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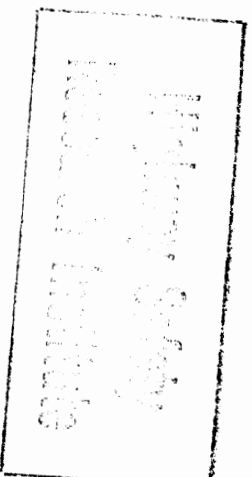
DOT HS-801 178

HANDBOOK FOR DRIVING KNOWLEDGE TESTING

Contract No. FH-11-7616

August 1974

Final Report



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PREFACE

This handbook is offered for use by those individuals in driver education and driver licensing who have the responsibility for developing tests of driving knowledge. It attempts to capture the significant facts of safe, efficient, legal operation of passenger cars and light trucks, i.e., the vehicles designated as "Class C" under the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators system for classified driver licenses. Based on a three-year program of research and development, the handbook consists mainly of an ordered set of 1,313 multiple-choice test items covering driving principles, legal regulations, and traffic control devices. While a synopsis of that research program is contained herein, full description of the program is contained in,

Pollock, W.T., and McDole, T.L. Development of a National Item Bank for Tests of Driving Knowledge. Final Technical Report, Contract NHTSA-FH-11-7616, September 1973.

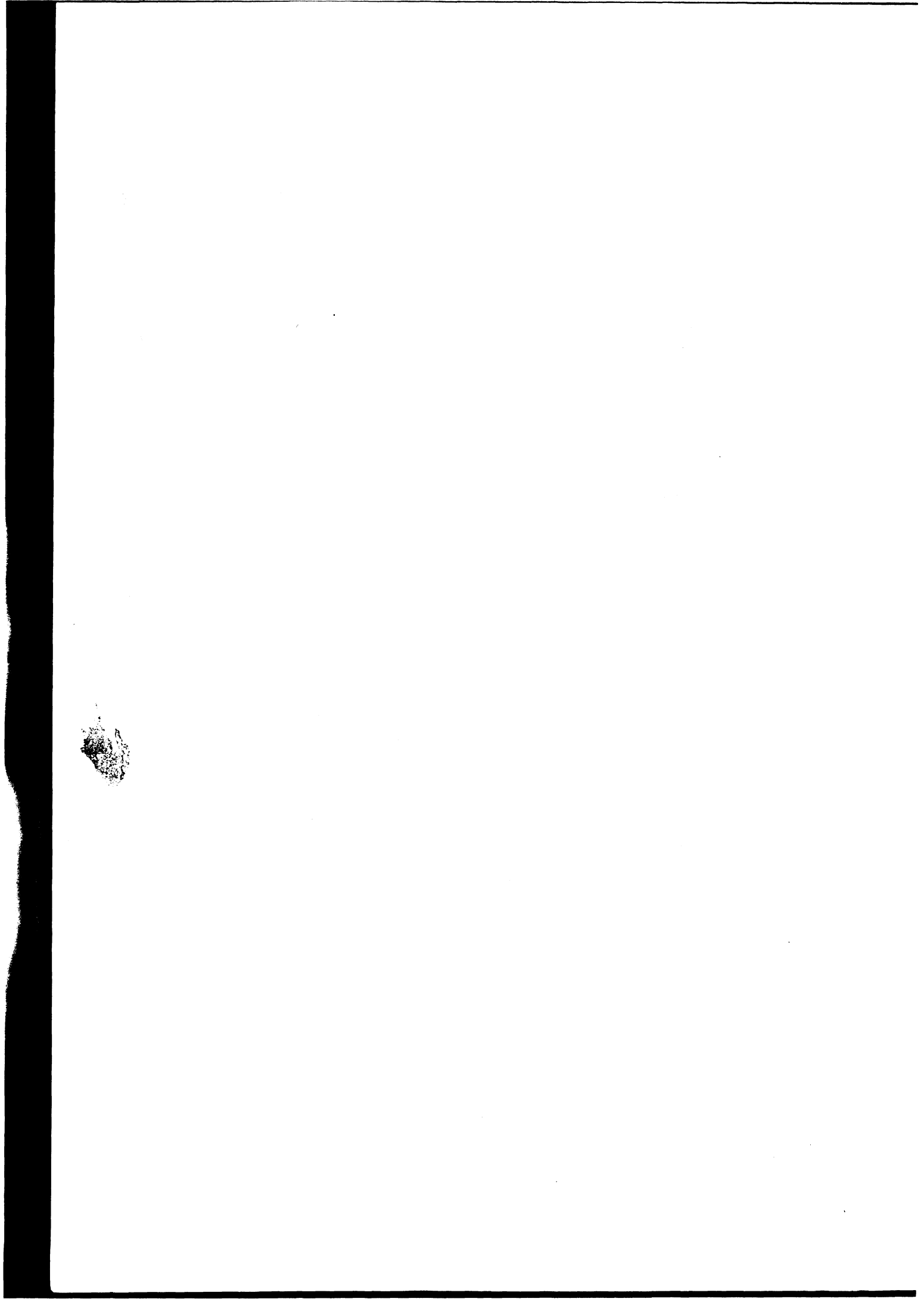
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In a project of this scope and duration, many individuals contribute. In addition to the listed authors, project staff included Wallace G. Berger, now with Biotechnology, Inc., who was particularly effective in setting project plans, in developing items, and in laying foundation for subsequent item tests. Additionally, his draft monograph formed the basis for Appendix III: Some Test Construction Principles, contained herein. In later program phases, David K. Damkot, now with the University of Vermont, contributed greatly in collection and analysis of item pool data. Finally, Leda L. Ricci performed well the monumental task of keeping track of all items and data through the various pool-growing phases.

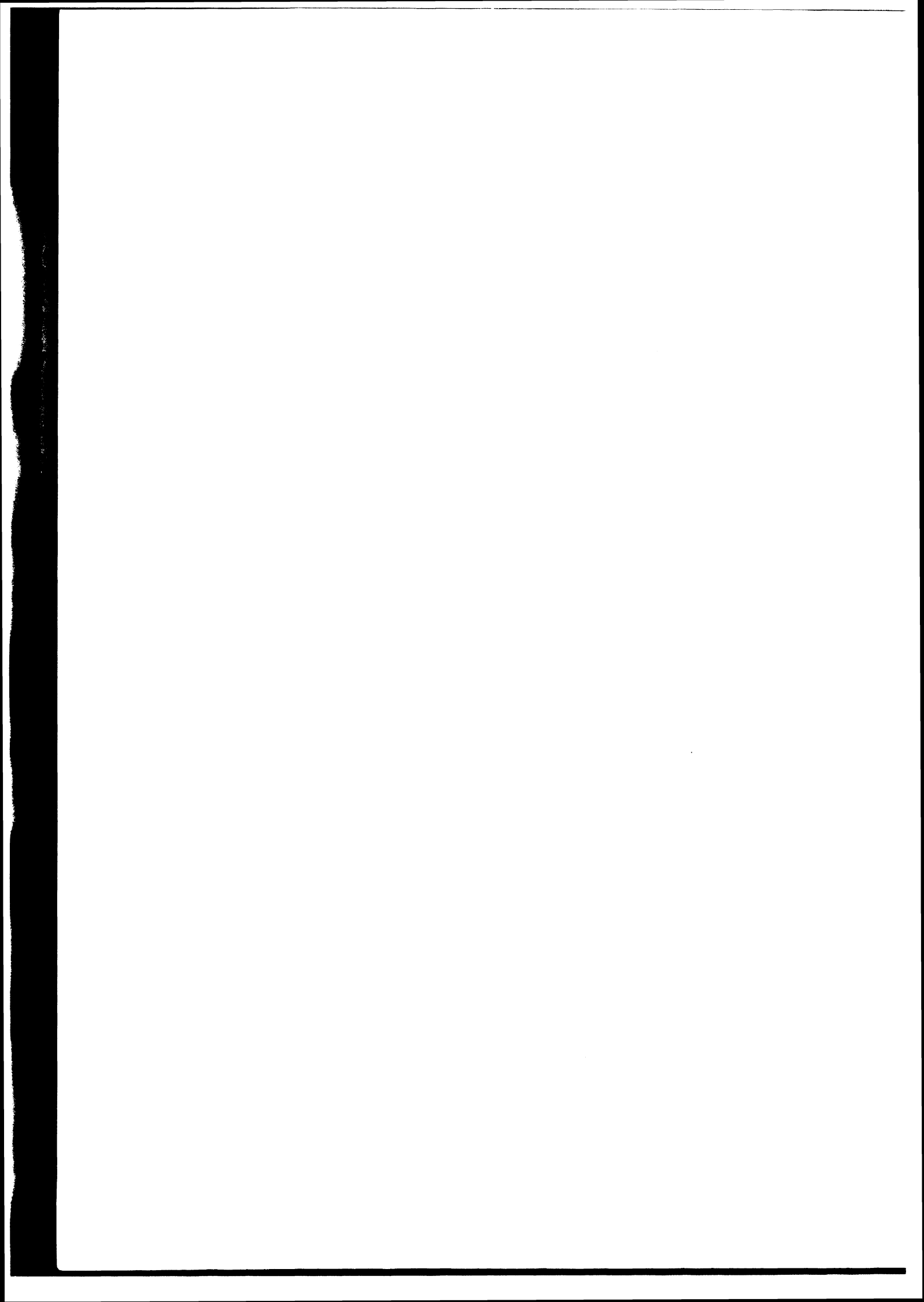
In addition to those individuals, literally hundreds of other highway safety researchers and practitioners helped with the testing and evaluation activities of the program. Though unidentified here, their assistance is sincerely and gratefully acknowledged.

Throughout its existence, the project benefited from the advice and counsel of an Advisory Group of notable highway safety operatives and researchers. At various times, that Advisory Group included Ronald S. Coppin, Dorothy A. Fruchter, William K. Hall, Newman W. Jackson, A. James McKnight, Louis Miller, John H. Reese, Basil Y. Scott, Thomas A. Seals, and John A. Whittenburg.

Finally, support and direction to the project were provided by the NHTSA Contract Technical Managers, initially Robert M. Nicholson and then John W. Eberhard.



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<p>16. Abstract</p> <p>Materials intended for driving knowledge test development use by operational licensing and education agencies are presented. A pool of 1,313 multiple choice test items is included, consisting of sets of specially developed and tested items covering principles of safe driving, legal regulations, and traffic control device knowledge pertinent to passenger car and light truck operation. Statistical and normative data from testing Iowa driver education students, Coast Guard recruits, and Michigan driver license applicants are provided with the items.</p> <p>In addition to a description of the development program that produced the item pool, the report provides recommendations for use of the item pool and reviews some of the fundamental principles of good test construction practice.</p> <div data-bbox="949 1456 1420 1668" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Highway Safety Research Institute</p> </div>			
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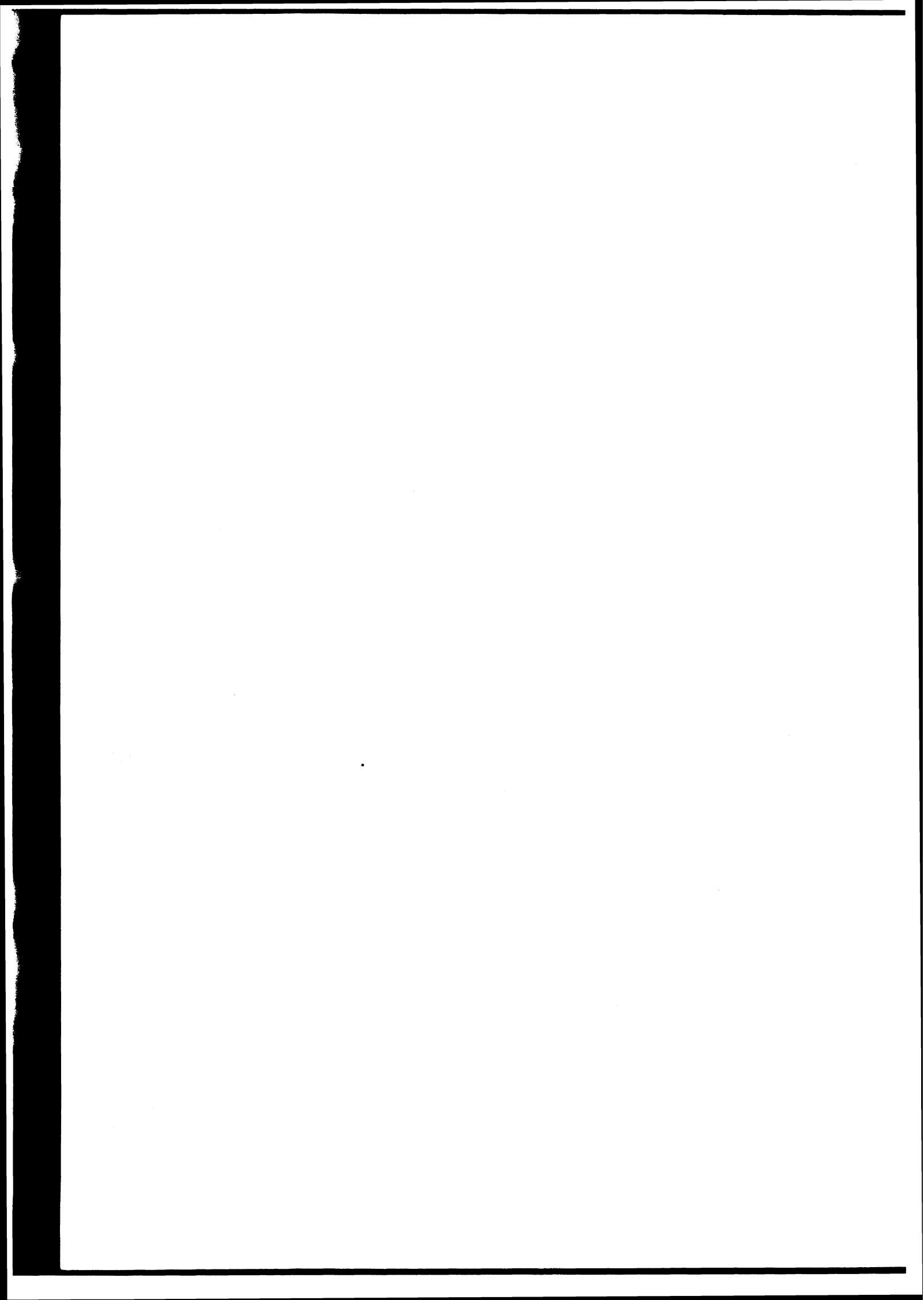


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HANDBOOK FOR DRIVING KNOWLEDGE TESTING

What is this handbook?

What we have here is basically a massive collection of facts about safe, efficient, legal driving--with those facts expressed in the form of multiple-choice test questions. It is offered simply as a resource for use by driver licensing and education personnel in building tests of passenger car and light truck knowledge.

Why test driving knowledge?

Regardless of whether you are an educator or a licensing examiner, you give knowledge tests for two reasons--to assess and to inform. Let's look at each of those words in detail, because the whole purpose and usefulness of this handbook is based on how to build tests that truly assess and inform.

"Assess" generally means measurement of the quantity or magnitude of something. Driving knowledge assessment is simply the measurement of what an individual knows about driving. And since it is a measurement process, you want to assess with a measurement tool that is reliable and accurate. Obviously you wouldn't measure the width of your desk with a yardstick made of rubber bands--if you did, you probably would not get the same measure twice, and would end up not knowing much about the width of your desk. The same principle holds true in measuring driving knowledge. Your assessment tool, a test, must be reliable and accurate or the test result will have no meaning.

Now how about that other reason for testing--to inform. "Inform" generally means passing along information. And in testing driving knowledge you want to be sure that the information you are passing along is correct and reasonably complete. You certainly don't want to propagate false information, nor do you want to overlook information important to safe, efficient driving.

Now let's look at how this handbook can help you prepare driving knowledge tests that do truly assess and inform.

Where does this book fit?

The basic building block of any driving knowledge test is the individual test question, or item. If the test is to do a good job of assessing and informing, each item must do a good job of assessing and informing. As you will see later, this book is focused on individual test items. While we show in later sections how tests can be formed by selecting and grouping items, the work that led to this book was almost completely concentrated on developing good individual items.

Now, what are good items? As with good tests, good items are reliable, accurate, correct and complete. Let's look at each of those item descriptors.

A reliable item is one that gets the same response or answer from a person when that person tries the item on several occasions. Reliability, then, is an indication of item stability--a reliable item gives the same measure each time it is used with a given person, assuming of course that the person has not changed his knowledge between tries with an item.

Item accuracy has to do with whether the item is so formed that the person who has the right knowledge can select the right answer. Conversely, an item formed such that persons without the right knowledge can figure out the correct answer is inaccurate. Obviously, then, item accuracy is largely determined by words used (semantics) and how those words are strung together (syntax).

Correctness of an item simply relates to whether or not the item and its correct answer accurately reflect the driving fact that the item is concerned with.

And, finally, an item is complete when it covers a driving fact such that a lot of loop-holes and exceptions are not present that cause a knowledgeable person to hesitate in selecting an answer.

Those somewhat vague descriptors of what constitute good items can be made clear by considering how an item gets to be "good". So let's take a quick look at the deliberate development steps that each test item in this handbook went through.

How was this book created?

The basic idea that led eventually to this book was that people responsible for preparing driving knowledge

tests would benefit from having a "pool" of good test items that covered all of the important facts about safe, efficient, legal driving. The two major components of that basic idea were, one, good items that, two, give complete coverage of important driving knowledge.

Given that idea, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration contracted with the Highway Safety Research Institute of The University of Michigan for development of such an item pool.

Defining the knowledge domain--The first step in that pool development effort was systematic identification of important driving knowledge. For purposes of classifying driving facts, we adopted the following categories.

1. Driving principles, consisting of facts related to safe, efficient vehicle control, e.g., control skidding by turning front wheels in same direction that rear wheels are skidding.
2. Driving laws, consisting of formal legal regulations on driver and vehicle conditions and behavior, e.g., keep to the right of on-coming traffic.
3. Traffic control procedures, consisting of the variety of signs, signals and markings intended to inform, regulate and control driving, e.g., the appearance, deployment and meaning of an octagonal red sign.

Given those categories to fill, the search was on for driving facts.

The bulk of information on driving principles was gathered from a 1971 report entitled, "Driver Education Task Analysis," prepared by the Human Resources Research Organization (HumRRO) under a contract with NHTSA. The bulk of that report consists of hundreds after hundreds of written descriptions of what a driver should know and do in a seemingly-complete variety of normal and emergency driving situations.

Suffice it to say that that compendium of driving task descriptions resulted from a massive research study, and represents the most exhaustive description of driving tasks in existence.

A brief extract from the HumRRO report illustrates its completeness of coverage of what safe, efficient drivers must know and do.

The behaviors that make up the task descriptions have been organized in terms of the situations giving rise to the behaviors. The categories are as follows:

Basic control--those behaviors involved in controlling movement of the vehicle, without regard to any specific situation.

General driving--those behaviors that must be performed continuously or periodically while driving rather than in response to any specific situation.

Situational behaviors--those behaviors that are required in response to specific situations including the following:

Traffic-induced behaviors

Roadway-induced behaviors

Environmentally-induced behaviors

Car-induced behaviors

Pre-driving behaviors--those behaviors undertaken prior to driving to assure safe and efficient operation.

Maintenance--those behaviors directed toward the vehicle to assure its safe and efficient operation.

Legal responsibilities--those legally imposed behaviors required to assure that drivers are responsible for the consequences of their action.*

In addition to that extensive set of driving task descriptions, the HumRRO report also provides a criticality index for each of the driving task descriptions. This index shows the relative importance to safe and efficient driving of each of the driving tasks. These measures of importance of various driving behaviors were provided by a large group of driving experts. Nearly 100 authorities, including driver educators, licensing personnel, police, safety experts, etc. ranked the individual task descriptions, so that some of the

*Pp. vii-viii of McKnight, J., and Adams, B. B. "Driver Education Task Analysis. Vol. 1: Task Descriptions." Human Resources Research Organization, Final Rept. on Contr. NHTSA-FH-11-7336, November 1970.

tasks were ranked "least-critical," some "most-critical" and the rest at some point between those extremes.

Once again, our interest in the HumRRO report was for its detailed description of desirable driving behavior. But it contained over 1,500 individual task descriptions, and preparing a knowledge test item for each of those behaviors was too much. Our solution was to select out only those task descriptions considered by the experts to be very-critical and most-critical to safe driving.

By and large, then, those driving task descriptions from the HumRRO report served as our driving principles knowledge "domain". Later on we added other driving facts that we found in state licensing tests and in other sources dealing with accident and injury-severity reduction.

As identified above, our second area of interest in driving facts involved driving laws and regulations. While recognizing that many states are not in full compliance with it, we chose the Uniform Vehicle Code, 1968 Edition as our reference for the legal aspects of driving. We particularly concentrated on Chapter 11, "Rules of the Road", but also used material from other chapters when we felt that specific provisions had meaning for safe, efficient driving.

Our third, and final, category of driving knowledge involves traffic control devices. Of particular concern here were the color, shape, deployment and meaning of standard warning and regulatory signs as described in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), 1970 Edition. Since signals, pavement markings, delineators, etc. also have meaning for safe driving, selected aspects of those traffic control devices were selected from the MUTCD to round out our category of traffic control device knowledge.

In summary of our driving knowledge domain, we accepted that domain as consisting of three categories of knowledge as listed below. Further, we accepted the source document associated below with each category as reasonably complete expressions of important driving knowledge. Our knowledge domain thus consisted of,

Driving Principles: HumRRO Driver Education
Task Analysis
Driving Laws: Uniform Vehicle Code
Traffic Control Devices: Manual on Uniform Traffic
Control Devices

Development of knowledge test items--Given those specifications of all you need to know for safe driving, the next job was that of developing test items that reflected the knowledge domain. Several foundation decisions had to be made.

One of those decisions had to do with item format. Items used in state licensing tests, for example, come in a variety of formats, including true/false, multiple-choice, sentence completion and pictorial representation. We opted for a single, uniform format for our items, and selected the multiple-choice format for the following reasons:

1. Most of our source document statements were re-stateable as multiple-choice items.
2. Most state licensing tests presently use a multiple-choice item format.
3. This format is compatible with most automatic testing procedures.
4. Items so prepared are easily convertible to fewer-choice or true-false formats.
5. By judicious selection of answer alternatives, a considerable amount of information can be presented and tested in a single multiple-choice item.
6. A standardized item format permits use of any set of items in a test battery without test-taker confusion over several sets of instructions.
7. Multiple-choice items are easily scored, with the result suitable for a variety of statistical treatments.

Another early concern in generating items had to do with the rules for constructing the items. Of particular concern was readability of items. The educational diversity of driver license applicants, for example, makes it imperative that items be easily read and understood. We will talk generally about item construction principles later under the subject of test construction, but for now let's look at the simple, but effective readability rules we used in item writing.

1. Keep the item's stem* to less than seventeen words.
2. Keep the answer choices, also called "foils," to a minimum, uniform number of words in a given item.
3. Use one-syllable, rather than poly-syllabic words, when possible.
4. Use common expressions when possible rather than technical terms, e.g., "speed up" rather than "accelerate". Avoid technical jargon and regional terms.

Even though we had collected some 12,000 test questions from state licensing tests and other sources, rigorous application of our construction rules prevented our using a single item of that collection. So all of the items ending up in our pool are originals, as far as format and construction are concerned.

At any rate, our item writing effort produced 1,313 individual items that covered the driving knowledge domain discussed earlier. That total pile of items broke down as follows:

Driving Principles	723 items
Driving Laws	339 items
Control Devices	251 items
TOTAL	<u>1,313 items</u>

To arrange that pool of items in sensible form, we basically used the outlines of the three reference sources used to form our driving knowledge domain. The full outline, showing the arrangement of the 1,313-item pool, is given as the initial six pages of Appendix I to this report. The major headings of that outline, and numbers of items associated with each heading, are as follows:

A. Pre-Operative Procedures	25 items
B. Basic Knowledge	427
C. Driving Situations	202
D. Vehicle and Driver	62
E. Driver Responsibilities	7
F. Vehicle Code: Laws and Regulations	339
g. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings	251
TOTAL	<u>1,313 items</u>

*The "stem" is the first part of a multiple-choice item, and is the part that poses the question or presents the situation for which an answer is sought.

That, then, constituted our pool of items. But at that stage of development it was a pool of raw items. While we could point with pride to the neat, uniform structure of the items and prove that the pool covered the field of driving knowledge, we could not at that point say anything about how good the items were.

So our work was just beginning. What we had yet to do was test and re-write through several cycles to make our items good, i.e., as defined earlier to be reliable, accurate, correct and complete.

Testing the items--That testing of the items went through four rather distinct phases. First, we had to evaluate the language of the items, just to make sure that words and sentences made sense. Second, we had to make sure that the item correctly treated the fact in the knowledge domain that it was supposed to cover, i.e., evaluate the item content validity. Third, we had to determine the reliability of the items and to determine if extraneous factors, like reading ability, unduly influenced each item's measuring ability. And, fourth, after each item had gone through re-write and "polishing" in those preceding steps, we needed normative data on the items, i.e., information on how different varieties of drivers respond to the items.

Let's briefly look at each of those item "polishing" efforts that we completed.

Evaluating language adequacy involved two separate tasks. On the one hand, we needed to know that our language usage was generally understood, and, on the other, that we had correctly covered the driving fact in question with our item.

We evaluated our language adequacy first by measuring the "reading ease"* of a random sample of the items. Our reading ease score translates to a 7th grade reading level--some state licensing tests we measured showed a "reading ease" equivalent to a 10th grade reading level. While it would be nice to have items even easier to read, going any lower on the reading scale gets you problems in expressing the knowledge you are trying to test for.

*We used the popular "Flesch count" where readability is computed by the formula: Reading Ease = 206.835 minus (.846 times the average number of syllables per 100 words) minus (1.015 times the average number of words per sentence).

With readability at an acceptable level, we next looked at what you might call the "understandability" of the items. The mechanism we used was to hire ten recent graduates of a high school driver education course, and to have each take a "test" consisting of all 1,313 items in the pool. Each test-taker was asked to "flag" items he had trouble understanding. In addition we pulled the items answered incorrectly by the two students with the highest overall score. Then, we sat with each of the students and discussed his problem items to try and determine if his trouble was lack of knowledge or item "understandability" failure.

Surprisingly enough, that exercise cast doubt on about half of the items. With insight from the interviews, we changed words and phrases in the items in ways believed to improve item understandability.

Evaluating item content validity was a little more complicated. Here we had to use a battery of experts to tell us if each item faithfully covered the knowledge element it was supposed to. Some 53 experts participated. Individuals identified with driver training and driving research were assigned driving principle items; vehicle code experts and law enforcement personnel were given the laws and regulations items; and individuals concerned with motorist information and traffic engineering reviewed the control devices items.

Work sheets were prepared which gave our individual items along with the knowledge domain source material from which the item was prepared. That specific source material consisted of a task description from the HumRRO task analysis, a paragraph from the Uniform Vehicle Code, or a section and drawing from the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Two questions were asked of the reviewers relative to each item and source relationship.

1. Are there any important portions of the source material not covered by the item?
2. Are there any common situations for which the indicated correct answer to the item would be inappropriate or for which one of the "incorrect" answers would be more appropriate?

Reviews by the experts were generally incisive and helpful.

As a result of the review, we modified over half of the items to remove ambiguity and inaccuracy.

That effort finally put us in position to test the items with people.

Evaluating the psychometric adequacy* of the items had several goals. For our final item "polishing" effort, we needed the following types of data from actual item tests.

1. Item Difficulty--expressed as the proportion of respondents, i.e., test-takers, correctly answering the item.
2. Item Reliability--the extent to which respondents continue selecting the correct answer on successive exposures to the item, expressed as a correlation between responses in a test-retest situation.
3. Item Relationships with Variables not Related to Driving--expressed as a correlation with scholastic achievement, verbal ability, sex, age, etc.

Through gracious arrangements by the Iowa Department of Public Instruction, some 2,500 high school driver education students were made available for our testing.

For this testing, we broke the 1,313-item pool into 25 "tests" of about 50 items each. One-hundred students were assigned to each of the test forms. Each student took the same test twice, with the second testing taking place one week after the first. (The students did not know, of course, that they would be taking the same test twice.)

Each of the students had scores from the Iowa Test of Educational Development (ITED). We chose Test 8: General Vocabulary from the ITED for our "verbal ability" measure of each student.

We scored the Iowa student responses and analyzed the score data to identify "bad" items. The criteria we used for labeling items "bad" were:

*Psychometry is the science of quantitative measurement of human mental attributes, including knowledge, intelligence, attitudes, etc.

1. An item difficulty* less than .50, i.e., answered incorrectly by more than half the respondents (indicating that the item covered little-known knowledge or had two or more "correct" answers).
2. A correlation of .30 or more with "verbal ability" scores (indicating items excessively related to language ability, not driving knowledge).
3. A test-retest reliability coefficient less than .30 (indicating items in which an unacceptably large number of respondents changed their answer when re-tested, i.e., the item confused them).

Applying those criteria pin-pointed nearly 500 "bad" items. We re-wrote most of those items.

Then we returned to Iowa with the re-written items and went through the same test-retest operation to determine that we had fixed the items.

Our re-write proved successful with about two-thirds of the modified items--that many now showed acceptable psychometric characteristics. We would like to have gone through another cycle with the remaining questionable items, but we had to draw a cut-off line somewhere.

That work with the Iowa students finished our item "polishing" effort. No further changes were made in the items--the pool was cast in concrete. For use that we discuss later, the data from the Iowa exercise became a part of the descriptive data we offer for each item. If you flip now to any page of Appendix I, the Item Pool, you will see that the first three columns of data for each item are the test-retest correlation, verbal ability correlation, and response distribution** results from the Iowa tests.

*In psychometric parlance, item difficulty, called "p-value" for short, is the term used for the proportion of respondents getting an item correct. This practice causes some confusion, because the easiest item has the highest p-value, i.e., item difficulty, of 1.00 (everybody correct) and the toughest item the lowest p-value i.e., item difficulty, of 0.0 (everybody wrong).

**The response distribution is simply the proportion of respondents selecting each answer; the proportion selecting the correct answer is, of course, the item p-value.

With the item pool "frozen" the remaining evaluation task was that of getting normative data, i.e., response distributions on how various driver groups handle the individual items.

Collecting item normative data was done with Michigan drivers and with Coast Guard recruit drivers.

Now, in working with real drivers, it just was not practical to use the full, 1,313-item pool. We just did not have that much time with each driver. So we developed a sample of the full pool of items, which we called the "Special Test Set" of items.

What we did is select from the pool a set of 246 items that represented the knowledge content of the pool and that showed a range of psychometric characteristics in the Iowa data. That Special Test Set (STS) of items was what we subsequently used to get the normative data from Michigan and Coast Guard drivers. If you flip back to the item pool outline, i.e., the first few pages of Appendix I, you can see on the outline which knowledge topics are contained in the STS. As you can see, the coverage of the topics by the STS is pretty good.

Let's look first at how we used that STS with the Coast Guard drivers.

We picked Coast Guard recruits to get item response data from for several reasons. First of all, respectable numbers of recruits were available to use at Cape May, New Jersey, by virtue of a NHTSA driver improvement project that was going on there. Secondly, we decided that item data from a young, male driver group, representing a major portion of the country, would be handy. That age-sex group is, of course, statistically identified with accident and violation over-involvement. Our thought was that some potential users of this handbook might be working with such driver groups, making normative data useful.

Each of 227 recruits took a test consisting of all 246 items of the STS. While the full data from that exercise were used in other research programs, only the response distribution data are reported here. Again flipping back to Appendix I, you will see that some items, e.g., item 19, have data in addition to the Iowa data previously discussed. As identified on the item sheets, column four shows the response distribution data from the Coast Guard recruits on items in the STS. You should note that the response distributions for

recruits versus Iowa students are markedly different for some of the STS items. And that, of course, is exactly why we gathered and are presenting normative data--to show individual item capability to measure knowledge differences across various driver groups.

Now, what did we do with the Michigan drivers?

With the very generous cooperation and assistance of the Michigan Department of State, we were able to directly substitute tests made up of our items for the official tests used in Michigan driver licensing stations. Thus, the situation was provided for gathering normative data on our items in a real-life, driver licensing environment.

In Michigan, two knowledge test types are used in licensing operations. A 40-item test is used with original license applicants; with licensed drivers newly resident in Michigan, i.e., license-transfer applicants; and with drivers called in for driver improvement action under the state's point system. A 10-item test is used with the state's 3-year, re-test at driver license renewal program.

Since we were dealing with real drivers in a real licensing situation, we had to be sure that our tests were equivalent to the official state tests, particularly in failure rate. Further, in order to get data on a large number of items, i.e., the STS, we had to develop multiple forms of our items, with the constraint that the various forms be equivalent in difficulty and content.

Because we discuss in detail that "equivalent" form development effort in a later section, suffice it to say at this point that we did develop and, through pilot test, demonstrate "equivalence" of test forms made up of our STS items.

This testing effort with Michigan drivers gave us contact with and data from the following numbers of drivers in four primary groups.

Original license applicants	2,940
Renewal license applicants	34,251
"Problem" drivers	1,090
License-transfer applicants	511

Those respectable numbers of drivers were sampled to give an acceptable number of responses per item for good data stability. To illustrate that, we ended with

a low sample of about 70 license-transfer drivers per item to a high sample of over 1,200 renewal drivers per item. An average of 400 original applicant drivers took each item of the STS, while about 150 problem drivers gave responses to each item.

Response distribution data for each STS item for each of those four driver groups were computed, and are given in the last four columns of the item pool, Appendix I.

That then completed the development of the knowledge test item pool. We have taken all the above space to describe that development work just to convince you that the item pool provided is a collection of "good" items with tested and "polished" characteristics--not something you are apt to find in popular magazines or the Sunday supplement.

Now let's see how the pool can be used.

How do you use the item pool?

To repeat what we started with on page 1, the item pool contained here as Appendix I is nothing more than a massive collection of facts about safe, efficient, legal driving--with those facts expressed in the form of multiple-choice test questions. We urge you to use the pool in your test development work for two reasons.

First the pool is as complete as we could make it. By "complete", we mean that all of the important topics related to safe, efficient, legal operation of passenger cars and light trucks are covered. Even if you chose not to use any of the items themselves, just using the pool topic outline as a memory jogger will help make sure that you don't forget important driving topics when making up your tests.

Second, the items themselves are as good as we could make them. By "good", we mean that the items were prepared and tested to be good measuring tools. Using the items in the form given can save you an awful lot of time just in writing test items. And the normative data we provide will give you a pretty fair idea of how your test is going to perform even before your first guinea pig takes it. Another big saving in time.

With those values in mind, let's look at the pool and see how you can use it.

*How the pool is organized--*As discussed earlier, the pool of 1,313 items is made up of three rather distinct item clusters.

The first item group, consisting of items 1-723, relates to principles of driving. These items treat the facts of safe, efficient driving, and range from items dealing with pre-trip planning to what to do in a post-accident situation. This set of items makes up more than half of the total pool because this is where we believe test developers need the most help. Our survey of existing driving knowledge tests convinced us that those tests showed considerable volume and certainly in dealing with law and traffic sign material, but low volume and considerable uncertainty in dealing with driving principles.

The second item group, items 724-1,062, deals with legal regulations on driving. This set relates to material in the Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Edition). You will notice that most items in this set have a number in parentheses associated with it. That number refers to the UVC numbered paragraph that the item relates to. The reference is there for your use--it should be removed, of course, when you use the item in a test.

A very critical caution is in order with these law items. *MAKE SURE THE ITEM CONFORMS TO YOUR STATE VEHICLE CODE BEFORE YOU USE IT!* State codes vary widely in degree of conformance with the UVC, so check the item against your state code and modify it if necessary to meet your code. In our item development work in Iowa discussed earlier, we had to change several of our UVC-based items to conform with Iowa law. Look, for example, at item 988. Actually, there are two items with that number--"988" which refers to the UVC recommendation and "i988" which is the item modification necessary for compliance with Iowa law. You'll find several such double-item entries in the cluster of items dealing with legal regulations. So again, don't assume that the law item as formed applies to your state--*COMPARE IT WITH YOUR CODE!*

The third, and final item group, items 1,063-1,313, deals with traffic control devices. This set of items concerns the appearance, deployment and meaning of various traffic signs, signals and pavement markings. As discussed earlier, this item set was developed from the national Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (1970 Edition).

Note that section references are provided in the pool to show where in that national manual the item content was developed from. As is the case with law items, you must verify that the item correctly states signing practices in your locale. . Actually, two checks are required--(1) that your local practice conforms to the state signing code, and (2) that the state code conforms to the recommended national code.

Preceding the item pool proper are two indexes that we hope will make using the pool easier for you. The first index is a six-page "Item Pool Outline and Topic Index". This detailed index describes the subject matter covered by each of the numbered items in the pool, and is arranged to conform to the layout of the pool. Thus, this index is the general "road map" to the pool, and shows you where to go in the pool to find items that treat specific driving topics.

The second index is intended to help locate specific, isolated topics in the Outline and Topic Index just discussed. What we did was pull key words and phrases from the Topic Index, arrange them alphabetically, and relate them to the Topic Index alpha-numeric outline system. Thus, for example, if you are interested in "Following" knowledge, the Alphabetic Index indicates that "Following" is covered in Blc of the Topic Index. Moving to the Topic Index shows that "B" (Basic Knowledge), "1" (Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers), "c" (Following) refers to that pool portion consisting of 24 items (numbers 33-56) relating to following distance and speed adjustment.

That then is generally how the pool is organized and what the two indexes are for.

Now let's take a look at the details of individual item entries.

How to read the item entries--Each item in the pool leads off with its unique pool serial number, which is relatable to the Topic Index explained above. The correct answer alternative for each item is indicated by an asterisk.

To the right of each item are eight data columns. Note that the column headings identify data from the item evaluation and test efforts described earlier. Note further that nearly every item has numbers entered in the first three columns, i.e., the columns identified

with the Iowa driver education students.* In addition, some items spread throughout the pool have numbers in each of the eight columns. These full-data items, of course, formed the 246-item Special Test Set (discussed earlier) that was used with Coast Guard personnel and with Michigan drivers, as well as with the Iowa students.

Look first at the six columns to the right. As the column headings state, entries in these columns show the "response distribution" data of the six student and driver groups sampled in our testing operations. Recall that the "response distribution" simply shows the proportion of people that picked each of the four answer alternatives. The proportion picking the correct answer establishes for each driver group the Item Difficulty, or p-value, as we defined it earlier in the footnote on page 11.

Now leaf through the pool pages to an item that has data in all eight columns, i.e., one of the Special Test Set items. Take item 19 on page 39, for example. Look first at the six columns to the right--the response distribution data for each of the six driver groups tested.

The first thing you notice is that the response distributions for the six test groups are different. With this particular item, the differences are not extreme. The biggest difference in p-values, .13 between Michigan original and transfer applicants, is not a statistically significant difference--our analysis shows that a difference that big could happen by chance.

With other items, however, differences in p-values between the driver groups prove to be highly significant. Take item 253 on page 86, for example. Here the greatest p-value difference is .47, shown between the Iowa students and the Michigan renewal applicants. Our statistical analysis shows that such a large difference could occur by chance less than once in a thousand similar samples of Iowa students and Michigan renewal drivers. Given those odds, you have to conclude that those Iowa students as a group knew more about the

*You will find some items in the legal regulations section (items 724-1,062) that have no data entered, with the notation "Not Tested" instead. Those items do not relate to the Iowa Vehicle Code, and were not included in that, or subsequent, testing.

"blind spot" concept and how to handle it than did the Michigan renewal group. For that matter, the data for item 253 show that Iowa students know significantly more about the "blind spot" than any of the other driver groups.

As a general rule of thumb, any given item p-value difference you find in the pool greater than .20 can be taken as good indication that the two groups differ significantly in having that bit of driving knowledge. By leafing through the pool, you can see that many of the Special Test Set items show p-value differences greater than .20.

And that is the reason we have given the response distribution data for each of the groups we tested, rather than lump all the data together into a single response distribution for each item. We feel that these large p-value differences truly reflect driving knowledge differences between the several types of driver. When you are preparing a test, you must have in mind a particular group that your test is aimed at. For example, school driver educators are aiming at students with characteristics similar to the Iowa student group we used. Similarly, licensing tests are generally aimed at different groups, generally "new", "experienced" or "bad" drivers. We recommend that you use the response distribution data in the pool for the group that most closely matches the group that you are preparing a test for. That data will give you the best prediction of how your group will handle the item.

Another characteristic you'll notice in leafing through the pool is that p-values between items differ considerably. Our goal in writing, testing and re-writing the items was to end up with a pool with a range of item difficulties from very hard to very easy, with an average difficulty, or p-value, of .75. Later on when we talk about "equivalent tests" you'll see that we hit that average p-value of .75 pretty close. The range of p-values around that average is quite extreme. We got the lowest p-value in the Special Test Set with item 242, which gave an average p-value across all six test groups of only .35, meaning that only about a third of the people tested got that item correct. At the other extreme, over 95%, i.e., p-value of .95+, got item 705 correct. Later on when we talk about test construction, we'll emphasize that a good test should have wide spread of item difficulties in

order to properly measure driving knowledge differences between people taking the test.

So far we have only talked about the last six data columns in the item pool. So let's look at what the first two columns contain.

These two data entries report statistics we got from the Iowa students. Back on pages 10-11, we described how we used the driver ed students for psychometric evaluation of (nearly) all of the items in the pool. The first column reports the reliability coefficient for each item, i.e., an index of the frequency with which individuals changed their answer when they were given a second crack at the item. Generally, reliability, or test-retest correlation, less than about .30 means that something about the item so confused the people taking the item that they couldn't give the same answer twice. That's considered a bad item--a good item elicits the same response on successive exposures. Even if an individual gets an item wrong, something in the item should have triggered that wrong response enough so that same trigger works on the next try.

You will see in leafing through the pool that most of the items have test-retest correlations in excess of .30. Occasionally, however, you will spot a fluke. Take item 1, for example. The first data column shows a reliability correlation of .00, which would normally suggest a pretty unreliable item, i.e., something like half the people changed their answer from the first to the second test. No so, however. When the item is relatively easy, i.e., has a high p-value like item 1 with $p=.99$, the variability of the scores is so limited that the computation goes haywire. What happens is that the formula makes assumptions about how the scores are distributed, and those assumptions are wrong when the scores are bunched at the top of the distribution. Thus, the reliability correlation provided in those cases is meaningless. So in interpreting the test-retest data in the first column, look first at the item p-value in the third column. If that value is .95 or more, don't accept the test-retest correlation as a true indicator of item reliability.

The second data column shows the correlation between Iowa student scores on the Verbal Ability section of the Iowa Tests of Educational Development and scores on each of our items. A high number here means that

students good with words and language skills got the item right and students not-so-good with language got it wrong. And that is bad. We want items that measure driving knowledge, not verbal ability. Back on pages 10-11, we explained the procedure we used in testing and re-writing items to minimize that verbal ability influence. So you will find few items in the pool that have a correlation with verbal ability greater than .30. That low a correlation means that superior language ability does not help much in selecting the correct answer to the item.

Those then are the details of the individual item entries in the pool. Now how do you use the item pool indexes and the item statistics to select items for use?

How to select items--The first step in selecting items for a test is one that only you can take. That step is the one of identifying the group of people you intend to test and of identifying specifically what particular driving knowledge you want to test them on.

Let's take that second consideration first. What aspects of driving knowledge do you want to test? Obviously you can't have a test that covers all driving knowledge. So you have to decide what knowledge your test is to cover.

To help that decision, you should begin by identifying some specific test strategy. You'll have to do that, but perhaps some of the following strategies of knowledge emphasis might work for you.

1. Concentrate on accident characteristics prominent in your locale.
2. Emphasize subjects deemed most critical in your driver education curriculum.
3. Stress recent revisions to your state vehicle code or traffic control devices manual.
4. Develop a concensus of educators on what driving knowledge is difficult to teach.
5. Emphasize what experts and authorities in your locale say are particularly critical to safe, efficient driving in your locale.

