

Driver Education (0867)

Test at a Glance

Test Name	Driver Education		
Test Code	0867		
Time	2 hours		
Number of Questions	100		
Format	Multiple-choice questions		
	Content Categories	Approximate Number of Questions	Approximate Percentage of Examination
	I. Safe Motor Vehicle Operation and Procedures	25	25%
	II. Motor Vehicle Laws and Regulations	10	10%
	III. Automobile Operation and Maintenance	25	25%
	IV. Instruction, Methodology, and Evaluation	20	20%
	V. Driver Responsibilities and Special Knowledge	20	20%

About This Test

The Driver Education test is designed for prospective teachers of driver education to high school students.

Examinees have typically completed, or are about to complete, a bachelor's program in education, with coursework in the area of driver education.

The examinee should be able to identify the fundamental concepts and principles of driver education through the recall of facts, including terminology, principles, and applications, and use the facts in the analysis and evaluation of specific situations. Additionally, the examinee should be able to select appropriate activities for effective learning, relate new concepts and principles to the students' existing knowledge and experience, recognize and utilize appropriate learning resources of the school and community, evaluate student responses in classroom situations, and select appropriate subsequent strategies and provide relevant experiences.

This test may contain some questions that will not count toward your score.

Topics Covered

Representative descriptions of topics covered in each category are provided below.

I. Safe Motor Vehicle Operation and Procedures

- Apply laws involving the interaction of natural forces to the operation of a motor vehicle.
- Analyze factors related to specific illnesses or physical handicaps that affect the operation of a motor vehicle.
- Identify how emotions may affect the operation of a motor vehicle.
- Analyze the physiological effects of drugs (including alcohol) in relation to the operation of a motor vehicle.
- Evaluate the impact of energy awareness on the construction, operation, and maintenance of motor vehicles.

II. Motor Vehicle Laws and Regulations

- Analyze the responsibilities of vehicle ownership with regard to registration, titling, and licensing.
- Interpret standard roadway signs according to shapes and colors.
- Interpret standard pavement markings (e.g., two solid yellow lines, broken white lines).

III. Automobile Operation and Maintenance

- Identify the components and functions of the major systems of an automobile.
- Identify common procedures for maintaining and changing automobile tires.
- Identify the principles and procedures of preventive maintenance for a motor vehicle.

IV. Instruction, Methodology, and Evaluation

- Identify the purposes and objectives of the use of simulation in driver education programs.
- Identify the purposes and objectives of instruction on the multiple-car driving range.
- Analyze the factors involved in determining a safe following distance behind other vehicles.
- Identify techniques used in defensive driving.
- Identify factors and/or regulations (including student eligibility) that affect scheduling of student participation in a driver education program.
- Identify materials and teaching aids commonly used in driver education programs.
- Identify goals and objectives of a program for driver education in schools.
- Specify criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of a driver education program.
- Identify special equipment and facilities necessary to provide instruction in driver education (including instruction to students with disabilities).

V. Driver Responsibilities and Special Knowledge

- Identify types and functions of automobile insurance (e.g., liability, collision, comprehensive, property damage).
- Identify the rights and/or responsibilities of drivers and pedestrians in traffic situations.
- Given an accident situation, determine driver liability.
- Analyze the legal responsibilities of participants, witnesses, and passersby in regard to automobile accidents.

Sample Test Questions

The sample questions that follow illustrate the kinds of questions in the test. They are not, however, representative of the entire scope of the test in either content or difficulty. Answers with explanations follow the questions.

Directions: Each of the questions or statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

- Which of the following types of over-the-counter medicines is most likely to impair a driver's ability by causing drowsiness?
 - Aspirin
 - Diet pills
 - Antacids
 - Antihistamines
- The driver of a vehicle approaches a stopped school bus from behind on a two-way, two-lane road. The bus has its red flashing lights activated. Which of the following should the driver of the vehicle do?
 - Stop, look, and carefully pass the bus.
 - Move as far left as possible and pass the bus.
 - Honk the horn or flash the headlights to make sure the bus driver knows the vehicle is there.
 - Stop, wait for the flashers to go off, and continue to follow behind the bus when it begins moving.
- A motorist driving on a two-lane street sees a group of children playing with a ball near the side of the road. In this situation, the most appropriate procedure for the motorist to follow is to
 - blow the horn and maintain speed while passing by the children
 - move into the left lane while passing by the children
 - check rear zone, reduce speed, and cover the brake while passing by the children
 - come to a complete stop until the children have moved away from the road
- Which of the following is most likely to lead to collisions on divided, limited-access highways?
 - Passing
 - Stopping
 - Signaling
 - Changing lanes
- Before shifting a car with an automatic transmission from "neutral" to "drive," the operator should
 - press his or her right foot on the brake
 - shift into "park"
 - depress the accelerator lightly
 - engage the parking brake
- Which of the following actions is appropriate when being tailgated?
 - Increase the following distance to the car in front of you.
 - Apply firm pressure to the brake to force the tailgater to pass.
 - Speed up to increase rear space cushion.
 - Move as far left in the lane as possible.
- Which of the following is NOT a defensive driving strategy?
 - IPDE
 - HTS
 - Smith system
 - Zone control system
- Which of the following is part of an automobile's emission control system?
 - Catalytic converter
 - Solenoid
 - Fuel pump
 - Master cylinder

