a collision will**
	1. Increase the damage inflicted
	2. Not affect how much damage is caused
	3. Reduce the damage inflicted
	4. Reduce the damage inflicted by half
10. **A restraint that provides protection without having to be handled by the occupant is called**
	1. A passive restraint
	2. A semipassive restraint
	3. An active restraint
	4. A semiactive restraint
11. **Why is city driving more difficult than driving in other environments?**
	1. There are more vehicles per mile in the city
	2. More people ignore traffic laws in cities than in other locations
	3. There are more hazards, and you have to deal with them more frequently
	4. Both A and C are correct
12. **At what speed should you pass another vehicle going in the same direction on a two-lane roadway?**
	1. Within 5 mph of the other vehicle
	2. Slightly higher than the speed limit
	3. About the same speed as the vehicle you are passing
	4. At least 10 mph faster than the other vehicle
13. **The expressway is defined as a**
	1. High-speed privately owned highway
	2. Road designed for express transport
	3. Form of improved rural highway
	4. Limited-access or controlled access highway
14. **In reduced visibility conditions, you need to work especially hard to gather visual information because**
	1. You need more time to respond to hazards
	2. You can’t assume that others have the same vision problems that you have
	3. Your reflexes slow in bad weather
	4. Others need to see you
15. **How can you keep the inside of your vehicle windows clear after you have cleared them in high humidity or rainy conditions?**
	1. Wipe the windows with a cloth
	2. Increase speed to heat the windows
	3. Use the windshield wipers
	4. Use the defroster or air conditioner
16. **To give yourself more time for the IPDE process at night,**
	1. Use your high-beams
	2. Slow way down
	3. Look beyond the range of your headlights
	4. Look to the right of the road
17. **If you stop on the shoulder of the road in heavy fog, warn other drivers that you are not moving by**
	1. Using emergency flashers
	2. Periodically sounding the horn
	3. Keeping headlights on
	4. Shutting headlights off
18. **When driving in snow, you should use**
	1. Low-beam headlights and reduce speed
	2. Low-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed
	3. High-beam headlights and reduce speed
	4. High-beam headlights and drive at the posted speed
19. **Why can a bridge surface freeze before adjoining road surfaces?**
	1. The roadway has warmth built into it
	2. The bridge has good shade cover
	3. Cold air circulates above and below the bridge road surface
	4. The bridge is exposed to sunlight
20. **In all high-wind situations**
	1. Vehicle control becomes steadier
	2. Breaking distance increases
	3. Steering can be difficult
	4. Visibility is decreased