6. Look back at previous tests you have given and identify what seems to be driving information that people are weak in.

Those are some of the strategies you might use. Again, we strongly recommend that you have some similar guiding strategy in mind before beginning your selection of knowledge test items.

Given a strategy, you can then list out driving knowledge topics related to that strategy. Say, for example, you elected emphasis on accident characteristics. One dominant characteristic of accidents is that many happen at intersections, perhaps because of lack of drivers' knowing about proper driving behavior at intersections. You then look up "intersections" in the pool Alphabetic Index and find that Section B6b of the Topic Index concerns intersections. Turning to B6b shows you that items 175-229 concern intersection driving behavior.

In reviewing groups of items located in that manner, we suggest that you look first at any items in the group that have full data, i.e., the Special Test Set items. Read the items first to pick out those that best fit what you had in mind relative to your knowledge item. Pick several candidates. Then use the test-retest correlation data and the verbal ability data to prioritize your candidate items. Your first priority item should be the one with the highest test-retest correlation and the lowest verbal ability correlation. Order all your candidate items in that manner, and label the group of items with the driving topic that you started the search with--in the example we started with, that label would be "intersection".

Now, pick another appropriate driving topic and tentatively select, prioritize and label a sub-set of items concerning that topic. Continue in that manner until you have exhausted all topics pertinent to your selected test emphasis, or strategy. Use both of the pool indexes as memory ticklers to make sure you cover all pertinent topics.

Using that candidate item selection procedure, you should end up with a much larger number of items than you have in mind for your test.

So now let's look at some of the considerations involved in culling that item list down to form your test first draft.

How to form tests--Going through that candidate item selection process is intended to assure completeness of knowledge coverage within the bounds created by your test strategy. But now it's a safe bet that you have many more items than you can practically use in your test.

The first step in cutting your item set down should involve review of your topic priorities. Of the many topics for which you've identified items, which are the most important to the emphasis of your test? Eliminate the least important topics, and associated items, until you are down to a total item count that is two or three times the number you need for your test.

Use this set of topics and related items for your final selection. With some topics, you may feel that the subject is so important that several items should be selected from the topic group. As a general rule, select those items from a topic group that have the highest "priority", i.e., high reliability and low correlation with verbal ability.

Now, what if you want more than one test form? Generally, you will want multiple forms that are equivalent in content and difficulty. You can get reasonably equivalent content by assigning items to each form from each of the topic groups that you formed earlier. At this point your best bet for first-pass equivalent difficulty across the forms is through use of the response distribution data given with each item.

Use of that data on item difficulty has to be a cut-and-try process. Your goal at this point should be to have about the same distribution of p-values on one form as you have on the others. You equate those differences by swapping items with different p-values across the forms. Make sure with a given swap that you trade items from a given driving topic group, or content equivalence across the forms will be compromised.

As an example of the result of this test formation process, we have included the seven, 40-item forms that we constructed for use with Michigan driver license applicants, as described in page 13. Those test forms are included in Appendix II. They were constructed as suggested above, using the pool Topic Index for content equivalence and the Iowa student p-values for difficulty equivalence. That the seven forms so constructed were equivalent in difficulty is shown on the last page of

Appendix II. Note that the average p-value was about the same for each of the forms and that the distribution of p-values around that average, i.e., the standard deviation, was about the same across the seven sets of items.

Now let's pause at this point and take a look at what we have so far from going through the item selection and test formation process we just recommended.

What we would have in a test so formed is a group of items that do a reasonably good job of covering the significant topics in a selected area of driving knowledge. We know this because we selected the knowledge area and systematically identified topics that relate to that knowledge area. If we made up several test forms in our hypothetical exercise, we would know that each form has about the same topic content, because that is one of the constraints we used in assigning items to the forms.

What else do we know? We know approximately what the difficulty of the test is. This we know because of the p-value data on each item from the previous testing results reported in the item pool. If we made up several forms, chances are they are probably about equally difficult, if, that is, we did a good job in juggling items with different p-values among the forms.

In summary, then, a test formed as we recommend would consist of a collection of individually good items, which we can specify the knowledge topic content of. With our test, we can predict with some accuracy what the average score will be when it is administered.

Now if you stop right there and call what you have so far your "test", you would have a pretty respectable product. Better, we can argue, than many tests used in state licensing operations.

But we strongly urge you not to stop there. You absolutely must pre-test your test. Without that try-out, what you have is a collection of individually-good items, with no inkling of how those items interact when they are formed into a test. As those of you with test development experience know, many strange, unexpected and undesirable things happen when items interact.

On analysis of pre-test scores, test developers frequently find that two or more radically different items somehow apparently tap the same knowledge vein, so that responses to the items are highly correlated--

the people who get one item correct always get the other correct, and conversely the rest of the people get both items wrong. Such redundancy is undesirable in a test, where economy demands that each item be a relatively independent measuring tool,*

Pre-test can show items that are too hard or too easy for the group for which the test is being developed. Even with the normative data we provide in the pool, surprises can happen. And it's best to discover those surprises before you go into full-bore use of your test.

For those readers with formal test construction capability and experience, any urging to pursue test design past the point of simple test formation is probably unnecessary. You know the needs and benefits of systematic test development in providing an instrument that truly informs and assesses. We believe that this pool of items will greatly facilitate your development work and result in an enhanced product.

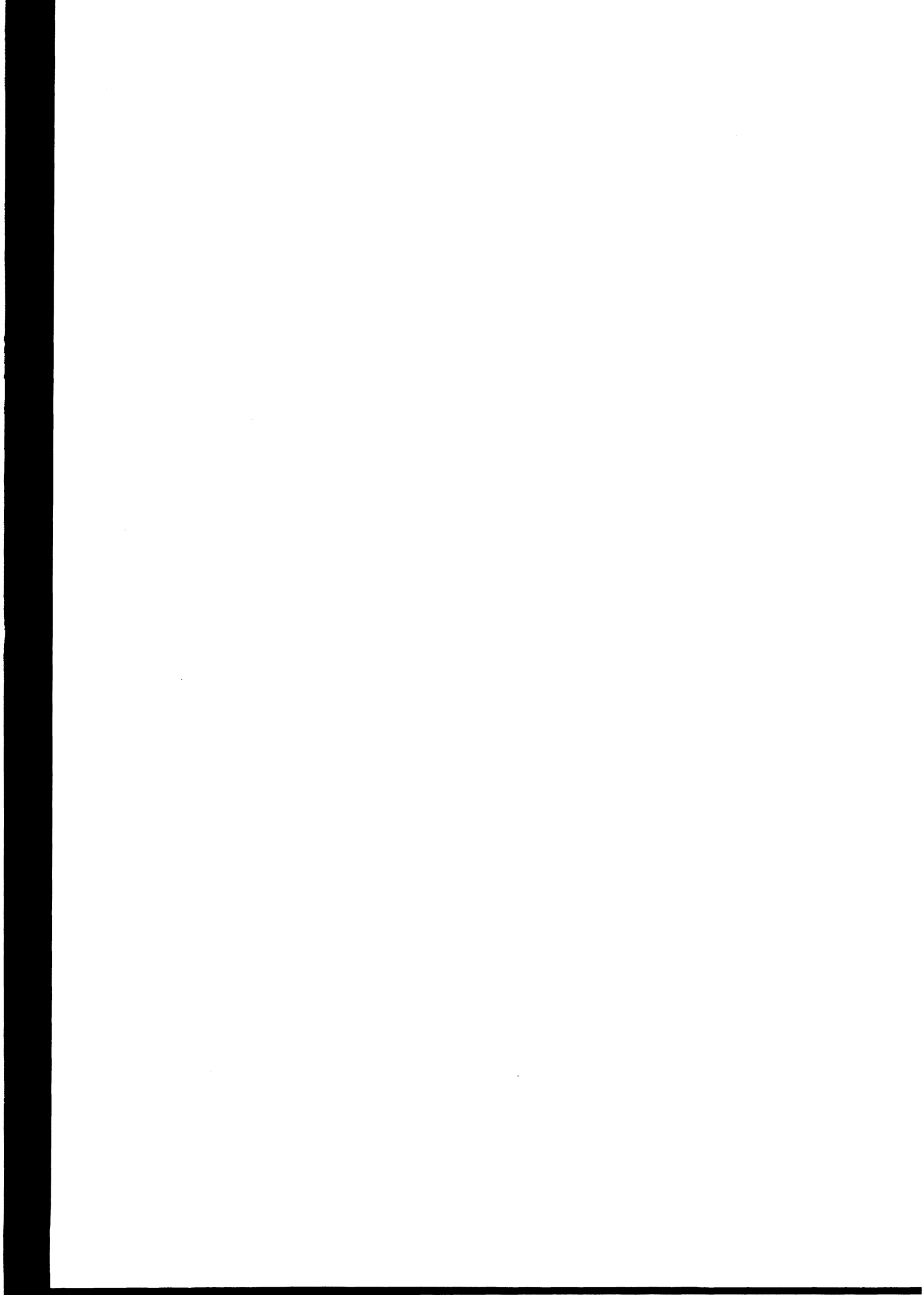
For those readers without test construction capability, we urge you to seek expert assistance in discharging your test development and use responsibilities. The mechanics of systematic test design are rather intricate--too much so for any attempt to "cookbook" them in this handbook. Fortunately, such expert assistance is reasonably available. Most if not all colleges have a number of capable people who will respond to the call for help in "item analysis", "test design and construction", and "psychometric evaluation".** Use those experts to the limit of your resources, for a test prepared and used without the benefit of systematic development is an exercise in futility. No one benefits from a test which has no development credentials.

For those uninitiated in the fine points of test design, we repeat the impracticality of attempting a test design cookbook in this handbook. To introduce you to that technology, however, we have included as Appendix III a brief treatise on test construction

*An exception to this minimum-redundancy rule is where you deliberately choose several items on the same critical driving topic for emphasis.

**If your search is unsuccessful, get in touch with NHTSA or the authors of this report--they'll know of an expert in your vicinity.

principles. While hardly exhaustive, the material provided will introduce some of the more significant concepts and computations in formal test design. We believe that introduction will facilitate your interaction with the experts we hope you solicit for help in your test construction work.



APPENDIX I:

THE ITEM POOL

<i>Contents:</i>	<i>pages:</i>
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Principles of Driving	36-185
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ITEM POOL OUTLINE AND TOPIC INDEX

for
Class C Vehicle Driving

--DRIVING TOPIC--

--ITEM SERIAL NUMBERS--

A. Pre-Operative Procedures

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- a. Pre-trip inspection and procedures 1-5
- b. After entering the vehicle 6-13
(See also: Seating Passengers)
- c. Starting and stopping the engine 14-17
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2. Navigation and Trip Planning

- a. Planning
 - 1) Prepares for long trip 20-23
 - 2) Prepares for driving on ice or snow 24
- b. Navigation and Proposed Route Changes 25

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 - 1) Automatic 26
 - 2) Downshifting when necessary 27
 - 3) Emergency downshift 28
- b. Lane usage
 - 1) General 29-30 (1)
 - 2) Multi-lane 31-32 (1)
- c. Following
 - 1) Following distance 33-41 (2)
 - 2) Speed adjustments 42-56 (5)
- d. Hauling and towing loads
 - 1) General 57
 - 2) Loading the vehicle or trailer 58-61
 - 3) Hauling the load in the vehicle 62
 - 4) Towing a trailer(s) 63-73 (3)
- e. Seating passengers 74-75

2. Directional Control

- a. Steering, general 76-80 (2)
- b. Turning 81-92 (2)
(See also: Backing up)

3. Speed Control

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- b. Accelerating, general 97
(See also: Skid control)

* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

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2)	Traffic	133-139	(3)
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5)	Observes for curves	148	
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3)	Entering and leaving off-street areas	166-174	(3)
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1)	Approaching intersections	175-188	(2)
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2)	Changes lanes	295	
	(See also: Lane changing)		
3)	Passes vehicle	296-304	(2)
4)	Returns to driving lane	305-307	(1)
	(See also: Lane changing)		

* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

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2) Prepares to back up	315-319 (2)
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4) Leaving space	331-332
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2) Surface irregularities	349-352 (3)
3) Road cover	353-390 (12)
4) Roadway edges	391-396 (2)
5) Roadway obstructions	397-400 (2)
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1) Visibility	401-411 (6)
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3) Wind	414-415
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1) On-road critical	416-433 (1)
2) On-road non-critical	434 (1)
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1) Preventive measures	435-440 (1)
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3) Arrests skid	442-448 (2)
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* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

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 - b. Commercial areas 459
 - c. Residential areas 460-465 (1)*
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3. Freeway Driving
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 - c. Moving with traffic 507-516 (3)
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 - a. Reacting to other vehicles 537-604 (8)
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 - c. Reacting to collisions and emergencies 616-618 (1)
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 - a. General 619-626 (2)
 - b. Urban 627-630 (1)
 - c. Rural 631-638 (2)
 - d. Dusk, dawn, and dark days 639-641 (2)
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 - b. Bridges and tunnels 650-651
 - c. Toll plazas 652-654

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 - b. Alcohol 665-677 (1)
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* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

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b.	Vehicle registration	(see F.1.)
c.	Insurance	(see F.4.)
d.	Vehicle inspection	717
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2.	Anti-Theft Laws	746-758 (2)
3.	Driver Licenses	759-802 (8)
4.	Financial Responsibility	803-817 (1)
5.	Civil Liability	818-819
6.	Accidents and Accident Reports	820-829 (1)
7.	Rules of the Road	
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b.	Traffic signs, signals, and markings	841-846 (2)
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d.	Right-of-way	881-885
e.	Pedestrian rights and duties	886-897 (1)
f.	Turning, starting, and signals	898-911 (2)
g.	Special stops required	912-919 (2)
h.	Speed restrictions	920-931 (3)
i.	Serious traffic offenses	932-943 (2)
j.	Stopping, standing, and parking	944-958 (3)
k.	Miscellaneous rules	959-974 (2)
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* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

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* This number (and subsequent numbers in parentheses) shows the number of items from the indicated "driving topic" that were used in the Special Test Set of items.

ALPHABETIC INDEX
To
ITEM POOL OUTLINE AND TOPIC INDEX
(Class C Vehicles)

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Backing Up (see also: Stopping when Driving Backwards)	B6h	Fatigue
Bicycle and Play Vehicle Operation	F71	Financial Responsibility
Brakes, Requirements	F8c	Fog (see: Weather Conditions)
Brake Failure	B8a	Following
Braking (see: Stopping)		Freeway Driving (e.g. ramps, merging)
Bridges and Tunnels	C6b	
C		
Coasting in Neutral	B3d	Hauling and Towing Loads
Communication (see: Driver Perception and Communication)		Highway Driving (e.g. rural, mountainous)
Construction and Maintenance Zone Signs	G11	Hills, Negotiating Hills
Control (see: Speed Control, Direc- tional Control, Skid Control)		Mountainous Terrain
Curves, Negotiating Curves	B6c	
D		
Directional Control (i.e., steering)	B2	Ice, Starting on Ice (see also: Weather Conditions)
Distraction (see: Preoccupation and Distraction)		Illness
Driver Perception and Communication	B5	Inspection, Pre-Trip Inspection
Driver Responsibilities to the Laws (e.g., licensing, registration)	E1	Periodic Inspection
Driver Licenses (see: Licenses)		Routine Inspection
Drugs	D1c	Vehicle Inspection
E		
Emergencies, Vehicle (see also: Stopping, Maneuvers, Skid Control, Accidents)	B8	Insurance
On-Road Emergencies	B8c	Intersections, Negotiating Inter- sections
Reacting to Traffic and General On-Road Emergencies	C4	Approaching and Passing Inter- changes
Entering and Leaving Traffic (see also: Freeway Driving)	B6a	
F		
G		
H		
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J		
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M		
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Q		
R		
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V		
W		
X		
Y		
Z		

* These alpha-numeric refer to topic location in the "Item Pool Outline and Topic Index" just preceding this Alphabetic Index.

M

Maneuvers, Fundamental Control Information	B1
Markings, Pavement Markings (see also: Signs) Object Markings	G6 G7
Motorcycles, Rules for Motorcycles	F7n

N,O

Navigation	A2b
Night Driving (e.g. urban, rural, dusk)	C5
Off-Street Driving (e.g. parking lots, loading areas, delivery areas)	B6j
Offenses, Serious	F7i

P

Parking (see also: Stopping, Standing and Parking)	B6i
Passengers, Seating Passengers	B1e
Passing (see also: Lane Changing)	B6f
Pedestrians, Rights and Duties Reacting to Pedestrians	F7e C4b
Penalties and Disposition of Fines and Forfeitures	F13
Physical and Emotional Conditions (e.g. alcohol, drugs, illness)	D1
Preoccupation and Distraction, Driver	D1f
Pushing and Towing	D2f

R

Railroad Crossings	C6a
Rain (see: Weather Conditions)	
Ramps	C3a/ C3f
Reacting to Traffic and General On-Road Emergencies	C4
Registration and Title	F1/ F2
Repairs (see: Servicing)	
Required Equipment	E1e
Right-of-Way	F7d
Road Surface and Obstructions	B7a
Roadway Delineators	G8
Rules of the Road	F7
Rural Highways Rural Night Driving	C2b C5c

School Zone Signs	G12
Seat Belts	Alb
Servicing (e.g. roadside, routine) Vehicle Repairs	D2 D2e
Shifting Gears	B1a
Signaling	B5b/ F7f
Signals, Traffic (see also: Signs)	G5
Signs, Color and Shape of Signs Regulatory Signs and Signals Traffic Signs, Signals, and Markings Warning Signs and Signals	G1 G2 F7b/ G G3
Size, Weight and Load Limits of Vehicles	F10
Skid Control	B8b
Snow, Starting on Snow (see also: Weather Conditions)	B3a
Speed Control (e.g. hills, snow, ice, coasting) (see also: Shifting Gears)	B3
Speed Restrictions, Legal	F7h
Starting (Legal Regulation)	F8f
Starting and Stopping the Engine	Alc/ A1d
Steering, General Steering Failure	B2a B8a
Stopping, Techniques Braking and Stopping Emergency Stopping Special Stops Required Stopping Distances Stopping, Standing and Parking Stopping When Driving Backwards	B4a B4 B4c F7g B4b F7j B4d
Surveillance	B5a

T

Theft	F2
Title (see: Registration and Title)	
Toll Plazas	C6c
Towing (see: Pushing and Towing)	
Towing Loads (see: Hauling and Towing Loads)	
Traffic Islands	G10
Trip Planning	A2a
Tunnels (see: Bridges and Tunnels)	
Turnabouts	B6g
Turning Turning (Legal Regulation)	B2b F7f

U,V,W

Urban Driving Urban Night Driving	C1 C5b
Vision Problems	D1d
Weather Conditions	B7b

A. Pre-Operative Procedures
 1. Vehicle Related
 a. Pre-Trip Inspection and Procedures

1. You should not run the engine in a closed garage because:
 - a) Fumes will damage the paint.
 - * b) Exhaust gases are poisonous.
 - c) The engine will be damaged.
 - d) The noise will cause hearing damage.

2. If you are going to be driving on ice or snow covered roads you should:
 - a) Put extra weight on or near the front seat.
 - b) Put chains on both front wheels or one of the rear wheels.
 - * c) Make sure all windows are clear of ice and snow.
 - d) Avoid wearing seat belts.

3. You should not remove moisture from your windshield by using:
 - * a) Your bare hand.
 - b) A clean dry rag.
 - c) A paper towel or tissue.
 - d) The windshield wipers.

4. Before starting the engine you should:
 - * a) Adjust the driver's seat.
 - b) Move the selector lever to D or the gearshift lever to low.
 - c) Release the parking brake.
 - d) Start the directional signal to warn other drivers that you are about to pull out.

5. To remove ice or snow from your windshield before driving you should use:
 - a) Your windshield washers.
 - b) A wet rag.
 - * c) A brush or plate scraper.
 - d) Cold water and your windshield wipers.

- b. After Entering Vehicle

6. Before starting the engine do all of the following except:
 - a) Make sure all doors are closed and locked.
 - * b) Make top of headrest level with your neck.
 - c) Fasten seat belts and shoulder harnesses.
 - d) Adjust seat and side mirror(s).

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1.	.00	.11						
a)			.00					
* b)			.99					
c)			.00					
d)			.00					
2.	.56	.14						
a)			.05					
b)			.26					
* c)			.69					
d)			.01					
3.	.58	.03						
* a)			.84					
b)			.03					
c)			.12					
d)			.01					
4.	.42	.27						
* a)			.90					
b)			.02					
c)			.06					
d)			.01					
5.	.70	.13						
a)			.03					
b)			.00					
* c)			.95					
d)			.01					
6.	.53	.05						
a)			.05					
* b)			.81					
c)			.10					
d)			.03					

- A. Pre-Operative Procedures
 1. Vehicle Related
 b. After Entering Vehicle (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants					
	Test-Retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
7. The inside rearview mirror should be adjusted to reflect the:	.40	.13						
* a) Center of the road behind the vehicle.			.80					
b) Left side of the road behind the vehicle.			.07					
c) Right side of the road behind the vehicle.			.09					
d) Top of the trunk.			.03					
8. Before driving you should adjust your left outside mirror so that you:	.35	.06						
a) Do not see any part of your vehicle when you are sitting in your normal driving position.			.06					
b) Just see the left edge of your vehicle when you lean to the left.			.02					
c) See the rear window of your vehicle when you are sitting in your normal driving position.			.03					
* d) Just see the left edge of your vehicle when you are sitting in your normal driving position.			.89					
9. Before starting the engine you should always:	.40	.19						
* a) Remove loose objects from the dashboard and rear window.			.80					
b) Turn the radio off and open both front windows.			.03					
c) Shift from park to neutral.			.06					
d) Hold the gas pedal all the way down.			.10					
10. The most important reason for keeping loose objects off of the dashboard, floor, and sun visor is that:	.53	.18						
a) It is illegal to keep loose objects in any of these places.			.00					
* b) They may interfere with your driving of the vehicle.			.91					
c) They may distract other drivers on a busy road.			.01					
d) They may blow out an open window.			.08					
11. The most effective devices for protecting passengers when in an accident are:	.62	.10						
* a) Seat belts.			.99					
b) Safety door latches.			.01					
c) Padded instrument panels.			.00					
d) Deep center steering wheels.			.00					
12. Seat belts properly worn will:	-.01	-.20						
a) Prevent accidents.			.01					
* b) Reduce the risk of injury.			.98					
c) Keep you from moving your body.			.01					
d) Trap you in the vehicle.			.00					

- A. Pre-Operative Procedures
 1. Vehicle Related
 b. After Entering Vehicle (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
13. A shoulder belt will be <u>least</u> helpful in preventing:	.42	.17						
* a) Neck injuries due to whiplash.			.77					
b) Injuries caused by the steering wheel.			.06					
c) Ejection from the vehicle.			.06					
d) Hitting the dashboard or windshield.			.12					
c. <u>Starting and Stopping the Engine</u>								
14. When starting the engine of a manual shift vehicle the gear shift lever should be in:	.68	-.03						
* a) Neutral.			.87					
b) First.			.10					
c) Second.			.01					
d) Reverse.			.02					
15. When starting the engine in a manual shift vehicle do <u>not</u> :	.56	.26						
a) Depress clutch and hold it down until engine starts.			.16					
b) Keep gearshift lever in neutral after starting.			.22					
* c) Start in gear with clutch engaged.			.53					
d) Pump gas pedal several times in cold weather.			.07					
16. When using the starter switch, you should:	.63	.13						
* a) Release it as soon as the engine starts.			.88					
b) Keep the switch on for several seconds after the engine has started.			.02					
c) Turn the switch on and off quickly until the engine starts.			.02					
d) Release it slowly and gradually.			.06					
17. If you flood your engine when starting it is best to:	.86	-.07						
* a) Hold the gas pedal all the way down while using the starter.			.31					
b) Release the gas pedal entirely while using the starter.			.47					
c) Pump the gas pedal up and down while using the starter.			.16					
d) Put the transmission in low and use the starter.			.06					
d. <u>After Starting Engine</u>								
18. The best way to clear a fogged windshield during the winter is to:	.60	-.03						
a) Open a side window.			.01					
b) Use your defrosters to blow cold air on the windshield.			.31					
* c) Use your defrosters to blow hot air on the windshield.			.65					
d) Use your hand or a handkerchief.			.03					

- A. Pre-Operative Procedures
 1. Vehicle Related
 d. After Starting Engine
 (continued)

19. When driving at night rather than during the day it is more important to:
 * a) Check your lights and signals.
 b) Have the right amount of air in your tires.
 c) Obey the traffic rules and laws.
 d) Keep an eye on the rearview mirror(s).

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.52	.08						
			.88	.83	.77	.79	.81	.90
			.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
			.07	.12	.18	.18	.19	.09
			.05	.01	.04	.01	.00	.01

- A. Pre-Operative Procedures
 2. Navigation and Trip Planning
 a. Planning
 1) Prepares for Long Trip

20. To prepare for a long trip you should:
 a) Drink several cups of coffee.
 b) Add extra air to your tires.
 * c) Check your route on an up-to-date map.
 d) Put your best tires on the rear wheels.

21. When taking a long trip you should limit your driving to:
 a) 2 hours a day with several rest stops.
 b) 4 hours a day with several rest stops.
 * c) 8 hours a day with several rest stops.
 d) 12 hours a day with several rest stops.

22. To make a long trip safer you should:
 a) Drive as long as you can without stopping.
 * b) Avoid traveling on weekends and holidays.
 c) Do most of the driving at night.
 d) Drive on smaller, "back" roads rather than on highways.

23. When going on a long trip it is most important to:
 * a) Get plenty of rest before starting out.
 b) Have someone else with you in the vehicle.
 c) Have a good meal before driving.
 d) Keep the radio on.

2) Prepares for Driving on Ice or Snow

24. When preparing for a trip on snow-or ice-covered roads avoid:
 a) Filling the gas tank.
 b) Traveling on major roads.
 c) Using your heater.
 * d) Driving on steep hills.

b. Navigation and Proposed Route Changes

25. Before coming to a point where you have to make a decision you should:
 * a) Look for signs telling you what to do.
 b) Move over to the right lane.
 c) Increase your speed to move away from other vehicles.
 d) Put map on seat and look at it for help.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
20.	.61	.15						
a)			.00					
b)			.13					
* c)			.74					
d)			.12					
21.	.72	.05						
a)			.02					
b)			.08					
* c)			.69					
d)			.19					
22.	.59	.24						
a)			.05					
* b)			.69					
c)			.15					
d)			.12					
23.	.62	.07						
* a)			.76					
b)			.21					
c)			.01					
d)			.02					
24.	.44	.16						
a)			.03					
b)			.02					
c)			.00					
* d)			.94					
25.	.40	.06						
* a)			.81					
b)			.12					
c)			.03					
d)			.03					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 a. Shifting Gears
 1) Automatic

26. Before shifting from "Park" to "Drive" you should:
 a) Pump the gas pedal.
 * b) Place foot on the brake.
 c) Apply the parking brake.
 d) Shift into neutral and wait a few seconds.

2) Downshifting When Necessary

27. If you are driving an automatic shift vehicle and want to downshift in order to maintain a slower speed:
 * a) Remove your foot from the gas pedal, shift to a lower gear and apply pressure to the gas pedal.
 b) Shift to a lower gear, remove your foot from the gas pedal, apply gentle pressure to the brake pedal.
 c) Step on the gas, shift to a lower gear, remove your foot from the gas pedal.
 d) Remove your foot from the gas pedal, shift into neutral, brake and shift into a lower gear.

3) Emergency Downshift

28. You should downshift:
 a) Whenever possible, to control your speed.
 b) Just after you have started to turn.
 * c) For steep hills or poor road conditions.
 d) When making emergency stops.

b. Lane Usage
 1) General

29. When driving on a road having several lanes in each direction you should generally:
 a) Drive in the far left lane.
 b) Use the right lane(s) to pass.
 * c) Stay in the center of your lane.
 d) Change lanes every few minutes.

30. If there are no painted lines on the road you:
 a) May drive anywhere on your side of the road.
 * b) Should drive as if there were lines.
 c) Should drive wherever traffic is moving the fastest.
 d) May drive in the center of the road.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal/Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
26. Before shifting from "Park" to "Drive" you should:	.26	-.01						
a) Pump the gas pedal.			.00					
* b) Place foot on the brake.			.97					
c) Apply the parking brake.			.02					
d) Shift into neutral and wait a few seconds.			.01					
27. If you are driving an automatic shift vehicle and want to downshift in order to maintain a slower speed:	.33	.17						
* a) Remove your foot from the gas pedal, shift to a lower gear and apply pressure to the gas pedal.			.47					
b) Shift to a lower gear, remove your foot from the gas pedal, apply gentle pressure to the brake pedal.			.31					
c) Step on the gas, shift to a lower gear, remove your foot from the gas pedal.			.03					
d) Remove your foot from the gas pedal, shift into neutral, brake and shift into a lower gear.			.19					
28. You should downshift:	.43	.34						
a) Whenever possible, to control your speed.			.08					
b) Just after you have started to turn.			.03					
* c) For steep hills or poor road conditions.			.80					
d) When making emergency stops.			.07					
29. When driving on a road having several lanes in each direction you should generally:	.43	.27						
a) Drive in the far left lane.			.14					
b) Use the right lane(s) to pass.			.08					
* c) Stay in the center of your lane.			.76					
d) Change lanes every few minutes.			.01					
30. If there are no painted lines on the road you:	.59	.11						
a) May drive anywhere on your side of the road.			.03	.04	.03	.04	.02	.00
* b) Should drive as if there were lines.			.90	.92	.93	.94	.93	1.00
c) Should drive wherever traffic is moving the fastest.			.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00
d) May drive in the center of the road.			.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.00

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 b. Lane Usage
 2) Multi-Lane

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
31. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:	.65	.21						
* a) Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.			.74	.89	.86	.95	.95	.97
b) You are preparing to exit on the left.			.07	.07	.04	.02	.01	.01
c) When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.			.03	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01
d) You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.			.14	.03	.08	.02	.02	.01
32. On this 6-lane road these 2 lanes should be used by:	.48	.10						
* a) Through traffic.					.96			
b) Trucks and bus traffic.					.00			
c) Slow moving traffic.					.03			
d) Exiting traffic.					.01			
c. <u>Following</u>								
1) <u>Following Distance</u>								
33. When driving you should stay at least:	.66	.04						
a) 1/2 of a second behind the vehicle in front of you.			.01	.02	.03	.01	.00	.00
b) 3/4 of a second behind the vehicle in front of you.			.06	.05	.06	.02	.00	.02
c) 1 second behind the vehicle in front of you.			.10	.11	.09	.07	.08	.07
* d) 2 seconds behind the vehicle in front of you.			.80	.82	.81	.90	.92	.90
34. When following a vehicle that blocks your view of the road ahead:	.00	.00						
a) Stay as far to the right as possible.					.00			
* b) Follow at a greater distance than usual.					1.00			
c) Drive so that you are partly in the left lane.					.00			
d) Keep one foot on the brake and one on the gas.					.00			

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 c. Following
 1) Following Distance (continued)

	Iowa Driver	Coast	Michigan Driver					
	Ed. Students	Guard Pers.	License Applicants					
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
35. The most important reason for passing a truck traveling at 45 miles per hour in a 55 miles per hour zone is:	.68	.20						
* a) To improve you ability to see.			.85	.70	.78	.77	.87	.79
b) To advance your position in traffic.			.07	.13	.15	.15	.11	.12
c) To reduce your travel time.			.07	.06	.02	.03	.01	.02
d) To avoid exhaust fumes.			.01	.11	.06	.05	.01	.08
36. You need <u>not</u> leave more room than usual between you and the vehicle ahead when:	.29	.01						
a) On a wet or icy road.			.01					
b) In a heavy fog.			.00					
c) Following large trucks or busses.			.04					
* d) In slow-moving city traffic.			.95					
37. When you are following vehicles which often stop (busses, post office vans):	.64	.17						
a) Do not pass; wait until they turn off the road.				.17				
b) Blow your horn to warn them that you are following.				.03				
* c) Allow more following distance than usual.				.80				
d) Keep your emergency flashers turned on.				.00				
38. When driving behind a motorcycle you should:	.61	.35						
* a) Increase your following distance.			.74					
b) Change speeds often.			.03					
c) Drive in the left part of the lane.			.07					
d) Wait for a hand signal before you pass.			.14					
39. When driving at night or when visibility is poor:	.65	.17						
* a) Do not follow as closely as you do during the day.			.94					
b) Drive slightly faster than during the day.			.00					
c) Pass at a faster speed than during the day.			.00					
d) Do not look as far ahead as you do during the day.			.06					
40. Where traffic enters or crosses the road:	.59	.28						
a) Speed up to pass that area quickly.			.07					
b) Change lanes and pass the vehicle in front of you.			.06					
c) Pull off the road and let the other vehicles enter or cross.			.05					
* d) Increase the distance between you and the vehicle ahead.			.83					
41. At hills and valleys in a freeway, most rear-end accidents are caused by:	.33	.16						
a) Poor brakes.			.06					
b) Vehicles trying to pass.			.13					
* c) Following too closely.			.76					
d) Slow-moving trucks.			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 c. Following
 2) Speed Adjustments

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
42. In order to make smooth, safe stops you should:	.42	.12						
a) Drive slower than other traffic.			.04					
* b) Watch the vehicle ahead for signs that it is slowing down.			.94					
c) Keep one foot on the brake.			.01					
d) Stay in the far right traffic lane.			.01					
43. If the vehicle just ahead of you slows down, you should:	.28	-.09						
a) Quickly change lanes and pass.			.07	.03	.05	.01	.02	.05
* b) Slow down.			.92	.95	.94	.98	.95	.95
c) Pull alongside and see what the trouble is			.01	.02	.00	.00	.02	.00
d) Drive onto the shoulder and stop.			.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00
44. The first thing to do if the vehicle in front signals or puts on its brakes is:	.46	.18						
a) Change lanes.			.09	.02	.02	.01	.02	.00
b) Pass him.			.03	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
* c) Slow down.			.84	.93	.95	.98	.97	.97
d) Move slightly to the left.			.03	.03	.01	.01	.00	.03
45. If the vehicle in front of you slows down you should <u>not</u> :	.53	.25						
a) Give a hand signal.			.06	.11	.16	.07	.10	.03
b) Take your foot off the gas pedal.			.07	.03	.06	.04	.05	.03
c) Tap the brake lightly to warn drivers behind you.			.12	.08	.21	.20	.23	.09
* d) Signal other drivers to pass.			.74	.78	.57	.67	.61	.82
46. If the vehicle in front of you stops you should:	.55	.09						
a) Speed up and pass the stopped vehicle.			.08	.04	.01	.00	.00	.00
* b) Apply your brakes and be prepared to stop.			.86	.92	.97	.98	.97	.98
c) Sound your horn to get him to move again.			.03	.01	.01	.00	.01	.00
d) Put your car in neutral to slow down.			.02	.03	.01	.01	.02	.02
47. When the vehicle in front of you is turning, you should:	.62	.28						
a) Follow as close as possible.			.01	.00	.02	.02	.01	.00
b) Change lanes and quickly pass the turning vehicle.			.47	.32	.44	.13	.25	.35
c) Increase your speed slightly.			.08	.10	.07	.02	.05	.01
* d) See if the turn can be safely made.			.44	.58	.47	.83	.69	.64

- B. Basic Knowledge
1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 - c. Following
 - 2) Speed Adjustments (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
48. If the vehicle in front of you stops and you have to stop behind it you should generally:	.46	.07						
* a) Stop far enough in back of him so that you can change lanes if necessary.			.77					
b) Put on your emergency flashers if you come to a stop on the road.			.12					
c) Stop a safe distance away and then move as close to the vehicle in front as possible.			.08					
d) Put your vehicle in park as soon as you come to a full stop.			.02					
49. At intersections with no traffic controls you should expect the vehicle in front of you to:	.44	.01						
a) Speed up.			.01					
b) Continue at normal speed.			.00					
* c) Slow down.			.77					
d) Stop.			.22					
50. When driving behind another vehicle on an entrance to a highway you should:	.31	.11						
a) Drive as close as possible.			.00					
b) Not go faster than 20 mph.			.02					
* c) Be prepared for the other vehicle to slow down.			.92					
d) Use the left shoulder to pass if the other vehicle is going too slow.			.06					
51. If a freeway entrance is not long enough to permit you to reach freeway speeds:	.63	.18						
a) Stop before entering the freeway.			.19					
b) Sound your horn before entering the freeway.			.43					
c) Drive no faster than 30 mph.			.08					
* d) Expect other vehicles on the entrance in front of you to slow down.			.30					
52. When entering a freeway from a left entrance you should expect the vehicle in front of you to:	.24	.00						
a) Speed up before entering the freeway.			.58					
* b) Slow down before entering the freeway.			.15					
c) Use the shoulder when entering the freeway.			.06					
d) Continue at the same speed onto the freeway.			.20					
53. When coming to a rural intersection where you want to continue straight ahead you should:	.33	.29						
a) Speed up so you will not hold up traffic.			.16					
b) Signal that you are going straight ahead.			.06					
* c) Expect the vehicle ahead of you to slow down.			.53					
d) Move into the far right part of your lane.			.24					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 c. Following
 2) Speed Adjustments (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
54. When you are following a vehicle which is turning from a highway you should expect it to:	.40	.20						
a) Maintain its speed.								
* b) Slow down quickly.								
c) Stop suddenly.								
d) Speed up slightly.								
55. When a freeway exit is on the left side of the road you should expect:	.60	-.03						
a) Traffic in the left lane to speed up.								
b) Traffic in the right lane to continue as usual.								
* c) Vehicles to change lanes just before the exit.								
d) Traffic in the left lane to continue as usual.								
56. When behind a vehicle coming to a fork in the road you should expect it to:	.56	.13						
a) Stop on the road.								
b) Continue at the same speed.								
* c) Slow down.								
d) Speed up.								
d. <u>Hauling and Towing Loads</u>								
1) <u>General</u>								
57. When hauling a heavy load you should:	-.02	.18						
a) Turn more sharply and at higher speeds than usual.								
* b) Allow more distance to stop.								
c) Drive with your high beams on.								
d) Follow other vehicles more closely than usual.								
2) <u>Loading the Vehicle or Trailer</u>								
58. When loading your vehicle for a long trip you:	.49	.15						
a) Need not tie down objects to stop them from moving around.								
b) Need not keep objects away from the steering wheel and gas and brake pedals.								
* c) Should not put all of the heavy objects in one area of the vehicle.								
d) Should not tie a cloth to the ends of objects extending out of the vehicle.								