9. Instructional objectives for a chapter titled "Physical and Mental Impairments" would include all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) how the major systems in a car provide its power and give a driver control over its movement
 - (B) how to compensate for the effects of fatigue, emotions, and temporary illness
 - (C) the effects of carbon monoxide and how to prevent poisoning
 - (D) how vision and hearing play a role in making good decisions when driving
10. A driver observing a yellow diamond-shaped sign would probably be approaching an area where
- (A) roadway construction is occurring
 - (B) specific services are available
 - (C) traffic is controlled by a flagger
 - (D) a dangerous situation exists
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- An inverted triangle traffic sign, which is a white triangle with a black border pointing downwards. This shape is used for yield signs.
11. Which of the following types of traffic sign has the shape shown above?
- (A) Stop
 - (B) Detour
 - (C) Yield
 - (D) Do Not Enter
12. Palming the steering wheel is appropriate in all of the following situations EXCEPT when
- (A) backing out of a driveway
 - (B) making a turn onto a side street
 - (C) executing a three-point turn
 - (D) parallel parking
13. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the effects of temperature on the air pressure of a tire?
- (A) The air pressure increases as the temperature decreases.
 - (B) The air pressure decreases as the temperature increases.
 - (C) The air pressure remains constant regardless of changes in the temperature.
 - (D) The air pressure both increases and decreases as the temperature changes.
14. An implied-consent law becomes effective when a driver
- (A) obtains a drivers license
 - (B) registers a motor vehicle
 - (C) applies for a certificate of title
 - (D) turns twenty-one years of age
15. A person is driving a car on an interstate highway at 60 miles per hour when the front driver's-side tire on the car has a blowout. Which of the following effects will the car most likely demonstrate?
- (A) The car will most likely pull to the right.
 - (B) The car will most likely pull to the left.
 - (C) The car will remain on its path in a straight line.
 - (D) The car will fishtail.
16. On interstate highways, a driver will find a solid yellow line that marks
- (A) no passing zones
 - (B) the right edge of the pavement
 - (C) the left edge of the pavement
 - (D) lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction

17. A driver is in bumper-to-bumper highway traffic for over an hour and the vehicle is beginning to overheat. Which of the following is the proper action for the driver to take?
- (A) Turn on the air conditioner to cool off the engine.
 - (B) Drive to the nearest service station.
 - (C) Pull over to the side of the road and check the coolant level.
 - (D) Put the windows down and turn on the heater to draw heat away from the engine.
18. In which of the following scenarios is it correct to turn the vehicle's wheels to the left when parking on the right side of the street?
- (A) Facing downhill with a curb
 - (B) Facing downhill without a curb
 - (C) Facing uphill with a curb
 - (D) Facing uphill without a curb
19. A traffic signal remains amber one second for every
- (A) 10 miles per hour of the posted speed limit
 - (B) 15 miles per hour of the posted speed limit
 - (C) 20 miles per hour of the posted speed limit
 - (D) 25 miles per hour of the posted speed limit
20. A driver is operating a car on a two-lane, rural road in light traffic. An ambulance, with its lights flashing, is rapidly approaching behind the vehicle. Which of the following is the most appropriate action for the driver to take?
- (A) Increase speed to try to stay ahead of the ambulance.
 - (B) Move to the left lane to let the ambulance pass on the right.
 - (C) Move as far right as possible and slow down to allow the ambulance to pass.
 - (D) Remain in the lane, maintain speed, and let the ambulance pass on the left.