B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 d. Hauling and Towing Loads
 2) Loading the Vehicle or Trailer (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
59. When putting objects in a vehicle you should:	.31	-.07						
a) Place them on the dashboard or rear window shelf if possible.			.04					
* b) Not put them in the passenger area if they would stick out the window.			.40					
c) Place very heavy objects on the rear seat of the vehicle.			.50					
d) Keep sharp or dangerous objects in the front seat.			.06					
60. When loading objects on the roof of your vehicle:	.44	.05						
* a) Avoid carrying objects that stick out beyond the vehicle.			.64					
b) You are required by law to use a roof rack.			.24					
c) Tie a green cloth to objects that extend over the edge.			.11					
d) Put most of the weight on the right side of the roof.			.00					
61. A trailer will sway if its tires are:	.47	.05						
a) Radial.			.03					
b) Not tubeless.			.01					
* c) Unevenly inflated.			.75					
d) Smaller than the tires on the towing vehicle.			.21					
3) <u>Hauling the Load in the Vehicle</u>								
62. If you are carrying packages or other materials:	.33	.14						
a) Make sure nothing is in the front seat.			.04					
b) Their weight should not exceed 200 pounds.			.01					
* c) Be sure you can see out of all of the windows.			.94					
d) Place padding on everything carried in the passenger area.			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control Information and Maneuvers
 d. Hauling and Towing Loads
 4) Towing a Trailer(s)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
63. When hauling a trailer you should:	.46	.22						
a) Not use the gears to slow down.			.10					
* b) Build up speed gradually.			.82					
c) Drive the same as you would without the trailer.			.03					
d) Start in high gear with heavy pressure on the gas pedal.			.03					
64. When you are pulling a trailer it is most important to:	.52	.21						
a) Drive at least 15 mph below the speed limit.			.20	.28	.42	.32	.28	.32
b) Use your headlights during the day.			.01	.06	.04	.08	.12	.03
c) Use both your foot and parking brake in order to stop.			.02	.02	.06	.05	.03	.01
* d) Increase your following distance.			.77	.63	.47	.53	.56	.64
65. If you are towing a trailer and want to pass another vehicle you should <u>not</u> :	.44	.23						
a) Check to see if there is room to pass.			.03	.07	.09	.19	.17	.05
b) Make a wider swing around the vehicle than usual.			.15	.10	.13	.09	.10	.13
c) Check to see that you will not block traffic behind you.			.00	.07	.07	.05	.12	.08
* d) Turn sharply when you are changing lanes.			.82	.77	.71	.65	.60	.74
66. Passing another vehicle is different when you are towing a trailer because you:	-.05	.10						
* a) Need more room to pull back into line.			.94					
b) Cannot pass on a hill.			.02					
c) Can pass on a hill.			.00					
d) Do not have to worry about wind gusts.			.03					
67. If you are towing a trailer and a vehicle is passing you:	.47	.15						
a) Move over partly onto the shoulder.			.07					
* b) Leave enough space in front of you for him to pull into.			.59					
c) Pull off the road and stop until the vehicle has passed.			.01					
d) Signal the passing vehicle when it is safe to pass.			.33					
68. When you go up a hill while towing a trailer you should:	.34	.12						
a) Drive in the center lane.			.00					
b) Travel in the lane with the least traffic.			.22					
* c) Keep in the right lane.			.77					
d) Move onto the shoulder to let others pass.			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 1. Fundamental Control
Information and Maneuvers
 d. Hauling and Towing Loads
 4) Towing a Trailer(s)
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
69. When pulling a trailer and going down a long, steep hill, you should:	.60	.14						
a) Shift into neutral and use your brakes.			.05					
b) Stay in neutral and shift to low gear when necessary.			.03					
* c) Shift to a lower gear.			.89					
d) Stay in high gear.			.03					
70. When pulling a trailer around a sharp left curve:	.44	.11						
a) Speed up slightly.			.03					
b) Flash your lights.			.00					
* c) Stay well to the right side of the road.			.56					
d) Drive on the inside of the curve.			.40					
71. When you slow down or stop with a trailer:	.64	.27						
a) Allow less room to stop because of the extra weight.			.09	.07	.10	.07	.20	.08
* b) Apply the brake off and on, gradually.			.84	.78	.76	.75	.69	.82
c) Turn on your 4-way flashers.			.07	.09	.13	.16	.12	.11
d) Steer in a slight zig-zag manner.			.00	.05	.01	.00	.00	.00
72. If your trailer has its own brakes you should slow down by applying:	.64	.04						
a) The vehicle brakes just before the trailer brakes.			.26					
b) Either set of brakes but not both.			.01					
c) Both sets of brakes at the same time.			.45					
* d) The trailer brakes just before the vehicle brakes.			.29					
73. When backing up with a trailer:	.51	.22						
a) Drive slightly faster than you would without the trailer.			.00					
* b) Check to see if you have enough room.			.60					
c) Use your turn signal.			.06					
d) Do the same as you would without a trailer.			.34					
e. <u>Seating Passengers</u>								
74. If there are children under 2 years old in your vehicle they should:	.61	.08						
a) Wear one of the regular seat belts and shoulder harnesses.			.09					
b) Be allowed to stand on the rear seat if watched by an adult.			.01					
c) Lie down in the back seat of the vehicle.			.04					
* d) Be put in a car seat or a car bed.			.86					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 1. Fundamental Control
- Information and Maneuvers
- e. Seating Passengers (Continued)

75. If there are children in your vehicle it is unsafe to:
- a) Place small children in a car seat or car bed.
 - b) Fasten seat belts around older children.
 - * c) Put one seat belt around several small children.
 - d) Lock all the doors before driving.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation			
Verbal Abil. Correlation			
Resp. Dist.			
Resp. Dist.			
Original Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.			
Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.			
	.60	.08	
			.05
			.01
			.84
			.10

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 2. Directional Control
- a. Steering, General

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
76. In general the best way to hold the steering wheel is:	.55	.13						
a) One hand on the rim; the other free to operate controls.			.01					
b) One hand on a spoke; the other free to operate controls.			.01					
c) Both hands on the spokes.			.10					
* d) Both hands separated and facing inward on the rim.			.87					
77. The best way to hold the steering wheel is to keep:	1.00	.13						
a) Both hands near the "12 o'clock" position on the wheel.			.03					
b) Your hands on the spokes.			.00					
* c) One hand at "10 o'clock" and one at "2 o'clock."			.97					
d) Only one hand on the steering wheel at a time.			.00					
78. When steering your vehicle at high speeds:	.54	.17						
* a) Small movements of the steering wheel cause larger changes in direction.			.77					
b) Weave slightly to keep better traction.			.06					
c) Pump the brakes when making any steering corrections.			.12					
d) Hold the steering wheel loosely or let it slip through your hands.			.04					
79. To stay in the correct position in a lane:	.51	.10						
a) Watch the road 20 to 30 feet in front of your vehicle.			.11	.22	.20	.30	.28	.31
b) Keep looking at the right side of the road.			.05	.14	.09	.07	.07	.05
c) Constantly move your eyes in a wide circle.			.16	.25	.12	.09	.14	.08
* d) Focus well ahead to the middle of your lane.			.68	.40	.58	.54	.49	.55
80. When driving on an undivided road you should:	.44	.26						
a) Cross the double yellow lines to pass slow-moving vehicles.			.01	.02	.01	.00	.02	.00
b) Drive with your parking lights on.			.01	.04	.00	.01	.00	.00
c) Drive 5 to 10 mph below the speed limit.			.08	.06	.06	.03	.03	.01
* d) Keep to the right in the presence of oncoming vehicles.			.90	.89	.93	.95	.94	.97

- B. Basic Knowledge
 2. Directional Control
 b. Turning

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
81. If you know that you will soon be making a turn you should:	.52	.13						
* a) Look well ahead to locate the turning point.			.92	.87	.94	.95	.97	.92
b) Blow the horn several hundred feet before the turn.			.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.02
c) Flash your bright lights to warn other traffic.			.02	.05	.03	.03	.01	.05
d) Speed up so as to avoid making other vehicles wait.			.05	.05	.03	.01	.01	.02
82. Before making a turn you should:	.55	.25						
a) Use hand signals first and then mechanical signals.			.23	.27	.22	.24	.26	.21
* b) Look to see if other vehicles will be in your way.			.56	.55	.58	.64	.55	.65
c) Stop before the turn to inspect the area.			.07	.07	.13	.10	.13	.08
d) Move slightly to the left when turning right and slightly to the right when turning left.			.14	.11	.07	.02	.05	.06
83. When moving into the left lane you should first:	.60	-.15						
* a) Check your blind spot.			.62					
b) Put on your turn signal.			.34					
c) Decrease your speed.			.60					
d) Move to the left of your lane.			.03					
84. You should slow down for a right or left turn:	.45	.10						
a) A couple of blocks before you have to turn.			.06					
b) Before you signal for the turn.			.31					
* c) Before you begin turning the steering wheel.			.62					
d) As you are going around the turn.			.01					
85. If you have to shift gears when making a turn in a manual shift vehicle:	.43	.20						
* a) Shift to lower gear before turn.			.70					
b) Shift to lower gear during turn.			.09					
c) Shift to lower gear after turn.			.07					
d) Keep pressure on the clutch pedal instead of shifting gears.			.14					
86. The amount you turn your steering wheel in making a turn depends mostly on:	.61	.22						
a) Whether you have power steering or not.			.10					
* b) How sharp the turn is.			.87					
c) The size and condition of your tires.			.02					
d) Whether the road is wet or dry.			.00					
87. When turning the steering wheel turn with:	.51	.14						
a) 1 hand on the rim.			.05					
* b) 2 hands on the rim.			.89					
c) 1 hand on the spoke.			.01					
d) 2 hands on the spokes.			.06					

B. Basic Knowledge
 2. Directional Control
 b. Turning (continued)

88. When making a sharp turn you should:
- a) Hold one of the spokes on the steering wheel and turn the wheel with one hand.
 - b) Keep both hands near the bottom of the steering wheel and turn the wheel by moving it from hand to hand.
 - * c) Turn the wheel with one hand and then grasp it near the top with the other hand and turn it.
 - d) Keep both hands on the inside of the steering wheel rim with your palms facing out.
89. For a smooth turn you should start straightening the wheels:
- * a) Before you are heading in the direction you want to go.
 - b) Just as you are heading in the direction you want to go.
 - c) After you are heading in the direction you want to go.
 - d) Gradually throughout the entire turn.
90. If your vehicle has power steering you should:
- a) Only keep one hand on the steering wheel.
 - b) Let the steering wheel slip through your hands when braking.
 - * c) Not let the steering wheel slip through your hands when turning.
 - d) Turn the steering wheel more sharply when making steering adjustments at higher speeds.
91. When letting the steering wheel slip back through your hands after turning:
- a) Let it completely unwind before grasping it.
 - * b) Be ready to grab it to control rate of turning.
 - c) Stop it several times to keep it under control.
 - d) Speed up to help it turn faster if necessary.
92. After making a turn you should:
- a) Slow down to get your bearing.
 - b) Speed up quickly and move into the left lane.
 - * c) Get back up to your normal speed.
 - d) Pull over to the right and let others pass.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
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88.	.39	.25						
a)			.00					
b)			.09					
* c)			.83					
d)			.08					
89.	.60	.06						
a)			.16					
b)			.35					
c)			.15					
d)			.34					
90.	.38	-.01						
a)			.00					
b)			.09					
* c)			.83					
d)			.08					
91.	.45	.20						
a)			.23					
* b)			.55					
c)			.18					
d)			.03					
92.	-.03	.10						
a)			.04					
b)			.02					
* c)			.93					
d)			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 3. Speed Control
- a. Starting on Snow or Ice

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
93. When starting a vehicle in snow the front wheels should be headed:	.53	-.10						
a) Toward the center of the road.			.10					
b) Downhill if there is a slope to the road.			.01					
c) Toward the side of the road.			.16					
* d) Straight ahead.			.72					
94. To start moving forward on an icy, slippery surface you should start in:	.63	.12						
a) 3rd gear and accelerate rapidly.			.04					
b) 1st gear and let out the clutch quickly.			.09					
c) Neutral and shift into 1st gear while slowly accelerating.			.49					
* d) 2nd gear and let out the clutch very slowly.			.38					
95. When starting to drive on snow or any slippery surface:	.49	.01						
a) Spin the tires to see how slippery it is.			.04					
b) Move the steering wheel sharply to the left and right to see if you will skid.			.03					
* c) Test brakes lightly to get a feel for the road.			.84					
d) Pump the gas pedal.			.09					
96. To avoid spinning the tires on a slippery surface you should:	.72	.25						
a) Alternately use the brake and gas.			.07	.10	.25	.11	.07	.09
* b) Increase speed slowly.			.80	.77	.63	.81	.85	.80
c) Shift from drive to neutral.			.10	.05	.06	.04	.03	.04
d) Start in second gear with fast but steady power.			.02	.07	.06	.03	.04	.06
b. <u>Accelerating - General</u>								
97. You should release the parking brake:	.69	-.09						
a) Before you start the engine.			.02					
b) Just after you start the engine.			.32					
* c) Just after putting the vehicle in gear.			.66					
d) When the vehicle begins to move.			.00					
c. <u>Speed Control - Normal</u>								
98. You should drive:	.39	.25						
a) At the posted speed limit.			.16					
b) About 5 mph below the speed limit.			.06					
c) About 5 mph above the speed limit.			.01					
* d) According to the road and weather conditions.			.75					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 3. Speed Control
 c. Speed Control, Normal
 (continued)

99. You should generally select a speed which:
 a) Is at least 5 mph below the posted speed limit.
 b) Will enable you to reach your destination in time.
 * c) Is about the average speed of traffic.
 d) Is not more than 5 mph above the posted limit.

100. When driving it is most important to frequently check your:
 a) Oil pressure.
 b) Engine temperature.
 c) Battery indicator.
 * d) Speedometer.

101. If there is a change in the legal speed limit you should first:
 a) Quickly slow down.
 b) Slow down and proceed cautiously.
 c) Look in your rearview mirror.
 * d) Check your speedometer.

102. When you leave a highway, you should check your speed frequently because you may be:
 * a) Driving too fast.
 b) Suffering from highway hypnosis.
 c) Applying your brakes too hard.
 d) Suffering vision loss due to carbon monoxide.

d. Coasting in Neutral

103. When slowing down you should not:
 * a) Coast with the gearshift in the neutral position.
 b) Release pressure from the gas pedal.
 c) Shift to a lower gear.
 d) Remove your hand from the wheel to signal following vehicles.

104. It is unsafe to coast in neutral because:
 a) Your transmission may overheat and blow up.
 b) You lose power from your power steering and brakes.
 * c) The engine cannot act as a brake to slow you down.
 d) The engine may stall and you will lose control of the vehicle.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
99. You should generally select a speed which:	.59	.18						
a) Is at least 5 mph below the posted speed limit.			.10					
b) Will enable you to reach your destination in time.			.02					
* c) Is about the average speed of traffic.			.68					
d) Is not more than 5 mph above the posted limit.			.18					
100. When driving it is most important to frequently check your:	.52	.09						
a) Oil pressure.			.03	.15	.05	.02	.00	.00
b) Engine temperature.			.08	.11	.03	.01	.01	.01
c) Battery indicator.			.02	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00
* d) Speedometer.			.85	.72	.90	.96	.99	.99
101. If there is a change in the legal speed limit you should <u>first</u> :	.70	.23						
a) Quickly slow down.			.00	.07	.03	.06	.04	.10
b) Slow down and proceed cautiously.			.21	.13	.36	.45	.42	.36
c) Look in your rearview mirror.			.16	.11	.09	.04	.06	.12
* d) Check your speedometer.			.63	.67	.52	.45	.47	.41
102. When you leave a highway, you should check your speed frequently because you may be:	.51	.28						
* a) Driving too fast.			.80	.82	.83	.88	.86	.82
b) Suffering from highway hypnosis.			.17	.11	.15	.10	.10	.15
c) Applying your brakes too hard.			.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.02
d) Suffering vision loss due to carbon monoxide.			.01	.03	.01	.01	.00	.00
d. <u>Coasting in Neutral</u>								
103. When slowing down you should <u>not</u> :	.48	.08						
* a) Coast with the gearshift in the neutral position.			.75	.61	.55	.47	.43	.72
b) Release pressure from the gas pedal.			.01	.08	.12	.13	.12	.06
c) Shift to a lower gear.			.10	.08	.05	.04	.06	.01
d) Remove your hand from the wheel to signal following vehicles.			.14	.22	.26	.34	.38	.21
104. It is unsafe to coast in neutral because:	.49	.02						
a) Your transmission may overheat and blow up.			.14					
b) You lose power from your power steering and brakes.			.15					
* c) The engine cannot act as a brake to slow you down.			.57					
d) The engine may stall and you will lose control of the vehicle.			.14					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 4. Braking and Stopping
- a. Technique and Procedures

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
105. Before you step on the brake to stop you should:	.25	.14						
a) Tighten your seat belt.			.00					
* b) Check the rearview mirror.			.93					
c) Look to the right and left.			.04					
d) Keep pressure on the gas pedal.			.04					
106. To react, think, and apply brakes under good conditions, it takes the average driver:	.68	.15						
a) 1/10 of 1 second.			.21					
* b) 3/4 of 1 second.			.55					
c) 2 seconds.			.15					
d) 4 or more seconds.			.10					
107. When preparing to stop you should:	.41	-.09						
a) Keep one foot on the gas and one on the brake.			.00					
b) Take your foot off the gas pedal and put it on the floor until you are ready to apply the brakes.			.06					
c) Keep one foot on the parking brake in case your regular brakes fail.			.01					
* d) Take your foot off the gas pedal and rest it near the middle of the brake pedal.			.93					
108. Power brakes:	.36	.00						
a) Lead to uneven stopping and skidding.			.01					
b) Give a driver a better "feel" for the road.			.05					
c) Are particularly helpful on wet or icy pavement.			.05					
* d) Should be applied very carefully.			.89					
109. To adjust the rate at which you are stopping you should:	.55	.23						
a) Keep a constant pressure on the brake while using the gas pedal.			.04					
* b) Press the brake harder for a faster stop and ease up for a slower stop.			.89					
c) Move your foot quickly back and forth from the brake pedal to the gas pedal.			.06					
d) Shift into neutral and then back into drive.			.01					
110. In stopping you should use the clutch when:	.44	.07						
a) The vehicle is completely stopped.			.23					
b) The brakes do not work.			.04					
c) In neutral and stopped on a hill.			.14					
* d) Slow speed places a strain on the engine			.58					
111. When in high gear, slow, smooth stops may be made by using the:	.37	.25						
a) Brake and clutch at the same time.			.12					
b) Brake only.			.10					
c) Clutch first and later the brake.			.41					
* d) Brake first and later the clutch.			.37					

B. Basic Knowledge
 4. Braking and Stopping
 a. Technique and Procedures
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
112. If you are driving at a slow speed in first or second gear and want to stop, use the:	.55	-.04						
a) Brake and clutch at the same time.			.24					
b) Brake only.			.10					
* c) Clutch first and later the brake.			.30					
d) Brake first and later the clutch.			.36					
113. In order to come to a smooth stop you should:	.56	.12						
a) Apply increasing pressure on the brake until you stop.			.23					
b) Maintain even pressure on the brake until you stop.			.16					
* c) Gradually press harder on the brake, then ease up just before you stop.			.55					
d) Increase the pressure on the brake as you decrease the pressure on the gas pedal.			.06					
114. When you stop in traffic going uphill you should:	.50	.22						
a) Put your parking brake on.			.18	.19	.28	.15	.15	.07
b) Put the vehicle in neutral and put on your brakes.			.15	.09	.14	.14	.04	.07
c) Use your 4-way flashers to show that you are stopped.			.01	.07	.09	.11	.13	.10
* d) Allow more room between you and the vehicle in front of you.			.66	.64	.49	.60	.68	.74
115. To avoid being pushed into the vehicle in front of you when stopped, you should:	.43	-.01						
a) Turn your wheels toward the curb.			.11	.15	.13	.09	.13	.04
* b) Leave room between you and the vehicle in front.			.71	.62	.64	.73	.68	.80
c) Put your parking brakes on and leave them on until you are ready to move.			.06	.14	.12	.08	.08	.05
d) Keep flashing your brake lights so that the other vehicle will see you.			.12	.08	.11	.10	.11	.12
116. After you come to a stop and are waiting to continue, you should:	.00	-.03						
a) Shift to park and step on the gas.			.01					
* b) Maintain firm pressure on the brake.			.93					
c) Keep in slight motion by gently pressing gas.			.04					
d) Shift to neutral and gently press gas.			.03					
117. If you stop a manual transmission vehicle on a level road for more than a few minutes:	.37	.24						
* a) Place the gears in neutral.			.55					
b) Depress the clutch without shifting.			.09					
c) Keep the clutch in and shift to low.			.32					
d) Keep the clutch part way down with the gearshift lever in low.			.05					

B. Basic Knowledge
 4. Braking and Stopping
 a. Technique and Procedures
 (continued)

118. When you are making a quick stop you should:
- a) Hold steering wheel loosely.
 - * b) Tap brake several times if time permits.
 - c) Swing to the right or left to increase stopping power.
 - d) Turn off the engine and apply brakes.
119. If you must make a quick stop you should:
- a) Hold the steering wheel loosely.
 - b) Shift into a lower gear.
 - c) Turn around and look behind you.
 - * d) Apply constant pressure on the brakes.
120. If the wheels lock when you brake you should:
- a) Take your foot off the brake and keep it off.
 - b) Keep your foot on the brake.
 - * c) Release the brake, then brake more lightly.
 - d) Keep your foot on the brake and turn off the engine.

b. Distances

121. If you double your speed it will take you about:
- * a) 4 times the distance to stop.
 - b) 3 times the distance to stop.
 - c) 2 times the distance to stop.
 - d) The same distance to stop.
122. As your speed increases the distance you travel after applying your brakes:
- * a) Becomes greater than the distance covered before you apply your brakes.
 - b) Is the same as the distance covered before you apply your brakes.
 - c) Becomes less than the distance covered before you apply your brakes.
 - d) Depends on the skill of the driver.

c. Emergency

123. In an emergency stop you should not:
- a) Grasp the steering wheel firmly.
 - b) Apply brakes as soon as possible.
 - * c) Turn off the engine.
 - d) Signal the vehicles behind you.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
118.	.51	.17						
a)			.05					
* b)			.82					
c)			.09					
d)			.05					
119.	.30	.08						
a)			.03					
b)			.09					
c)			.09					
* d)			.79					
120.	.66	.15						
a)			.16					
b)			.03					
* c)			.74					
d)			.07					
121.	.52	.10						
* a)			.69					
b)			.11					
c)			.18					
d)			.01					
122.	.39	.16						
* a)			.63					
b)			.05					
c)			.18					
d)			.13					
123.	.35	.28						
a)			.09	.09	.11	.09	.03	.08
b)			.11	.14	.17	.13	.11	.12
* c)			.72	.54	.61	.64	.67	.77
d)			.09	.22	.11	.13	.17	.03

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 4. Braking and Stopping
- c. Emergency (continued)

124. In an emergency stop:
- * a) Apply brakes with a series of short jabs on dry pavement.
 - b) Turn off the engine and apply both the foot and parking brakes.
 - c) Apply brakes firmly on wet or slippery road.
 - d) Turn the steering wheel sharply to the left and apply the foot brake.
125. If you are driving on a slippery road and have to stop quickly you should:
- * a) Pump the brake pedal.
 - b) Put the brakes on hard.
 - c) Apply brakes in normal manner.
 - d) Keep foot off brake and let the engine stop you.
- d. When Driving Backward
126. When backing up:
- a) Apply less pressure on the brakes to stop than when moving forward.
 - * b) Allow for greater stopping distance than when traveling forward.
 - c) Pump the brakes lightly to stop.
 - d) Hold the steering wheel near the bottom for better steering control.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
124. In an emergency stop:	.59	.03						
* a) Apply brakes with a series of short jabs on dry pavement.			.69					
b) Turn off the engine and apply both the foot and parking brakes.			.19					
c) Apply brakes firmly on wet or slippery road.			.06					
d) Turn the steering wheel sharply to the left and apply the foot brake.			.05					
125. If you are driving on a slippery road and have to stop quickly you should:	.22	-.07						
* a) Pump the brake pedal.			.94					
b) Put the brakes on hard.			.01					
c) Apply brakes in normal manner.			.03					
d) Keep foot off brake and let the engine stop you.			.03					
d. <u>When Driving Backward</u>								
126. When backing up:	.48	-.23						
a) Apply less pressure on the brakes to stop than when moving forward.			.29					
* b) Allow for greater stopping distance than when traveling forward.			.37					
c) Pump the brakes lightly to stop.			.33					
d) Hold the steering wheel near the bottom for better steering control.			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 5. Driver Perception and Communication Surveillance
 a. Surveillance
 1) General

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
127. When driving you should be alert to things:	-.03	.21						
* a) All around you.			.93	.92	.96	.93	.96	1.00
b) To the front of you.			.02	.05	.04	.06	.03	.00
c) To the sides of you.			.04	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00
d) To the rear of you.			.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00
128. As your speed increases it is most important to:	.65	.09						
a) Put on your headlights.			.01					
* b) Look farther ahead on the road.			.97					
c) Drive with one foot on the brake.			.01					
d) Roll up all the windows.			.01					
129. While driving in the city you should generally focus your attention:	.38	.15						
a) On the vehicle just in front of you.			.20					
* b) One block ahead of you.			.54					
c) About 5 blocks ahead of you.			.13					
d) Toward the right side of the street just in front of you.			.12					
130. When driving in the country you should:	.49	.27						
a) Focus on the vehicle in front of you.			.01					
b) Focus 2 or 3 vehicle lengths in front of you.			.11					
c) Look as far as 1 block ahead for problems.			.27					
* d) Look 1/2 mile or more ahead for problems.			.61					
131. It is unsafe to:	.34	.18						
a) Glance at the outside mirror.			.01					
b) Check your controls.			.06					
* c) Focus on the road just in front of the hood.			.82					
d) Look along the left and right side of the road.			.11					
132. In order to be alert to sounds around your vehicle you should:	.47	.11						
* a) Keep the radio volume down.			.70					
b) Watch for signals from other drivers.			.18					
c) Keep a window rolled all the way down.			.09					
d) Drive well under the speed limit.			.04					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 5. Driver Perception and Communication
 a. Surveillance
 2) Traffic

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
133. When driving you should:	.52	.23						
a) Rest your eyes by slowly blinking them from time to time.			.02	.07	.07	.16	.07	.12
* b) Avoid looking at any one thing for more than a few seconds.			.77	.65	.60	.47	.51	.57
c) Look straight ahead to the center of the road and avoid looking to the side.			.05	.06	.07	.09	.10	.06
d) Spend as much time looking at your mirrors as you do looking in front of you.			.16	.22	.26	.27	.30	.25
134. When driving in a city you should:	.37	.30						
* a) Glance only briefly at attention getting events.			.80					
b) Leave 1 vehicle length or less between you and the vehicle ahead.			.17					
c) Speed up slightly when driving by parked vehicles.			.00					
d) Change lanes as often as necessary in order to keep up your speed.			.03					
135. In order to avoid being hit in the rear by another vehicle, you should:	.42	.24						
a) Drive faster than the other traffic.			.00	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00
* b) Check your rearview mirrors often.			.80	.69	.78	.69	.59	.73
c) Keep parking lights on at all times.			.06	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
d) Signal several blocks before turning.			.13	.21	.21	.28	.39	.27
136. When driving on a multi-lane road you should:	.39	.29						
* a) Watch vehicles in the lanes next to you.			.66	.71	.61	.62	.65	.69
b) Move in and out of traffic to travel faster.			.06	.04	.01	.01	.00	.00
c) Signal after you start moving into a new lane.			.15	.14	.19	.13	.22	.09
d) Use hand signals to show that you are changing lanes.			.13	.11	.19	.24	.12	.22
137. When driving on a city street you should:	.41	.35						
a) Look for crowds on the sidewalks.			.13					
b) Check the traffic behind you by quickly turning around.			.02					
c) Avoid looking at anything other than the vehicle in front of you.			.04					
* d) Watch for vehicles coming from cross streets.			.78					
138. When driving in heavy traffic you should be careful of drivers who:	.50	.09						
* a) Change lanes often.			.97					
b) Signal before slowing down.			.00					
c) Maintain a constant, moderate speed.			.01					
d) Use hand signals.			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 5. Driver Perception and Communication
 - a. Surveillance
 - 2) Traffic (continued)

139. When driving in traffic you should:
- a) Change lanes instead of slowing down.
 - b) Leave a very small space between you and the vehicle ahead.
 - * c) Watch for drivers that make quick stops.
 - d) Avoid using hand signals.

3) Traffic Controls

140. When driving you should always:

- a) Keep one foot on the brake.
- b) Focus on the road just in front of your vehicle.
- c) Use sunglasses to cut down glare from oncoming vehicles.
- * d) Observe warning, information, and regulation signs.

141. In order to drive at a legal speed you should:

- a) Stay no closer than 4 to 5 vehicle lengths to the vehicle in front of you.
- b) Change your speed every few minutes.
- * c) Make sure you are going within the posted speed limits.
- d) Keep a steady, even pressure on the gas pedal.

142. If you are in a passing zone you should:

- a) Slow down below the posted speed limit.
- b) Signal other vehicles to pass you if you are going below the speed limit.
- * c) Anticipate passing or being passed.
- d) Continue at same speed and move into the left lane.

143. The first time you need to check the traffic lights ahead of you is when you:

- a) Are within 50 feet of the lights.
- * b) Are a block or more away from the lights.
- c) Are 2 seconds from the intersection.
- d) See the vehicle in front of you begin to slow down.

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139. When driving in traffic you should:	.23	.16						
a) Change lanes instead of slowing down.			.06					
b) Leave a very small space between you and the vehicle ahead.			.01					
* c) Watch for drivers that make quick stops.			.90					
d) Avoid using hand signals.			.03					
140. When driving you should always:	.65	.21						
a) Keep one foot on the brake.			.00					
b) Focus on the road just in front of your vehicle.			.03					
c) Use sunglasses to cut down glare from oncoming vehicles.			.00					
* d) Observe warning, information, and regulation signs.			.96					
141. In order to drive at a legal speed you should:	.42	.16						
a) Stay no closer than 4 to 5 vehicle lengths to the vehicle in front of you.			.04					
b) Change your speed every few minutes.			.03					
* c) Make sure you are going within the posted speed limits.			.74					
d) Keep a steady, even pressure on the gas pedal.			.20					
142. If you are in a passing zone you should:	.38	.21						
a) Slow down below the posted speed limit.			.04					
b) Signal other vehicles to pass you if you are going below the speed limit.			.07					
* c) Anticipate passing or being passed.			.78					
d) Continue at same speed and move into the left lane.			.11					
143. The first time you need to check the traffic lights ahead of you is when you:	.56	.31						
a) Are within 50 feet of the lights.			.13					
* b) Are a block or more away from the lights.			.77					
c) Are 2 seconds from the intersection.			.01					
d) See the vehicle in front of you begin to slow down.			.08					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 5. Driver Perception and
and Communication
 - a. Surveillance
 - 3) Traffic Controls (continued)

144. When driving at night in a city you should:
- a) Use your parking lights since headlights may "blind" pedestrians.
 - b) Follow closer in order to see better.
 - * c) Watch the traffic lights for several blocks ahead of you.
 - d) Drive faster since there are fewer hazards at night.

4) Vehicle Interior and
Operating Conditions

145. After driving for several hours you should:
- a) Close your windows.
 - b) Pump your brakes several times.
 - c) Let go of the wheel to check your steering.
 - * d) Check your gas gauge.

146. When driving in traffic you should not:
- * a) Be distracted by passengers.
 - b) Adjust the radio or any other controls.
 - c) Check your rear and side view mirrors.
 - d) Look between parked vehicles for pedestrians.

147. While driving you should:
- a) Place maps on the seat so you can read them.
 - * b) Look at the road when talking.
 - c) Turn up the radio so as not to hear road noise.
 - d) Not check your dashboard instruments.

5) Observes for Curves

148. The best way to tell if there are curves ahead is to:
- a) Check a map every few miles.
 - b) Stop and ask at a service or information center.
 - * c) Watch for warning signs and check the vehicles and road ahead.
 - d) Slow down and drive as far to the left as possible.

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144.	.38	.26						
a)			.05	.09	.13	.09	.05	.10
b)			.05	.10	.10	.05	.07	.04
* c)			.90	.77	.76	.83	.88	.85
d)			.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
145.	.54	.22						
a)			.00					
b)			.05					
c)			.01					
* d)			.94					
146.	.45	.19						
* a)			.78					
b)			.11					
c)			.05					
d)			.05					
147.	.67	.18						
a)			.03					
* b)			.90					
c)			.01					
d)			.06					
148.	.39	-.01						
a)			.00					
b)			.01					
* c)			.98					
d)			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 5. Driver Perception and Communication
- b. Signals and Signaling

149. You should signal for a turn:

- * a) Well in advance of the turn.
- b) After slowing down for the turn.
- c) As you begin to turn your steering wheel.
- d) Only if there is oncoming traffic.

150. Turn signals are:

- a) Not required when turning at an uncontrolled intersection.
- b) Not required when turning at a traffic light.
- c) Not required when pulling into an alley or parking space.
- * d) Always required for any turn.

151. When turning left you should:

- a) Assume you have the right-of-way at intersections.
- * b) Signal by pulling down on the turn signal lever.
- c) Signal by extending left arm out with arm bent straight up at elbow.
- d) Start slowing down after you begin making the turn.

152. To turn on the right turn signal, you:

- a) Press the lever down.
- b) Push the lever in.
- c) Pull the lever out.
- * d) Lift the lever up.

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149. You should signal for a turn:	.48	.17					
* a) Well in advance of the turn.			.96				
b) After slowing down for the turn.			.04				
c) As you begin to turn your steering wheel.			.00				
d) Only if there is oncoming traffic.			.00				
150. Turn signals are:	.29	.20					
a) Not required when turning at an uncontrolled intersection.			.00				
b) Not required when turning at a traffic light.			.01				
c) Not required when pulling into an alley or parking space.			.03				
* d) Always required for any turn.			.96				
151. When turning left you should:	.10	.14					
a) Assume you have the right-of-way at intersections.			.01				
* b) Signal by pulling down on the turn signal lever.			.93				
c) Signal by extending left arm out with arm bent straight up at elbow.			.03				
d) Start slowing down after you begin making the turn.			.03				
152. To turn on the right turn signal, you:	.24	.09					
a) Press the lever down.			.03	.11	.09	.20	.13
b) Push the lever in.			.03	.04	.01	.01	.00
c) Pull the lever out.			.00	.04	.01	.01	.00
* d) Lift the lever up.			.95	.80	.87	.78	.87

- B. Basic Knowledge
 5. Driver Perception and Communication
 b. Signals and Signaling
 (continued)

153. The first thing you should do after signaling for a turn is to:
 a) Begin to change lanes.
 * b) Check the response of other vehicles to your signal.
 c) Slow down and start your turn.
 d) Check to see if the turn is legal.
154. It is important to use hand signals when:
 * a) Your lights are covered with snow or mud.
 b) Near a railroad crossing.
 c) It is dark or visibility is poor.
 d) There is little or no traffic.
155. When driving in bright sunlight or near glare from lights, it is important to:
 a) Stay closer than usual to the vehicle in front of you.
 b) Get your eyes used to the light by staring at it.
 * c) Use both mechanical and hand signals.
 d) Avoid looking in your rearview mirror.
156. When driving in snow or on mud-covered roads you should:
 a) Drive with one foot on the brake.
 * b) Use hand signals when stopping.
 c) Change speed often.
 d) Drive close behind larger vehicles.
157. When stopping you should give a hand signal:
 a) After you come to a stop.
 b) Right after you have applied the brakes.
 * c) Just before applying the brakes or slowing down.
 d) Several hundred feet before you begin slowing down.

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153.	.61	.12						
a)			.03					
* b)			.69					
c)			.18					
d)			.09					
154.	.06	.08						
* a)			.94					
b)			.01					
c)			.04					
d)			.01					
155.	.69	.17						
a)			.00					
b)			.05					
* c)			.88					
d)			.06					
156.	.44	.08						
a)			.26					
* b)			.43					
c)			.30					
d)			.01					
157.	.39	.09						
a)			.03					
b)			.05					
* c)			.72					
d)			.19					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- a. Entering and Leaving Traffic
- 1) Entering Traffic

158. When about to enter traffic from a side street, you need not:
- * a) Enter at the same speed as the traffic.
 - b) Look for an opening in the traffic.
 - c) Yield to traffic on the street you wish to enter.
 - d) Signal as the vehicle you want to enter behind passes by you.

159. If you are about to drive away from the curb, you should:
- a) Sound your horn and go ahead.
 - b) Signal and pull into the street.
 - * c) Signal, yield right-of-way and pull into the street.
 - d) Signal, wait for the first vehicle to pass and pull into the street.

160. When pulling out of a side street into a lane of traffic you should:
- a) Edge out into traffic slowly and then quickly speed up.
 - b) Pull into the far left lane of traffic.
 - c) Put on your turn signal as you begin moving into the traffic lane.
 - * d) Move into the traffic lane and then increase your speed smoothly.

161. When you have just entered a traffic lane you should:
- a) Keep your wheels turned slightly to the left.
 - b) Leave your turn signal on for several minutes after moving into the traffic lane.
 - * c) Increase your speed to keep up with traffic.
 - d) Stay as close as possible to the vehicle ahead of you.

2) Leaving Traffic

162. If you must stop your vehicle while driving you should:
- * a) Look for a wide, firm part of the shoulder.
 - b) Stop on the road and turn on your left turn signal.
 - c) Pull off the road onto the left shoulder, if possible.
 - d) Come to a complete stop first before pulling off the road.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
158.	.57	.10						
* a)			.55					
b)			.02					
c)			.08					
d)			.35					
159.	.49	.22						
a)			.01	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
b)			.04	.11	.05	.02	.04	.00
* c)			.93	.81	.92	.92	.91	.94
d)			.02	.04	.03	.06	.03	.03
160.	.28	.17						
a)			.04					
b)			.05					
c)			.05					
* d)			.85					
161.	-.02	.10						
a)			.00					
b)			.01					
* c)			.98					
d)			.02					
2) <u>Leaving Traffic</u>								
162.	.47	.28						
* a)			.87					
b)			.02					
c)			.12					
d)			.00					

- B. Basic Knowledge.
 6. Maneuvers
 a. Entering and Leaving Traffic
 2) Leaving Traffic (continued)

163. If you are going to pull onto the shoulder, you should first:
- a) Slow down.
 - b) Turn your wheels.
 - * c) Signal your intention.
 - d) Blow your horn.
164. After leaving a high speed road it is most important to check your:
- a) Headlights.
 - * b) Speedometer.
 - c) Gas gauge.
 - d) Generator light.
165. If you want to pull onto the shoulder and you are traveling at a fast speed:
- a) Hold the steering wheel loosely when pulling onto the shoulder.
 - b) Pull sharply off the road.
 - * c) Gently brake to a stop when on the shoulder.
 - d) Come to a stop before pulling completely off the road.
- 3) Entering and Leaving Off Street Areas
166. When you turn left into a driveway you:
- a) Should not signal for a left turn.
 - b) Should edge into oncoming traffic until you can complete the turn.
 - * c) May cross a double line in the center of the road.
 - d) Have the right of way over oncoming traffic.
167. When you want to make a right turn into a driveway you should:
- * a) Avoid stopping on the road.
 - b) Swing to the left before making the turn.
 - c) Signal after you begin to turn.
 - d) Signal the traffic behind you to pass.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
163.	-.07	-.10						
a)			.02					
b)			.00					
* c)			.96					
d)			.01					
164.	.00	.24						
a)			.00					
* b)			.98					
c)			.00					
d)			.03					
165.	.47	.08						
a)			.04					
b)			.02					
* c)			.90					
d)			.04					
166.	.54	.36						
a)			.04					
b)			.30					
* c)			.62					
d)			.05					
167.	.69	.16						
* a)			.64	.46	.48	.50	.60	.69
b)			.07	.10	.08	.02	.01	.00
c)			.12	.10	.08	.04	.01	.00
d)			.16	.24	.38	.44	.36	.31

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 a. Entering and Leaving Traffic
 3) Entering and Leaving
Off Street Areas (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
168. When turning into a driveway or alley it is most important to watch for:	.37	.15						
* a) Traffic going in or coming out of the same place.			.75					
b) Oncoming traffic that is waiting for you to turn.			.06					
c) Pedestrians who are window shopping.			.14					
d) Large vehicles that may be behind you.			.05					
169. When you turn into a driveway or parking lot you should generally:	.15	.25						
a) Begin slowing down after you start turning the steering wheel.			.04					
b) Increase your speed just before you reach the turn.			.00					
* c) Slow down before the turn, but avoid stopping.			.92					
d) Stop in the road before you make the turn.			.04					
170. After you have turned into a driveway or parking lot:	.45	.08						
* a) Continue at a slow speed and avoid stopping while still on the road.			.69	.67	.81	.87	.83	.83
b) Stop as soon as you are completely off the road.			.12	.15	.07	.07	.10	.07
c) Speed up so you will not block vehicles turning in behind you.			.11	.16	.07	.03	.03	.05
d) Stop when the front of your vehicle is about to enter the driveway or lot.			.07	.08	.05	.04	.04	.05
171. When leaving a parking lot, alley or driveway you should:	.39	.10						
* a) Stop before entering the road.			.64					
b) Stop before entering the road only if there is a stop sign or red light.			.01					
c) Slow down only when there is traffic on the road.			.02					
d) Slow down and blow the horn before entering the road.			.14					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 a. Entering and Leaving Traffic
 3) Entering and Leaving
Off Street Areas (continued)

172. When you are leaving a parking lot, alley or driveway:
 a) You need not signal when turning onto the road.
 b) Slow down after you enter the road.
 * c) Yield to traffic on the road.
 d) Wait until a driver on the road signals you to enter.
173. If you are backing to the right out of a driveway, you should:
 a) Check only the traffic coming from the left.
 b) Start forward quickly once you are in the traffic lane.
 c) Cause traffic to stop by slowly backing out of the driveway.
 * d) Back into the lane nearest the curb.
174. When backing left from a driveway onto a road you should:
 a) Check the traffic without turning around.
 b) Look for traffic from both directions.
 c) Back up when the lane nearest you is clear of traffic.
 d) Avoid backing up faster than 2 mph.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
172.	.34	.17						
a)			.02					
b)			.07					
* c)			.88					
d)			.04					
173.	.30	.21						
a)			.07	.07	.04	.03	.02	.02
b)			.21	.21	.20	.15	.13	.20
c)			.05	.13	.04	.02	.03	.03
* d)			.67	.56	.71	.79	.81	.76
174.	.28	.05						
a)			.01					
b)			.84					
c)			.13					
d)			.03					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- b. Negotiating Intersections
- 1) Approaching Intersections

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
175. When you come to an intersection where there are no traffic controls you should:	.37	.18					
a) Speed up and blow your horn.			.00				
* b) Slow down so you can stop before the intersection.			.65				
c) Come to a stop before you come to a crosswalk.			.17				
d) Continue at the same speed and watch for traffic.			.16				
176. When coming to an intersection you should:	.32	.27					
a) Enter the correct lane within 25 feet of the intersection.			.15				
b) Slow down and move to the right lane.			.07				
* c) Look for signs that give you lane information.			.54				
d) Come to a stop and yield to all traffic.			.20				
177. If you want to turn left at an intersection you should get into the left lane:	.44	.08					
a) At the intersection where you want to turn.			.07				
* b) At least 100 feet before the intersection.			.58				
c) No more than 500 feet before the intersection.			.14				
d) Two or more blocks before the intersection.			.21				
178. When about to make a turn you should:	.43	.08					
a) Move into the proper lane then slow down.			.14				
* b) Move into the proper lane then signal for the turn.			.57				
c) Slow down then move into the proper lane and turn.			.12				
d) Slow down then signal for the turn.			.16				
179. For turning, you should signal:	.43	.19					
a) Just before the turn so you will not cause confusion.			.07	.09	.03	.07	.05
b) After you begin to slow down.			.07	.05	.04	.07	.04
c) Only if there are vehicles behind you.			.04	.03	.00	.00	.00
* d) At least 100 feet before the intersection.			.81	.83	.88	.85	.91
180. When coming to an intersection it is most important to:	.41	.16					
a) Stay in the same lane.			.07				
* b) Look for and obey the traffic lights and signs.			.88				
c) Flash the brake lights.			.03				
d) Open a window and turn down the radio.			.00				

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 1) Approaching Intersections
 (continued)

181. If you come to an intersection where there is a traffic light and a traffic officer:

- a) Obey the traffic signal.
 * b) Obey the traffic officer.
 c) First obey the traffic officer, then the signal.
 d) Do what the vehicle in front does.

182. If when coming to an intersection you see another vehicle approaching from the opposite direction:

- a) Speed up to get to the intersection first.
 b) Stop until you know what the other driver is going to do.
 * c) Be prepared to stop if the other driver signals for a left turn.
 d) Continue at the same speed, since you have the right-of-way.

183. If an oncoming vehicle is making a left turn at an intersection do not:

- a) Slow down to let the vehicle complete the turn.
 b) Prepare to stop if it does not complete the turn.
 c) Watch the vehicle's path to see if it can complete the turn.
 * d) Continue at the same speed and drive around the vehicle.

184. If a vehicle is coming from the right at an intersection where you have the right-of-way:

- a) Look straight ahead and avoid watching the other vehicle.
 b) Speed up so that you can get through the intersection first.
 c) Continue at the same speed since you have the right-of-way.
 * d) Be prepared to stop by placing your foot over the brake pedal.

185. If at an intersection you see a vehicle coming from the left you should:

- * a) Prepare to stop and yield the right-of-way if necessary.
 b) Continue at the same speed, since you have the right-of-way.
 c) Speed up to get through the intersection.
 d) Move as far to the right as possible and maintain your speed.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
181.	.42	.03						
a)			.01					
* b)			.85					
c)			.15					
d)			.00					
182.	.23	.15						
a)			.00					
b)			.36					
* c)			.60					
d)			.04					
183.	.35	.16						
a)			.12					
b)			.26					
c)			.07					
* d)			.54					
184.	.33	.14						
a)			.00					
b)			.02					
c)			.02					
* d)			.95					
185.	.46	.09						
* a)			.77					
b)			.11					
c)			.01					
d)			.10					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 1) Approaching Intersections
 (continued)

186. When entering a larger road you should:

- * a) Estimate the speed and distance of vehicles on the larger road.
- b) Assume you have the right-of-way over through traffic on the larger road.
- c) Only use your turn signals when there are vehicles behind you.
- d) Assume you have the right-of-way over vehicles that are making turns from the larger road.

187. If you come to an intersection that is hard to see around because of trees or buildings:

- a) Proceed as if there was a yield sign at the intersection.
- b) Stop near the center of the intersection and then continue when it is safe.
- c) Slow down and blow your horn to warn drivers who cannot see you.
- * d) Stop at the intersection and edge forward slowly.

188. If at an intersection you are in the wrong lane to make your turn you should:

- a) Signal to driver beside you and turn in front of him.
- * b) Proceed to the next intersection and turn there.
- c) Back up and move into the correct lane for turning.
- d) Wait until all other vehicles have cleared the intersection and turn.

2) Traversing Intersections

189. When driving through an intersection it is most important to:

- a) Open your window so you can hear the other vehicles.
- * b) Check traffic signs and signals.
- c) Keep a close watch on your speedometer.
- d) Speed up slightly to get through the intersection.

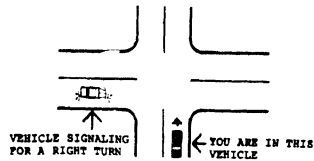
190. When coming to an intersection you should:

- * a) Be prepared to stop because the lead vehicle may stop.
- b) Enter the intersection even if you can not complete the turn.
- c) Avoid looking ahead of the lead vehicle.
- d) Move as far to the right as possible.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants					
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
186.	.29	.12						
* a)			.94					
b)			.02					
c)			.01					
d)			.02					
187.	.64	-.04						
a)			.19	.26	.27	.36	.31	.35
b)			.01	.10	.05	.06	.07	.08
c)			.12	.13	.06	.03	.04	.08
* d)			.67	.50	.62	.55	.57	.49
188.	.48	.22						
a)			.04					
* b)			.85					
c)			.00					
d)			.11					
189.	.47	.18						
a)			.00					
* b)			.84					
c)			.00					
d)			.15					
190.	.17	-.04						
* a)			.93					
b)			.05					
c)			.00					
d)			.03					

B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

191. If an oncoming vehicle turns left across your path at an intersection:
 * a) Stop and let him turn.
 b) Blow your horn and continue.
 c) Move to the left and get around him.
 d) Move to the right and get around him.
192. If you are making a left turn at an intersection you should:
 * a) Yield to oncoming traffic.
 b) Start turning before you slow down.
 c) Stop in the intersection and turn your wheels to the left.
 d) Move to the right, then turn.
193. If you plan to go straight through this intersection you should:
 a) Proceed through the intersection at normal speed.
 b) Try to get across the intersection before the other vehicle.
 * c) Avoid pulling out until the other vehicle starts to turn.
 d) Wait until the other vehicle has completed the turn before you begin to move.



194. When coming to an intersection you should first look:
 * a) Left.
 b) Right.
 c) Behind you.
 d) At your speedometer.
195. You should check traffic coming from the left and the right before entering an intersection because:
 * a) You should not stop in the intersection.
 b) Once you are in the intersection you should only look straight ahead.
 c) You lose your right-of-way as soon as you enter the intersection.
 d) You may not travel slower than 10 mph while you are in an intersection.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
191.	.37	.06					
			.91				
			.03				
			.01				
			.05				
192.	.28	.08					
			.90				
			.00				
			.10				
			.00				
193.	.65	-.13					
			.24				
			.03				
			.60				
			.11				
194.	.57	-.04					
			.52				
			.14				
			.22				
			.10				
195.	.46	-.04					
			.63				
			.17				
			.15				
			.04				

- B. Basic Knowledge
 - 6. Maneuvers
 - b. Negotiating Intersections
 - 2) Traversing Intersections
- (continued)

196. You should slow down at an intersection if:
- a) The light turns yellow when you are in the middle of an intersection.
 - * b) There are pedestrians near the corner.
 - c) There is a vehicle close behind you.
 - d) The vehicle behind you blows its horn.
197. If a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still in the street:
- a) Vehicles making turns have the right-of-way.
 - * b) The pedestrian has the right-of-way.
 - c) Vehicles coming from the right have the right-of-way.
 - d) Vehicles coming from the left have the right-of-way.
198. When in an intersection you should:
- a) Make your turn even if you forget to signal.
 - b) Stop if the light turns yellow.
 - * c) Complete your turn even if you change your mind.
 - d) Signal if you want to make a turn at the next intersection.
199. If after signaling for a turn in an intersection you decide you don't want to turn:
- a) Turn off the signal and do not turn.
 - b) Stop where you would have normally begun the turn, then go straight.
 - * c) Complete the turn anyway.
 - d) Speed up, change lanes if necessary, and go straight ahead.
200. Stopping within an intersection is permitted only:
- a) To obtain information from a policeman.
 - * b) Where traffic requires.
 - c) To look at street or directional signs.
 - d) When the light turns red.

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196.	.38	.08						
a)			.04					
* b)			.94					
c)			.02					
d)			.00					
197.	-.06	.05						
a)			.01					
* b)			.95					
c)			.04					
d)			.00					
198.	.49	.26						
a)			.02					
b)			.12					
* c)			.74					
d)			.10					
199.	.70	-.07						
a)			.27					
b)			.02					
* c)			.58					
d)			.11					
200.	.45	.27						
a)			.10	.14	.08	.03	.07	.05
* b)			.74	.66	.68	.76	.73	.84
c)			.06	.04	.04	.02	.02	.02
d)			.10	.16	.19	.18	.18	.07

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- b. Negotiating Intersections
- 2) Traversing Intersections

(continued)

201. Cross traffic should be checked before entering an intersection:

- a) When traffic has been heavy.
- b) Only when you have a stop sign.
- c) Where there is a traffic light.
- * d) At all times.

202. When driving through an intersection you should:

- * a) Observe traffic preparing to turn left.
- b) Yield only to pedestrians in crosswalks.
- c) Speed up in case light changes.
- d) Stay in the far right lane.

203. If an oncoming vehicle has started to turn left in front of you:

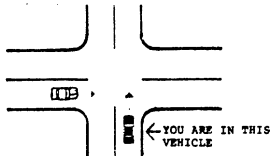
- a) Speed up to get by him before he makes the turn.
- * b) Slow down and allow him to turn in front of you.
- c) Steer to your right to get around him.
- d) Steer to your left to get around him and allow him to turn.

204. When you want to go straight through an intersection you should:

- a) Cross after all oncoming traffic turns left.
- * b) Enter the intersection when it is clear enough for you to get all the way across.
- c) Not stop for pedestrians crossing against the light.
- d) Use the far left lane.

205. If, upon entering an intersection on a 2-lane road, a vehicle coming up from the left is going to hit you:

- * a) Steer sharply to the right to reduce the impact angle.
- b) Brake and steer straight ahead.
- c) Try to steer to the left of the vehicle and go around it.
- d) Continue at normal speed since you have the right-of-way.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
201.	.22	.07						
a)			.02	.04	.01	.00	.02	.01
b)			.04	.06	.01	.01	.02	.00
c)			.02	.05	.01	.02	.01	.00
* d)			.91	.84	.96	.96	.96	.99
202.	.36	.24						
a)			.63					
b)			.16					
c)			.04					
d)			.17					
203.	.55	.22						
a)			.01	.01	.01	.00	.00	.01
* b)			.88	.80	.88	.94	.93	.92
c)			.07	.07	.06	.03	.02	.05
d)			.02	.11	.04	.02	.01	.00
204.	.17	.08						
a)			.03					
* b)			.93					
c)			.01					
d)			.02					
205.	.43	.12						
* a)			.63					
b)			.09					
c)			.21					
d)			.04					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
206. If a vehicle approaches you quickly from the right while you are crossing an intersection:	.48	.21						
a) Stop in the path of the vehicle.			.02	.04	.05	.04	.05	.02
b) Put your vehicle in reverse and back up.			.01	.07	.06	.07	.05	.05
* c) Speed up to get out of the way.			.64	.68	.54	.48	.55	.64
d) Blow the horn and continue at the same speed.			.31	.20	.35	.38	.32	.30
207. Before turning at an intersection, you should:	.47	.14						
a) Tap your brakes 3 or 4 times.			.12	.07	.03	.03	.03	.02
b) Maintain your normal speed.			.02	.04	.02	.01	.00	.01
c) Come to a complete stop.			.09	.18	.18	.27	.14	.14
* d) Check cross traffic.			.74	.72	.77	.69	.82	.82
208. When preparing to turn right at an intersection it is most important to look for:	.35	.14						
a) Traffic coming from the right.			.08					
* b) Traffic coming from the left.			.67					
c) Oncoming traffic signaling for a left turn.			.16					
d) Oncoming traffic signaling for a right turn.			.06					
209. When making a right turn you should always:	.43	.21						
a) Signal several blocks before the turn.			.02					
b) Drive as fast as traffic permits.			.01					
* c) Check the road that you are turning onto for vehicles.			.59					
d) Stop and check traffic before turning.			.36					
210. The correct way to make a right turn is to:	.48	.37						
a) Move to the left of your lane to give yourself room and then turn.			.06					
* b) Stay within your lane as you make and complete the turn.			.71					
c) Keep within one foot of the curb throughout the turn.			.18					
d) Move slightly into the left lane and then turn.			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 - 6. Maneuvers
 - b. Negotiating Intersections
 - 2) Traversing Intersections
- (continued)

- 211. When you are making a right turn:
 - a) Come to a complete stop and check for vehicles and pedestrians.
 - * b) Avoid going any slower than 5 mph if possible.
 - c) Apply increasing pressure to the brake as you go through the turn.
 - d) Start to speed up as soon as you begin turning the wheel.

- 212. When turning at an intersection you should go no faster than:
 - a) 5 mph.
 - * b) 15 mph.
 - c) 25 mph.
 - d) 30 mph.

- 213. When turning left at an intersection:
 - a) You have the right-of-way over oncoming traffic.
 - b) You should blow your horn and proceed with caution.
 - * c) Check cross traffic from both directions.
 - d) Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.

- 214. Before turning left at an intersection you should:
 - * a) Wait until traffic clears and you can complete the turn.
 - b) Pull halfway into the intersection to block traffic from the left.
 - c) Wait until the light turns yellow before making your turn.
 - d) Speed up to pull away from the vehicle behind you.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
211. When you are making a right turn:	.63	-.07						
a) Come to a complete stop and check for vehicles and pedestrians.			.35					
* b) Avoid going any slower than 5 mph if possible.			.23					
c) Apply increasing pressure to the brake as you go through the turn.			.14					
d) Start to speed up as soon as you begin turning the wheel.			.26					
212. When turning at an intersection you should go no faster than:	.38	.22						
a) 5 mph.			.33					
* b) 15 mph.			.54					
c) 25 mph.			.10					
d) 30 mph.			.01					
213. When turning left at an intersection:	.53	.22						
a) You have the right-of-way over oncoming traffic.			.01	.02	.03	.01	.19	.00
b) You should blow your horn and proceed with caution.			.01	.04	.02	.01	.01	.00
* c) Check cross traffic from both directions.			.75	.79	.79	.89	.73	.96
d) Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.			.22	.15	.17	.08	.07	.04
214. Before turning left at an intersection you should:	.29	.09						
* a) Wait until traffic clears and you can complete the turn.			.88					
b) Pull halfway into the intersection to block traffic from the left.			.06					
c) Wait until the light turns yellow before making your turn.			.03					
d) Speed up to pull away from the vehicle behind you.			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

215. In making a left turn, you should not:

- * a) Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
- b) Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
- c) Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
- d) Stay in one lane while turning.

216. You should turn left at an intersection when:

- a) The light is red.
- * b) You will not interfere with oncoming traffic.
- c) Oncoming traffic is heavy.
- d) There are several vehicles in the intersection turning left.

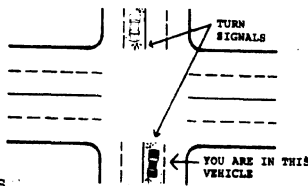
217. If you want to turn left at an intersection and there is oncoming traffic, do not:

- a) Proceed to the center of the intersection.
- * b) Move to the left of the center lane.
- c) Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead.
- d) Keep your foot firmly on the brake.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
215.	.45	.25						
* a)			.75	.78	.75	.77	.76	.88
b)			.06	.06	.09	.12	.13	.07
c)			.14	.08	.10	.05	.06	.03
d)			.05	.07	.06	.04	.05	.02
216.	-.06	-.06						
a)								.02
* b)								.93
c)								.02
d)								.02
217.	.34	.27						
a)			.27	.32	.26	.19	.22	.29
* b)			.48	.53	.54	.69	.53	.61
c)			.16	.10	.15	.08	.11	.08
d)			.09	.05	.05	.03	.12	.00

B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

218. It is safest to turn left across the path of oncoming traffic when:
- a) You can get your vehicle into that lane before oncoming traffic arrives in the intersection.
 - b) You have a red light and oncoming traffic has a green arrow pointing to the left.
 - c) Traffic behind you is heavy and oncoming traffic is light.
 - * d) Oncoming traffic has cleared the intersection and there is a gap for the turn.
219. Before making a left turn at an intersection it is most important to:
- * a) Check to see that you will not interfere with oncoming traffic.
 - b) Start turning your wheels before the light turns green.
 - c) Stay close to the vehicle in front if it is also turning left.
 - d) Flash your brake lights several times.
220. When you wish to make a left turn you should check for people and vehicles to the left:
- a) After you have begun the turn.
 - b) About a block before the turn.
 - * c) Just before making the turn.
 - d) Only when traffic is heavy.
221. If you want to turn left at an intersection and an oncoming vehicle also signals for a left turn:
- a) Quickly turn in case he really intends to go straight.
 - b) Move part way into his lane and begin to make your turn.
 - * c) Keep your wheels straight and do not move until he begins to turn.
 - d) Begin to turn when you see his signal but turn slowly.

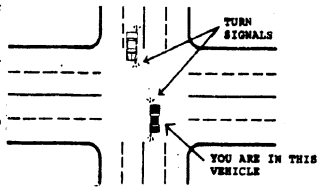


	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
218.	.39	-.02						
a)			.09					
b)			.15					
c)			.07					
* d)			.68					
219.	.32	.33						
* a)			.89					
b)			.05					
c)			.00					
d)			.06					
220.	.50	-.04						
a)			.00					
b)			.16					
* c)			.81					
d)			.01					
221.	.48	-.02						
a)			.03					
b)			.12					
* c)			.54					
d)			.28					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

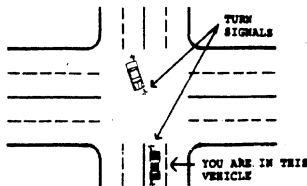
222. The vehicle that is least likely to turn in front of you is one that:
 a) Has its left turn signals on.
 b) Turns its wheels toward you.
 * c) Stops near the curb or shoulder.
 d) Begins to slow down.

223. Two left turning vehicles opposite one another should:
 a) Turn on at a time.
 * b) Turn in front of each other.
 c) Turn behind each other.
 d) Wait until the light changes to red before turning.



224. If you want to turn left at an intersection and an oncoming vehicle is turning left:

- a) Turn quickly so you will not block traffic.
 b) Wait until the oncoming vehicle completes its turn and then make your turn.
 c) Continue to the next intersection and make your turn there.
 * d) Pause and watch for traffic alongside of the oncoming vehicle.



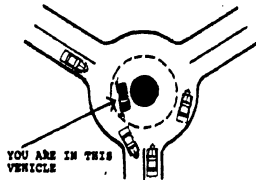
225. Before you turn left you should:

- * a) Yield to oncoming traffic and check for pedestrians or vehicles.
 b) Signal the vehicles behind you to pass.
 c) Swing out into the right lane for a smooth turn.
 d) Always wait until oncoming traffic is stopped for the light.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
222.	.54	.16						
a)			.12					
b)			.14					
* c)			.57					
d)			.17					
223.	.38	.09						
a)			.65					
* b)			.22					
c)			.10					
d)			.01					
224.	.46	.13						
a)			.08					
b)			.42					
c)			.02					
* d)			.46					
225.	.20	.13						
* a)			.91					
b)			.04					
c)			.00					
d)			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 b. Negotiating Intersections
 2) Traversing Intersections
 (continued)

226. When in an intersection about to turn left you should:
- * a) Complete your turn when oncoming traffic has cleared.
 - b) Wait until the light changes to red before turning.
 - c) Stop the oncoming traffic by moving into their lanes.
 - d) Back out of the intersection if the light turns red.
227. If the light turns red when you are in an intersection about to turn left:
- a) Remain stopped until the light changes to green.
 - b) Back out of the intersection, if possible.
 - c) Go straight ahead, if possible.
 - * d) Complete the turn when traffic clears.
228. When entering a traffic circle:
- a) Drive straight to the inside lane of the circle.
 - * b) Yield to vehicles already in the circle.
 - c) Move to the left as you enter the circle.
 - d) Look to the right as you enter.
229. When moving toward the outside lane of a traffic circle, you should:
- a) Speed up before signaling for the lane change.
 - b) Come to a stop if necessary and then change lanes.
 - * c) Watch traffic entering the circle.
 - d) Signal after you begin to move into the new lane.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
226.	.46	-.06					
* a)			.90				
b)			.04				
c)			.06				
d)			.00				
227.	.30	-.05					
a)			.04				
b)			.06				
c)			.11				
* d)			.79				
228.	.38	.01					
a)			.01				
* b)			.66				
c)			.14				
d)			.17				
229.	.43	.13					
a)			.27				
b)			.23				
* c)			.43				
d)			.06				

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- c. Negotiating Curves
- 1) Approaching Curves

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
230. As you come to a curve in the road:	.58	.29						
* a) Check for posted speed limits to see if you should slow down.			.55					
b) Move to the outside of your lane to make the turn more easily.			.17					
c) Blow your horn to warn oncoming vehicles that are hidden by the curve.			.12					
d) Apply your brakes after you enter the curve.			.16					
231. If a speed limit is <u>not</u> posted before a curve:	.61	.25						
a) Continue at the same speed.			.05	.04	.04	.05	.04	.05
b) Assume that it is better to take this curve at a higher speed.			.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
c) Slow down to 35 to 40 mph.			.05	.07	.17	.18	.13	.11
* d) Judge how sharp the curve is and change your speed accordingly.			.89	.87	.79	.76	.83	.84
232. If you are about to enter a curve after driving at highway speeds you should:	.44	.11						
a) Maintain the same speed and move to the outside of the curve.			.04					
* b) Check your speedometer to make sure you are going slow enough.			.53					
c) Begin applying the brakes before the curve and keep them on while in the curve.			.41					
d) Pump the gas pedal so as to get better traction.			.03					
2) <u>Driving Through Curves</u>								
233. When driving through a curve, you should:	.69	.11						
a) Keep your brakes slightly applied.			.24					
b) Stay as far to the left as possible.			.06					
* c) Look well ahead to where you are going.			.70					
d) Put on your turn signals.			.00					
234. When driving around a curve your vehicle will tend to:	.53	.20						
a) Speed up.			.04					
* b) Move to the outside of the curve.			.83					
c) Stay in the center of the lane.			.03					
d) Move to the inside of the curve.			.11					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 c. Negotiating Curves
 2) Driving Through Curves
 (continued)

235. After entering a curve you should:
 * a) Keep pressure on the gas pedal.
 b) Vary your speed by shifting gears.
 c) Pump your brakes.
 d) Gradually slow down.
236. If you find that you are going through a curve too fast it is best to:
 a) Pump the brakes lightly.
 b) Apply the brakes hard.
 * c) Release the gas pedal.
 d) Shift into lower gear.
237. If you cannot see around a curve you should:
 * a) Slow down more than you normally would.
 b) Continue as you would through any curve.
 c) Speed up to get out of that hazardous area quickly.
 d) Drive around the curve at 5 to 10 mph.
- 3) Leaving Curves
238. As you near the end of a curve you should:
 a) Keep slowing down until you are completely out of the curve.
 b) Drive at the same speed until you are completely out of the curve.
 * c) Begin to speed up until you are going at your regular speed.
 d) Move closer to the vehicle ahead of you.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
235. After entering a curve you should: * a) Keep pressure on the gas pedal. b) Vary your speed by shifting gears. c) Pump your brakes. d) Gradually slow down.	.40	.08						
236. If you find that you are going through a curve too fast it is best to: a) Pump the brakes lightly. b) Apply the brakes hard. * c) Release the gas pedal. d) Shift into lower gear.	.69	-.21						
237. If you cannot see around a curve you should: * a) Slow down more than you normally would. b) Continue as you would through any curve. c) Speed up to get out of that hazardous area quickly. d) Drive around the curve at 5 to 10 mph.	.46	.28						
3) <u>Leaving Curves</u>								
238. As you near the end of a curve you should: a) Keep slowing down until you are completely out of the curve. b) Drive at the same speed until you are completely out of the curve. * c) Begin to speed up until you are going at your regular speed. d) Move closer to the vehicle ahead of you.	.52	.13						

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- d. Negotiating Hills
- 1) Upgrades

239. When following a slow truck up a steep hill on a 2-lane highway you may:
- a) Drive partly in the left lane to have a better view.
 - * b) Downshift to a lower gear.
 - c) Follow the truck as close as possible.
 - d) Pass even if it is a "No Passing" zone.
240. When approaching the top of a hill you should:
- a) Blow your horn to warn other vehicles or pedestrians.
 - * b) Slow down because you cannot see very far ahead.
 - c) Move up close to the vehicle in front of you so you can pass while going downhill.
 - d) Turn your steering wheel to the left and right to check alignment.
241. When nearing the top of a hill on a narrow road:
- * a) Keep far to the right.
 - b) Speed up.
 - c) Avoid blowing your horn.
 - d) Get ready to pass any slow vehicles in front of you.
- 2) Downgrades
242. When about to go down a hill you should first:
- a) Shift to a lower gear.
 - b) Begin to apply your brakes.
 - * c) Judge how long and steep the hill is.
 - d) Move over to the far right lane.
243. Before going down a long, steep hill:
- a) Shift into neutral.
 - b) Turn on your headlights or blow your horn.
 - c) Tighten your seat belt and sit well back on your seat.
 - * d) Test your brakes and shift into a lower gear.

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239.	.56	.27						
a)			.20					
* b)			.79					
c)			.01					
d)			.00					
240.	.43	.27						
a)			.17					
* b)			.79					
c)			.03					
d)			.01					
241.	.15	.14						
* a)			.92	.88	.94	.98	.98	.96
b)			.03	.04	.02	.00	.00	.00
c)			.01	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01
d)			.03	.05	.02	.00	.01	.03
242.	.72	.27						
a)			.24	.27	.34	.18	.18	.24
b)			.36	.28	.36	.38	.43	.32
* c)			.41	.38	.26	.31	.33	.40
d)			.00	.06	.04	.11	.05	.05
243.	.60	.16						
a)			.03	.04	.08	.03	.03	.06
b)			.04	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
c)			.01	.03	.02	.01	.01	.02
* d)			.92	.90	.90	.95	.95	.91

- B. Basic Knowledge.
 6. Maneuvers
 d. Negotiating Hills
 2) Downgrades (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
244. For best control on a steep downgrade you should begin to slow down:	.38	.05						
* a) Before starting downhill.								.58
b) Just after starting downhill.								.30
c) About halfway down the hill.								.08
d) Just before the bottom of the hill.								.04
245. While going down a hill you should try to:	.59	.12						
a) Drive slightly slower than the other traffic.								.14
b) Speed up slightly.								.04
c) Drive slightly faster than the other traffic.								.00
* d) Keep a constant speed.								.82
246. If your vehicle continues to speed up while going downhill you should:	.59	.12						
a) Slowly pump the brakes.								.61
b) Shift to a higher gear.								.01
* c) Keep your brakes partially on.								.37
d) Use your parking brake.								.01
247. When going down a hill you should:	.48	.08						
a) Keep your brakes on until you reach the bottom.								.34
b) Keep a constant pressure on the gas pedal.								.13
* c) Keep checking the traffic behind you.								.44
d) Drive in the far right lane.								.10
e. <u>Lane Changing</u>								
1) <u>Prepares to Change</u>								
248. Before making a lane change, you should <u>first</u> :	.30	-.12						
a) Put on your turn signal.								.31
b) Look for rear approaching traffic in the new lane.								.35
c) Check for oncoming traffic.								.03
* d) Check the markings on the road.								.32
249. When changing lanes you should:	.66	.06						
a) Signal, look behind you and check your mirror.								.08
* b) Check your mirror, look behind you and signal.								.33
c) Look behind you, signal, and check your mirror.								.09
d) Signal, check your mirror, and look behind you.								.50

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- e. Lane Changing
- 1) Prepares to Change (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Fers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
250. Before changing lanes from the right to the middle lane on a 6-lane road you should:	.42	.21						
a) Signal for a left turn and blow your horn.			.09					
b) Move up close to the vehicle in front of you.			.01					
* c) Check for vehicles entering the middle lane from the left behind you.			.84					
d) Slow down and then signal for a left turn.			.05					
251. After changing lanes you should:	.22	.06						
* a) Check behind you for vehicles coming up fast or wanting to pass you.			.41					
b) Increase your speed to the legal speed limit.			.52					
c) Flash your brake lights so that the vehicles behind you will see you.			.01					
d) Keep your turn signals on until you have adjusted your speed.			.06					
252. After deciding to change lanes you should check behind you in the new lane for vehicles:	.32	.05						
a) Turning off the road.			.02					
b) Entering the road.			.16					
* c) About to enter your new lane.			.82					
d) Slowing down on the road.			.00					
253. You can check your blind spot before changing lanes by:	.49	.19						
a) Looking at the left side mirror.			.16	.29	.28	.36	.26	.39
b) Looking at the right side mirror.			.03	.13	.03	.07	.12	.05
c) Looking into the rearview mirror.			.04	.17	.21	.27	.15	.20
* d) Turning around and looking out the window.			.75	.41	.47	.28	.45	.35
254. When changing lanes on a highway you should:	.41	.34						
* a) Speed up or maintain your speed.			.53					
b) Drive slightly above the speed limit until you find a space in the new lane.			.08					
c) Turn sharply into the new lane.			.00					
d) First signal and then check to see if the lane change is legal.			.39					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- e. Lane Changing
- 2) Completes Change

255. After moving into a new lane you should drive near the:

- a) Left side of the lane.
- * b) Center of the lane.
- c) Right side of the lane.
- d) Shoulder or median.

256. When about to change lanes on a highway you should:

- * a) Maintain your speed or speed up until you can change lanes.
- b) Slow down until you can change lanes.
- c) Pull away from other vehicles by speeding up and then slow down to change lanes.
- d) Drive just above the speed limit until you find a gap.

- f. Passing
- 1) Prepares to Pass

257. Passing results in:

- * a) Many fatal accidents per year.
- b) Many accidents but few deaths per year.
- c) Relatively few serious accidents per year.
- d) Relatively few problems of any type.

258. Before deciding to pass another vehicle you should first check:

- a) The road ahead for oncoming traffic.
- b) Your speedometer.
- c) Behind you for traffic in the passing lane
- * d) For signs prohibiting passing.

259. A "No Passing" zone means:

- a) A driver may pass only under extreme conditions.
- b) Oncoming traffic is not permitted to pass.
- * c) A driver may not pass along this stretch of road.
- d) You may only pass slow-moving school busses.

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255.	.67	.16						
a)			.07	.10	.05	.06	.03	.03
* b)			.88	.62	.62	.69	.79	.69
c)			.03	.22	.28	.23	.16	.26
d)			.01	.06	.05	.02	.03	.00
256.	.27	.07						
a)			.70					
b)			.04					
c)			.04					
d)			.21					
257.	.70	.17						
a)			.75	.78	.64	.73	.85	.85
b)			.07	.10	.08	.06	.01	.00
c)			.08	.07	.13	.07	.05	.08
d)			.10	.04	.13	.11	.09	.07
258.	.47	.18						
a)			.27					
b)			.06					
c)			.06					
* d)			.61					
259.	.00	.11						
a)			.00					
b)			.01					
* c)			.99					
d)			.00					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- f. Passing
- 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

260. The safest time to pass vehicles ahead of you on a 2 lane highway is when:
- a) You are behind a slow moving truck coming to a curve.
 - b) You are coming to an intersection.
 - c) A sign indicates there is a hill ahead.
 - * d) A sign indicates the end of a "No Passing" zone.
261. The best way to tell whether you are permitted to pass other vehicles is to see if:
- a) There is a green flashing light.
 - * b) There are solid or broken lane markings.
 - c) The vehicle ahead signals that it is OK to pass.
 - d) The road ahead is straight.
262. If you are in a "No Passing" zone and you are behind a slow moving vehicle you should:
- a) Begin to pass the vehicle when you are near the end of the "No Passing" zone.
 - * b) Wait until you are out of the "No Passing" zone before beginning to pass.
 - c) Use the shoulder in order to pass the vehicle.
 - d) Signal the vehicle to move onto the shoulder so you can pass.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
	Test-retest Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
		Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
			Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
260.	.46	.16	
a)		.04	
b)		.09	
c)		.03	
* d)		.84	
261.	.62	.26	
a)		.01	
* b)		.66	
c)		.09	
d)		.23	
262.	.35	.27	
a)		.04	
* b)		.87	
c)		.04	
d)		.05	

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 f. Passing
 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
263. After moving into a new lane it is best to drive:	.61	.40						
* a) At the same speed as the traffic in the new lane.			.42					
b) Slightly faster than the traffic in the new lane.			.08					
c) Slightly slower than the traffic in the new lane.			.02					
d) At the posted speed limit.			.47					
264. If there is no oncoming traffic when nearing the end of a "No Passing" zone:	.13	.25						
a) You should begin to pull into the passing lane.			.04					
b) Increase your speed and get ready to change lanes.			.08					
* c) Wait until the end of the "No Passing" zone before acting.			.80					
d) Slow down because this is an unsafe area.			.08					
265. The safest time to pass on a 2-lane road is when you come to a:	-.03	.18						
a) "No Passing" zone.			.00					
b) Hill or curve.			.00					
c) Cross road.			.01					
* d) Single dashed line.			.99					
266. On a 2-lane road it is safe to pass when you come to a:	-.07	-.05						
* a) Divided highway.			.93					
b) Railroad crossing.			.01					
c) Bridge or tunnel.			.00					
d) Group of people walking on the shoulder.			.06					
267. If you pass another vehicle when you are near a railroad track, you:	.66	.03						
a) Will be violating the law.			.39					
b) Should flash your lights before passing.			.00					
* c) May not see an oncoming train.			.57					
d) Should apply the brakes lightly when going over the tracks.			.05					
268. Before you decide whether to pass on a 2 lane highway you should:	.29	.22						
a) Shift to a lower gear.			.01					
* b) Judge how much distance there is for passing.			.88					
c) Turn on your turn signal.			.10					
d) Check your brakes by slowing down.			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 f. Passing
 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

269. Before beginning to pass you should:
 a) Drive up close behind the lead vehicle.
 * b) Judge the speed of the lead vehicle.
 c) Slow down so you will have more room to pass.
 d) Blow the horn and put on your bright lights.
270. When passing another vehicle you can tell how fast it is going by:
 a) Looking at your speedometer.
 b) Looking at the side of the road.
 c) Seeing how fast you are getting closer to the other vehicle.
 * d) Checking your speedometer and the speed with which you are approaching the other vehicle.
271. Before passing another vehicle you should first:
 a) Speed up as much as possible and put on your signal lights if you have to change lanes.
 b) Get as close as possible to the vehicle you want to pass.
 c) Signal to the vehicle that you want to pass.
 * d) Judge the distance available for passing and how fast you are approaching the other vehicle.
272. When deciding whether it is safe to pass a vehicle, you should consider:
 * a) How fast your vehicle can speed up.
 b) How many vehicles are behind you.
 c) How much time you have to reach your destination.
 d) Whether the road is made of concrete or asphalt.
273. The ability of your vehicle to speed up in order to pass is most affected by:
 a) The amount of gas in your tank.
 b) Your skill as a driver.
 c) Whether the road surface is concrete or asphalt.
 * d) Heavy loads such as trailers, cargo, or passengers.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
269. Before beginning to pass you should:	.43	.10						
a) Drive up close behind the lead vehicle.			.06	.09	.07	.05	.04	.14
* b) Judge the speed of the lead vehicle.			.77	.64	.76	.78	.74	.78
c) Slow down so you will have more room to pass.			.08	.11	.11	.10	.09	.01
d) Blow the horn and put on your bright lights.			.07	.16	.06	.06	.12	.06
270. When passing another vehicle you can tell how fast it is going by:	.32	.11						
a) Looking at your speedometer.			.25	.26	.13	.19	.20	.10
b) Looking at the side of the road.			.02	.06	.01	.01	.01	.00
c) Seeing how fast you are getting closer to the other vehicle.			.06	.12	.08	.05	.05	.05
* d) Checking your speedometer and the speed with which you are approaching the other vehicle.			.66	.55	.77	.74	.74	.84
271. Before passing another vehicle you should <u>first</u> :	.35	.18						
a) Speed up as much as possible and put on your signal lights if you have to change lanes.			.10					
b) Get as close as possible to the vehicle you want to pass.			.01					
c) Signal to the vehicle that you want to pass.			.14					
* d) Judge the distance available for passing and how fast you are approaching the other vehicle.			.75					
272. When deciding whether it is safe to pass a vehicle, you should consider:	.55	.15						
* a) How fast your vehicle can speed up.			.41					
b) How many vehicles are behind you.			.05					
c) How much time you have to reach your destination.			.51					
d) Whether the road is made of concrete or asphalt.			.02					
273. The ability of your vehicle to speed up in order to pass is most affected by:	.53	.28						
a) The amount of gas in your tank.			.00	.05	.02	.01	.03	.01
b) Your skill as a driver.			.23	.22	.37	.42	.33	.27
c) Whether the road surface is concrete or asphalt.			.01	.06	.09	.05	.09	.04
* d) Heavy loads such as trailers, cargo, or passengers.			.76	.67	.52	.52	.56	.68

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 f. Passing
 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
274. If you are driving an unfamiliar vehicle:	.55	.02						
a) Stay in the right lane if you are on a freeway.			.27					
* b) Allow more room for passing on 2 lane roads.			.30					
c) Stop about once an hour to have the oil and water checked.			.11					
d) Never drive faster than 60 mph.			.33					
275. When deciding if your vehicle can speed up enough for a pass you should consider:	.61	.16						
a) The amount of gas you have.			.04					
* b) The mechanical condition of your vehicle.			.84					
c) Whether the road is concrete or asphalt.			.10					
d) How many miles you have already driven that day.			.02					
276. On a 2 lane road you should pass only when:	.38	.22						
* a) There is enough room to return safely to your lane after the pass.			.74					
b) There is a solid line to the left of your lane.			.07					
c) The vehicle ahead signals you to pass.			.02					
d) The vehicle ahead of you is going more than 15 mph below the speed limit.			.16					
277. If you are not sure you have enough distance to pass you should:	.39	.02						
a) Put the vehicle in a lower gear and speed up.			.00					
b) Get as close as possible to the vehicle you want to pass, and then pull out.			.00					
c) Signal the driver ahead to slow down.			.01					
* d) Wait for a better chance to pass.			.96					
278. The first thing you should do before passing is:	-.05	-.14						
a) Sound horn.			.02					
b) Stay close to rear of the vehicle ahead so others cannot get in between.			.01					
c) Increase your speed.			.00					
* d) Make sure way is clear of oncoming traffic.			.96					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- f. Passing
- 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
279. When you decide to pass on a 2-lane road you should:	.40	.28						
* a) Judge the distance to the first oncoming vehicle.				.80				
b) Wait for the lead vehicle to signal you on.				.01				
c) Keep blinking your lights until you finish passing.				.10				
d) Check your speed often as you are passing.				.08				
280. The best reason for allowing extra time and distance for passing on a 2 lane road is:	.30	.38						
a) Your engine may give out.				.01				
b) The vehicle you are passing may speed up.				.20				
c) You may lose steering control while passing.				.05				
* d) It may take longer to pass than you think.				.73				
281. When passing at high speeds most drivers:	.31	.19						
a) Drive too slow and are never able to complete the pass.				.04				
b) Drive too close to the left edge of the road.				.04				
c) Take too long in getting back into the right lane.				.29				
* d) Take longer to complete the pass than they thought.				.63				
282. If you want to pass and there is oncoming traffic you should:	.00	.00						
* a) Wait until the way ahead is clear and then pass.				1.00				
b) Speed up so that the oncoming vehicle will slow down.				.00				
c) Blow your horn so the other vehicle will give you room to pass.				.00				
d) Use the shoulder to pass.				.00				
283. If, in order to pass the vehicle ahead, you would have to drive faster than you like:	.20	.09						
a) Signal the vehicle to slow down.				.04				
* b) Wait for a better chance to pass.				.91				
c) Get a good grip on the wheel and pass.				.04				
d) Drive alongside the vehicle until it slows down.				.01				

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 f. Passing
 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

284. Before passing it is most important to:
 a) Check your speedometer.
 * b) See what the lead vehicle is doing.
 c) Lightly step on your brakes to check them.
 d) Make sure you have both hands on the wheel.

285. On 2-lane roads you may pass if the vehicle ahead is:
 a) Indicating a left turn.
 b) Preparing to pass.
 c) Weaving or going from lane to lane.
 * d) Stopped for a right turn.

286. If you want to pass a vehicle that is weaving from side to side you should:
 a) Pull onto the shoulder to pass, if necessary.
 b) Pull off the road and wait to allow greater separation distance.
 * c) Sound your horn or flash your lights.
 d) Drive close behind until he begins to drive straight.

287. If you pass a vehicle that is weaving you should:
 * a) Leave at least 1/2 a lane between the side of your vehicle and his.
 b) Pass as slow as possible.
 c) Keep blowing the horn and keep your bright lights on.
 d) Pull in front of him to make him slow down.

288. On a 2 lane road it is generally safe to pass a vehicle that is:
 a) Suddenly slowing down.
 * b) Towing a small trailer.
 c) Driving past people or animals on the edge of the road.
 d) Being passed by another vehicle.

289. The faster the vehicle in front of you is going, the:
 a) Less time you need to pass.
 * b) More distance you need to pass.
 c) Closer you should be before starting to pass.
 d) Further to the left you should be when passing.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
284.	.39	.05	.12 .86 .00 .02						
285.	.50	.13	.14 .01 .06 .78						
286.	.39	.07	.07 .19 .70 .04						
287.	.65	.11	.72 .05 .20 .02	.64 .14 .14 .07	.82 .14 .03 .01	.70 .22 .06 .01	.68 .21 .08 .01	.68 .18 .12 .00	
288.	.59	.23	.20 .59 .04 .16						
289.	.41	.18	.01 .93 .04 .02	.09 .74 .13 .04	.05 .69 .18 .07	.02 .85 .10 .03	.03 .80 .11 .05	.00 .85 .08 .07	

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 f. Passing
 1) Prepares to Pass (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
290. It is best to pass on a 2-or 3-lane road when:	.38	.07						
a) The lead vehicle is being passed by another vehicle.			.02					
b) You have just reached the top of a hill.			.06					
c) You will not have to go over 50 mph.			.08					
* d) There is no traffic on the road ahead of the lead vehicle.			.83					
291. On a 2-lane road, do <u>not</u> :	.38	.25						
a) Pass moving traffic on the left.			.08					
* b) Pass vehicles making a left turn from the right lane.			.80					
c) Look in front of the vehicle you want to pass.			.07					
d) Change your speed in order to pass.			.05					
292. The middle lane on a 3-lane road is for:	.60	.01						
* a) Passing and turning left.			.55					
b) Driving in heavy traffic.			.45					
c) Parking a disabled vehicle.			.00					
d) Making U-turns.			.00					
293. When there are 2 lanes of traffic going in your direction, it is generally safe to:	.41	.17						
a) Blow your horn when passing another vehicle on the right.			.20					
b) Use the right lane to pass other vehicles.			.15					
c) Stay in the left lane until someone wants to pass you.			.11					
* d) Use the right lane to pass vehicles that are making left turns.			.53					
294. When about to pass you should generally:	.43	.08						
a) Move up very close to the lead vehicle, then change lanes.			.16	.20	.11	.09	.05	.08
b) Drop back and change lanes far behind the lead vehicle.			.04	.04	.06	.06	.03	.02
* c) Maintain usual following distance until you change lanes.			.78	.72	.77	.79	.87	.83
d) Move up close to the lead vehicle and drop back to warn him you are about to pass.			.02	.04	.06	.06	.05	.08

- B. Basic Knowledge.
- 6. Maneuvers
- f. Passing
- 2) Changes Lanes

295. When about to pass a vehicle on a divided highway you should:
- a) Turn on your bright lights and have them on until you complete the pass.
 - * b) Move into the passing lane well before passing.
 - c) Flash your brake lights to warn following vehicles.
 - d) Stay alongside the other vehicle until the driver sees you.

3) Passes Vehicle

296. Before passing the vehicle ahead you should:
- a) Move up very close to it before pulling out.
 - b) Edge into the left lane to check for oncoming traffic.
 - * c) Blow your horn or flick the lights.
 - d) Drive alongside the other vehicle until you are sure the driver sees you.

297. You should always blow your horn if the driver you are passing:
- * a) Cannot see behind him or is not paying attention or begins to move sideways toward you.
 - b) Is signaling for a right turn or has begun to slow down or is passing parked vehicles.
 - c) Flashes his headlights or begins to move to the right.
 - d) Signals you to pass or moves to the right.

298. When passing several vehicles at the same time on a 2 lane road you should:
- a) Slow down after passing the first vehicle.
 - b) Drive as far to the left as you can.
 - * c) Be careful that one of the vehicles does not pull out in front of you.
 - d) Keep your bright lights on if it is at night.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.27	.29						
			.04					
			.80					
			.09					
			.07					
	.65	.25						
			.05					
			.50					
			.44					
			.01					
	.13	.12						
			.87					
			.07					
			.04					
			.02					
	.43	.06						
			.08					
			.11					
			.74					
			.06					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- f. Passing
- 3) Passes Vehicle (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abl. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
299. When passing a vehicle you should remember that the other driver will not be able to see you when you are:	.30	.24						
a) Directly behind the vehicle.			.03					
b) Around the left front fender of the vehicle.			.08					
c) Close to the right front window of the vehicle.			.04					
* d) Near the left rear fender of the vehicle.			.85					
300. When passing another vehicle you should:	.66	.24						
a) Return to the right lane as soon as you clear its front bumper.			.20	.14	.39	.31	.16	.26
b) Drive as close beside the vehicle as possible.			.01	.08	.02	.01	.00	.00
* c) Not go over the speed limit unless necessary.			.71	.68	.44	.45	.68	.64
d) Flash your brake lights several times before turning to the right lane.			.07	.10	.14	.22	.17	.11
301. If, when passing with an automatic shift vehicle, you need to quickly speed up, you should:	.68	.20						
a) Press the gas pedal to the floor.			.36					
b) Pump the gas pedal.			.04					
c) Shift into neutral and then back into drive.			.04					
d) Gradually put more pressure on the gas pedal.			.56					
302. If, while passing, it appears that you will not have time to complete the pass:	.70	.16						
a) Speed up quickly and cut in front of the vehicle you are passing.			.07					
b) Slow down and steer onto the left shoulder.			.05					
c) Continue as you are and signal the vehicle you are passing to slow down.			.08					
* d) Slow down and return to the right lane behind the vehicle you were passing.			.80					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- f. Passing
- 3) Passes Vehicle (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
303. If you can see far ahead you may:	.59	.17						
a) Drive above the speed limit.			.07	.10	.08	.05	.08	.02
* b) Pass several vehicles at once.			.87	.66	.71	.78	.68	.83
c) Go as slow as you want.			.01	.16	.09	.13	.13	.05
d) Drive on the shoulder of the road.			.02	.08	.10	.02	.08	.05
304. If you want to pass several vehicles <u>at the same time</u> on a 2 lane road you should:	.44	.16						
a) Slow down before passing each of the vehicles.			.04					
b) Stay closer to the sides of the vehicles you are passing than you normally would.			.07					
* c) Check the room left for passing before passing each of the vehicles.			.84					
d) Drive 15-20 mph over the posted speed limit.			.05					
4) <u>Returns to Driving Lane</u>								
305. When passing a vehicle you should return to the right side of the road when:	.67	.07						
a) You are 50 feet in front of the passed vehicle.			.06	.20	.18	.35	.28	.26
b) The other driver signals you to do so.			.01	.08	.01	.01	.02	.01
c) You have cleared the front bumper by a vehicle length.			.14	.19	.17	.16	.10	.15
* d) You can see both its headlights in your rearview mirror.			.78	.53	.64	.48	.59	.57
306. After passing a vehicle on a 2-lane road you should generally:	.50	.23						
a) Turn sharply back to the right lane.			.02					
* b) Gradually turn back into the right lane.			.92					
c) Stay in the left lane until you see oncoming traffic.			.02					
d) Slow down and then move into the right lane.			.04					
307. Before pulling in front of a vehicle you have just passed you should:	.39	.14						
a) Speed up.			.12					
b) Begin to slow down.			.00					
c) Check your speedometer.			.01					
* d) Put on your turn signal.			.87					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- g. Turnabouts
- 1) U-Turns

308. When you are making a U-turn:
- a) It is better to drive over the sidewalk to back up.
 - * b) Pause and check rear traffic before starting in your new direction.
 - c) Blow your horn to warn all traffic to slow down and wait.
 - d) Only use hand signals during the turn.

309. It is generally best to make a U-turn:
- a) At or close to an intersection.
 - b) On a divided freeway.
 - * c) In the middle of a block.
 - d) On entrances or exits of highways.

2) Y-Turns

310. In making a "Y" or 3-point turn you should:

- * a) Find a spot where there are no trees, poles, or hydrants near the curb.
- b) Avoid turning the steering wheel sharply.
- c) Use your mirrors to see behind you.
- d) Keep your door opened and look to the rear.



3) Other Turnabouts

311. If you decide to use a driveway when turning around, it is best to:
- a) Drive forward into the driveway and then turn while backing out.
 - * b) Back into the driveway and then move forward into traffic.
 - c) Select a driveway that has vehicles parked on either side of it at the curb.
 - d) Keep your door opened when backing out of the driveway.

- h. Backing Up
- 1) Avoids Unless Essential

312. If you need to reverse your direction while driving on a road, it is usually best to:

- a) Make a Y-turn.
- b) Make a U-turn.
- c) Back up.
- * d) Make the necessary right and left turns.