Answers

1. The correct answer is D. Antihistamines, which are often taken for allergies or colds, can cause drowsiness as a side effect. Many antihistamines come with warnings to avoid operating motor vehicles while using the medicine. Neither aspirin nor diet pills are likely to cause drowsiness or otherwise impair a driver's mental functioning. Some diet pills may cause nervousness or agitation, but they are unlikely to cause drowsiness.
2. The correct answer is D. Passing a stopped school bus that is loading or unloading is illegal. Honking and flashing headlights are not needed as the driver will be able to see following cars in the mirrors. The only legal approach is to stop, wait for the bus to unload, and continue to follow behind the bus.
3. The correct answer is C. Because it is never possible to predict with certainty the movements of children playing by the side of the road, motorists passing by children should always reduce automobile speed and prepare to stop quickly, if necessary, by keeping the right foot over the brake. Although blowing the horn may help alert some children that an automobile is passing, this action is not sufficient to guarantee safety because some children may not notice the sound of the horn at all, and others may not be warned away from the road by the sound of a horn. Maintaining speed would not be advisable in the situation given since the motorist might have to stop suddenly. Moving into the left lane of a two-lane street would create a further driving hazard since the motorist might cause problems related to oncoming traffic. Coming to a complete stop would also present a driving hazard because automobiles in the same lane as the motorist may not have time to stop, possibly resulting in a rear-end collision or unsafe passing.
4. The correct answer is B. Limited-access highways are designed for high-speed, continuous-flow traffic. A substantial proportion of the accidents on these highways are a result of automobiles that have stopped, even in the breakdown lane. Whenever possible, drivers on limited-access highways should wait for a rest area before stopping. These highways are designed for safe passing and lane changing, although some accidents are caused by abrupt lane changes—a problem that can be lessened by proper signaling.
5. The correct answer is A. Before a car with an automatic transmission is shifted into “drive,” the operator should depress the brake with his or her right foot. This will ensure that the engine is at idle speed (because there is no pressure on the accelerator) and that the car will not lunge forward as the transmission is engaged. This procedure should be followed when shifting from any nonforward gear into “drive.” It is not necessary to shift into “park” before shifting into “drive.” Depressing the accelerator before shifting will cause unnecessary wear on the transmission and may be dangerous. As long as the brake is depressed, it is not necessary to engage the parking brake solely for the purpose of shifting.
6. The correct answer is A. Increasing the following distance to the car in front allows the driver more time to slow or stop and gives the tailgater more time to respond to brake lights or signals.
7. The correct answer is B. IPDE stands for identify, predict, decide, and execute, which is a defensive driving strategy. Another strategy is the Smith System, developed by Harold Smith and similar to IPDE. The zone control system is also a strategy which stresses keeping the areas directly surrounding the vehicle open for escape routes in case of emergency. HTS stands for Highway Transportation System.
8. Of the choices provided, only A, a catalytic converter, is a component of an automobile's emission control system. Catalytic converters reduce environmentally damaging exhaust by helping transform harmful exhaust gases into less harmful gases. Choice B, a solenoid, is a device that has several applications, primarily in an automobile's fuel injector or starter circuit. The fuel pump (choice C), as its name suggests, pumps fuel from the gas tank to the engine. The master cylinder (choice D) is part of an automobile's braking system.
9. The correct answer is A. Choices B, C, and D are all related to a person's physical and mental state while operating a vehicle. Choice A deals with the vehicle itself.
10. The correct answer is D. A yellow diamond-shaped sign is a warning sign that notifies drivers of upcoming traffic patterns that are permanent to the environment of the roadway. Any construction or roadside work being done (choices A and C) would be controlled by an orange sign in either a diamond shape or a rectangle. A guide sign notifying motorists of services would be a blue rectangular sign.

11. The correct answer is C. A Yield sign is a red-and-white triangle. A Stop sign has eight sides and is red and white. A Detour sign is an orange rectangle, and a Do Not Enter sign is white with a solid red circle and a horizontal white bar across the circle.

12. The correct answer is B. Steering the vehicle with one hand by using the palm is appropriate only when backing a vehicle in a straight line or during backing maneuvers for parallel parking and two- and three-point turns. Palming the steering wheel at any other time would be inappropriate, as having two hands on the wheel is the proper teaching method.

13. The correct answer is D. Since air is a gas, it expands when heated and contracts when cooled. In most parts of North America, during the late fall, winter, and early spring months, temperatures are colder and tire pressure decreases. The general rule of thumb is that for every 10° Fahrenheit change in air temperature, a tire's inflation pressure will change, up or down, by about 1 psi.

14. The correct answer is A. Implied-consent laws state that by obtaining a driver's license, a driver will submit to a chemical test if stopped by a police officer for suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. If the licensed driver refuses to submit to chemical testing, he or she is charged as if he or she is guilty of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The agreement for applied consent comes at the time a person receives his or her driver's license.

15. The correct answer is B. Following a blowout, vehicles will most likely pull toward the side of the deflated tire. In this case, the car will pull to the left because the blowout has occurred on the driver's side of the car. A car with a rear blowout may fishtail as indicated in answer D. The chances of a car with a deflated tire staying on a straight path at 60 mph are very small, eliminating answer C as a possible answer.

16. The correct answer is C. Single yellow lines are used on most limited-access highways with medians or center dividers. The right edge of the road is marked with a solid white line. The left edge of each side is marked by a solid yellow line, which is used to separate traffic traveling in different directions. The traffic lanes traveling in the same direction are marked by broken white lines, which may be crossed.

17. The correct answer is D. To draw heat away from the engine, it is best to turn off the air conditioner and turn on the heater. This action should lower the engine temperature.

18. The correct answer is C. A vehicle parked on the right side of a road that has a curb should park with the wheels to the left. In all other situations listed in the choices, the driver should turn the wheels to the right. Turning the wheels the correct way when parking on a hill prevents the vehicle from rolling into traffic should the vehicle come out of gear, or if the parking brake should fail.

19. The correct answer is A. Electronic traffic signals are calibrated so that the amber light is illuminated 1 second for every 10 miles per hour of the posted speed limit in that area. If the speed limit is 25, then the signal is programmed to illuminate the amber light for 2.5 seconds. If the speed limit is 40, then the signal is programmed to illuminate the amber light for 4 seconds.

20. The correct answer is C. In this situation, as with all emergency and rescue vehicles with the lights flashing, drivers on both sides of the road should pull over as far right as possible and slow down, stopping if necessary, to allow the emergency vehicle a clear path to pass all traffic.



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