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308. When you are making a U-turn:	.29	-.09						
a) It is better to drive over the sidewalk to back up.			.01					
* b) Pause and check rear traffic before starting in your new direction.			.95					
c) Blow your horn to warn all traffic to slow down and wait.			.02					
d) Only use hand signals during the turn.			.03					
309. It is generally best to make a U-turn:	.72	.09						
a) At or close to an intersection.			.35					
b) On a divided freeway.			.11					
* c) In the middle of a block.			.43					
d) On entrances or exits of highways.			.10					
2) <u>Y-Turns</u>								
310. In making a "Y" or 3-point turn you should:	.38	.04						
* a) Find a spot where there are no trees, poles, or hydrants near the curb.			.59					
b) Avoid turning the steering wheel sharply.			.12					
c) Use your mirrors to see behind you.			.26					
d) Keep your door opened and look to the rear.			.00					
3) <u>Other Turnabouts</u>								
311. If you decide to use a driveway when turning around, it is best to:	.93	.06						
a) Drive forward into the driveway and then turn while backing out.			.88					
* b) Back into the driveway and then move forward into traffic.			.10					
c) Select a driveway that has vehicles parked on either side of it at the curb.			.02					
d) Keep your door opened when backing out of the driveway.			.01					
h. <u>Backing Up</u>								
1) <u>Avoids Unless Essential</u>								
312. If you need to reverse your direction while driving on a road, it is usually best to:	.82	-.11						
a) Make a Y-turn.			.10					
b) Make a U-turn.			.19					
c) Back up.			.00					
* d) Make the necessary right and left turns.			.72					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 h. Backing Up
 1) Avoids Unless Essential
 (continued)

313. If you should miss your exit on a freeway, you should not:
- a) Proceed to the next exit where you can re-enter the freeway and return to your proper exit.
 - * b) Back up on the road or on the shoulder
 - c) Continue on the freeway and find an alternate route.
 - d) Resume normal speed until you approach the next exit.

314. If you miss your exit on the freeway you should:
- a) Make a U-turn.
 - b) Stop and back up.
 - * c) Go on to the next exit.
 - d) Stop and ask for directions.

2) Prepares to Back Up

315. When backing up you should assume that:
- a) You have the right-of-way if you have signaled.
 - b) You can see everything behind you by using your mirrors.
 - c) It is easier to steer your vehicle than when going forward.
 - * d) Pedestrians may not notice that you are backing up.

316. You should check behind you for people and other vehicles:
- a) Just after you start to back up.
 - * b) Just before you begin to back up.
 - c) After you have backed onto the road.
 - d) Only when backing up to the left.

317. The correct order of operations when backing up is:
- a) Look to the rear, make sure vehicle is stopped, shift into reverse.
 - * b) Make sure vehicle is stopped, look to the rear, shift into reverse.
 - c) Shift into reverse, make sure vehicle is stopped, look to the rear.
 - d) Look to the rear, shift into reverse, make sure vehicle is stopped.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
313.	.25	.23						
a)			.05	.09	.06	.09	.06	.04
* b)			.93	.77	.83	.77	.83	.88
c)			.02	.06	.02	.03	.01	.01
d)			.00	.07	.10	.10	.11	.07
314.	-.03	-.14						
a)			.00					
b)			.01					
* c)			.96					
d)			.02					
315.	.20	.09						
a)			.03					
b)			.05					
c)			.03					
* d)			.90					
316.	.18	.12						
a)			.06					
* b)			.94					
c)			.01					
d)			.00					
317.	.34	.06						
a)			.15	.15	.12	.15	.14	.05
* b)			.50	.59	.64	.72	.69	.81
c)			.30	.17	.19	.06	.09	.06
d)			.05	.10	.05	.05	.07	.08

- B. Basic Knowledge.
 6. Maneuvers
 h. Backing Up
 2) Prepares to Back Up
 (continued)

318. Before beginning to back up you:

- a) Need not come to a complete stop.
 b) Need not check your mirrors.
 c) Must straighten your front wheels.
 * d) Should look to the right and left.

319. When backing up it is usually best to:

- a) Open the left front door and look back.
 b) Steer with one hand, while looking into the rearview mirror.
 * c) Steer with one hand, while looking out the rear window.
 d) Steer with both hands, while looking out the left front window.

3) Backs Up

320. If you are backing up to the left you should turn your front wheels to the:

- a) Right and glance in the rearview mirror.
 b) Left and glance in the rearview mirror.
 * c) Left and look over your shoulder.
 d) Right and look over your shoulder.

321. When backing up you should:

- a) Allow less distance to stop than if going forward.
 b) Pump the gas pedal to gain speed.
 * c) Avoid making quick steering changes.
 d) Speed up slightly when turning.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
318. Before beginning to back up you:	.53	.08						
a) Need not come to a complete stop.			.02					
b) Need not check your mirrors.			.01					
c) Must straighten your front wheels.			.21					
* d) Should look to the right and left.			.76					
319. When backing up it is usually best to:	.32	.10						
a) Open the left front door and look back.			.01	.03	.02	.09	.07	.04
b) Steer with one hand, while looking into the rearview mirror.			.05	.10	.07	.10	.05	.04
* c) Steer with one hand, while looking out the rear window.			.89	.74	.82	.57	.77	.73
d) Steer with both hands, while looking out the left front window.			.04	.12	.09	.22	.11	.18
320. If you are backing up to the left you should turn your front wheels to the:	.05	.09						
a) Right and glance in the rearview mirror.			.02					
b) Left and glance in the rearview mirror.			.03					
* c) Left and look over your shoulder.			.82					
d) Right and look over your shoulder.			.15					
321. When backing up you should:	.50	.14						
a) Allow less distance to stop than if going forward.			.16	.06	.29	.32	.25	.18
b) Pump the gas pedal to gain speed.			.00	.07	.01	.01	.03	.00
* c) Avoid making quick steering changes.			.79	.80	.61	.65	.72	.80
d) Speed up slightly when turning.			.05	.07	.06	.01	.00	.02

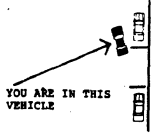
- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- h. Backing Up
- 4) In Off-Street Areas

See: B.6.j. (Driving in Off-Street Areas)

- i. Parking
- 1) Legal Regulations

See: F.7.j. (Stopping, Standing and Parking)

- 2) Parallel

322. Before you begin to back into a parallel parking space you should:
- a) Get out of your vehicle and check for objects behind your vehicle.
 - b) Put on your 4-way flashers to warn other vehicles.
 - * c) Signal following traffic to pass you if there is another lane.
 - d) Open your door and look for traffic behind you.
323. When backing into a parallel parking space you should straighten your wheels when:
- a) Your rear wheels touch the curb.
 - * b) Your front seat is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle alongside of you.
 - c) You have moved about 1 to 2 feet.
 - d) Your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle parked alongside of you.
- 
324. If you park along the right hand curb facing uphill you should:
- a) Keep the front wheels straight.
 - b) Turn the front wheels to the right.
 - * c) Turn the front wheels to the left.
 - d) Keep the back wheels away from the curb.
325. It is most important to turn the front wheels toward the curb:
- * a) When parking facing downhill.
 - b) When parking facing uphill.
 - c) When parking on level pavement.
 - d) At all times.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
322.	.61	-.09						
a)			.00					
b)			.09					
* c)			.89					
d)			.01					
323.	.40	.10						
a)			.07					
* b)			.52					
c)			.10					
d)			.27					
324.	.51	-.04						
a)			.01	.02	.07	.09	.08	.04
b)			.43	.40	.60	.50	.42	.44
* c)			.53	.53	.31	.40	.49	.51
d)			.01	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01
325.	.45	-.17						
* a)			.68	.56	.52	.66	.61	.71
b)			.14	.14	.18	.04	.04	.11
c)			.01	.04	.04	.01	.02	.02
d)			.16	.26	.26	.27	.30	.17

- B. Basic Knowledge.
 6. Maneuvers
 i. Parking
 2) Parallel (continued)

326. When parking on a hill where there is no curb, you should:
 a) Leave your front wheels straight.
 b) Turn your front wheels toward the road.
 c) Park at a slight angle with the rear wheels closer to the curb.
 * d) Point your front wheels away from the road.

3) Securing Vehicle

327. When securing your vehicle on a hill you should:
 a) Not use the parking brake if you shift to "park".
 b) Shift to "neutral" and apply parking brake.
 * c) Apply parking brake and then shift into "park".
 d) Shift into "park" and then apply parking brake.

328. After parking your vehicle you should:
 * a) Firmly apply the parking brake.
 b) Be 2 to 4 inches away from the vehicle in front of you.
 c) Straighten your front wheels.
 d) Put the vehicle in neutral.

329. You should be careful when you park if you just drove through water because:
 a) You may not be able to shift into park.
 b) The headlights may not be as bright.
 c) Your tires will be slippery.
 * d) The parking brake may not hold.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
326.	.34	.15						
a)			.02					
b)			.17					
c)			.02					
* d)			.80					
327.	.59	.00						
a)			.01					
b)			.01					
* c)			.14					
d)			.73					
328.	.48	.16						
* a)			.82					
b)			.02					
c)			.17					
d)			.00					
329.	.50	-.09						
a)			.00					
b)			.02					
c)			.26					
* d)			.69					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- i. Parking
- 3) Securing Vehicle (continued)

330. Before opening the driver's door when parked along the curb you should:
- a) Put your turn signal on.
 - b) Signal other drivers to pass you.
 - * c) Look for traffic coming from behind you.
 - d) Blow the horn to warn other traffic.

4) Leaving Space

331. The best order of steps to take when leaving a parallel parking space is:
- * a) Signal, check traffic, place gear in drive, and then accelerate.
 - b) Check traffic, signal, check traffic again, place gear in drive, and then accelerate.
 - c) Check traffic, place gear in drive, signal, and then accelerate.
 - d) Place gear in drive, check traffic, signal, check traffic again, and then accelerate.

332. When backing out of a parking space where you are at an angle facing the curb:
- a) Glance back and then quickly leave the space if it is clear behind you.
 - b) Continue looking through the rearview mirror and slowly back out.
 - c) Have someone outside of the vehicle direct you and traffic until you are out.
 - * d) Turn around and watch for other vehicles while slowly backing out.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
330.	.00	.00						
a)			.00					
b)			.00					
* c)			1.00					
d)			.00					
331.	.58	-.18						
a)			.13					
b)			.27					
c)			.02					
d)			.59					
332.	.29	.36						
a)			.02					
b)			.04					
c)			.04					
* d)			.91					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- i. Parking
- 5) Disabled Vehicle

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
333. When backing out of an angle parking space you should begin turning your wheels:	- .06	- .02						
a) Only when you are completely in the traffic lane.			.00					
* b) As soon as you can clear the vehicles on either side of you.			.93					
c) As soon as you start backing up.			.05					
d) Back and forth to ease your way out of the space.			.02					
334. If you find you must pull off the highway when you are in the left lane and cannot reach the right shoulder:	.50	.25						
a) Stop in the left lane and then slowly move over to the right.			.06					
* b) Leave the road and move onto the median.			.48					
c) Turn on your 4-way flashers and stop in the lane.			.06					
d) Continue to the first exit and get off.			.40					
335. When parking a disable vehicle off the highway at night you should <u>not</u> :	.33	.13						
a) Place the vehicle far from the road.			.09					
b) Turn on the 4-way flashers.			.05					
* c) Get out of the vehicle on the road side.			.80					
d) Put out emergency flares.			.06					
336. When your vehicle breaks down and it cannot be moved off the road you should:	-.01	.13						
a) Stand in the lane behind the vehicle and direct traffic around it.			.00					
* b) Turn on the emergency flashers, open the trunk lid and hood, and get off the road.			.98					
c) Turn on your headlights and leave the engine running, if possible.			.03					
d) Remain in the vehicle until help comes.			.00					
337. If you must stop because of mechanical trouble when on a highway it is best to stop:	-.01	.24						
a) In the right lane of the road and flag down the first vehicle you see.			.00					
* b) On the shoulder, turn on the flashers, raise the hood and wait for help.			.98					
c) So that your vehicle is facing oncoming traffic and put your lights on.			.01					
d) With the rear of your vehicle close to the edge of the road and put your flashers on.			.00					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 6. Maneuvers
- i. Parking
- 5) Disabled Vehicle (continued)

338. If you cannot drive your vehicle off the road after an accident, you should not:
- * a) Stay in your vehicle.
 - b) Direct traffic around the vehicle.
 - c) Get out and leave the road.
 - d) Try to push the vehicle off the road.

339. If your vehicle becomes disabled during a fog it is most important to:
- a) Turn off all your lights.
 - * b) Pull as far off the road as possible.
 - c) Sit in the vehicle and wait for help.
 - d) Tie a white cloth on the vehicle and open the hood.

6) At Edge of Roadway

See: B.6.a.2. (Entering and Leaving Traffic)
B.6.i.5. (Disabled Vehicle)

j. Driving in Off-Street Areas

340. When driving in an alley or parking lot you should:
- a) Not back up.
 - b) Use your headlights at all times.
 - * c) Go no faster than 20 mph.
 - d) Not use your turn signals.

341. When driving in an alley or parking lot it is important to:
- a) Turn your bright lights on.
 - * b) Watch for children.
 - c) Keep a constant speed.
 - d) Stay close to building or vehicles on your right.

342. When you are driving in an alley:
- a) Drive as if you have the right-of-way.
 - b) Avoid blowing your horn.
 - c) Use your emergency flashers.
 - * d) Look for traffic entering from driveways.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
338.	.58	.09						
* a)			.46					
b)			.06					
c)			.19					
d)			.30					
339.	.50	-.04						
a)			.00					
* b)			.81					
c)			.02					
d)			.16					
340.	.63	.34						
a)			.05					
b)			.05					
* c)			.90					
d)			.00					
341.	.31	.11						
a)			.02					
* b)			.84					
c)			.06					
d)			.07					
342.	-.02	.01						
a)			.01					
b)			.01					
c)			.02					
* d)			.95					

B. Basic Knowledge
 6. Maneuvers
 j. Driving in Off-Street Areas
 (Continued)

343. When in a parking lot you should drive:
 a) Slightly faster than the other vehicles.
 * b) Only in the directions indicated.
 c) Faster than 20 mph.
 d) Close to the vehicles parked to your right.

344. When driving in parking lots:
 a) You may cut across empty spaces if no vehicles are coming.
 b) You do not have to signal when turning.
 c) Use the speed limit that is posted on the road outside the parking lot.
 * d) Watch out for vehicles going into or coming out of parking spaces.

345. When in a parking lot you should:
 a) Leave your engine on if you will only be gone for a moment.
 b) Only use hand signals when turning.
 c) Keep all your windows closed to block out the noise.
 * d) Expect people and vehicles to cut in front of you.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants					
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
343.	.74	.20	.00 .95 .00 .05					
344.	.10	.12	.04 .02 .02 .90	.05 .08 .10 .76	.00 .00 .04 .95	.02 .00 .05 .92	.01 .00 .01 .98	.01 .01 .03 .95
345.	.36	.16	.01 .05 .04 .90	.07 .07 .04 .81	.01 .05 .02 .92	.01 .08 .02 .87	.01 .06 .02 .90	.01 .06 .01 .90

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 1) Surface Type

346. When driving you should pay most attention to the:
 a) Brake system.
 b) Gas gauge.
 c) Maps.
 * d) Road surface.
347. If you are driving on a dirt or brick road:
 * a) Avoid making sharp turns or changes in direction.
 b) Drive slightly faster than on smooth pavement.
 c) Drive closer than usual to the vehicle ahead.
 d) Drive in a zig-zag pattern.
348. A paved road surface tends to be more slippery:
 a) On straight areas.
 * b) At an intersection.
 c) In the country.
 d) In the middle of a city block.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
346. When driving you should pay most attention to the: a) Brake system. b) Gas gauge. c) Maps. * d) Road surface.	.47	.01						
			.10					
			.13					
			.00					
			.77					
347. If you are driving on a dirt or brick road: * a) Avoid making sharp turns or changes in direction. b) Drive slightly faster than on smooth pavement. c) Drive closer than usual to the vehicle ahead. d) Drive in a zig-zag pattern.	-.04	.16						
			.97					
			.01					
			.00					
			.03					
348. A paved road surface tends to be more slippery: a) On straight areas. * b) At an intersection. c) In the country. d) In the middle of a city block.	.50	.08						
			.30					
			.46					
			.17					
			.07					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 2) Surface Irregularities

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
349. On a bumpy road you should drive:	.50	.23						
a) Faster than usual.			.02	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
b) Near the left part of your lane.			.06	.05	.03	.00	.01	.03
c) On the shoulder.			.01	.05	.01	.00	.01	.00
* d) With special care.			.90	.84	.96	.99	.99	.97
350. If you see bumps and holes in the road ahead:	.50	.28						
a) Maintain a steady rate of speed.			.04	.06	.07	.04	.02	.06
b) Speed up when going near the bumps.			.02	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
* c) Slow down and expect more ahead.			.76	.62	.81	.88	.88	.85
d) Stop and drive slowly around the bumps.			.17	.27	.12	.08	.10	.08
351. If you see a sign warning of poor road conditions ahead:	.26	.28						
* a) Slow down before you get to the problem area.			.93	.86	.97	.99	.99	.98
b) Brake quickly and stop.			.01	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00
c) Pull off the road and check the area on foot.			.01	.04	.00	.00	.01	.00
d) Move toward the center of the road and continue at the same speed.			.04	.04	.02	.00	.00	.02

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 2) Surface Irregularities
 (continued)

352. Before steering around a hole in the road you should:
 a) Put on your turn signals even if you will not have to change lanes.
 * b) Check the traffic around you.
 c) Speed up slightly.
 d) Put on your emergency flashers.

3) Road Cover

353. When driving on roads covered with water, ice, or mud:
 a) Drive at the same speed as on a dry road.
 b) Follow closer to the vehicle ahead than usual.
 * c) Change your speed and direction slowly.
 d) Vary your speed often.

354. When driving on a slippery road you should:
 a) Hit your brakes harder to stop.
 * b) Not make quick turns.
 c) Change speeds often.
 d) Slow down and stop at every intersection.

355. When driving on icy roads you should:
 * a) Slow down when coming to intersections.
 b) Drive with one foot on the brake.
 c) Keep your brakes on when driving down hills.
 d) Drive in the left rather than right lane.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
352. Before steering around a hole in the road you should: a) Put on your turn signals even if you will not have to change lanes. * b) Check the traffic around you. c) Speed up slightly. d) Put on your emergency flashers.	.20	.28						
			.12					
			.88					
			.00					
			.01					
353. When driving on roads covered with water, ice, or mud: a) Drive at the same speed as on a dry road. b) Follow closer to the vehicle ahead than usual. * c) Change your speed and direction slowly. d) Vary your speed often.	.40	.23						
			.01					
			.01					
			.81					
			.16					
354. When driving on a slippery road you should: a) Hit your brakes harder to stop. * b) Not make quick turns. c) Change speeds often. d) Slow down and stop at every intersection.	.41	.24						
			.04	.08	.02	.01	.01	.02
			.58	.62	.52	.54	.53	.71
			.07	.06	.06	.03	.03	.03
			.31	.23	.41	.41	.42	.24
355. When driving on icy roads you should: * a) Slow down when coming to intersections. b) Drive with one foot on the brake. c) Keep your brakes on when driving down hills. d) Drive in the left rather than right lane.	.34	.11						
			.84					
			.07					
			.08					
			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
356. When driving down an icy hill or around an icy curve you should:	.29	.11						
* a) Slow down before the hill or curve.			.91					
b) Slow down near the middle of the hill or curve.			.04					
c) Continue driving at the same speed that you were before.			.03					
d) Increase your speed slightly before coming to the hill or curve.			.01					
357. If you are driving and it starts to rain:	.31	.28						
* a) Be careful since rain and road oil may create a slippery surface.			.89	.85	.98	.97	.96	1.00
b) You need not slow down unless it begins to rain hard.			.06	.07	.01	.01	.02	.00
c) Speed up if you are near your destination so you will not be caught in the heavy rain.			.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
d) Pull over to the side of the road and stop until the rain stops.			.04	.03	.01	.02	.00	.00
358. You should be most careful when turning or stopping:	.57	.22						
a) Just before it starts to rain.			.02					
* b) During the first half hour of rain.			.66					
c) After it has been raining all day.			.22					
d) A half hour after it stops raining.			.07					
359. When driving on a wet road you should:	.36	.04						
a) Try to avoid driving on the tracks of other vehicles.			.05					
b) Drive over oil-soaked areas quickly.			.02					
* c) Test your brakes by pumping them lightly.			.83					
d) Keep one foot over the brake pedal.			.08					
360. If there is a layer of water on the road:	.57	.33						
a) Travel at the same speed as on a dry road.			.12					
b) Speed up slightly if your tires make a slushing sound.			.02					
* c) Increase your following distance behind large trucks.			.82					
d) Increase your speed if you begin to lose traction.			.06					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
361. At low speeds your tires are most likely to ride on top of the water if:	.76	.21						
a) You put too much air in them.			.20					
* b) They are bald.			.51					
c) There has been a light rain.			.11					
d) The road is very smooth.			.18					
362. If deep water covers the road ahead you should:	.63	.05						
a) Shift into neutral as you enter the area.			.07	.07	.07	.06	.02	.04
b) Speed up and go through the water.			.05	.07	.01	.01	.00	.00
* c) Steer your vehicle around the area, if possible.			.84	.81	.88	.90	.95	.95
d) Turn off your engine and coast through the water.			.02	.04	.04	.01	.02	.01
363. If you must drive through deep water on the road, drive:	.55	.04						
* a) Slowly in low gear.			.76	.74	.80	.89	.83	.93
b) Slowly in high gear.			.12	.10	.15	.09	.15	.05
c) Quickly in low gear.			.08	.13	.04	.01	.01	.01
d) Quickly in high gear.			.04	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00
364. After driving through a deep puddle you should <u>first</u> :	.65	.12						
a) Check your lights.			.00					
b) Increase your speed to the posted limit.			.02					
c) Stop and check your vehicle.			.01					
* d) Test your brakes.			.95					
365. If you get water in all four brakes:	.50	.04						
a) Your brakes may grab and stop you suddenly.			.10					
* b) Your brakes may not hold at all.			.72					
c) It will take twice as far to stop.			.16					
d) You will still stop as you usually do.			.02					
366. If you get water in your right front brake and try to stop, your vehicle will:	.47	.22						
* a) Pull to the left.			.59	.64	.57	.55	.74	.59
b) Pull to the right.			.40	.25	.21	.33	.19	.32
c) Stop straight.			.00	.05	.04	.04	.02	.01
d) Not slow down.			.01	.05	.16	.07	.05	.08
367. If your brakes are not holding because they are wet, you should:	.65	.04						
a) Continue driving and they will dry off.			.11	.09	.05	.02	.03	.03
* b) Keep one foot on the gas and one lightly on the brake until dry.			.65	.57	.57	.48	.58	.53
c) Stop on the side of the road and wait for them to dry.			.22	.30	.28	.38	.33	.37
d) Not use your brakes until they are dry.			.02	.04	.09	.11	.05	.05

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
368. When you approach a bridge in wet, freezing weather, you should:	.17	.07						
a) Slow down when you get on the bridge.			.03					
b) Speed up so as to avoid skidding.			.00					
* c) Slow down before you get to the bridge.			.90					
d) Keep going at the same speed.			.08					
369. If you see wet leaves on the road ahead you should:	.32	-.10						
a) Turn sharply to avoid driving through the leaves.			.02					
b) Take your foot off the gas pedal as soon as you are on the leaves.			.33					
* c) Keep your foot off the brake while on the leaves.			.63					
d) Drive in a slight zig-zag manner.			.02					
370. Ice on the road is most slippery when the temperature is:	.13	.16						
a) Above freezing (45°F).			.13					
* b) Near freezing (32°F).			.61					
c) Below freezing (20°F).			.19					
d) Much below freezing (10°F).			.07					
371. If there is a lot of traffic driving on an ice-covered road the ice will probably get:	.56	-.08						
a) Harder and more slippery.			.17					
b) Softer and less slippery.			.36					
c) Colder and less slippery.			.00					
* d) Warmer and more slippery.			.47					
372. When driving on snow or ice do <u>not</u> :	.48	.22						
a) Look at other vehicles to see if they are skidding.			.08	.16	.15	.10	.13	.10
* b) Wait until you reach the intersection before slowing down.			.77	.65	.77	.73	.74	.88
c) Watch out for vehicles coming out of side streets.			.11	.11	.06	.09	.07	.02
d) Look out for children playing near the street.			.04	.07	.02	.06	.07	.00
373. The best way to get good traction on hard packed snow is to:	.72	.11						
* a) Put on chains.			.71					
b) Use snow tires.			.22					
c) Let air out of your tires.			.02					
d) Carry extra weight in the trunk.			.05					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

374. When starting to move in snow you should:
 * a) Keep your wheels straight ahead.
 b) Increase your speed quickly.
 c) Keep slight pressure on the brake.
 d) Avoid driving in tracks already made.

375. If your vehicle is stuck in deep snow do not:
 * a) Sit inside with the windows closed and the engine running.
 b) Remove snow from around the tail pipe area.
 c) Rock the vehicle back and forth.
 d) Put rags or boards under the rear wheels.

376. When stopping in snow you should not:
 a) Brake earlier than usual.
 b) Allow more room to stop than usual.
 c) Try to stop on bare pavement or loose snow.
 * d) Try to stop on an upgrade.

377. If you have to stop on snow you should:
 * a) Hold the steering wheel tightly.
 b) Avoid signaling the driver behind you.
 c) Try to stop on snow that is hard packed.
 d) Wait as long as possible before beginning to slow down.

378. If you must make an emergency stop on snow and you start to skid you should:
 a) Turn off the engine.
 b) Shift into neutral.
 c) Apply more pressure on the brake.
 * d) Drive into a snowdrift.

379. If you are driving on ice when the temperature is just about freezing:
 a) Speed up as you approach curves or intersections.
 * b) Approach curves or intersections slowly.
 c) Drive through curves or intersections at normal speed.
 d) Slow down after you enter curves or intersections.

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374.	.41	.03	.82 .04 .06 .07					
375.	.68	.24	.81 .01 .08 .10	.70 .11 .14 .05	.78 .02 .11 .09	.83 .03 .09 .04	.72 .10 .07 .11	.90 .04 .02 .04
376.	.39	.18	.02 .10 .13 .72	.12 .10 .19 .60	.08 .29 .12 .51	.09 .36 .07 .46	.11 .39 .09 .39	.06 .27 .13 .53
377.	.68	-.18	.51 .01 .40 .05					
378.	.52	.13	.18 .54 .05 .22					
379.	-.08	-.04	.00 .92 .01 .07					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
380. If ice is beginning to melt on the road, you:	.65	-.15						
a) Should resume normal speed and allow normal following distance.			.25					
* b) Should avoid using the passing lane on a highway.			.57					
c) Need not worry about road conditions in bright sunlight areas.			.16					
d) Need not worry about road conditions in shaded areas.			.02					
381. If you come to a patch of ice on the road you should:	.39	.07						
a) Slow down after you get on the ice.			.20					
* b) Keep your speed constant while going over the ice.			.70					
c) Steer in a zig-zag manner for better traction while going over the ice.			.10					
d) Assume that the rest of the road is clear.			.00					
382. When driving across ice you should:	.51	.15						
a) Vary your speed.			.17					
* b) Avoid using the brakes.			.58					
c) Increase your speed.			.01					
d) Shift to a lower gear.			.24					
383. If you must stop on ice:	.41	.03						
a) Hold your foot firmly on the brake pedal until you have stopped.			.14					
* b) Make steering corrections when your foot is off the brake.			.59					
c) Hold the steering wheel loosely so the wheels will not lock in a skid.			.19					
d) Point your front wheels sharply towards the side of the road.			.06					
384. When you want to stop or slow down when driving on ice you should:	.45	-.10						
a) Apply the brake hard and then release it.			.01					
b) Use steady pressure on the brake.			.07					
c) Apply the gas and brake at the same time.			.00					
* d) Pump the brakes.			.90					
385. When stopping on ice with a manual shift vehicle you should:	.51	.00						
a) Depress the clutch before using the brake.			.43					
b) Shift to neutral and brake gently.			.17					
* c) Depress the clutch when the vehicle is almost stopped.			.39					
d) Shift into a lower gear without using the clutch.			.01					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 3) Road Cover (continued)

386. When driving up a snow or ice-covered hill you should:
 a) Speed up slightly after you start up the hill.
 b) Apply less and less pressure on the gas pedal as you go up the hill.
 * c) Maintain constant pressure on the gas pedal.
 d) Slow down slightly before getting to the hill.
387. If you are about to go down a steep snow or ice covered hill it is best to:
 a) Slow down before going down the hill and then keep a constant pressure on the brake.
 * b) Downshift before going down the hill and try not to use the brake.
 c) Maintain your speed until you start going down the hill and then take your foot off the gas pedal.
 d) Maintain your speed until you start going down the hill and then keep pumping the brakes.
388. If you come to a sand or snow drift on the road it is best to:
 a) Speed up and drive through it.
 * b) Drive around it if possible.
 c) Decrease your speed and go through it.
 d) Shift to a lower gear and drive through it.
389. If you cannot avoid driving through a sand or snow drift in the road you should:
 a) Speed up before entering it.
 b) Drive in a zig-zag pattern through it.
 c) Shift to a higher gear before entering it.
 * d) Try to keep your vehicle in motion.

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386.	.57	.28						
a)			.18					
b)			.08					
* c)			.68					
d)			.07					
387.	.49	.03						
a)			.25					
* b)			.35					
c)			.07					
d)			.34					
388.	.69	.18						
a)			.06	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00
* b)			.78	.62	.67	.69	.72	.65
c)			.07	.13	.19	.12	.19	.11
d)			.08	.21	.13	.17	.07	.24
389.	.53	.22						
a)			.04	.05	.02	.01	.00	.05
b)			.06	.09	.04	.02	.00	.02
c)			.12	.07	.10	.07	.06	.15
* d)			.77	.77	.83	.89	.94	.79

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 7. Road and Weather Conditions
- a. Road Surface and Obstructions
- 3) Road Cover (continued)

390. If you become stuck in sand, mud, or snow:
- a) Turn your wheels to the right and then left.
 - b) Place boards in front of your front wheels.
 - c) Press your gas pedal all the way down.
 - * d) Rock your vehicle back and forth.

4) Roadway Edges

391. When driving on a road where there is no shoulder or only a narrow, soft one:
- a) Keep in the left lane.
 - * b) Pay more attention to your steering.
 - c) Speed up to get off the road.
 - d) Spend more time checking your rearview mirrors.

392. If 1 or 2 of your wheels drop off the edge of the pavement:
- a) Hold the steering wheel loosely.
 - * b) Ease back onto the road after slowing down.
 - c) Slow down quickly by braking hard.
 - d) Increase your speed and drive back on the road.

393. If your vehicle has run off the road onto the shoulder you should:
- a) Shift quickly to a lower gear.
 - b) Brake with heavy constant pressure on the brake pedal.
 - * c) Gradually ease your foot off the gas pedal.
 - d) Apply the emergency brake.

394. If you are on a soft shoulder and need to slow down:
- a) Try to run into something soft.
 - b) Apply steady increasing pressure on the brake pedal.
 - * c) Pump the brake pedal gently.
 - d) Turn sharply onto the road and then apply the brakes.

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	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original App. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
390.	.71	.12						
a)			.08	.04	.06	.03	.07	.11
b)			.06	.10	.13	.06	.02	.12
c)			.00	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00
* d)			.84	.79	.78	.90	.89	.77
391.	.45	.16						
a)					.13			
* b)					.67			
c)					.01			
d)					.18			
392.	.46	.19						
a)			.04	.05	.05	.04	.01	.03
* b)			.86	.73	.82	.91	.93	.92
c)			.01	.09	.02	.03	.03	.00
d)			.10	.11	.10	.02	.03	.04
393.	.69	.01						
a)					.11			
b)					.11			
* c)					.70			
d)					.08			
394.	.36	.01						
a)					.02			
b)					.17			
* c)					.78			
d)					.04			

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 4) Roadway Edges (continued)

395. Before driving from the shoulder onto the road you should always:

- a) Decrease your speed.
 b) Blow the horn.
 c) Apply the brake when your front wheels are on the road.
 * d) Check the road for traffic.

396. If you want to return to the road from the shoulder:

- * a) Slow down then turn your wheels sharply to climb the pavement edge.
 b) Drive along the shoulder until you are going as fast as the traffic on the road.
 c) Drive along the shoulder until you get to an acceleration lane.
 d) Move slowly onto the road and wave traffic around you.

5) Roadway Obstructions

397. If you see a sign or any other indication that there may be objects on the road ahead:

- a) Spend more time looking in your mirrors.
 b) Turn on your headlights.
 * c) Slow down.
 d) Watch the side of the road.

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395.	.40	.07						
a)			.05	.15	.08	.07	.04	.07
b)			.01	.05	.01	.00	.01	.00
c)			.05	.07	.01	.00	.02	.00
* d)			.89	.73	.90	.93	.93	.92
396.	.59	.10						
* a)			.51					
b)			.19					
c)			.07					
d)			.23					
397.	.25	.22						
a)			.00	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00
b)			.04	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00
* c)			.93	.76	.95	.98	.97	.99
d)			.04	.09	.03	.00	.02	.01

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 a. Road Surface and Obstructions
 5) Roadway Obstructions (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
398. If you have to drive into a lane used by oncoming traffic to avoid an object in your lane:	.59	.06						
a) Blow your horn to stop oncoming traffic.			.08					
b) Drive around the object by using the shoulder.			.40					
c) Stop and move the object off the road, if possible.			.16					
* d) Wait for a break in the traffic.			.38					
399. You should <u>not</u> drive over a fire hose on the road:	.66	.03						
a) Under any circumstances.			.28	.28	.36	.19	.22	.16
b) If it is being used.			.08	.08	.07	.06	.07	.12
* c) Unless instructed to by a fire department official.			.61	.60	.54	.73	.69	.72
d) Unless traffic is heavy in both directions.			.02	.04	.04	.02	.03	.00
400. If you come to an area where there is road repair going on you should:	.42	.20						
* a) Watch for flagmen and instructions.			.93					
b) Stop and wait for instructions.			.02					
c) Maintain the same speed.			.01					
d) Move over to the right and stay near the shoulder.			.04					
b. <u>Weather Conditions</u>								
1) <u>Visibility</u>								
401. If bad weather makes it hard for you to see you should:	.67	.25						
a) Speed up to get off the road quickly.			.00	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
* b) Increase your following distance.			.75	.78	.57	.62	.63	.77
c) Drive in the lane closest to oncoming traffic.			.04	.04	.03	.05	.07	.02
d) Turn your lights on high beam.			.21	.15	.38	.30	.26	.20
402. When using your wipers to clear snow or ice off your windshield you should:	.58	.07						
a) Turn on the heater.			.05					
b) Rub your hand on the inside of the windshield.			.00					
* c) Turn on the defroster.			.94					
d) Open the window.			.02					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 b. Weather Conditions
 1) Visibility (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
403. If your defroster breaks during freezing rain or snow, it is best to:	.45	.02						
a) Use your hand to clean the windows.			.05					
b) Turn on your windshield washers.			.12					
* c) Pull off the road and turn on the heater.			.20					
d) Open several of the side windows.			.63					
404. When clearing the windshield of frost or ice in extremely cold weather you should avoid using:	.40	.09						
* a) Your windshield washer even with anti-freeze.			.83	.74	.72	.81	.76	.80
b) The heater.			.10	.12	.15	.07	.12	.04
c) The defroster.			.01	.07	.04	.03	.06	.06
d) A plastic or rubber scraper on the windshield.			.05	.07	.09	.07	.07	.09
405. The best way to clear a window that is fogged on the inside in hot weather is to:	.75	-.15						
a) Turn on the air conditioner, if you have one.			.22					
b) Turn on the wipers.			.01					
c) Wipe it with your hand.			.01					
* d) Wipe it with a dry cloth.			.75					
406. When it is very foggy during the day or night you should:	.37	.26						
a) Put on your high beam lights.			.17	.12	.24	.20	.16	.12
* b) Slow down.			.80	.82	.75	.78	.83	.88
c) Follow closer to other vehicles.			.02	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00
d) Not look at lane markings.			.00	.02	.01	.00	.01	.00
407. When driving through fog at night, you should use your:	.54	.12						
a) High beam headlights.			.31	.15	.36	.23	.32	.20
b) Parking lights.			.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.00
* c) Low beam headlights.			.68	.81	.62	.73	.65	.80
d) 4-way flashers.			.00	.02	.02	.02	.01	.00

- B. Basic Knowledge
 7. Road and Weather Conditions
 b. Weather Conditions
 1) Visibility (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
408. When driving in heavy fog during the day you should use:	.66	.20							
a) High beam headlights.			.11	.18	.20	.16	.12	.10	
* b) Low beam headlights.			.93	.92	.74	.72	.85	.82	
c) Parking lights.			.02	.25	.05	.10	.14	.08	
d) No lights.			.02	.05	.02	.01	.00	.01	
409. When it is snowing during the day you should use your:	.37	.05							
a) Parking lights.			.00						
b) High beam headlights.			.11						
c) 4-way flashers.			.02						
* d) Low beam headlights.			.65						
410. When glare from the sun makes it hard to see you should:	.52	.18							
a) Avoid using the visor since it will cut down your vision.			.04	.04	.06	.03	.03	.04	
* b) Put on your sunglasses.			.79	.82	.63	.75	.64	.73	
c) Look far ahead on the road.			.15	.13	.24	.12	.24	.12	
d) Keep your eyes wide open.			.01	.02	.07	.09	.08	.11	
411. When driving in a sandstorm you should:	.10	.11							
a) Hold the steering wheel loosely.			.02						
* b) Slow down or pull off the road if necessary.			.94						
c) Stop on the road rather than the shoulder.			.02						
d) Avoid looking at the lane markings.			.00						
2) <u>Temperature</u>									
412. When driving during extreme heat, <u>avoid</u> :	.58	.11							
a) Using the air conditioning.			.07						
* b) Continuous high-speed driving.			.80						
c) Driving in the right lane.			.01						
d) Letting the engine idle a few minutes before turning it off.			.11						
413. If the temperature drops to below freezing after a rain:	.52	.12							
a) Stop and put chains on as soon as possible.			.15						
b) Do not drive faster than 25 mph.			.25						
* c) Test your brakes from time to time.			.54						
d) Stop at every intersection.			.06						

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 7. Road and Weather Conditions
- b. Weather Conditions
- 3) Wind

414. When driving in a high wind:
- * a) Make changes in your steering to match wind changes.
 - b) Drive a bit faster than under normal conditions.
 - c) Keep your windows open more than usual.
 - d) Hold your steering wheel loosely.
415. When there is a strong wind coming from your left or right you should:
- a) Slow down and steer away from the wind.
 - * b) Steer into the wind being careful not to oversteer.
 - c) Let the steering wheel slip through your hands.
 - d) Stay in the right lane as close to the shoulder as possible.

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414. When driving in a high wind:	.57	.22						
* a) Make changes in your steering to match wind changes.			.85					
b) Drive a bit faster than under normal conditions.			.01					
c) Keep your windows open more than usual.			.09					
d) Hold your steering wheel loosely.			.02					
415. When there is a strong wind coming from your left or right you should:	.53	.16						
a) Slow down and steer away from the wind.			.04					
* b) Steer into the wind being careful not to oversteer.			.74					
c) Let the steering wheel slip through your hands.			.01					
d) Stay in the right lane as close to the shoulder as possible.			.21					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
 - a. Vehicle Emergencies
 - 1) On-Road Critical

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
416. If your gas pedal gets stuck in the down position while driving, you should <u>first</u> :	.46	.29						
a) Attempt to pull the pedal up with your toe.			.17					
b) Turn off the engine.			.43					
* c) Check traffic ahead and behind.			.31					
d) Apply the brakes.			.07					
417. If there is no traffic and your gas pedal gets stuck down you should <u>first</u> :	.44	.14						
a) Reach down and try to pry it up with your hand.			.01					
* b) Try to pry it up with your foot.			.52					
c) Apply the brakes and look for a safe place to leave the roadway.			.10					
d) Turn the ignition off.			.36					
418. If your gas pedal gets stuck in heavy traffic and you cannot unstick it with your foot:	.48	-.21						
a) Apply your brakes as hard as possible.			.10					
b) Reach down and try to pull it up.			.05					
* c) Turn off the engine.			.30					
d) Shift into neutral.			.54					
419. If the gas pedal is stuck in heavy traffic and you have power steering and/or brakes:	.41	.15						
a) Keep your foot off the brake.			.19					
b) Stay on the road as long as possible.			.14					
c) Try to shift into reverse or park.			.10					
* d) Avoid turning off the engine until you stop.			.18					
420. If your brakes begin to fade when going down a steep hill you should:	.60	.20						
a) Put your vehicle in neutral and coast to a stop.			.11					
* b) Pull off the road if possible and let the brakes cool off.			.17					
c) Drive in a zig-zag manner to reduce speed.			.12					
d) Shut off the engine and use the parking brake.			.59					
421. If normal pressure on the <u>power</u> brake fails to slow your vehicle:	.57	.28						
* a) Press the pedal down as far as it will go.			.20					
b) Keep constant pressure on the brake until you begin to slow down.			.06					
c) Shift into park or neutral.			.05					
d) Pump the brake up and down.			.69					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
 a. Vehicle Emergencies
 1) On-Road Critical (Continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
422. If your brakes fail completely you should:	.37	.25						
a) Press the brake all the way down, shift into neutral, and apply the parking brake.			.12					
b) Apply the parking brake, turn off the engine, and shift into park.			.07					
* c) Pump the brake, slowly apply the parking brake, and shift into a lower gear.			.47					
d) Shift into neutral, turn off the engine, and slowly apply the parking brake.			.33					
423. If your brakes fail when driving in traffic you should <u>not</u> :	.45	.19						
a) Steer onto a shoulder, curb, or field.			.09					
b) Use your horn or lights to warn other drivers.			.06					
c) Look for brush or a guardrail to sideswipe.			.23					
* d) Continue on the road until you coast to a stop.			.62					
424. If your brakes do not work you should:	.35	.10						
a) Steer into a guard rail or post.			.06					
b) Wave your hand to warn other drivers.			.04					
c) Continue on the road until you coast to a stop.			.13					
* d) Pull off of the road onto a shoulder or field.			.76					
425. If your brakes are wet after driving through deep water:	.51	.00						
a) Pull onto the shoulder and put your hood up.			.04					
b) Speed up to allow the air to dry them.			.09					
* c) Keep slight pressure on the brake while driving.			.79					
d) Brake very hard the next time you need to stop.			.09					
426. If your headlights go out while you are driving at night you should <u>first</u> :	.51	-.03						
a) Stay on the road and come to a stop in the right lane.			.16					
b) Avoid looking at the side of the road.			.02					
c) Move over so that one set of wheels are on the lane lines.			.05					
* d) Hit the dimmer switch several times.			.77					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
 a. Vehicle Emergencies
 1) On-Road Critical (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
427. If your headlights go out while you are driving at night you should:	.37	.06						
* a) Try your parking lights and emergency flashers.			.75					
b) Maintain your speed and quickly steer off the road.			.20					
c) Stop as close to the road as possible.			.00					
d) Tap your brakes every few seconds and continue driving until you get to a service station.			.05					
428. If the engine stalls and the power steering fails as you are driving, you should:	.41	.10						
a) Hold the steering wheel loosely.			.02	.04	.04		.01	.05
b) Turn the steering wheel very gradually.			.14	.33	.31	(no data)	.40	.49
* c) Try to restart the engine.			.77	.58	.48		.53	.38
d) Avoid using the brakes.			.07	.04	.17		.06	.08
429. If your steering fails as you are driving you should:	.33	-.08						
* a) Come to a stop as quickly as possible.			.52					
b) Take your foot off the gas and coast to a stop.			.30					
c) Turn the wheel back and forth to tighten the steering.			.12					
d) See if your gear shift lever is stuck.			.06					
430. If your hood opens while driving, you should	.61	.15						
a) Step on the brake and stop as fast as you can.			.05					
* b) Look under the hood or out the window for a place to stop.			.85					
c) Avoid leaving the road since you cannot see where you are going.			.04					
d) Come to a stop on the road and put the hood down.			.06					
431. If a fire starts in your vehicle while you are driving you should:	-.04	-.26						
a) Roll up the windows.			.01					
* b) Stop the vehicle and turn off the engine.			.98					
c) Try to put the fire out as you are driving.			.00					
d) Turn on the heater fan to clear the smoke			.01					
432. If you have a blowout while driving you should:	.33	-.07						
a) Hold the steering wheel loosely.			.01					
b) Move from one side of your lane to the other until you slow down.			.01					
c) Take your foot off the gas pedal right away.			.46					
* d) Apply the brakes gradually after you begin to slow down.			.52					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
- a. Vehicle Emergencies
- 1) On-Road Critical (continued)

433. If you have a blowout while driving you should:
- * a) Look for a safe place to drive off the road.
 - b) Apply the brakes as soon as you notice the blowout.
 - c) Keep going at the same speed until you can get off the road.
 - d) Continue driving on the shoulder until you get to the next exit.

2) On-Road Non-Critical

434. If a tire begins going flat while you are driving you should:
- a) Speed up in order to get to a service station quickly.
 - * b) Look for a safe place to pull off the road.
 - c) Come to a quick stop and then pull off the road.
 - d) Stop where you are and signal other traffic to go around you.

3) Emergency Downshift

See: B.1.a.3. (Downshifting When Necessary)

4) Emergency Stop

See: B.4.a. ([Stopping] Techniques and Procedures)
B.8.b. (Skid Control)

- b. Skid Control
- 1) Preventive Measures

435. You are least likely to skid when you:
- a) Go fast around turns.
 - b) Apply your brakes hard.
 - * c) Drive down a steep hill.
 - d) Stop on an ice covered road.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
433. If you have a blowout while driving you should:	.43	.15						
* a) Look for a safe place to drive off the road.			.74					
b) Apply the brakes as soon as you notice the blowout.			.07					
c) Keep going at the same speed until you can get off the road.			.16					
d) Continue driving on the shoulder until you get to the next exit.			.01					
2) <u>On-Road Non-Critical</u>								
434. If a tire begins going flat while you are driving you should:	.05	.21						
a) Speed up in order to get to a service station quickly.			.05	.03	.01	.00	.00	.00
* b) Look for a safe place to pull off the road.			.89	.93	.92	.96	.95	.97
c) Come to a quick stop and then pull off the road.			.01	.01	.02	.01	.02	.00
d) Stop where you are and signal other traffic to go around you.			.05	.04	.05	.02	.01	.03
3) <u>Emergency Downshift</u>								
See: B.1.a.3. (Downshifting When Necessary)								
4) <u>Emergency Stop</u>								
See: B.4.a. ([Stopping] Techniques and Procedures) B.8.b. (Skid Control)								
b. <u>Skid Control</u>								
1) <u>Preventive Measures</u>								
435. You are <u>least</u> likely to skid when you:	.37	.37						
a) Go fast around turns.			.00					
b) Apply your brakes hard.			.05					
* c) Drive down a steep hill.			.88					
d) Stop on an ice covered road.			.07					

- B. Basic Knowledge
 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
 b. Skid Control
 1) Preventive Measures (continued)

436. To help prevent skids, you should:
 a) Drive through curves at a high speed.
 b) Slow down quickly on slippery surfaces.
 * c) Be alert for slippery road conditions.
 d) Aim for rough spots in the road.
437. You are most likely to skid when:
 a) On asphalt roads, in tunnels, and when it is windy.
 * b) On curves, sand or gravel roads, and when making quick stops.
 c) Making left turns, driving on bridges, and when speeding up.
 d) Making turns on brick roads, backing up, and when at city intersections.
438. You are most likely to skid if you:
 a) Slow down before entering a slippery road area.
 b) Shift into a lower gear before going down a hill.
 * c) Enter curves or turns at high speeds.
 d) Try to maintain a constant speed and direction on a slippery road.
439. To turn on a slippery road you should:
 a) Turn your wheels more than usual.
 b) Apply the brakes during the turn.
 * c) Slow down gradually before the turn.
 d) Take the corner in a controlled skid.
440. Your front wheels are most likely to skid if you:
 a) Stall your engine.
 b) Speed up too quickly.
 c) Apply your brakes when backing up.
 * d) Brake too hard.

2) Detects Skidding

441. It does not necessarily mean you are skidding if:
 a) You apply the brakes and do not slow down.
 b) Your speedometer reading is suddenly different than your actual speed.
 c) Your vehicle is moving in a different direction than you are facing.
 * d) You begin to speed up when going downhill.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
436.	.06	.17						
a)			.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00
b)			.10	.04	.08	.03	.04	.02
* c)			.90	.93	.89	.96	.93	.97
d)			.00	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00
437.	.67	.11						
a)				.07				
* b)				.83				
c)				.09				
d)				.01				
438.	.43	.29						
a)				.01				
b)				.04				
* c)				.79				
d)				.16				
439.	.38	.01						
a)				.01				
b)				.01				
* c)				.95				
d)				.02				
440.	.42	-.11						
a)				.01				
b)				.14				
c)				.30				
* d)				.56				
2) <u>Detects Skidding</u>								
441.	.60	.07						
a)			.19	.29	.24	.28	.21	.17
b)			.10	.12	.18	.10	.12	.09
c)			.12	.11	.08	.06	.07	.06
* d)			.59	.49	.49	.55	.59	.68

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
- b. Skid Control
- 3) Arrests Skid

442. When you begin to skid, the first thing you should do is to gradually:
- a) Apply your brakes.
 - b) Steer in the direction of the skid.
 - * c) Take your foot off the gas pedal.
 - d) Steer for the shoulder of the road.
443. In order to get out of a skid you should:
- * a) Keep your foot off the brake.
 - b) Turn the front wheels towards the edge of the road.
 - c) Let the steering wheel slip through your hands.
 - d) Keep a constant pressure on the gas pedal.
444. When a vehicle equipped with a manual transmission begins to skid on a wet road it is best to:
- * a) Depress the clutch.
 - b) Speed up slightly.
 - c) Shift into second gear.
 - d) Shift to neutral.
445. If you start to skid on a wet or icy street you should:
- * a) Steer in the direction of the skid.
 - b) Put the vehicle in neutral.
 - c) Begin to gently apply the brakes.
 - d) Increase your speed and keep the wheels straight.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
442.	.43	.18						
a)								
b)			.02					
* c)			.54					
d)			.42					
			.02					
443.	.34	.09						
* a)			.84					
b)			.02					
c)			.04					
d)			.10					
444.	.55	.20						
* a)			.58					
b)			.04					
c)			.17					
d)			.21					
445.	.21	.18						
* a)			.99					
b)			.01					
c)			.00					
d)			.00					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
- b. Skid Control
- 3) Arrests Skid (continued)

446. If the rear of your vehicle is skidding to the left you should:
- a) Move the steering wheel back and forth in a zig-zag pattern.
 - * b) Turn the top of your steering wheel to the left.
 - c) Hold your steering wheel from moving until out of the skid.
 - d) Turn the top of your steering wheel to the right.

- 447: As you are coming out of a skid-it is most important to:
- * a) Turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction as your vehicle approaches the desired heading.
 - b) Begin pumping the brake until you come to a complete stop.
 - c) Begin to turn the wheels toward the right hand shoulder.
 - d) Start to speed up slightly and steer your vehicle toward the right edge of the road.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
446.	.65	.16						
a)			.00	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02
* b)			.88	.74	.73	.62	.73	.62
c)			.01	.05	.07	.10	.06	.06
d)			.11	.18	.17	.24	.20	.09
447:	.50	.22						
* a)			.51					
b)			.27					
c)			.10					
d)			.11					

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
- b. Skid Control
- 3) Arrests Skid (continued)

448. When you are coming out of a skid you should begin to straighten your wheels:
- a) As soon as your speed drops below 10 mph.
 - b) After you have come to a complete stop.
 - c) When you are several yards from where you started to skid.
 - * d) Just before heading in the desired direction.

4) Deceleration

449. When coming out of a skid you should apply your brakes only:
- a) If you have to come to a stop.
 - b) After you have been heading in the desired direction for several minutes.
 - * c) After you have steering control of the vehicle.
 - d) If you are going slower than 10 mph.

450. When coming out of a skid on a dry road you should apply your brakes:
- * a) In a series of quick hard jabs.
 - b) In a series of firm gentle pumping motions.
 - c) By using increasing pressure until you stop.
 - d) By using constant pressure until you stop.

451. When coming out of a skid on a slippery road you should apply your brakes:
- a) In a series of quick hard jabs.
 - * b) In a series of firm gentle pumping motions.
 - c) By using increasing pressure until you stop.
 - d) By using constant pressure until you stop.

452. When using your brakes after a skid you should:
- a) Slow down to 10 mph below the speed limit.
 - * b) Slow down until you are going at a safe speed.
 - c) Keep 1 foot on the gas.
 - d) Turn the steering wheel in a gentle zig-zag pattern.

- B. Basic Knowledge
- 8. Emergency Situations and Maneuvers
- c. On-Road Emergencies

See: C.4. (Reacting to Traffic)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
448.	.39	.00						
a)			.10	.04	.15	.20	.14	.15
b)			.10	.11	.19	.18	.17	.23
c)			.11	.13	.10	.09	.05	.03
* d)			.69	.72	.54	.51	.61	.56
449.	.31	.18						
a)				.32				
b)				.06				
* c)				.58				
d)				.04				
450.	.32	-.19						
* a)				.05				
b)				.40				
c)				.40				
d)				.15				
451.	.41	-.24						
a)				.15				
* b)				.80				
c)				.05				
d)				.00				
452.	.32	.12						
a)				.11				
* b)				.81				
c)				.04				
d)				.04				

- C. Driving Situations
 1. Urban Driving
 a. General

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
453. When driving in the downtown area of a city you should:	.63	.13						
a) Carefully watch the activities on the sidewalk.			.43					
b) Change speed often to avoid red lights.			.03					
* c) Reduce distractions in the vehicle.			.50					
d) Blow your horn when passing any other vehicles.			.05					
454. When driving in an area of a city where there are many store lights you should:	.56	.26						
a) Wear sunglasses or put visor down.			.08					
b) Go at a faster speed since you can see better.			.01					
* c) Look for traffic lights hidden by lights from signs.			.78					
d) Keep your eyes on the road right in front of you.			.13					
455. When driving on a city street where there is no posted speed limit you should drive:	.55	-.09						
a) As fast as you can so as not to hold up traffic.			.11					
b) 5-10 mph below the legal limit.			.14					
c) Slower than other traffic.			.03					
* d) No faster than 30-35 mph.			.72					
456. When driving on a street with timed traffic lights (progressive), you should:	.39	.20						
* a) Keep an even speed.			.96					
b) Speed up to make the next light.			.00					
c) Go slow until the next light changes.			.04					
d) Change lanes often.			.00					
457. When driving in a city you should:	-.05	.12						
a) Go at the same speed as city busses.			.01					
b) Stay as close to the parked vehicles as possible.			.01					
c) Speed up when nearing crosswalks.			.00					
* d) Avoid rushing from traffic light to traffic light.			.97					
458. When driving in the city you should:	.58	.24						
a) Keep in the fastest-moving lane, changing lanes as often as needed.			.09					
b) Speed up when approaching intersections.			.00					
c) Start moving through an intersection as soon as the red light goes on for the cross traffic.			.03					
* d) Look for signs and pavement markings limiting use of lanes.			.88					

- C. Driving Situations
 1. Urban Driving
 b. Commercial Areas

459. Driving in a crowded downtown area requires a lot of attention because you must watch for:
 * a) Pushcarts, bicycles and people walking.
 b) Police, ambulances, and fire trucks.
 c) Dogs, cats and other animals.
 d) Poor road conditions such as pot-holes.

c. Residential Areas

460. When in a residential area where there are no posted speed limits you should drive around:
 a) 15 mph.
 * b) 25 mph.
 c) 35 mph.
 d) 45 mph.

461. When driving near homes:
 a) Drive slightly above 30 mph.
 * b) Watch out for children darting into the street.
 c) Use "play streets" to avoid traffic.
 d) Stop at each cross street even if there are no stop signs.

462. When driving near homes it is important to watch for:
 * a) Children using the street as a play area.
 b) Sights of interest.
 c) Vehicles parked on the wrong side of the street.
 d) Slow-moving crowds of people.

463. If it looks like you might hit a pedestrian and you notice a vehicle close behind you:
 a) Blow your horn to warn others, then steer for the sidewalk.
 b) Turn off the engine and roll into the person.
 * c) Stop short even if you will be hit from behind.
 d) Try to hit the person with the side of the vehicle.

464. The most difficult thing to predict is the movement of:
 a) Motorcycles.
 * b) Pedestrians.
 c) Cars.
 d) Busses.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
459. Driving in a crowded downtown area requires a lot of attention because you must watch for: * a) Pushcarts, bicycles and people walking. b) Police, ambulances, and fire trucks. c) Dogs, cats and other animals. d) Poor road conditions such as pot-holes.	.32	.09						
			.93					
			.07					
			.00					
			.00					
460. When in a residential area where there are no posted speed limits you should drive around: a) 15 mph. * b) 25 mph. c) 35 mph. d) 45 mph.	.15	.00						
			.02					
			.94					
			.04					
			.00					
461. When driving near homes: a) Drive slightly above 30 mph. * b) Watch out for children darting into the street. c) Use "play streets" to avoid traffic. d) Stop at each cross street even if there are no stop signs.	.78	.15						
			.03					
			.91					
			.00					
			.07					
462. When driving near homes it is important to watch for: * a) Children using the street as a play area. b) Sights of interest. c) Vehicles parked on the wrong side of the street. d) Slow-moving crowds of people.	.26	.01						
			.96					
			.01					
			.03					
			.00					
463. If it looks like you might hit a pedestrian and you notice a vehicle close behind you: a) Blow your horn to warn others, then steer for the sidewalk. b) Turn off the engine and roll into the person. * c) Stop short even if you will be hit from behind. d) Try to hit the person with the side of the vehicle.	.72	.11						
			.45					
			.00					
			.53					
			.02					
464. The most difficult thing to predict is the movement of: a) Motorcycles. * b) Pedestrians. c) Cars. d) Busses.	.60	.17						
			.17	.04	.11	.14	.15	.11
			.70	.85	.82	.77	.78	.81
			.08	.08	.05	.06	.05	.07
			.05	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01

- C. Driving Situations
- 1. Urban Driving
- c. Residential Areas (continued)

465. When driving near schools, playgrounds and parks:

- * a) Drive more carefully than usual.
- b) Stay close to the right curb.
- c) Sound your horn at intersections.
- d) Drive no faster than 10 mph.

d. Narrow Streets and Alleys

See: B.6.a.3. (Entering and Leaving Off-Street Areas)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation	.37		
Verbal Abil. Correlation	.23		
Resp. Dist.		.88	
		.01	
		.00	
		.11	
Resp. Dist.			
Original Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.			
Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.			

- C. Driving Situations
 2. Highway Driving
 a. General Highway Driving

466. When coming to intersections or a winding or narrow area on a highway you should:
 a) Drive close to the right shoulder.
 * b) Slow down.
 c) Turn on your bright lights at night.
 d) Begin to pass slower moving vehicles.

467. When driving on a highway you should:
 a) Stop on the median if you want to rest.
 b) Drive as close to the right edge of the road as possible.
 c) Use the shoulder if you wish to travel at a very slow speed.
 * d) Watch for hidden traffic, animals and pedestrians.

468. When crossing a median on a highway you should be careful because:
 a) Other vehicles may be trying to cross at the same point.
 * b) Oncoming traffic may not be able to see you.
 c) Medians do not provide enough room for you to stop without blocking traffic.
 d) Crossings are more slippery because of oil and grease.

b. Rural Highways

469. Unmarked intersections, curves, sharp turns, poor road conditions and slow-moving farm vehicles should:
 * a) All be expected on country highways.
 b) Cause you to use the shoulder for passing.
 c) Serve to warn you that you are near a small town.
 d) Cause you to drive in the passing lane.

470. Because there is often slow-moving traffic on country highways you should:
 a) Stay in the left lane and drive at the speed limit.
 * b) Be ready to adjust your speed to the speed of traffic.
 c) Pass slower vehicles on turns if they are slowing down.
 d) Generally drive 10 to 15 mph under the speed limit in order to be safe.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
466.	.15	.11						
a)			.04					
* b)			.95					
c)			.00					
d)			.01					
467.	.37	.04						
a)			.04					
b)			.18					
c)			.08					
* d)			.70					
468.	.44	-.03						
a)			.17					
* b)			.47					
c)			.33					
d)			.03					
469.	.37	.34						
* a)			.82					
b)			.03					
c)			.11					
d)			.05					
470.	.57	.22						
a)			.11	.05	.10	.08	.08	.00
* b)			.71	.80	.75	.72	.76	.78
c)			.07	.03	.01	.01	.01	.02
d)			.12	.12	.14	.19	.13	.20

- c. Driving Situations
- 2. Highway Driving
- c. Mountainous Terrain

471. When driving through mountains you should:
- a) Speed up going over hills.
 - b) Use the shoulder to pass slow-moving vehicles.
 - * c) Stay close to the right edge of the road to be away from oncoming traffic.
 - d) Put the vehicle in neutral and coast down hills in order to save gas.
472. When driving in the mountains:
- a) Stay in the center of your lane.
 - b) Drive slower so you can watch the scenery.
 - c) Put your bright lights on when going around a curve at night.
 - * d) Look for speed limit and warning signs.

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	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
471.	.54	.20						
a)			.07	.06	.11	.04	.04	.03
b)			.07	.06	.02	.01	.02	.03
* c)			.80	.86	.85	.95	.93	.94
d)			.07	.02	.02	.00	.00	.00
472.	.33	.26						
a)			.09	.06	.16	.17	.10	.18
b)			.01	.03	.02	.01	.01	.03
c)			.03	.10	.05	.03	.06	.04
* d)			.80	.81	.77	.78	.83	.76

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps

473. Before entering a freeway it is most important to check for:
 * a) DO NOT ENTER signs.
 b) Speed limit signs.
 c) Lane markings.
 d) Toll booths.
474. When driving on an entrance to a freeway:
 a) Stay as close as possible to the vehicle in front of you.
 * b) Watch for signs warning you to slow down or yield.
 c) Go faster if there is a lot of traffic behind you.
 d) Drive with your left wheels on the shoulder to get a better view of the freeway.
475. When deciding how fast you should go in order to enter a freeway, you need not consider:
 a) How sharply curved the entrance is.
 * b) How much traffic there is on the entrance behind you.
 c) Whether there is an acceleration lane.
 d) Whether the entrance is on the right or left side of the freeway.
476. When entering a freeway from the right you should:
 * a) Check back over your left shoulder for traffic.
 b) Look straight ahead and use your mirrors.
 c) Check back over your right shoulder for traffic.
 d) Only watch the traffic in front of you.
477. When you are entering a freeway you should first:
 a) Look for speed limit signs.
 b) Move over to the left in order to pass slower moving vehicles.
 * c) Note the speed and location of vehicles on the freeway.
 d) Check for locations of service areas and rest stops.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
473.	.57	.21						
* a)			.54					
b)			.07					
c)			.39					
d)			.00					
474.	.32	.26						
a)			.01					
* b)			.80					
c)			.14					
d)			.05					
475.	.40	.05						
a)			.07					
* b)			.33					
c)			.05					
d)			.55					
476.	.44	.28						
* a)			.78					
b)			.06					
c)			.16					
d)			.00					
477.	.27	.11						
a)			.04					
b)			.01					
* c)			.94					
d)			.00					

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (continued)

478. When entering a freeway behind several other vehicles it is most important to:
- * a) Judge the location and speed of the vehicle in front of you.
 - b) Keep your eyes on the vehicles in back of you.
 - c) Stay as close as possible to the vehicles ahead of you.
 - d) Turn on your signal lights as soon as you are on the entrance.
479. The speed you travel on a freeway entrance should be determined by the:
- a) Number of vehicles behind you on the entrance.
 - * b) Type of entrance and the speed of the vehicles around you.
 - c) Number of lanes on the entrance and the number of lanes on the freeway.
 - d) Speed limit on the freeway.
480. If you are on a freeway entrance and notice that there is no traffic on the freeway:
- a) Stop before entering the freeway.
 - b) Slow down before entering the freeway.
 - * c) Continue smoothly onto the freeway.
 - d) Drive several miles above the legal limit before entering the freeway.
481. When on a short entrance to a freeway where there is no acceleration lane:
- a) Come to a complete stop before entering the freeway.
 - b) Enter the far right traffic lane and speed up to the flow of traffic there.
 - c) Use the shoulder of the main road to get up to the speed of the traffic.
 - * d) Speed up on the entrance only after you have found a gap in traffic.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Mers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
478.	.32	.16					
* a)			.89				
b)			.04				
c)			.01				
d)			.06				
479.	.43	.11					
a)			.02				
* b)			.50				
c)			.06				
d)			.43				
480.	.24	.25					
a)			.01	.07	.03	.02	.01
b)			.08	.20	.09	.13	.11
* c)			.87	.68	.87	.83	.85
d)			.03	.04	.01	.01	.02
481.	.34	.20					
a)			.08				
b)			.55				
c)			.04				
* d)			.33				

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
482. When on a short freeway entrance it is <u>most</u> important to:	.16	.22						
* a) Check ahead for vehicles that may be slowing down or stopping.			.50					
b) Speed up as much as possible before coming to the end of the entrance.			.30					
c) Stop at the end of the entrance before moving onto the freeway.			.05					
d) Turn on your signal lights as soon as you start down the entrance.			.15					
483. After finding a space in the traffic where you can enter the freeway you should:	.27	.06						
* a) Check briefly behind you for freeway traffic.			.71					
b) Watch the vehicle in front of you on the entrance and follow it.			.04					
c) Only watch the vehicles on the freeway behind you as you are entering.			.22					
d) Come to a complete stop and then check behind you.			.03					
484. When on an entrance to a freeway you should check freeway traffic by:	.20	.21						
a) Looking back over your shoulder.			.18					
b) Using the side mirror.			.02					
c) Using the rearview mirror.			.01					
* d) Looking over your shoulder and using both mirrors.			.79					
485. When entering a freeway from a <u>left</u> entrance:	.38	.16						
a) Enter the road at a speed faster than the speed limit.			.09					
* b) Compare what you see in your mirrors with what you see when looking over your shoulder.			.43					
c) Make sure the right lane is clear of approaching traffic so you can get to that lane quickly.			.43					
d) Edge slowly onto the freeway driving on the shoulder in order to speed up.			.06					

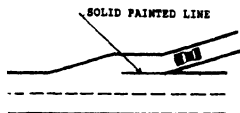
- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
486. When you are entering a freeway you should:	.58	.07						
a) Move rapidly into traffic since approaching traffic will yield the right-of-way.			.02					
b) Move quickly into the faster lanes of traffic.			.02					
* c) Select a large enough break in traffic so that you will not interfere with other vehicles.			.94					
d) Edge out into traffic to force traffic to give you room to enter.			.02					
487. If you do not see a break in the freeway traffic while driving down the entrance:	.41	.12						
* a) Watch the vehicles in front of you and check the freeway traffic with your mirrors.			.44					
b) Turn your head and keep your eyes on the freeway until you see a break in traffic.			.31					
c) Watch the vehicle in front of you on the entrance and enter the freeway when it does.			.04					
d) Slowly edge onto the freeway until a vehicle lets you enter.			.22					
488. In general you should stop before entering a freeway when:	.62	.25						
a) There is no special lane to use in order to speed up.			.15					
b) The entrance leads into the left lane of traffic.			.13					
* c) Waiting for a break in the traffic.			.55					
d) The entrance is short or has a low speed limit.			.17					
489. When merging onto the freeway from the entrance:	.37	-.04						
a) Press your gas pedal to the floor.			.02					
b) Sound your horn and turn on your signal lights.			.02					
c) Check the traffic behind you on the entrance.			.04					
* d) Adjust your speed so as to fit into traffic.			.92					
490. As you approach a freeway on an entrance you should:	.34	.18						
* a) Keep checking traffic ahead on the entrance and behind on the freeway.			.92	.80	.89	.92	.90	.95
b) Not take your eyes off the vehicle ahead of you on the entrance.			.01	.10	.05	.05	.07	.03
c) Begin to pick up speed and pass other vehicles on the entrance if necessary.			.04	.07	.06	.02	.02	.02
d) Drive around the vehicle in front of you if it is taking too long to enter the freeway.			.03	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (continued)

491. The solid painted lines that divide the entrance and the freeway:

- a) May be crossed when entering the freeway.
- * b) Should not be crossed when entering the freeway.
- c) Are important only when traffic is very heavy.
- d) Mean the same as broken lines on the main road.

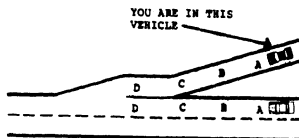


492. When on an entrance to a freeway it is important to:

- a) Move quickly onto the freeway.
- b) Slow down to make sure there is enough room to enter.
- * c) Watch the vehicle in front and the traffic on the freeway.
- d) Look back to the freeway to see if there is room to enter.

493. If you are going to enter the freeway behind this white vehicle you should signal when you and the white vehicle are at points:

- a) A
- b) B
- * c) C
- d) D



494. When entering a freeway it is most important to:

- * a) Adjust your speed to that of the vehicle in front of you.
- b) Quickly increase your speed up to the maximum posted speed limit.
- c) Move into the middle or left lane as soon as possible.
- d) Keep checking the traffic behind you on the entrance.

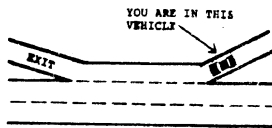
495. When you enter a freeway you should:

- a) Stay in the entrance lane until it ends.
- * b) Drive smoothly into the right hand lane.
- c) Drive smoothly onto the road and quickly move into the middle lane.
- d) Move directly over to the middle lane.

Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants	Test-retest	Verbal Abil.	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl.	Renewal Appl.	Dr. Improv.	Transfer Appl.
			Correlation	Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	
.40			-.11		.08					
					.78					
					.06					
					.07					
					NOT TESTED					
.41			.08		.29					
					.21					
					.37					
					.13					
.24			.21		.37					
					.29					
					.16					
					.19					
.36			.49		.25					
					.59					
					.13					
					.03					

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (Continued)

496. When entering a freeway from an entrance with an acceleration lane, you should:
- a) Stop to check for traffic at the end of of the entrance.
 - b) Enter the freeway at top speed and slow down to the speed limit afterward.
 - * c) Use the acceleration lane to get up to the speed of the freeway traffic.
 - d) Use the shoulder to gain speed before you enter.
497. If there is a vehicle ahead of you on the acceleration lane it is best to:
- a) Stay close behind it and merge with the freeway traffic when it does.
 - b) Stop and allow it to merge with the freeway traffic first.
 - * c) Wait until it enters the freeway before you do.
 - d) Pass it while it is still on the acceleration lane.
498. When entering this freeway you should:
- a) Stay in the entrance lane as long as possible.
 - b) Use the shoulder to speed up if the freeway traffic is heavy.
 - c) Merge with freeway traffic at the beginning of the entrance lane.
 - * d) Watch for vehicles leaving the freeway that may cross your path.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
496.	.38	.14						
a)			.03	.04	.04	.09	.01	.02
b)			.05	.04	.04	.03	.02	.02
* c)			.90	.87	.88	.86	.94	.92
d)			.01	.04	.04	.02	.02	.03
497.	.43	.02						
a)			.68					
b)			.10					
* c)			.79					
d)			.03					
498.	.37	-.03						
a)			.01					
b)			.01					
c)			.18					
* d)			.79					
499.	.20	.14						
a)			.01					
* b)			.94					
c)			.05					
d)			.00					

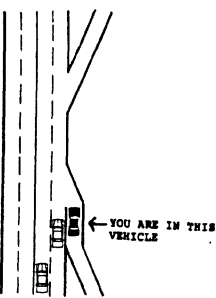
C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 a. On-Ramps (continued)

500. If you are entering a freeway and there is no break in the traffic:
- * a) Slow down at the beginning of the acceleration lane but avoid stopping.
 - b) Stop at the beginning of the acceleration lane.
 - c) Continue as you would if there were a break and hope that one appears.
 - d) Drive along the shoulder until you can pull onto the freeway.
501. You should signal your intention to enter a freeway from an acceleration lane:
- a) When you are entering the acceleration lane.
 - b) When you are about half way down the acceleration lane.
 - * c) When you are ready to merge onto the freeway.
 - d) Just after merging onto the freeway.
502. When you enter a freeway from an acceleration lane you should be driving at:
- a) The legal speed limit on the freeway.
 - b) About 10 mph below the legal speed limit on the freeway.
 - * c) About the same speed as the vehicle you want to follow.
 - d) 5-10 mph faster than the traffic on the freeway.

b. Entering Main Roadway

503. When entering a freeway you should:

- a) Move slowly to the left until the other vehicles have to slow down and let you enter.
- * b) Stay in the right lane until you are going as fast as other traffic.
- c) Stop before entering freeway, and then continue.
- d) Move into the faster lanes as soon as there is a break in traffic.



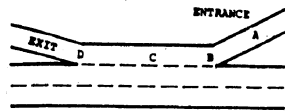
504. After you enter a freeway you should:
- a) Move into the fastest lane as soon as possible.
 - b) Flash you brake lights several times.
 - c) Signal faster moving traffic to pass you.
 - * d) Drive about the same speed as other traffic.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
500.	.52	.25						
* a)			.62					
b)			.08					
c)			.11					
d)			.17					
501.	.39	-.03						
a)			.38					
b)			.39					
* c)			.20					
d)			.03					
502.	.51	.14						
a)			.47					
b)			.17					
* c)			.34					
d)			.03					
503.	.30	.08						
a)			.07					
* b)			.54					
c)			.08					
d)			.28					
504.	.06	.23						
a)			.05					
b)			.01					
c)			.02					
* d)			.91					

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 b. Entering Main Roadway
 (continued)

505. If you must delay entering this freeway because of freeway traffic, you must have your left turn signal on before you reach point:

- a) A
 b) B
 * c) C
 d) D



506. After entering a freeway it is most important to:

- a) Move from the right lane to the middle or left lane as soon as possible.
 * b) Check for faster moving traffic behind you and adjust your speed.
 c) Increase your speed until you are driving at the posted speed limit.
 d) Signal faster moving vehicles that it is safe to pass you.

c. Moving With Traffic

507. You should select a lane on the freeway where the vehicles are traveling:

- a) Slightly faster than you want to go.
 * b) At the same speed that you want to go.
 c) Slightly slower than you want to go.
 d) At the legal speed limit.

508. Generally you should drive in a lane on the freeway:

- a) Where there are no trucks or busses.
 b) That has the fastest moving traffic in it.
 c) That has the least traffic in it.
 * d) Where you can maintain a constant speed.

509. The least important thing to consider when selecting your speed on a freeway is the:

- a) Weather and light conditions.
 b) Amount of traffic and its speed.
 c) Posted speed limit.
 * d) Distance you have to travel.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
505.	.36	-.07						
a) A			.45					
b) B			.44					
* c) C			.09					
d) D			.03					
506.	.52	.05						
a) Move from the right lane to the middle or left lane as soon as possible.			.25					
* b) Check for faster moving traffic behind you and adjust your speed.			.41					
c) Increase your speed until you are driving at the posted speed limit.			.33					
d) Signal faster moving vehicles that it is safe to pass you.			.01					
c. <u>Moving With Traffic</u>								
507.	.43	.22						
a) Slightly faster than you want to go.			.01					
* b) At the same speed that you want to go.			.59					
c) Slightly slower than you want to go.			.05					
d) At the legal speed limit.			.35					
508.	.56	.08						
a) Where there are no trucks or busses.			.05					
b) That has the fastest moving traffic in it.			.02					
c) That has the least traffic in it.			.10					
* d) Where you can maintain a constant speed.			.83					
509.	.46	.21						
a) Weather and light conditions.			.06	.05	.05	.05	.03	.00
b) Amount of traffic and its speed.			.06	.05	.06	.05	.06	.07
c) Posted speed limit.			.03	.04	.05	.09	.09	.00
* d) Distance you have to travel.			.85	.86	.83	.81	.82	.93

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 c. Moving With Traffic (continued)

510. If traffic and weather conditions on a freeway are good you should drive no slower than:
 a) The maximum speed limit.
 b) 5 mph below the maximum speed limit.
 c) 15 mph below the maximum speed limit.
 * d) 25 mph below the maximum speed limit.
511. When driving on a freeway you should:
 a) Drive faster than the vehicles around you.
 b) Drive slower than the vehicles around you.
 * c) Pay attention to the traffic well ahead of you and around you.
 d) Pay attention only to the vehicle ahead and the vehicle behind you.
512. When passing a car that is driving behind a slower moving vehicle you should:
 a) Pass on the right, if possible.
 b) Drive alongside the other car until the driver signals you to pass.
 * c) Be careful because the other car may cut in front of you.
 d) Go 5-10 mph above the posted speed limit.
513. When driving on a freeway you should:
 * a) Check the lanes next to you for vehicles.
 b) Keep your eyes focused 5-10 vehicle lengths ahead of you.
 c) Increase your speed when coming to hills or valleys.
 d) Turn around to look behind instead of using the outside mirror.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
510.	.37	.23						
a)			.17					
b)			.30					
c)			.30					
* d)			.24					
511.	.65	.19						
a)			.02					
b)			.01					
* c)			.94					
d)			.03					
512.	.29	.25						
a)			.07					
b)			.03					
* c)			.83					
d)			.07					
513.	.29	.13						
* a)			.64					
b)			.29					
c)			.02					
d)			.04					

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 c. Moving With Traffic (continued)

514. While on a freeway you should check the vehicles behind you from time to time by:

- * a) Watching your mirrors.
- b) Looking over your left shoulder.
- c) Looking over your right shoulder.
- d) Asking a passenger to look for traffic.

515. When driving in heavy afternoon city traffic on a freeway you should:

- a) Try not to use your mirrors, and look at the traffic ahead instead.
- * b) Drive with more care since many accidents occur at this time.
- c) Leave your doors unlocked and remove your seat belts.
- d) Act quickly so that you only keep a small space between you and the vehicle in front.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
514.	.46	.11						
* a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								
515.	.47	.26						
a)			.04	.04	.02	.04	.02	.04
* b)			.87	.87	.95	.95	.97	.93
c)			.01	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
d)			.06	.06	.04	.00	.01	.03

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 c. Moving With Traffic (continued)

516. When approaching valleys and tops of hills on freeways you should:
 a) Speed up to move traffic along.
 * b) Drive cautiously because you cannot see as far.
 c) Pass slower-moving vehicles.
 d) Stay far over to the left so as to avoid the shoulder.

d. Approaching and Passing Interchanges

517. If you are nearing an entrance ramp while driving on a freeway you should:
 a) Slow down if safe to do so.
 * b) Move to the left lane if safe to do so.
 c) Tap your horn once or twice.
 d) Signal for a left turn in case you have to pull over in a hurry.

518. In order to make it easy for a vehicle to enter the freeway that you are on:
 * a) Move to your left to create a gap for the entering vehicle.
 b) Speed up to create a gap behind you.
 c) Maintain your speed, staying in the right lane.
 d) Slow down and come to a stop behind the entering vehicle.

519. If you are in the right lane of a freeway when passing an exit:
 * a) Watch for exiting vehicles and be ready to slow down.
 b) Flash your lights to make the slower moving vehicles speed up.
 c) If necessary, pass slower moving vehicles on the shoulder.
 d) Speed up and change lanes if the vehicle ahead signals that it is exiting.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
516.	.25	.02						
a)			.00	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00
* b)			.93	.85	.95	.96	.97	.96
c)			.04	.08	.00	.02	.01	.00
d)			.03	.05	.02	.01	.00	.01
517.	.32	.24						
a)								
* b)			.20					
c)			.72					
d)			.04					
			.04					
518.	.30	.02						
* a)			.77					
b)			.11					
c)			.08					
d)			.03					
519.	.18	.13						
* a)			.62					
b)			.03					
c)			.02					
d)			.32					

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 d. Approaching and Passing Interchanges (continued)

520. When driving past exits on a freeway you should be most careful of:

- a) Vehicles in the passing lane because they may slow down.
- b) Vehicles behind you because they may speed up.
- * c) Exiting vehicles because they may cut back onto the freeway.
- d) Vehicles slowing down or stopping on the freeway exit.

e. Leaving the Main Roadway

521. If you exit at the wrong place on a freeway you should:

- a) Back up onto the main freeway and continue when safe.
- b) Turn your vehicle around, stay on the shoulder and drive back down the exit ramp.
- c) Park your vehicle on the shoulder and walk back to get a closer look at the signs.
- * d) Continue until you are off the exit ramp and look for a way to re-enter the freeway.

522. If you get a flat tire on a freeway you should:

- * a) Pull over to the shoulder and make repairs.
- b) Slow down and continue driving until the next exit.
- c) Put on flashing lights and stop on the road.
- d) Keep going at the same speed until you get to an exit.

f. Off-Ramps

523. When nearing your exit on a freeway you should:

- a) Flash your brake lights several times to warn the drivers behind you.
- b) Start to slow down as soon as you see your exit.
- c) Move into the center lane and go the same speed as the traffic.
- * d) Watch for signs indicating whether the exit is on the left or right.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
520.	.38	-.03						
a)			.15					
b)			.09					
* c)			.49					
d)			.27					
521.	.35	.08						
a)			.03	.05	.01	.02	.00	.00
b)			.06	.03	.01	.02	.04	.03
c)			.01	.04	.01	.01	.00	.01
* d)			.90	.89	.97	.94	.96	.96
522.	.43	-.02						
* a)			.79					
b)			.13					
c)			.06					
d)			.03					
523.	.43	.01						
a)			.22					
b)			.14					
c)			.05					
* d)			.58					

C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 f. Off-Ramps (continued)

524. If you see that your exit is on the left side of the road:
- * a) Move smoothly into the left lane well before the exit.
 - b) Move into the left lane and increase your speed to passing speed.
 - c) Stay in the middle lane and move over when next to your exit.
 - d) Stay in the right lane until you are going slow enough to exit.
525. When preparing to leave a freeway you should:
- a) Speed up before changing lanes.
 - * b) Look for the exit and deceleration lane.
 - c) Drive in the middle lane as long as possible.
 - d) Slow down before entering the deceleration lane.
526. If your freeway exit has a deceleration lane you should:
- a) Slow down as much as possible on the main road before entering the deceleration lane.
 - b) Drive alongside and pull in front of slower moving traffic in the deceleration lane.
 - * c) Move into the deceleration lane as soon as possible.
 - d) Keep your speed constant once you enter the deceleration lane.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
524.	.45	.07						
a)			.75	.84	.90	.90	.95	.88
b)			.06	.07	.01	.01	.01	.02
c)			.08	.04	.05	.06	.03	.09
d)			.11	.05	.03	.02	.01	.02
525.	.51	.17						
a)			.04					
b)			.75					
c)			.11					
d)			.08					
526.	.30	.17						
a)			.13	.16	.18	.19	.24	.14
b)			.15	.07	.03	.03	.06	.01
c)			.66	.67	.59	.65	.61	.76
d)			.04	.08	.19	.12	.07	.08

- C. Driving Situations
 3. Freeway Driving
 f. Off-Ramps (continued)

527. If your exit is on the left of the freeway, begin to slow down in the:
 a) Right lane.
 b) Middle lane if there is one.
 c) Left lane.
 * d) Deceleration lane.

528. When exiting from a freeway where there is a deceleration lane you should:
 a) Begin slowing down before entering the deceleration lane.
 b) Drive at a constant speed on the deceleration lane.
 c) Stay as close as possible to the vehicle ahead of you after entering the deceleration lane.
 * d) Judge how much you will have to slow down by the length and curve of the exit.

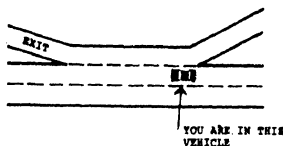
529. As you are exiting from a freeway, you should:
 * a) Check your speedometer to make sure you are going at a safe exit speed.
 b) Keep one foot over the brake and one on the gas pedal.
 c) Turn off your turn signals.
 d) Drive at the posted speed limit so that you will not hold up traffic.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
527.	.48	.29						
a)			.07	.04	.04	.02	.03	.02
b)			.07	.07	.05	.05	.01	.00
c)			.11	.30	.33	.50	.56	.42
* d)			.75	.59	.58	.42	.39	.56
528.	.30	.07						
a)			.15	.26	.35	.50	.49	.42
b)			.11	.10	.11	.10	.12	.09
c)			.07	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
* d)			.65	.60	.52	.38	.39	.48
529.	.41	.13						
* a)			.55					
b)			.11					
c)			.06					
d)			.28					

- C. Driving Situations
- 3. Freeway Driving
- f. Off-Ramps (continued)

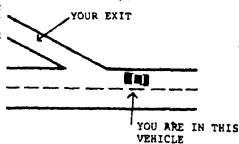
530. If your exit on the freeway looks like this you should:

- * a) Watch for vehicles entering the freeway and adjust your speed.
- b) Slow down to exit speed on the main road and then move into the exit lane.
- c) Move into the exit lane at the last possible moment.
- d) Speed up so that you can exit as soon as possible.



531. When leaving a freeway at an exit where there is no deceleration lane you should:

- a) Speed up to get out of the way of the vehicle behind you.
- * b) Slow down only as much as necessary on the freeway.
- c) Drive at your regular freeway speed until you are on the exit.
- d) Signal and come to a gradual stop just before the exit.

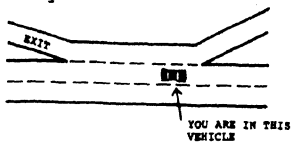


532. If there is a freeway entrance just before your exit you:

- a) Will not be able to see the traffic that is entering the freeway.
- * b) Should watch for vehicles entering or leaving the freeway.
- c) Should wait as long as possible before moving into the exit lane.
- d) Will probably have to speed up in order to be able to exit.

533. If there is a freeway entrance just before your exit you should:

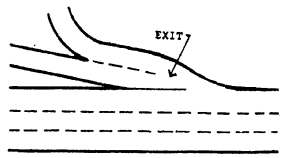
- a) Signal at least 1 mile before your exit.
- * b) Be prepared to change your speed so that entering traffic can merge.
- c) Drive in the left lane until you pass the entrance.
- d) Stay closer than usual to the vehicle ahead of you.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
530.	.23	.08					
* a)			.76				
b)			.10				
c)			.07				
d)			.06				
531.	.54	.06					
a)			.02				
* b)			.44				
c)			.48				
d)			.06				
532.	.52	.17					
a)			.02				
* b)			.71				
c)			.16				
d)			.11				
533.	.31	.03					
a)			.14				
* b)			.60				
c)			.19				
d)			.06				

- C. Driving Situations
- 3. Freeway Driving
- f. Off-Ramps (continued)

534. When on a freeway exit, you should:
- * a) Stay near the center of the exit lane.
 - b) Drive about 20 mph less than your freeway speed.
 - c) Avoid looking at traffic signs until you are off the exit.
 - d) Keep your foot off the gas pedal.
535. If you are on a freeway exit that looks like this, you should:
- * a) Watch for vehicles changing lanes.
 - b) Keep going at the same speed as on the freeway.
 - c) Keep your right turn signals on until you decide what to do.
 - d) Drive 10-15 mph below the speed limit posted on the exit.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.43	-.13						
		.31					
		.24					
		.04					
		.39					
.36	.19						
		.65					
		.09					
		.16					
		.10					
.26	.17						
		.18					
		.70					
		.07					
		.04					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
 On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
537. When driving past parked vehicles it is most important to:	.30	.00						
* a) Watch for pedestrians and animals.			.85					
b) Drive in the left lane, if there is one.			.15					
c) Blow the horn or turn on your bright lights.			.00					
d) Stay as close as possible to the vehicle in front of you.			.00					
538. You should be most careful to watch out for hard-to-see pedestrians while driving:	.63	-.03						
* a) Past a line of parked vehicles.			.89					
b) On wet pavement.			.08					
c) During the day.			.03					
d) On a straight, multi-lane road.			.00					
539. If you see a vehicle stopped on the shoulder with its hood up, you should:	.40	.00						
a) Turn on your emergency flashers, to warn other vehicles and continue at the same speed.			.11					
b) Speed up and change lanes.			.08					
c) Blow your horn to warn its driver.			.32					
* d) Slow down and move to the left part of the lane.			.49					
540. When passing a parked vehicle you should:	.40	-.07						
a) Come as close as possible to it so as to leave room for other traffic.			.01					
* b) Leave room in case a door opens or a pedestrian steps out.			.78					
c) Continue driving at the speed limit since you have the right-of-way.			.00					
d) Slow down to 15 mph until you are past all parked vehicles.			.21					
541. When you see the door of a parked vehicle begin to open in front of you:	.47	-.01						
a) Speed up in order to get past the parked vehicle.			.01					
b) Come to a complete stop and signal the people in the parked vehicle that they can exit.			.38					
* c) Flash your lights or blow the horn as a warning.			.61					
d) Drive close to the parked vehicle so that the people cannot exit.			.00					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
542. When driving near parked vehicles you should <u>not</u> :	.58	.12						
a) Drive far enough from parked vehicles to avoid hitting any doors that might suddenly open.			.10	.19	.14	.27	.21	.15
* b) Drive close to the vehicle in front to prevent children from running out between the vehicles.			.83	.59	.72	.57	.69	.82
c) Look for parked vehicles with exhaust smoke coming from them or back-up or brake lights on.			.06	.11	.07	.06	.02	.01
d) Look for parked vehicles with turn signals on or drivers giving hand signals.			.01	.11	.06	.09	.06	.01
543. When driving by a line of parked vehicles you should:	.48	.11						
a) Turn on your bright lights at night or blow your horn during the day.				.05				
b) Check your rearview mirror for vehicles pulling out of a parking space.				.01				
c) Drive no faster than 15-20 mph.				.18				
* d) Look ahead for turn signals or backup lights on the parked vehicles.				.76				
544. When a vehicle is going into or out of a parking space in front of you:	.12	-.03						
a) Put on your right turn signal and come to a stop.				.06				
b) Continue at the same speed and signal the vehicle to wait.				.01				
c) Speed up to pass the vehicle.				.03				
* d) Prepare to stop or change lanes if necessary.				.90				
545. If you decide to stop to let a vehicle pull into a parking space, you should:	.59	.00						
a) Move up slowly behind it as it pulls into the space.				.07				
b) Come to a full stop directly behind it.				.06				
* c) Stop several vehicle lengths behind it.				.77				
d) Move into the next lane but wait until it has parked before continuing.				.11				
546. When you change lanes to get by a parked vehicle about to enter the road:	-.06	.03						
* a) Make sure the driver of the parked vehicle knows you are passing.				.93				
b) Speed up and get by it before its driver has a chance to move.				.01				
c) Stay close to the parked vehicle and drive by slowly.				.01				
d) Stay as close as possible to the parked vehicle after changing lanes.				.01				

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
 On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
547. If you are being passed you should <u>not</u> :	.17	.24						
a) Check the mirrors often.			.01					
b) Look ahead to see whether the pass can be made safely.			.06					
c) Watch for signs that the passing vehicle is cutting back in front of you.			.03					
* d) Try to talk to or signal the passing driver while he is beside you.			.90					
548. When being passed on a 2-lane road you should:	.58	-.03						
a) Slow down sharply and keep to the right.			.14					
b) Speed up and keep to the right.			.00					
* c) Maintain your speed and position in the lane.			.81					
d) Slow down and drive slightly to the left.			.06					
549. When being passed on a road with 2 or more lanes of traffic in each direction you should:	.17	.16						
a) Slow down sharply and move to the right.			.00					
b) Speed up and keep to the right.			.09					
* c) Maintain your speed and move into the right lane if traffic permits.			.87					
d) Slow down and drive slightly to the left.			.03					
550. When coming to a vehicle that is about to pull out of a parking space along the curb:	.16	.16						
* a) Leave at least 6 feet between you and the vehicle when passing.			.78					
b) Speed up and get by it before its driver has a chance to move.			.09					
c) Try to pass the parked vehicle before the driver knows you are passing.			.01					
d) Move into the lanes used by the oncoming traffic if they are not crowded.			.12					
551. If a passing vehicle signals that he must cut in front of you, you should:	.35	-.14						
* a) Prepare to slow down to allow room.			.92					
b) Prepare to speed up to let him get in behind you.			.00					
c) Quickly cut over onto the shoulder.			.00					
d) Continue at the same speed and maintain your position.			.08					
552. If a vehicle passing you is in the way of oncoming traffic you should:	.52	.19						
a) Continue at the same speed and signal the oncoming traffic.			.00					
b) Signal the passing vehicle to cut in front of you.			.10					
c) Cut in front of the passing vehicle so it can get into your lane.			.03					
* d) Slow down if he speeds up and speed up if he slows down.			.88					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
 On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
553. If a passing vehicle has to cut in front of you to avoid oncoming traffic:	.73	.11						
a) Loosen your grip on the steering wheel.			.14					
* b) Alert your passengers.			.57					
c) Leave the road by moving to the left.			.19					
d) Increase your speed.			.09					
554. If a passing vehicle has to cut in front of you to avoid oncoming traffic:	.47	.28						
a) Speed up and let the other vehicle pull in behind you.			.02					
* b) Slow down and check the shoulder.			.91					
c) Steer towards the left side of the road.			.02					
d) Pull off the road as soon as possible.			.05					
555. If a driver starts to pass you on a 2 lane road and then decides not to, you should:	.72	.09						
a) Quickly slow down.			.02					
* b) Speed up to make room for his return.			.65					
c) Keep a constant speed.			.33					
d) Move onto the shoulder and slow down.			.00					
556. If a vehicle pulls up alongside of you and then decides not to pass, you should:	.56	-.06						
a) Continue at the same speed.			.32					
* b) Speed up.			.54					
c) Slow down.			.11					
d) Pull off the road.			.03					
557. When there is a vehicle behind you it is best to use:	.74	.09						
a) Only hand signals for turning and stopping.			.00					
b) Only mechanical signals for turning and stopping.			.19					
c) No signals if the other vehicle is very close.			.00					
* d) Both hand and mechanical signals for turning and stopping.			.81					
558. When being followed by other vehicles you should:	.61	.19						
* a) Check the rearview mirror frequently.			.87					
b) Slow down if following traffic gets too close.			.05					
c) Speed up if following vehicles are approaching too fast.			.07					
d) Avoid using both arm and directional turn signals.			.00					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
559. You should <u>not</u> use your rearview mirrors to:	- .02	- .08						
* a) Judge how fast you are going.			.87					
b) Check how fast vehicles are approaching.			.03					
c) See if following vehicles are signaling to pass.			.01					
d) Estimate how far away vehicles are.			.08					
560. If the vehicle behind you is following too close, you should:	.47	-.03						
a) Blow your horn and keep looking back.			.04					
b) Hit your brakes hard several times.			.10					
* c) Slow down and allow the other vehicle to pass.			.67					
d) Drive off the road if possible.			.19					
561. If you are being followed too closely while in the passing lane you should:	.42	.09						
* a) Move to the right lane when it is safe to do so.			.75					
b) Slow down to warn the other vehicle he is too close.			.04					
c) Continue at the same speed but tap your brakes.			.19					
d) Signal the other vehicle to pass on the right.			.01					
562. If the vehicle that is following you is weaving, you should:	.31	-.02						
* a) Keep to the right, slow down, and pull off the road if necessary.			.81					
b) Turn on your emergency flashers and stay in front of him.			.10					
c) Pull over to the left and signal the driver to pass you.			.08					
d) Slow down and stop in the road to force him to pass you.			.01					
563. When you have to stop because of heavy traffic ahead you should:	.44	.02						
a) Move as far to the right as you can.			.19					
b) Put your vehicle in park as soon as you stop.			.03					
c) Signal to the driver ahead to make sure he knows you are there.			.24					
* d) See if the vehicle behind can stop.			.54					

C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
564. If the vehicle behind you is not slowing down after you have stopped:	.58	.11						
a) Keep your foot on the brake even if there are no vehicles in front of you.			.35					
b) Lean forward against the steering wheel.			.13					
* c) Warn other passengers.			.43					
d) Jump out of the vehicle.			.10					
565. Generally you should drive:	.35	.10						
* a) Well to the right of the center line.			.79					
b) On top of the center line.			.00					
c) Just to the left of the center line.			.07					
d) As near as possible to the center line.			.14					
566. When there is oncoming traffic you should:	.33	.08						
a) Move closer to the center line.			.01	.05	.07	.03	.07	.02
* b) Move as far to the right as possible.			.88	.80	.76	.79	.74	.88
c) Slow down until it has passed.			.07	.09	.12	.13	.14	.10
d) Pass at your own risk.			.04	.06	.05	.05	.04	.00
567. When driving by oncoming traffic you should be especially alert for:	.41	.07						
a) Flying stones and glare from headlights or reflected sun.			.12					
* b) Wind gusts, road irregularities, and vehicles crossing the center line.			.55					
c) Traffic entering from side roads and vehicles parked on the shoulder.			.31					
d) Stray animals and stopped school busses.			.03					
568. An oncoming vehicle is most likely to cross the center line when:	.27	.26						
a) It is signaling for a right turn.			.15					
b) You are in a no passing zone.			.06					
c) There is a large distance between each of the oncoming vehicles.			.21					
* d) There is a slow moving or stopped vehicle in the oncoming lane.			.58					
569. When a vehicle on the other side of the road leaves a parking space:	.57	.16						
a) Stop and wait until it pulls out into traffic.			.18					
* b) Watch to see if it or an oncoming vehicle enters your lane.			.72					
c) Speed up and get by it before it pulls out into traffic.			.02					
d) Stay close to the center line so the driver of the vehicle will see you.			.08					

C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
570. When approaching oncoming vehicles you should:	.46	.16						
a) Stay as close to the center line as possible on left curves.			.02					
b) Ignore oncoming vehicles that are driving with their right wheels off the road.			.02					
* c) Watch for oncoming vehicles crossing the center line at places where traffic merges.			.93					
d) Increase your speed slightly so that your vehicle will not be affected by the wind.			.02					
571. If an oncoming vehicle is forced across the center line because of potholes or road repair:	-.07	.14						
* a) Slow down and move to the right, if possible.			.92	.84	.92	.98	.98	.97
b) Speed up and get out of the way fast.			.01	.06	.03	.00	.00	.01
c) Turn to the left to get around the oncoming vehicle.			.03	.06	.03	.01	.01	.00
d) Blow your horn and continue at normal speed.			.04	.04	.01	.01	.01	.01
572. If an oncoming vehicle starts to move across the center line, do <u>not</u> :	.33	.19						
a) Flash your headlights and blow your horn.			.10					
b) Quickly remove your foot from the gas pedal.			.08					
* c) Steer your vehicle sharply to the left.			.78					
d) Tap your brakes to warn following traffic.			.04					
573. If an oncoming vehicle crosses the center line and drives into your lane you should:	.37	.24						
a) Speed up and drive onto the shoulder.			.07	.07	.04	.04	.01	.04
b) Stop as quickly as you can.			.04	.07	.07	.08	.07	.12
c) Drive into his lane if it is empty.			.10	.11	.04	.03	.01	.01
* d) Slow down and steer to the right.			.79	.74	.85	.84	.90	.82
574. If a vehicle is heading toward you in your lane you should attempt an emergency stop:	.43	.07						
* a) Only if there is enough room to stop and you cannot pull off the road.			.62					
b) Only if the oncoming driver does not seem to see you.			.12					
c) When the traffic behind you is 10 or more vehicle lengths away.			.22					
d) When the road is wet or the weather makes it hard to see.			.04					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
575. If a vehicle is coming straight at you and you cannot stop:	.61	.05						
a) Continue slowing down and hope that the driver will turn away.			.08					
* b) Look for an open space to the right of the oncoming vehicle.			.75					
c) Move away from the steering wheel and cover your face.			.08					
d) Turn off the engine and apply the brakes as hard as possible.			.08					
576. If there is a vehicle coming toward you in your lane you should:	.44	.25						
a) Keep your foot lightly on the gas pedal.			.15					
b) Apply your brakes as hard as you can.			.11					
c) Not use your horn or try to signal other drivers.			.06					
* d) Pay careful attention to your steering.			.68					
577. The most unsafe thing to do when forced off the road at high speeds is to:	.34	.05						
a) Drive onto the shoulder.			.07					
b) Drive onto a field or lawn.			.04					
* c) Hit a large tree.			.86					
d) Run into bushes.			.03					
578. If you must leave the road to avoid an accident, you should look for a:	.39	.10						
a) Group of trees.			.01					
b) Ditch.			.10					
c) Sign or pole.			.04					
* d) Lawn or field.			.85					
579. If you must leave the road at high speeds you should:	.12	.23						
a) Head toward oncoming moving objects.			.03	.04	.03	.01	.01	.00
b) Drop to the floor.			.04	.06	.01	.00	.01	.00
c) Apply the brakes as hard as possible.			.06	.09	.09	.11	.13	.08
* d) Steer away from large, rigid objects.			.88	.81	.85	.87	.85	.91
580. If it appears certain that you will be in a head-on crash, you should:	.73	-.01						
a) Put on your brakes and stay in the center of your lane.			.03					
b) Turn sharply to the left so as to skid into the other vehicle.			.03					
c) Put your vehicle in neutral and coast into the oncoming vehicle.			.03					
* d) Run off the road if at all possible.			.91					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
581. When you must leave the road to avoid a head-on crash:	.55	.02						
a) Apply the brakes hard before leaving the road.			.13					
* b) Turn your wheels as gradually as possible.			.47					
c) Keep the brake on until after you cross the edge of the shoulder.			.35					
d) Try to spin the back of your vehicle around.			.04					
582. If you drive off the road when traveling at a high speed you should:	.31	.13						
a) Turn the wheels sharply toward the road and apply the brakes hard.			.01					
* b) Straighten the wheels gradually and pump the brakes.			.92					
c) Step on the brake hard and straighten the wheels.			.02					
d) Speed up and turn the wheels toward the road.			.05					
583. If you leave the road at a high speed you should:			NOT TESTED					
a) Straighten your wheels right away.								
* b) Slow down by pumping the brakes.								
c) When you have slowed down to 40 mph, apply steady, hard brake pressure.								
d) Put your vehicle into neutral.								
584. If, after leaving the road, it is necessary to return to the road without stopping:	.39	.05						
a) Shift to neutral and keep your foot on the brake.			.04	.04	.05	.03	.03	.03
b) Speed up to get back on the road quickly.			.22	.12	.20	.07	.08	.12
* c) Gradually steer back towards the road.			.74	.80	.75	.89	.89	.85
d) Hold the steering wheel loosely.			.00	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00
585. If it looks like you will be in a head-on crash with another vehicle you should:	.58	.01						
a) Remove your seat belt and try to jump out of your vehicle.			.07					
* b) Try to sideswipe rather than hit the vehicle head-on.			.65					
c) Lean forward over the steering wheel.			.06					
d) Turn your wheels sharply to one side and apply the brakes hard.			.22					
586. When driving behind another vehicle you should:	.48	.41						
* a) Try to tell how fast you are approaching the other vehicle.			.72					
b) Keep your bright lights on so you will be seen.			.04					
c) Drive at the speed limit even if you have to drive close to the other vehicle.			.11					
d) Flash your lights to let the other vehicle know you are following.			.13					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
587. It is least likely that you will have to slow down when coming up behind a:	.40	.17						
a) Farm vehicle.			.03					
b) Underpowered vehicle.			.01					
c) Truck going up a hill.			.04					
* d) Station wagon.			.92					
588. You will most likely have to make frequent stops when driving behind:	.71	.10						
a) Large moving vans and construction equipment.			.04					
b) Motorcycles and small foreign vehicles.			.01					
c) Campers and vehicles towing trailers.			.03					
* d) Postal delivery vehicles and school busses.			.92					
589. If you are behind a truck carrying inflammables near a railroad crossing:	.18	.09						
a) Pass it while it is crossing the tracks.			.00					
b) Turn on your emergency flashers.			.04					
* c) Be prepared to stop even if there is no train.			.94					
d) Pull halfway into the left lane so you can see around the truck.			.02					
590. Before leaving the road to avoid a head-on crash you should slow down by:	.47	.13						
* a) Pumping the brakes.			.65	.56	.67	.71	.67	.65
b) Applying constant pressure on the brakes.			.19	.33	.28	.23	.32	.29
c) Turning off the engine.			.07	.07	.01	.04	.00	.01
d) Shifting into neutral.			.07	.03	.03	.02	.01	.04
591. When following busses or trucks carrying inflammable cargo you should:	.46	.10						
a) Turn your headlights on even if it is during the day.			.06					
* b) Expect them to stop at railroad crossings.			.54					
c) Move over to the left lane rather than following them in the same lane.			.28					
d) Be prepared to pull onto the shoulder if they begin slowing down.			.13					

C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
592. It is most important to watch for vehicles up ahead making left turns from your lane because they may:	.37	.15						
a) Interfere with oncoming traffic.				.28				
b) Be driving too fast for conditions.				.06				
* c) Slow down or stop.				.63				
d) Want to back up.				.04				
593. When checking the vehicles ahead of you it is <u>least</u> important to watch those that are:	.48	.23						
a) Entering the road.				.05				
b) Merging with entering vehicles.				.21				
c) Approaching an intersection or railroad crossing.				.09				
* d) Driving past traffic signs.				.64				
594. When slowing down behind another vehicle you should:	-.05	.13						
a) Not apply your brakes until you are within 3 car lengths of the vehicle.				.03				
* b) Brake early as a signal to the vehicles behind you.				.94				
c) Brake quickly enough to cause a slight skid.				.01				
d) Signal the vehicles behind you to pass.				.01				
595. If there is a vehicle stopped on the road ahead of you and you decide to stop behind it:	.32	.00						
* a) Stop well behind it so you can pass if necessary.				.67				
b) Get as close as possible to the stopped vehicle.				.04				
c) Leave 1 vehicle length between you and the other vehicle.				.29				
d) Move to the left and then stop so you can see around the other vehicle.				.00				
596. If a vehicle is stopped on the road it is most important to watch for:	.25	.22						
a) A police car nearby.				.03				
* b) People getting out.				.94				
c) Unusual activity inside the vehicle.				.01				
d) Radar speed traps around you.				.01				
597. It is most important to watch vehicles stopped on the road in front of you because:	.30	-.23						
* a) They may suddenly make a turn.				.62				
b) You may be near a construction area.				.02				
c) They may be disabled.				.34				
d) The police may be nearby.				.02				

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
598. When driving in the left lane and you see a vehicle stopped in the right lane.	.21	.07						
a) Apply your brakes and try to stop behind the vehicle.			.00					
* b) Check traffic behind and in front and pass if it is clear.			.94					
c) Hit the horn and stop in the left lane.			.03					
d) Change lanes and stop behind the vehicle.			.01					
599. If you cannot stop in time before hitting another vehicle, it is best to:	.52	-.07						
a) Gradually slow down and then hit the other vehicle.			.06	.06	.05	.02	.04	.02
b) Blow the horn and continue at normal speed.			.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.03
* c) Try to steer around the vehicle and avoid braking hard.			.90	.68	.75	.68	.82	.58
d) Remove your foot from the gas and put on the brake as hard as possible.			.03	.23	.19	.27	.14	.35
600. An indication that a school bus is going to stop is <u>not</u> :	.46	.22						
a) Flashing lights on the bus.			.08					
b) When its brake lights go on.			.10					
c) A group of children on the sidewalk.			.19					
* d) A city bus stop sign.			.63					
601. If you notice flashing red or yellow lights on a vehicle ahead:	.25	.17						
a) Speed up to get out of the way.			.01					
b) Change lanes and pass the vehicle.			.04					
c) Make a U-turn to avoid the situation ahead.			.01					
* d) Slow down and prepare to stop.			.93					
602. If you notice flashing red or yellow lights on a vehicle ahead you should:	.42	.01						
* a) Look for objects or people on the road.			.79					
b) Continue at the same speed until you are past the vehicle.			.06					
c) Move over towards the vehicle so you can see what the problem is.			.04					
d) Turn your bright lights on to warn the vehicle that you are approaching.			.11					
603. When you come to a bus stop:	.41	.04						
* a) Watch for pedestrians crossing the street.			.64					
b) Clear the area quickly so you will not block the bus.			.07					
c) Avoid stopping and tying up traffic.			.03					
d) Come to a full stop and proceed when safe.			.26					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 a. Reacting to Other Vehicles
 (continued)

604. If you are driving in an area where there are streetcar tracks you should:
 a) Watch the tracks to keep your vehicle on a straight path.
 b) Do not drive faster than 15 mph.
 c) Stay at least 10 feet from the track.
 * d) Avoid driving on top of the tracks.
- b. Reacting to Pedestrians
605. When driving near crosswalks, intersections, or school crossings you should:
 a) Blow the horn and continue at the same speed.
 * b) Watch for pedestrians.
 c) Move into the left lane.
 d) Keep your eyes on the speedometer.
606. If a person crosses the street in the middle of the block in front of you:
 a) Blow your horn and proceed.
 b) Change lanes to get by him.
 * c) Slow down and be prepared to stop.
 d) Continue at the same speed since he must get out of the way.
607. When driving in an area where there are many pedestrians it is most important to:
 a) Put your headlights on so they can see you better.
 b) Keep your speed down to 15 mph.
 * c) Watch for an indication that they will enter the road.
 d) Stop at every intersection and proceed when safe.
608. You should slow down and be prepared to stop:
 a) When you approach a divided highway.
 * b) When you see pedestrians walking toward the road.
 c) Just after you have entered a main road.
 d) When you are crossing a large bridge.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
604.	.41	.18						
a)			.15					
b)			.19					
c)			.21					
* d)			.44					
605.	.00	.00						
a)			.00					
* b)			1.00					
c)			.00					
d)			.00					
606.	.31	-.07						
a)			.03					
b)			.01					
* c)			.96					
d)			.00					
607.	.42	.16						
a)			.00					
b)			.19					
* c)			.73					
d)			.09					
608.	.34	.10						
a)			.09					
* b)			.91					
c)			.00					
d)			.00					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
On Road Emergencies
 b. Reacting to Pedestrians
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
609. When driving by children playing or walking near the edge of the road, you should:	.50	.10						
a) Speed up to get by them quickly.			.01	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00
b) Blow your horn and continue at the same speed.			.08	.02	.04	.01	.02	.04
c) Drive close to the children so they will see you.			.03	.04	.01	.01	.02	.00
* d) Be ready to make a quick safe stop.			.88	.88	.95	.98	.96	.96
610. Pedestrians who have been drinking are:	.75	-.10						
* a) Involved in a large number of fatal pedestrian-auto accidents.			.72					
b) Not usually involved in accidents, but should be carefully watched.			.25					
c) Very rarely walking near the road and do not require your attention.			.01					
d) Less dangerous than sober pedestrians because they are more careful after drinking.			.02					
611. When watching pedestrians you need not pay special attention to those who are:	.29	.08						
a) Running.			.03					
b) Crossing the road without looking at traffic.			.01					
c) Standing on the road.			.04					
* d) Window shopping.			.91					
612. You should not:	.40	.12						
a) Be more careful of pedestrians walking with umbrellas.			.05					
b) Yield to pedestrians in unmarked crosswalks.			.03					
* c) Pass a vehicle when a pedestrian reduces the available passing space.			.86					
d) Blow your horn to alert pedestrians of your approach.			.06					
613. When entering an animal crossing zone at night, you should:	.63	.19						
* a) Slow down.			.86					
b) Turn on your bright lights if you see an animal.			.11					
c) Turn your headlights off while driving through the animal zone.			.03					
d) Stay as close to the edge of the road as possible.			.00					
614. If an animal is in your lane and there are vehicles on both sides of you:	.23	.04						
a) Swerve to avoid hitting it.			.03					
* b) Blow your horn and slow down.			.91					
c) Slam on your brakes hard.			.04					
d) Continue at the same speed and blow your horn.			.03					

- C. Driving Situations
 4. Reacting to Traffic-General
 On Road Emergencies
 b. Reacting to Pedestrians
 (continued)

615. If it looks like you may hit a pedestrian,
 the final thing to do is:
 a) Blow your horn.
 b) Slow down by pumping the brake.
 * c) Swerve around the pedestrian.
 d) Check the traffic around you.

c. Reacting to Collisions and
 Emergencies

616. When approaching a traffic accident or
 fire you should:
 a) Stop and offer your help to the police.
 b) Turn on your emergency flashers before
 you drive by.
 c) Drive closer than usual to the vehicle
 in front of you.
 * d) Slow down and watch for people near
 the scene.

617. To be sure that you will stop in time on
 a slippery road surface:
 a) Let some air out of your tires.
 * b) Follow other vehicles at a greater
 distance and begin slowing down well
 in advance.
 c) Apply the brakes harder than usual.
 d) Turn off the engine and apply the brake
 pedal gradually.

618. If there is a bad accident and no one else
 is there you should:
 * a) Stop at the scene in a safe spot off
 the road.
 b) Avoid stopping unless forced to do so.
 c) Slow down and pass cautiously.
 d) Speed up rapidly and go for help.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abl. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
615.	.51	.26						
a)			.11					
b)			.14					
* c)			.66					
d)			.09					
616.	.41	.10						
a)			.06	.12	.14	.10	.14	.15
b)			.04	.08	.06	.09	.13	.04
c)			.01	.06	.04	.01	.01	.00
* d)			.86	.73	.76	.79	.73	.80
617.	.32	-.03						
a)			.01					
* b)			.96					
c)			.00					
d)			.03					
618.	.62	.10						
* a)			.86					
b)			.03					
c)			.06					
d)			.04					

C. Driving Situations
 5. Night Driving
 a. General

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
619. You should turn on your headlights:	.13	.14						
a) Only between dusk and dawn.			.04					
b) At night and during the day only if it is raining.			.03					
c) At night and during severe snow storms.			.01					
* d) In all conditions of darkness.			.91					
620. It is important to drive slower at night than you do during the day because:	1.00	.23						
a) There is more traffic.			.00					
b) You may get sleepy.			.00					
* c) You cannot see as far ahead.			.96					
d) Drivers tend to be more careless at night.			.04					
621. At night you should drive slow enough to be able to stop within:	.62	.16						
a) 5 car lengths.			.15	.15	.16	.33	.28	.20
* b) The distance lighted by your headlights.			.81	.71	.69	.53	.60	.69
c) The time it takes for a light to change from yellow to red.			.00	.07	.07	.05	.05	.04
d) 10 seconds from the time you hit the brake.			.04	.06	.08	.09	.08	.06
622. When driving at night you should:	.81	.16						
* a) Watch for dark or dim objects on the road.			.96					
b) Drive faster than you do during the day.			.01					
c) Keep closer to the vehicle ahead than you would during the day.			.01					
d) Drive in the left lane of multi-lane roads.			.01					
623. If when driving at night you have trouble seeing an object up ahead:	.58	-.11						
a) Close one eye and look again.			.02					
b) Blink both your eyes several times and look again.			.27					
c) Fix both eyes on the object.			.17					
* d) Look slightly to one side of the object.			.54					
624. When driving at night:	.61	.18						
a) Follow more closely than during the daytime.			.01	.04	.06	.03	.06	.01
b) Keep your high beams on if traffic is light.			.21	.18	.23	.10	.11	.19
* c) Look beyond your headlights for vehicles and people.			.75	.77	.70	.86	.83	.80
d) Turn on your inside light to rest your eyes.			.03	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00

C. Driving Situations
 5. Night Driving
 a. General (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
625. At night you should:	.54	.15						
a) Go faster when passing vehicles than you would during the day.			.00					
b) Use your bright lights if it is foggy.			.04					
* c) Allow more distance for passing and stopping.			.93					
d) Drive in the left part of your lane.			.02					
626. In order to stay alert and be able to see clearly at night you should:	.76	.15						
a) Blink your eyes slowly several times.			.01					
b) Rub your eyes hard from time to time.			.01					
c) Wear sunglasses when driving near oncoming traffic.			.03					
* d) Keep fresh air coming into the vehicle.			.95					
b. <u>Urban</u>								
627. If you pass pedestrians near the road at night you should:	.58	.25						
a) Turn off your headlights if there are lights on the street.			.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
b) Use your high beam headlights if there are no oncoming vehicles.			.30	.45	.47	.55	.62	.44
c) Only use your parking lights.			.00	.04	.01	.00	.00	.00
* d) Keep your headlights on low beam.			.69	.47	.52	.43	.38	.56
628. When driving through cities or towns at night you must be especially careful of:	.34	-.06						
a) The police.			.01					
* b) People and unlighted vehicles.			.86					
c) Push carts and bicycles.			.06					
d) Animals.			.06					
629. If you are driving at night in a city and there are no speed limit signs:	.61	-.09						
a) Drive no faster than 15 mph.			.31					
* b) Drive no faster than 30 mph.			.65					
c) Drive no faster than 40 mph.			.02					
d) Drive no faster than 45 mph.			.01					
630. If the city streets are wet at night you should drive no faster than:	.38	-.10						
a) 15 mph.			.30					
* b) 25 mph.			.68					
c) 35 mph.			.01					
d) 45 mph.			.01					

- c. Driving Situations
- 5. Night Driving
- c. Rural

631. You need not dim your bright lights when:
 a) Approaching oncoming vehicles.
 * b) Slowing down for a turn.
 c) Following or passing another vehicle.
 d) Driving past pedestrians near the road.

632. To switch your headlights from high to low beam you should:
 a) Pull out the light switch 1 notch.
 * b) Press the button near your left foot.
 c) Turn the light knob to the left.
 d) Push the turn signal lever down.

633. When near an oncoming vehicle at night you should:
 * a) Slow down.
 b) Flash your headlights.
 c) Switch to high beam headlights.
 d) Stay in the center or left part of your lane.

634. If an oncoming vehicle refuses to dim its lights at night it is best to:
 a) Speed up to get by him quickly.
 b) Leave your headlights on high beam.
 c) Look at his lights.
 * d) Keep your eyes to the right.

635. After passing an oncoming vehicle that had its bright lights on you should:
 * a) Continue at a slower speed for a short time.
 b) Continue at your normal speed.
 c) Speed up slightly
 d) Turn on your inside lights.

636. At night you can tell how fast you are approaching the vehicle in front of you by:
 a) Watching the white road markings.
 b) Looking at your speedometer.
 * c) Watching the lead vehicle's taillights.
 d) Looking at your headlights on the road.

637. If you are being followed at night by a vehicle with its bright lights on:
 a) Watch it closely in your rearview mirror.
 * b) Slow down and permit it to pass you.
 c) Turn your lights off for several seconds.
 d) Speed up slightly and move to the left.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
631. You need <u>not</u> dim your bright lights when: a) Approaching oncoming vehicles. * b) Slowing down for a turn. c) Following or passing another vehicle. d) Driving past pedestrians near the road.	.59	.06	.01 .63 .03 .34	.02 .40 .07 .50	.05 .58 .06 .31	.04 .53 .05 .37	.03 .47 .04 .36	.00 .58 .98 .32
632. To switch your headlights from high to low beam you should: a) Pull out the light switch 1 notch. * b) Press the button near your left foot. c) Turn the light knob to the left. d) Push the turn signal lever down.	.00	.13	.00 .98 .03 .00					
633. When near an oncoming vehicle at night you should: * a) Slow down. b) Flash your headlights. c) Switch to high beam headlights. d) Stay in the center or left part of your lane.	.47	.11	.54 .19 .00 .28					
634. If an oncoming vehicle refuses to dim its lights at night it is best to: a) Speed up to get by him quickly. b) Leave your headlights on high beam. c) Look at his lights. * d) Keep your eyes to the right.	.37	.13	.03 .01 .00 .96					
635. After passing an oncoming vehicle that had its bright lights on you should: * a) Continue at a slower speed for a short time. b) Continue at your normal speed. c) Speed up slightly d) Turn on your inside lights.	.63	.14	.80 .15 .05 .00	.56 .29 .07 .07	.70 .24 .02 .05	.58 .36 .02 .03	.60 .34 .03 .03	.74 .25 .02 .00
636. At night you can tell how fast you are approaching the vehicle in front of you by: a) Watching the white road markings. b) Looking at your speedometer. * c) Watching the lead vehicle's taillights. d) Looking at your headlights on the road.	.53	.08	.09 .31 .46 .13					
637. If you are being followed at night by a vehicle with its bright lights on: a) Watch it closely in your rearview mirror. * b) Slow down and permit it to pass you. c) Turn your lights off for several seconds. d) Speed up slightly and move to the left.	.80	.23	.01 .88 .06 .05					

- C. Driving Situations
- 5. Night Driving
- c. Rural (continued)

638. If you are driving in the country at night and see an animal or pedestrian near the road:
- * a) Dim your lights to low beam and slow down.
 - b) Speed up a little to get by quickly.
 - c) Turn your emergency flasher on until you are past them.
 - d) Blow your horn and continue at your normal speed.

d. Dusk, Dawn, and Dark Days

639. When driving at dusk or dawn on a dark day:
- a) Turn on your parking lights.
 - b) Keep your sunglasses on to cut down headlight glare.
 - c) Turn on your lights on high beam.
 - * d) Turn on your lights on low beam.

640. If you wear contact lenses:
- a) Put on sunglasses before entering a tunnel.
 - b) You should also wear glasses for driving.
 - * c) Use non-tinted lenses at night.
 - d) It is best to avoid driving at night.

641. In order to see better when passing an oncoming vehicle with its bright lights on:
- * a) Close one eye as the vehicle gets close.
 - b) Keep your headlights on high beam.
 - c) Look directly into the oncoming lights.
 - d) Move as close to the oncoming vehicle as possible.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
638.	.43	.23						
* a)			.66					
b)			.02					
c)			.02					
d)			.28					
639.	-.10	-.20						
a)			.04	.24	.08	.06	.06	.02
b)			.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.01
c)			.08	.11	.07	.02	.04	.02
* d)			.89	.61	.84	.91	.90	.93
640.	.57	.25						
a)			.00					
b)			.14					
* c)			.75					
d)			.08					
641.	.48	.27						
* a)			.61	.58	.42	.44	.40	.68
b)			.25	.25	.34	.30	.34	.11
c)			.04	.08	.05	.10	.09	.09
d)			.09	.07	.18	.11	.15	.11

- C. Driving Situations
 6. Railroad Crossings, Bridges and Tunnels, and Toll Plazas
 a. Railroad Crossings

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Anal. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
642. When approaching a railroad crossing that does not have a signal on it:	.37	-.01						
a) Stop and look both ways before crossing.			.35	.48	.47	.48	.47	.51
b) Continue across at normal speed.			.61	.06	.01	.01	.00	.00
c) Blow the horn while driving over the tracks.			.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
* d) Slow down and look both ways.			.62	.43	.52	.51	.55	.48
643. When approaching a railroad crossing that has signals on it you should:	.47	-.05						
a) Stop and then continue slowly across.			.14					
* b) Slow down and be prepared to stop.			.74					
c) Continue at normal speed if the signals are not on.			.10					
d) Speed up and cross quickly.			.01					
644. When checking for a train at a crossing with no signal, it is wise to:	.44	.18						
a) Watch the vehicle in front of you and do what it does.			.02					
* b) Open the window and turn down the radio.			.36					
c) Look to the left and proceed if the way is clear.			.03					
d) Come to a complete stop before crossing the tracks.			.58					
645. When coming to a railroad crossing where the signal is activated, you should:	-.04	.09						
a) Continue quickly across the tracks if the train is more than 100 feet away.			.00					
b) Slow down and cross the tracks slowly and carefully.			.04					
* c) Slow down and prepare to stop.			.95					
d) Turn around and try to find another route.			.01					
646. If the signal at a railroad crossing does not indicate that a train is coming you should:	.33	-.06						
a) Speed up and cross the tracks quickly.			.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
b) Continue at the same speed and check for a train before crossing.			.19	.12	.17	.23	.16	.20
* c) Slow down and look both ways.			.79	.65	.69	.61	.68	.71
d) Come to a complete stop before continuing across.			.03	.19	.14	.15	.15	.09

- C. Driving Situations
 6. Railroad Crossings; Bridges and Tunnels; and Toll Plazas
 a. Railroad Crossings (continued)

647. When you come to a railroad crossing where there are several sets of tracks you should:

- * a) Wait until all the tracks are clear before you start to cross.
- b) Move part way onto the tracks and then wait for the other tracks to clear.
- c) Stop and wait until a flagman signals you to cross.
- d) Get out of your vehicle for a better view of the tracks.

648. When crossing railroad tracks you should:

- a) Speed up before getting to the tracks.
- b) Pump the brakes lightly when crossing the tracks.
- * c) Keep an even pressure on the gas pedal.
- d) Stay about 10 feet away from the vehicle ahead of you.

649. If you are crossing railroad tracks in a manual shift vehicle you should:

- * a) Avoid shifting gears while you are on the tracks.
- b) First shift into neutral and then cross the tracks.
- c) Stay in high gear when crossing the tracks.
- d) Keep the clutch pedal all the way down when crossing the tracks.

b. Bridges and Tunnels

650. When approaching a narrow bridge or tunnel that has 2-way traffic you should:

- a) Keep going at the same speed.
- * b) Keep to the right.
- c) Turn on your headlights.
- d) Blow your horn.

651. When driving through a tunnel you should:

- a) Stay closer than usual to the vehicle ahead.
- b) Keep your vehicle in a low gear.
- c) Use your high beam lights.
- * d) Check your speedometer often.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
647.	.50	.16						
* a)			.84					
b)			.02					
c)			.12					
d)			.01					
648.	.47	.23						
a)			.00					
b)			.37					
* c)			.34					
d)			.28					
649.	.50	.14						
* a)			.77					
b)			.03					
c)			.07					
d)			.12					
650.	.48	.04						
a)			.01					
* b)			.68					
c)			.22					
d)			.07					
651.	.68	.21						
a)			.03					
b)			.31					
c)			.43					
* d)			.24					

C. Driving Situations
 6. Railroad Crossings; Bridges and Tunnels; and Toll Plazas
 c. Toll Plazas

652. When coming to a toll plaza:
 a) Expect that other vehicles will stay in their lanes.
 * b) Look for speed limit signs.
 c) Cross as many lanes as needed to get to the lane with the least traffic.
 d) Start looking for the toll money before beginning to slow down.

653. If you are coming to a toll plaza and you have the correct change you:
 a) Should enter the lane with the red lights above the booth.
 b) Must remain in your lane whether or not it leads to an exact change booth.
 c) Must enter an exact change lane.
 * d) Should enter an exact change lane if possible.

654. The worst thing to do when your change misses the change basket at a toll booth is to:
 * a) Get out of your vehicle.
 b) Add more change.
 c) Call an attendant by blowing your horn.
 d) Continue through the booth.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appl. - Cents			
	Test-retest Correlation					
	Verbal Abil. Correlation					
	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.61	.39	.10			
	.42	.43	.45			
			.08			
			.38			
			.06			
			.13			
			.05			
			.76			
			.43			
			.07			
			.16			
			.33			
	.70	.08				

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional Conditions
 a. Temporary (Fatigue, Carbon Monoxide, etc.)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
655. In order to avoid eye strain during long trips it is best to:	.36	-.07						
a) Change speed every few minutes.			.01					
b) Shift your eyes from the road to the dashboard often.			.09					
c) Keep the vehicle comfortably heated.			.03					
* d) Move your eyes across the road regularly.			.86					
656. To help prevent eye fatigue you should:	-.03	.00						
* a) Occasionally stop off the road and close your eyes.			1.00					
b) Keep your eyes in a steady fixed position while driving.			.00					
c) Avoid using sunglasses on bright days.			.00					
d) Close your eyes for a few seconds while driving.			.00					
657. When meeting a vehicle with glaring headlights you should:	.61	.01						
a) Watch the center line of the road.			.16	.16	.26	.35	.40	.29
* b) Avoid looking at its headlights.			.78	.69	.62	.58	.44	.64
c) Turn on your bright lights.			.06	.08	.10	.06	.10	.05
d) Shield your eyes with hand and sun visor.			.00	.06	.01	.01	.05	.00
658. When you are tired, your reflexes are:	.39	.05						
a) Normal, because your mind continues to function.			.01					
b) Worse in the daytime, better at night.			.00					
* c) Slower because fatigue slows down your thinking and acting.			.97					
d) Faster, because you concentrate more on what you are doing.			.01					
659. If you get sleepy while driving it is <u>best</u> to:	.35	.01						
a) Take anti-sleep pills.			.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
b) Stop for a cup of coffee.			.06	.11	.05	.03	.01	.02
c) Stop and exercise until you wake up.			.03	.05	.04	.04	.02	.05
* d) Rest or change drivers if possible.			.90	.81	.91	.92	.96	.92
660. The first thing to do when you get sleepy is to:	.31	-.03						
a) Take some "wake-up" pills.			.00					
b) Lean over the steering wheel and fix your eyes on the road.			.00					
c) Increase your speed slightly.			.01					
* d) Open a window or vent to let in fresh air.			.99					
661. To reduce the effects of exhaust fumes you should:	.34	-.01						
* a) Keep at least 1 window opened.			.90	.84	.87	.92	.83	.90
b) Drive with the defroster fan on.			.01	.06	.05	.03	.08	.01
c) Turn the heater off when it is humid.			.05	.04	.03	.01	.05	.04
d) Use high-octane gas.			.03	.05	.03	.03	.02	.04

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional Conditions
 a. Temporary (Fatigue, Carbon Monoxide, etc.) (continued)

662. If after several hours, it becomes difficult to pay attention to your driving:
 a) Close all the windows.
 * b) Change your speed regularly.
 c) Stay close to the right edge of the road.
 d) Put on the roof light inside your vehicle.

663. If you have trouble staying awake when driving, do not:
 a) Stop and eat.
 * b) Turn up the heat.
 c) Sing or talk.
 d) Put on the radio.

664. If you become tired while driving you should:
 a) Increase your speed, drive closer to the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop.
 b) Decrease your speed, drive closer to the vehicle ahead, and allow less distance to stop.
 * c) Decrease your speed, leave more distance between you and the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop.
 d) Increase your speed, leave more distance between you and the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop.

b. Alcohol

665. Even if you feel in good condition after drinking you should:
 * a) Be aware that your abilities are decreased.
 b) Turn your bright lights on and drive as usual.
 c) Select roads that have higher speed limits.
 d) Spend more time than usual looking in the mirrors.

666. If you have been drinking you should:
 a) Keep to the left.
 b) Drive at your regular speed but be ready to stop.
 c) Keep the windows closed to prevent getting sick.
 * d) Drive slower than usual.

667. When driving at night after drinking, you should pay more attention to:
 a) The gas and other gauges.
 * b) Surrounding traffic and pedestrians.
 c) Police cars and emergency vehicles.
 d) The road surface.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
662. If after several hours, it becomes difficult to pay attention to your driving: a) Close all the windows. * b) Change your speed regularly. c) Stay close to the right edge of the road. d) Put on the roof light inside your vehicle.	.62	-.01					
			.03				
			.57				
			.31				
			.08				
663. If you have trouble staying awake when driving, do <u>not</u> : a) Stop and eat. * b) Turn up the heat. c) Sing or talk. d) Put on the radio.	.51	-.04					
			.02				
			.87				
			.03				
			.06				
664. If you become tired while driving you should: a) Increase your speed, drive closer to the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop. b) Decrease your speed, drive closer to the vehicle ahead, and allow less distance to stop. * c) Decrease your speed, leave more distance between you and the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop. d) Increase your speed, leave more distance between you and the vehicle ahead, and allow more distance to stop.	-.03	.21					
			.00				
			.00				
			.96				
			.03				
b. <u>Alcohol</u>							
665. Even if you feel in good condition after drinking you should: * a) Be aware that your abilities are decreased. b) Turn your bright lights on and drive as usual. c) Select roads that have higher speed limits. d) Spend more time than usual looking in the mirrors.	.49	.10					
			.97				
			.01				
			.00				
			.01				
666. If you have been drinking you should: a) Keep to the left. b) Drive at your regular speed but be ready to stop. c) Keep the windows closed to prevent getting sick. * d) Drive slower than usual.	.51	.10					
			.00				
			.06				
			.00				
			.94				
667. When driving at night after drinking, you should pay more attention to: a) The gas and other gauges. * b) Surrounding traffic and pedestrians. c) Police cars and emergency vehicles. d) The road surface.	.14	.00					
			.00				
			.94				
			.00				
			.05				

D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional
Conditions
 b. Alcohol (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-Retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
668. If you must drive after drinking you should:	.40	-.03						
a) Drive faster to get off the road as quickly as possible.			.00					
b) Drive in the middle lane of a multi-lane road so you can be seen.			.04					
* c) Keep as far away from other vehicles as possible.			.94					
d) Keep your windows closed to avoid getting sick.			.01					
669. The percent of fatal highway accidents involving a drinking driver is about:	.57	.07						
a) 10 percent.			.08					
b) 25 percent.			.21					
* c) 50 percent.			.42					
d) 75 percent.			.27					
670. To be declared legally intoxicated, a 150-pound person must have about:	.37	-.03						
a) 2 drinks of whiskey.			.39					
* b) 4 drinks of whiskey.			.51					
c) 10 drinks of whiskey.			.10					
d) 16 drinks of whiskey.			.00					
671. Your judgment can be affected by quantities of alcohol as small as:	.46	-.03						
* a) 1 ounce of whiskey.			.68					
b) 2 ounces of whiskey.			.23					
c) 16 ounces of beer.			.08					
d) 24 ounces of beer.			.01					
672. Drinking drivers and drinking pedestrians are involved in accidents causing the death of about:	.60	.38						
a) 500 people per year.			.02					
b) 2,000 people per year.			.13					
c) 10,000 people per year.			.32					
* d) 25,000 people per year.			.53					
673. Having 1 or 2 drinks before driving:	.50	.20						
a) Improves your driving ability.			.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.03
b) Has little or no effect on your driving ability.			.09	.11	.04	.02	.03	.00
* c) Will affect your reactions and judgment.			.88	.76	.79	.80	.74	.74
d) Is illegal.			.03	.12	.13	.17	.21	.23
674. You can reduce the alcohol in your blood by up to 1/2 by having:	.54	-.09						
a) Several cups of coffee.			.45					
b) 1 or more quarts of any liquid.			.12					
* c) Food, particularly carbohydrates.			.43					
d) 2 or 3 aspirin.			.00					

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional Conditions
 b. Alcohol (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
675. If you will be drinking before driving it is not a good idea to:	.59	.05					
a) Eat before and while drinking.			.04				
b) Water down the drinks.			.06				
c) Limit your drinks to 1 per hour.			.05				
* d) Take medicine without asking a doctor.			.84				
676. If you have had several drinks in a short period of time you should:	.45	.21					
a) Turn your bright lights on when driving at night.			.00				
b) Drive 15-20 mph slower than the speed limit.			.14				
* c) Wait 1 hour for each drink before driving.			.57				
d) Drive with someone else in the vehicle to help guide you if necessary.			.29				
677. If you have had a few drinks and you are feeling sleepy you should:	.49	.08					
* a) Drink coffee.			.86				
b) Drink plenty of water.			.08				
c) Drive with the windows closed.			.01				
d) Eat a lot of bread.			.05				
c. <u>Drugs</u>							
678. Before taking any drugs and then driving it is most important to:	-.10	-.08					
a) Plan to have some other person with you.			.05	.12	.22	.30	.20
* b) Know what the effects of the drug are.			.92	.77	.76	.67	.77
c) Have some food in your stomach.			.01	.05	.00	.01	.00
d) Plan on stopping every few hours.			.01	.04	.02	.01	.03
679. If you are taking a drug for the first time you should:	.26	.14					
a) Take less than recommended if you are going to drive.			.01				
* b) Not plan on driving.			.97				
c) Only drive during the day.			.01				
d) Drive 10-15 miles slower than other traffic.			.00				
680. It is generally safe to drive after taking:	.55	-.13					
a) Sedatives.			.00				
b) Antibiotics.			.09				
c) Tranquilizers.			.00				
* d) Aspirin.			.90				
681. If you have used marijuana you:	-.05	.03					
* a) Should not drive.			.97				
b) May drive only in light traffic.			.00				
c) Should drink coffee before driving.			.00				
d) May drive if the visibility is good.			.03				

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional
Conditions
 c. Drugs (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Const. Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
682. If you take medicine and then drink alcohol:	-.05	.03						
a) The alcohol will have less effect than if taken alone.			.01	.03	.00	.01	.01	.00
b) The medicine will not benefit you.			.01	.06	.01	.02	.03	.03
c) Nothing will happen if you only have 1 or 2 drinks.			.01	.05	.00	.00	.00	.02
* d) The effects can make you unfit to drive.			.94	.87	.99	.96	.95	.95
d. <u>Vision</u>								
683. If you have glasses for driving it is unsafe to:	.43	.00						
a) Wear them at night.				.90				
b) Have them changed without taking another driving test.				.00				
* c) Take them off or not wear them when driving.				1.00				
d) Wear them after you have been drinking.				.00				
684. If you have trouble telling how far away objects are, you should:	.16	.22						
a) Stay in the right lane and keep your headlights on during the day.				.02				
* b) Drive slower and allow a greater distance between you and the vehicle ahead.				.93				
c) Look no further ahead than the vehicle in front of you.				.02				
d) Avoid looking at pedestrians or vehicles on the side of the road.				.02				
685. If you cannot see to the sides very well you should:	.65	.00						
a) Blink your eyes often.				.01				
b) Stay near the left part of your lane.				.02				
* c) Keep moving your eyes across the road.				.81				
d) Look far ahead at the center of the road.				.15				
686. If you have a hard time telling colors apart you should:	.43	.12						
a) Wear sunglasses during the day.				.01				
b) Only drive when you have someone else with you.				.08				
* c) Learn the order of the lights in traffic signals.				.87				
d) Try to avoid driving on high speed roads.				.04				
687. The colors on traffic signals, from top to bottom, are:	.59	-.13						
a) Green, yellow, red.				.06	.12	.08	.16	.09
* b) Red, yellow, green.				.94	.80	.90	.81	.88
c) Yellow, green, red.				.00	.04	.00	.01	.00
d) Red, green, yellow.				.00	.04	.01	.01	.00

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional
Conditions
 d. Vision (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
688. The best way to check that your vision is good enough for driving is to:	.46	.04						
a) Test how far you can see.			.01					
b) Check if you can see things to either side of you.			.04					
c) Take a vision test when you get your license.			.40					
* d) Go to an eye doctor regularly.			.55					
689. As you get older, your night vision usually:	.51	.02						
a) Gets better.			.01	.07	.04	.01	.03	.00
b) Stays the same.			.04	.08	.06	.14	.13	.05
* c) Gets worse.			.86	.70	.75	.66	.70	.89
d) Becomes harder to check.			.09	.14	.14	.19	.15	.05
690. You should have your eyes checked periodically because:	.50	.33						
a) Driving causes a lot of eye strain.			.11	.17	.13	.10	.12	.10
b) You should change your glasses at least once every 2 years.			.02	.08	.04	.12	.05	.04
c) New highway signs require better vision.			.01	.05	.02	.02	.03	.01
* d) Your vision may fail without your knowing it.			.85	.70	.81	.75	.79	.83
691. If you often have trouble seeing things when driving you should:	.36	.20						
a) Get more rest before driving.			.04	.04	.03	.03	.03	.02
* b) Go to an eye doctor.			.94	.80	.92	.94	.93	.93
c) Not drive alone.			.01	.12	.05	.03	.04	.05
d) Squint your eyes when driving.			.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
692. The glasses you wear for driving should generally be those used for:	.57	.28						
a) Close up vision.			.01					
* b) Long distance vision.			.75					
c) Color blindness.			.00					
d) Reading.			.23					
693. If you have a vision defect that cannot be corrected you should:	.49	.02						
a) Drive a little faster than other traffic.			.00					
b) Do most of your driving at night.			.01					
c) Avoid moving or turning your head.			.01					
* d) Not drive without your doctor's permission.			.97					

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 1. Physical and Emotional
Conditions
 e. Illness

694. If you are taking medicine for a cold you should:
 * a. Know the effects of the medicine before you drive.
 b) Not drive with anyone else in the vehicle.
 c) Not drive at night or just after taking the medicine.
 d) Only drive if it is an emergency.
695. If you have cramps or an acute or chronic disease you should:
 a) Drive only during the day after having plenty of rest.
 b) Only drive when there is someone else with you.
 c) Stay off roads that have heavy traffic or require high speeds.
 * d) Avoid driving or drive with a doctor's permission.
696. If you are suffering from a long-term illness you should:
 a) Always take some medicine before driving.
 * b) Drive only with permission from your doctor.
 c) Stay in the right lane and drive slightly slower than the traffic in that lane.
 d) Drive only during the day and when you have someone else with you.

f. Preoccupation and Distraction
and Emotional Conditions

697. If you are angry or upset you should:
 a) Go for a drive in order to forget your problems.
 * b) "Cool off" before driving.
 c) Control your emotions while driving.
 d) Take some medicine before driving.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
694. If you are taking medicine for a cold you should:	.42	.05						
* a. Know the effects of the medicine before you drive.			.70	.73	.82	.88	.89	.87
b) Not drive with anyone else in the vehicle.			.01	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00
c) Not drive at night or just after taking the medicine.			.08	.09	.08	.04	.04	.03
d) Only drive if it is an emergency.			.17	.12	.09	.07	.05	.08
695. If you have cramps or an acute or chronic disease you should:	.49	.05						
a) Drive only during the day after having plenty of rest.			.01					
b) Only drive when there is someone else with you.			.30					
c) Stay off roads that have heavy traffic or require high speeds.			.03					
* d) Avoid driving or drive with a doctor's permission.			.66					
696. If you are suffering from a long-term illness you should:	.70	.18						
a) Always take some medicine before driving.			.00					
* b) Drive only with permission from your doctor.			.79					
c) Stay in the right lane and drive slightly slower than the traffic in that lane.			.01					
d) Drive only during the day and when you have someone else with you.			.20					
697. If you are angry or upset you should:	.51	.15						
a) Go for a drive in order to forget your problems.			.01					
* b) "Cool off" before driving.			.95					
c) Control your emotions while driving.			.04					
d) Take some medicine before driving.			.00					

- D. Vehicle and Driver
- 2. Vehicle Care and Servicing
- a. Roadside Service

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
698. If, while driving at night on a highway your headlights go out, do <u>not</u> :	.49	.14					
a) Pull off the road onto the shoulder.			.18				
b) Check the fuses and replace them if necessary.			.14				
* c) Drive carefully to a service station.			.55				
d) Tap your brakes several times before you slow down.			.13				
699. When changing a tire you should:	.37	.06					
a) Put the vehicle in neutral.			.05				
b) Not use your 4-way flashers.			.04				
* c) Be away from the road on a level spot.			.83				
d) Lean the jack toward the vehicle.			.08				
b. <u>Routine Service</u>							
700. In order to be able to stop safely you should:	.51	.25					
a) Load down the vehicle with weights, such as a sand box.			.00				
b) Avoid overheating the tires.			.01				
c) Place more weight in the rear of the vehicle than in the front.			.01				
* d) Keep the tires and brakes in good condition.			.95				
701. You need <u>not</u> check the manufacturer's recommended tire inflation for:	.48	.17					
a) Certain load weights.			.15				
b) Driving at high speeds.			.20				
c) Oversize tires.			.21				
* d) Driving in rainy weather.			.43				
702. Your tires will get worn in the middle if:	.51	.15					
a) They are out of balance.			.22				
b) You make sharp turns.			.03				
* c) They have too much air in them.			.75				
d) You use them on smooth roads.			.00				
703. The air pressure of tires should be checked:	.49	.16					
a) Only when the tires are dry.			.07				
b) By kicking the tires.			.06				
c) After riding for at least 1 hour.			.22				
* d) When the tires are not hot from driving.			.63				
704. A "bald" or badly worn tire will make the vehicle:	.00	.00					
a) Easier to stop.			.00				
* b) More likely to skid.			1.00				
c) Easier to control.			.00				
d) Easier to turn.			.00				

- D. Vehicle and Driver
 2. Vehicle Care and Servicing
 b. Routine Service (continued)

705. If your tires are badly worn you should:

- * a) Replace them.
- b) Rotate them.
- c) Let out some air.
- d) Put in new inner tubes.

706. When checking for steering or suspension problems, it will not help to:

- a) Check the steering wheel for too much play.
- b) Look for uneven tire wear.
- c) Push down on the bumper and see if the vehicle continues moving down.
- * d) See if you are getting fewer miles per gallon of gas.

707. To check your brake system you need not:

- * a) Put the vehicle up on a lift and shake the wheels.
- b) Look for fluid leakage near the master cylinder and the wheels.
- c) Check the master cylinder brake fluid level.
- d) Test the brake pedal to see if it sinks down after you take your foot off.

c. Routine Inspection

708. You should check your brakes, lights and signals:

- a) Only when required to do so by law.
- b) About once a year.
- c) About once every 1,000 miles.
- * d) Each time you drive.

d. Periodic Inspection

709. When having your headlights checked you generally need not check the:

- a) Alignment.
- b) Brightness.
- c) Lenses for dirt.
- * d) Wiring.

710. You should have the steering and suspension systems checked:

- a) Each time you drive.
- b) About once a week.
- * c) About once every 2-3 months.
- d) Just before an inspection period.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
705.	.37	.03						
* a)			.90	.91	.99	.99	1.00	1.00
b)			.08	.03	.01	.00	.00	.00
c)			.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00
d)			.01	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
706.	.46	.16						
a)			.03					
b)			.01					
c)			.19					
* d)			.77					
707.	.33	.14						
* a)			.80					
b)			.06					
c)			.00					
d)			.14					
708.	.61	.07						
a)			.00					
b)			.05					
c)			.16					
* d)			.79					
709.	.54	.05						
a)			.31					
b)			.03					
c)			.34					
* d)			.32					
710.	.37	.05						
a)			.05	.03	.04	.03	.08	.06
b)			.05	.04	.05	.02	.03	.00
* c)			.90	.80	.84	.91	.82	.85
d)			.00	.13	.06	.04	.07	.07

- D. Vehicle and Driver
- 2. Vehicle Care and Servicing
- d. Periodic Inspection (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.
			Resp. Dist.
			Original Appl. Resp. Dist.
			Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
			Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
			Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
711. To check your braking system, you need <u>not</u> look at the:	.50	.22	
a) Brake shoes and lining.			.05
* b) Shock absorbers.			.69
c) Master cylinder.			.16
d) Wheel cylinders.			.08
712. You should check for a leaky exhaust system because it:	.80	.10	
a) Wastes gas.			.04
b) May cause the engine to run hot.			.03
* c) May allow carbon monoxide to enter the vehicle.			.92
d) Makes the engine hard to start in cold weather.			.01
e. <u>Vehicle Repairs</u>			
713. If your vehicle pulls to one side when the brakes are applied, you should:	.71	.10	
a) Rotate your tires.			.01
b) Balance your wheels.			.34
* c) Have your brakes checked.			.49
d) Put more air in the tires on that side.			.16
714. If you detect the smell of burning rubber in your vehicle the problem is probably in the:	.70	.14	
* a) Brakes or tires.			.87
b) Exhaust and smog control system.			.03
c) Carburetor or fuel pump.			.04
d) Engine lubrication and cooling system.			.06
f. <u>Pushing and Towing</u>			
715. It is unsafe to push another vehicle because you may:	.44	.10	
* a) Not be able to see ahead of you.			.79
b) Ruin your tires.			.01
c) Cause your brakes to stick.			.06
d) Not be seen by other drivers.			.22
716. It is unwise to push another vehicle because you may:	.59	.03	
a) Ruin your power steering.			.26
b) Burn up your battery.			.26
* c) Hold up other traffic.			.42
d) Not be able to go fast enough to start the other vehicle.			.06

- E. Driver Responsibilities
 1. Driver Responsibilities to the
 Laws
 a. Driver Licensing

See: F.3. (Drivers' Licenses)

- b. Vehicle Registration

See: F.1. (Vehicle Registration and Title)

- c. Insurance

See: F.4. (Financial Responsibility)

- d. Vehicle Inspection

717. After having your vehicle inspected you should:

- a) Carry a list of the defects so you can watch out for them. .03
 b) Make the repairs when the defects become more serious. .00
 * c) Have the defects repaired as soon as possible. .95
 d) Repair your vehicle only after the same defects are found in 2 inspections. .02

- e. Required Equipment

See: F.6. (Vehicle Equipment)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
	Test-retest Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
			Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
			Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
717. After having your vehicle inspected you should:			
a) Carry a list of the defects so you can watch out for them.	.37	.18	
b) Make the repairs when the defects become more serious.			.03
* c) Have the defects repaired as soon as possible.			.00
d) Repair your vehicle only after the same defects are found in 2 inspections.			.95
			.02

- E. Driver Responsibilities
 2. Post-Accident Responsibilities
 a. Stops Vehicle

718. If you are involved in an accident you should:
 a) Keep your lights on.
 b) Keep your engine running.
 c) Drive on if the damage looks minor.
 * d) Try to move the vehicle out of traffic.

b. Offers Assistance to Injured

719. If you are involved in an accident you should first:
 * a) Remove the injured from the danger area.
 b) Drive to the nearest police station for help if you are able.
 c) Give the injured water or pain reliever if you have any.
 d) Attempt to reset broken bones, if any.

720. If you must move a person injured in an accident:
 a) Get his name and address first.
 b) Move him only in a sitting position.
 * c) Mark the spot where he was lying.
 d) First try to set any broken bones.

721. To help a seriously injured person after an accident you should:
 a) Try to reset any broken bones and then call for help.
 b) Rush him to the hospital.
 * c) Cover him and try to control any bleeding.
 d) Move him to a warm place.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
718. If you are involved in an accident you should:	.80	.22						
a) Keep your lights on.			.19	.27	.15	.21	.19	.23
b) Keep your engine running.			.01	.05	.01	.01	.00	.02
c) Drive on if the damage looks minor.			.00	.06	.01	.00	.00	.00
* d) Try to move the vehicle out of traffic.			.77	.62	.62	.77	.78	.74
b. <u>Offers Assistance to Injured</u>								
719. If you are involved in an accident you should <u>first</u> :	.47	.18						
* a) Remove the injured from the danger area.			.52					
b) Drive to the nearest police station for help if you are able.			.28					
c) Give the injured water or pain reliever if you have any.			.06					
d) Attempt to reset broken bones, if any.			.03					
720. If you must move a person injured in an accident:	.76	-.18						
a) Get his name and address first.			.21					
b) Move him only in a sitting position.			.16					
* c) Mark the spot where he was lying.			.49					
d) First try to set any broken bones.			.10					
721. To help a seriously injured person after an accident you should:	.61	.18						
a) Try to reset any broken bones and then call for help.			.01	.02	.04	.02	.03	.01
b) Rush him to the hospital.			.12	.05	.09	.05	.05	.03
* c) Cover him and try to control any bleeding.			.82	.87	.83	.92	.90	.95
d) Move him to a warm place.			.04	.05	.02	.00	.01	.00

- E. Driver Responsibilities
- 2. Post-Accident Responsibilities
- g. Exchanges Information

722. After an accident you should:

- * a) Make a note of the road conditions, people involved, and the damage.
- b) Depend on the police to collect the information and make a report.
- c) Have your insurance agent collect the necessary information for you.
- d) Wait a few hours after the accident to collect any information.

d. Reports Accident

723. If you do not notify your insurance company as soon as possible after an accident:

- a) You will receive a fine or several points on your license.
- * b) They may not have to pay for the damages.
- c) Your license will be taken away for up to 1 year.
- d) Your insurance rates will go up.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
722. After an accident you should:	.54	.15					
* a) Make a note of the road conditions, people involved, and the damage.			.71				
b) Depend on the police to collect the information and make a report.			.13				
c) Have your insurance agent collect the necessary information for you.			.12				
d) Wait a few hours after the accident to collect any information.			.01				
d. <u>Reports Accident</u>							
723. If you do <u>not</u> notify your insurance company as soon as possible after an accident:	.40	.18					
a) You will receive a fine or several points on your license.			.03				
* b) They may not have to pay for the damages.			.51				
c) Your license will be taken away for up to 1 year.			.08				
d) Your insurance rates will go up.			.36				

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 1. Vehicle Registration and Title¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
724. To register a vehicle, the owner must: (Section 3-101b)	.46	-.16						
a) Have a driver's license.			.13	.12	.23	.09	.15	.21
* b) Have a certificate of title or an application for title.			.84	.72	.74	.89	.85	.77
c) Have taken driver education.			.03	.06	.02	.00	.00	.00
d) Destroy any registration cards from another state.			.00	.04	.01	.00	.00	.00
725. A certificate of title from this State is necessary for: (Section 3-102)	.56	.37						
a) A vehicle used in interstate transport titled in another state.				.05				
* b) Most vehicles privately owned by state residents.				.47				
c) Most vehicles owned by the United States government.				.09				
d) A vehicle that is being sold by a dealer.				.39				
726. To get a certificate of title you need not: (Section 3-110)	.49	-.12						
a) Pay the required fee in full.			.14	.11	.14	.09	.11	.06
b) Be the owner of the vehicle.			.25	.24	.21	.25	.27	.18
c) Truthfully answer all the questions the Department requests.			.12	.07	.09	.07	.08	.08
* d) Have a valid license from this State.			.48	.56	.46	.55	.54	.68
727. You must apply for a duplicate certificate of title if: (Section 3-111a)	.25	.20						
* a) The original is lost, stolen, destroyed, or not readable.				.85				
b) You sell your vehicle to someone else.				.11				
c) You move to a new address or change jobs.				.02				
d) Your driver's license has expired.				.02				
728. When buying a used car you must: (Section 3-112b)	.43	-.03						
a) Cross out and change the owner's name on the certificate of title.				.04				
b) Destroy the original certificate of title and apply for a new one.				.14				
* c) Return the signed original title to the Department and apply for a new one.				.58				
d) Obtain a new certificate of title from the former owner.				.23				
729. If you scrap or destroy your vehicle you must: (Section 3-117)	.63	-.04						
a) Keep the certificate of title in a safe place.				.21				
b) Destroy the certificate of title.				.18				
* c) Mail the certificate of title to the Department.				.49				
d) Notify the Department beforehand and return your license plates.				.12				

¹ Chapter 3 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 I. Vehicle Registration and Title
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abl. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
730. It is illegal to: (Section 3-401)	.53	.10						
a) Drive a motor vehicle registered in another state.			.04	.05	.02	.02	.00	.00
b) Keep your registration in your vehicle.			.00	.03	.04	.07	.03	.03
* c) Drive or permit someone else to drive a non-registered vehicle.			.78	.81	.85	.81	.93	.87
d) Give your registration to another when he is using your vehicle.			.18	.11	.10	.08	.04	.10
731. Before driving on a highway you must register and obtain a certificate of title for: (Section 3-402)	.33	.28						
a) A vehicle that is only driven across a highway to get from one property to another.			.14					
b) Farm machinery seldom driven on the highway.			.20					
* c) A trailer being towed by another motor vehicle.			.47					
d) A dealer-owned vehicle that you are test driving.			.18					
732. A vehicle generally does not have to be registered in this State if it is: (Section 3-402.1-b)	.40	.18						
a) Regularly used for the commercial transportation of property.			.19	.13	.20	.12	.15	.09
* b) Used for personal transportation by a non-resident.			.49	.63	.59	.70	.66	.80
c) Frequently used for business within this State.			.18	.15	.15	.09	.12	.08
d) Used for transporting persons for a fee.			.13	.08	.05	.04	.06	.00
733. A temporary permit may be granted to: (Section 3-405)								
a) Any applicant.								
b) Applicants who have out-of-state registration.								
c) Applicants of specially constructed vehicles.								
* d) Any applicant who has applied and paid the proper fee.								
734. After applying for your registration and paying the fee you may: (Section 3-405)	.32	.00						
a) Only drive the vehicle in an emergency.			.05					
b) Drive only if it was formerly registered in another state.			.08					
* c) Obtain a temporary permit to drive the vehicle.			.64					
d) Not drive the vehicle until you get your permanent registration.			.22					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 1. Vehicle Registration and Title
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
735. You will be permitted to register a vehicle even if: (Section 3-406)	.20	.14					
* a) You have another vehicle registered in your name.			.96				
b) The vehicle is unsafe for use on the road.			.03				
c) You do not pay the required fee.			.01				
d) Your application is found to contain false information.			.00				
736. When driving a motor vehicle you are required to have your driver's license and your: (Section 3-409a)	.41	.23					
a) Title to your vehicle.			.35				
b) Personal identification card.			.13				
c) Insurance certificate.			.01				
* d) Registration certificate.			.51				
737. Your license plates must be: (Section 3-411b)	.47	.10					
a) Attached only on the rear of your vehicle.			.05				
* b) Clearly visible and free of dirt.			.70				
c) Kept free of dirt and other material.			.19				
d) Not more than 12 inches above the ground.			.05				
738. If you change your name or address you must notify the Department within: (Section 3-414)	.44	-.01					
a) 1 week.			.09				
* b) 10 days.			.55				
c) 2 weeks.			.10				
d) 1 month.			.26				
739. If you lose your registration card: (Section 3-415)	.11	.23					
a) Do not drive the vehicle until a new card is obtained.			.04				
b) Report the loss to your insurance company.			.04				
c) Apply for a registration card when you get new license plates.			.01				
* d) Apply for a duplicate card immediately.			.91				
740. You must always remove your license plates when you: (Section 3-501)	.54	.26					
a) Do not intend to use your vehicle for 30 days or more.			.06				
* b) Sell or transfer your vehicle to someone.			.47				
c) Are out of state more than 3 months.			.26				
d) Lose your license.			.21				

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 1. Vehicle Registration and Title
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
741. If you buy or are given another vehicle, you: (Section 3-502)	.45	.00						
* a) Must obtain a new registration.			.87					
b) May use the old registration.			.03					
c) May apply for a duplicate.			.03					
d) Must use the old registration for the first 30 days.			.06					
742. You may drive your vehicle when your registration has been: (Section 3-702)	-.02	.07						
a) Revoked.			.01					
b) Canceled.			.04					
* c) Applied for.			.96					
d) Suspended.			.00					
743. It is illegal to knowingly lend your certificate of title, license plate or registration to: (Section 3-704)	.60	.22						
a) Anyone.			.60					
* b) Someone not entitled to use them.			.21					
c) Someone convicted of drunken driving.			.05					
d) Someone other than a member of your family.			.14					
744. It is unlikely that your registration will be suspended or revoked if: (Section 3-704)	.34	.22						
a) It was fraudulently or erroneously issued.			.13	.10	.12	.10	.13	.07
* b) You are traveling out of state for a temporary period of time.			.65	.73	.67	.70	.65	.81
c) Your license plates are used on a vehicle other than the one for which they are issued.			.08	.06	.12	.11	.15	.04
d) Your vehicle is mechanically unsafe for use.			.14	.11	.07	.07	.06	.05
745. It is unlikely that your registration will be suspended or revoked if: (Section 3-704)	.56	.09						
a) The vehicle has been junked.			.26	.20	.29	.24	.24	.22
b) The required fee has not been paid.			.06	.07	.07	.03	.06	.04
* c) You lend your vehicle to another licensed driver.			.58	.66	.48	.52	.50	.64
d) You knowingly supplied false information when applying for it.			.09	.07	.15	.19	.17	.09

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 2. Anti-Theft Laws¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
746. It is legal to use someone else's vehicle: (Section 4-102)	.57	.19						
* a) Only with the owner's consent.			.87	.82	.95	.97	.94	.99
b) If you are a friend of the owner.			.05	.05	.01	.00	.01	.00
c) Without the owner's consent in an emergency.			.05	.08	.04	.02	.05	.01
d) If you have used the vehicle before.			.03	.04	.01	.01	.00	.00
747. If you intentionally damage a vehicle or remove any parts without permission to do so, you: (Section 4-104a)	.18	-.06						
* a) Are breaking the law.			.86					
b) Will automatically have your license revoked.			.08					
c) Will not be charged with a crime if you are under 21 years old.			.04					
d) Must take the driver examination again before driving.			.02					
748. It is illegal to: (Section 4-104b)	.15	.09						
* a) Tamper with a vehicle with the intent to commit a crime.			.92					
b) Drive if you have lost one of your license plates.			.02					
c) Drive someone else's vehicle.			.02					
d) Move an unregistered vehicle even if you are on private property.			.04					
749. It is illegal to: (Section 4-106)					NOT TESTED			
a) Lose your driver's license.								
b) Borrow a friend's car and registration.								
* c) Lie about your vehicle being stolen.								
d) Use glasses for driving if it is not noted on your license.								
750. If you intentionally remove or change the identification number on a vehicle or engine you are: (Section 4-107a)					NOT TESTED			
a) Guilty of a felony.								
* b) Guilty of a misdemeanor.								
c) Subject to a \$75 fine.								
d) Not breaking the law.								
751. If you change the identification number on your engine with the intent to conceal its identity you: (Section 4-107b)	.38	.16						
* a) Are guilty of a crime.			.85					
b) Are not breaking the law.			.09					
c) Will have to replace the engine.			.03					
d) Will lose your driver's license for 1 year.			.03					

¹ Chapter 4 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition, including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 2. Anti-Theft Laws (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
752. It is illegal to: (Section 4-107c)	.18	-.07						
a) Remove any of the factory equipment from your vehicle without checking with the Department.			.05					
b) Sell your vehicle to someone who does not have a driver's license.			.11					
* c) Buy or sell a vehicle if you know that the engine identification number was falsified.			.78					
d) Put a 2-way radio or telephone in your vehicle.			.05					
753. Knowingly buying or selling a vehicle whose identification number was changed to hide its identity: (Section 4-107d)			NOT TESTED					
a) Will result in your getting up to 6 points on your driver's license.								
b) Is not punishable by law.								
* c) Is considered a felony.								
d) Will not result in any police action if you use the changed vehicle number on all your papers.								
754. It is illegal to: (Section 4-107e)	-.07	.12						
a) Unknowingly buy a vehicle whose identification number has been tampered with.			.05					
* b) Remove a license plate and put it on another vehicle with the intention of concealing its identity.			.90					
c) Keep your registration card in your glove compartment.			.05					
d) Lend your vehicle to a person who is not a member of your family.			.00					
755. It is legal to: (Section 4-107g)	.29	.13						
a) Willfully remove an identification number of a vehicle.			.09					
b) Conceal the identity of a vehicle by removing the identification number.			.16					
c) Knowingly buy a vehicle that has a falsified identification number.			.08					
* d) Place or restore an identification number with permission of the Department.			.66					
756. It is illegal to: (Section 4-110-1)	.31	.07						
* a) Forge or alter a certificate of title with intent to commit fraud.			.87	.81	.83	.88	.85	.95
b) Unknowingly borrow a registration card which has been altered.			.03	.06	.04	.02	.05	.00
c) Borrow someone else's vehicle with his consent and become involved in an accident.			.05	.07	.05	.02	.02	.02
d) Forget to take the title for your vehicle when driving.			.05	.06	.08	.06	.06	.03

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 2. Anti-Theft Laws (continued)

757. You can be found guilty of a felony if you: (Section 4-110)
- a) Sell a vehicle for more than it is worth.
 - b) Have your vehicle registered in one state and go to school in a different state.
 - * c) Purposely give false information when applying for a title or registration.
 - d) Unknowingly use a title, registration, or license plate that has been forged.
758. It is illegal for you to: (Section 4-111-4)
- a) Borrow someone else's registration card with his consent.
 - * b) Knowingly give false information when applying for your registration.
 - c) Become involved in an accident with a borrowed vehicle.
 - d) Lose your registration card or license plate.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
757. You can be found guilty of a felony if you: (Section 4-110)	.40	.24						
a) Sell a vehicle for more than it is worth.			.00					
b) Have your vehicle registered in one state and go to school in a different state.			.06					
* c) Purposely give false information when applying for a title or registration.			.81					
d) Unknowingly use a title, registration, or license plate that has been forged.			.13					
758. It is illegal for you to: (Section 4-111-4)	.17	.16						
a) Borrow someone else's registration card with his consent.			.16					
* b) Knowingly give false information when applying for your registration.			.80					
c) Become involved in an accident with a borrowed vehicle.			.02					
d) Lose your registration card or license plate.			.01					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses

759. In order to drive a motor vehicle on a highway or public street a driver must have: (Section 6-101a)
- a) A vehicle of his own.
 - * b) A valid driver's license.
 - c) Taken driver's education in high school.
 - d) Permission from his parents if he is under 21.
760. A person steering a vehicle that is being towed: (Section 6-101b)
- a) Does not need a license if the vehicle engine is not turned on.
 - b) Must have at least a learner's permit.
 - * c) Needs a driver's license for the class of vehicle being towed.
 - d) Must be 21 years old or older whether he has a license or not.
761. You need a driver's license from this State if you are: (Section 6-102)
- a) A resident of another state with a valid driver's license from that state.
 - b) A government employee on official business in this State.
 - * c) A new resident of the state who has an out-of-state license.
 - d) A non-resident who has a license from his home state.
762. A driver's license can be issued to a person who is at least 16 if he has: (Section 6-103a)
- * a) Completed an approved driver education course.
 - b) Been driving with his parents' guidance for 1 year or more.
 - c) His own car.
 - d) Been working for at least 6 months.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
759.	-.05	.13						
a)			.00					
* b)			.94					
c)			.03					
d)			.03					
760.			NOT TESTED					
a)								
b)								
* c)								
d)								
761.	.30	.20						
a)			.05					
b)			.06					
* c)			.84					
d)			.05					
762.	-.02	.00						
* a)			.95					
b)			.03					
c)			.03					
d)			.00					

¹ Chapter 6 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses. (continued)

763. You can get a restricted driver's license if you are (Section 6-103):
- a) A habitual alcoholic or narcotics user.
 - b) A driver whose license is suspended in another state.
 - c) Judged to be currently suffering from a mental disability.
 - * d) Under 18 years of age.
764. You can get a driver's license even if you are:
- a) A habitual alcoholic or narcotics user.
 - b) A driver whose license is suspended in another state.
 - c) Judged to be currently suffering from a mental disability.
 - * d) Only 14 years of age.
765. A driver's license: (Section 6-104a)
- a) Is a right of every resident of a state who meets the age requirements.
 - b) Should be lent only to members of your immediate family.
 - * c) Limits you to drive only those types of vehicles specified on the license.
 - d) Gives the driver the right to drive only in the state.
766. When learning to drive on public roads you must: (Section 6-105a)
- a) Drive only when there are no passengers other than your instructor.
 - b) Drive only on country roads and light traffic streets.
 - c) Have written permission from your parents if you are 21 years old.
 - * d) Have a learner's permit and a licensed driver over 21 years old with you.
767. If a minor under 18 is guilty of willful misconduct or negligence while driving: (Section 6-107b)
- a) He will not be allowed to drive again until he is 21 years old.
 - b) His parents will be held responsible for all the damages.
 - c) No legal action can be taken against him.
 - * d) The person who signed his permit application is jointly liable for the damages.
768. If a minor does not present proof of financial responsibility: (Section 6-107c)
- a) He cannot be issued a license.
 - b) The adult who signed his application is totally responsible for any damage or illegal acts.
 - c) He is totally responsible for any damage.
 - * d) He and the adult who signed his application are both responsible for any damages.

Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.			Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
See Iowa revision below for data.								
	.56	.28						
a)								
b)			.39					
c)			.12					
* d)			.30					
	.52	.26						
a)			.39					
b)			.01					
* c)			.52					
d)			.06					
	.45	.03						
a)			.04					
b)			.01					
c)			.06					
* d)			.88					
				NOT TESTED				
					NOT TESTED			

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
768. Once an adult signs the license application of a minor he: (Section 6-108)				NOT TESTED				
a) Must assume full responsibility until the minor is 21.								
* b) May cancel his responsibility by requesting the license be canceled.								
c) Does not assume any responsibility.								
d) Must assume partial responsibility until the minor is 21.								
769. If the adult who signed the license application of a minor dies, the license is: (Section 6-109)	.71	-.02						
a) Still good.				.72				
* b) Canceled.				.19				
c) Suspended.				.05				
d) Changed to a regular license.				.04				
770. Upon receiving a driver's license be sure to: (Section 6-111a)	.44	.31						
* a) Sign it immediately.				.91				
b) Give it to your parents if you are under 21.				.05				
c) Display it in your vehicle.				.04				
d) Lend it only to members of your family.				.00				
771. If you forget your driver's license at home and you are stopped by the police you: (Section 6-112)	.60	.06						
a) Will lose your driver's license for a period of not more than 1 year.				.08				
* b) Will not be charged if you present your license in court.				.73				
c) Must appear in court within 10 days with a lawyer.				.05				
d) Must show proof of ownership or be taken to jail.				.14				
772. When operating a motor vehicle you must carry your: (Section 6-112)	.63	.05						
a) Proof of insurance.				.00				
* b) Driver's license.				.81				
c) Title.				.16				
d) Proof of age.				.04				
773. You must obey the restriction on a restricted license: (Section 6-113a)	-.05	.03						
a) Only when driving in heavy traffic.				.00				
b) When driving at night or in bad weather.				.01				
c) When there are no other passengers with you.				.03				
* d) At all times when driving.				.96				
774. If your driver's license is lost or destroyed, you are required to: (Section 6-114)	.53	.16						
a) Wait until you receive your renewal license.				.01	.06	.02	.01	.00
b) Apply for a new license.				.12	.19	.17	.11	.08
* c) Apply for a duplicate license.				.82	.63	.70	.72	.79
d) Notify the police.				.05	.13	.12	.15	.13

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

775. If your license expires and you do not get a renewal notice you should: (Section 6-115)
- a) Send a letter to the State office in charge of licensing.
 - * b) Go to the licensing office and apply for a renewal.
 - c) Continue driving until you get the renewal notice.
 - d) Apply for a temporary permit until you get your renewal notice.

776. Your license expires: (Section 6-115a)
- * a) On your birthday.
 - b) On the last day of your birth month.
 - c) 1 year from the date issued.
 - d) When you leave the state that issued it.

777. When you want to renew your driver's license you must: (Section 6-115b)
- a) Show that you have less than 2 violations.
 - * b) Take an eye test and a test on the state vehicle laws.
 - c) Get a new registration card for your vehicle.
 - d) Prove that you use your vehicle more in this state than any other.

777. When you want to renew your driver's license you must:
- a) Show that you have less than 2 violations.
 - * b) Take an eye test at the licensing station.
 - c) Get a new registration card.
 - d) Take a road test on public streets.

778. If you change your name or address, you: (Section 6-116)
- a) Must apply for a new license.
 - * b) Should notify the motor vehicle department within 10 days.
 - c) Should mail your license to the motor vehicle department.
 - d) Should keep your license as registered under the old name or address until you renew it.

779. Your driver's license will most likely be canceled if you: (Section 6-201)
- * a) Did not give the required or correct information on your application.
 - b) Are found driving without your driver's license.
 - c) Fail to pay a parking fine within the required time.
 - d) Have not driven a vehicle in the last 3 years.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.
775.	.38	.21	
a)			.04
* b)			.88
c)			.00
d)			.08
776.	.59	.13	
* a)			.19
b)			.18
c)			.56
d)			.04
777.	See Iowa revision below for data.		
777.	.61	.02	
a)			.12
* b)			.73
c)			.10
d)			.04
778.	NOT TESTED		
779.	.66	.13	
* a)			.81
b)			.42
c)			.15
d)			.11

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
780. If your driving privilege is suspended in another state in which you are not a resident: (Section 6-202c)	.29	-.01						
a) You must report this to the state in which you live.			.25	.36	.35	.42	.42	.46
b) You may not operate your vehicle in the state in which you live.			.08	.14	.20	.16	.20	.20
* c) The Department will send a copy of the record to the state in which you live.			.58	.38	.37	.31	.28	.33
d) You can appeal the ruling in your home state.			.05	.11	.06	.05	.06	.01
781. Your license will be suspended in this State if you: (Section 6-203a)	.21	-.02						
a) Have your vehicle registered in some other state.				.12				
b) Are arrested by the police in another state.				.09				
c) Drive more in other states than in this State.				.04				
* d) Commit an act in another state that is a cause for suspension in this State.				.74				
782. Your license can be revoked if you are found guilty of: (Section 6-205-2)	.32	.05						
* a) Driving under the influence of alcohol.				.90				
b) Driving without your driver's license.				.61				
c) Driving with only 1 license plate.				.61				
d) Borrowing a registration from someone else.				.98				
783. It is <u>least</u> likely that your driver's license would be revoked for: (Section 6-205-1,2,3)	.72	.26						
a) Homicide by a motor vehicle.				.10				
b) Drunk driving.				.66				
* c) Driving the wrong way on a 1-way street.				.78				
d) Driving under the influence of a narcotic.				.04				
784. You will <u>not</u> lose your license if you: (Section 6-205-5,6,7)	.25	.18						
a) Fail to identify yourself when involved in an accident involving personal injury.				.11				
b) Use someone else's vehicle without his permission.				.02				
c) Make a false statement to the Department relating to ownership or operation of a motor vehicle.				.02				
* d) Unknowingly buy a vehicle whose identification number has been altered.				.84				
785. The implied consent law means you must submit to a test for alcohol: (Section 6-205.1a&b)	.67	-.06						
a) Only if you agree to the test when a police officer requests it.				.26				
b) When you have been involved in an accident.				.04				
c) If you are stopped for speeding.				.01				
* d) If arrested and asked to do so by a police officer.				.69				

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
786. The implied consent law means: (Section 6-205.1c)	.65	.06						
a) If arrested for drunk driving you must take a breath test if asked to do so.			.52					
b) The police may stop you without reason and test whether or not you have been drinking.			.17					
* c) If you refuse to take the breath test your license may be revoked.			.27					
d) The results of the breath test cannot be used in court.			.03					
787. Your driver's license is most likely to be suspended for: (Section 6-206a-2)	.37	.23						
a) Running a stop sign.			.00					
* b) Frequently violating the traffic laws.			.78					
c) Getting 2 moving violations in any 1 year.			.19					
d) Changing your local address without notifying the Department.			.00					
788. Your driver's license is not likely to be suspended for: (Section 6-206a-3,4,5)	.86	.03						
a) Habitual reckless driving.			.00	.06	.04	.02	.02	.04
b) Being found incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.			.10	.00	.07	.02	.05	.03
c) Permitting an unlawful use of your license.			.04	.06	.07	.02	.03	.00
* d) Not carrying your driver's license with you.			.86	.80	.82	.92	.89	.91
789. Your driver's license is most likely to be suspended if you are convicted of: (Section 6-206a-6,7,8)	.48	.12						
a) Speeding.			.16					
b) Driving the wrong way on a one-way street.			.02					
* c) Failing to stop when signaled by the police.			.86					
d) Following too close to another vehicle.			.01					
790. Your driver's license is most likely to be suspended if you are convicted of: (Section 6-206a-6,7,8)	.70	.06						
* a) Racing on a highway.			.72					
b) Parking in an emergency zone.			.08					
c) Running a stop sign.			.16					
d) Making an illegal turn.			.03					
791. The Department of Motor Vehicles may re-examine or interview you: (Section 6-207)	.36	.10						
a) Just before you reach your 60th birthday.			.04					
b) When your insurance policy expires.			.04					
* c) When there is a question as to your ability to safely operate a vehicle.			.88					
d) When your vehicle is in poor condition.			.04					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
792. The Department may require re-examination if: (Section 6-207)	.42	-.02						
a) You are under 21 years of age.			.04					
b) You have received a ticket for a moving violation.			.08					
* c) It believes you are not qualified to drive.			.60					
d) You are involved in an accident.			.29					
793. If your license has been revoked you may: (Section 6-208a)	.71	.16						
a) Drive only in emergency situations.			.08					
b) Drive only when there is a licensed driver with you.			.00					
* c) Not drive at all during the period.			.92					
d) Apply for a license from another state.			.00					
794. Without taking you to court the Department can suspend your license for: (Section 6-209a)	.44	-.06						
a) Not more than 6 months.			.44					
* b) Up to 1 year.			.19					
c) Up to 3 years.			.03					
d) As long as the Department decides it is necessary.			.34					
795. If your license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, you must: (Section 6-210b)	.37	.11						
a) Destroy your license.			.00	.04	.01	.01	.00	.00
b) Turn your license over to a policeman.			.13	.09	.12	.10	.02	.10
* c) Return your license to the Department.			.75	.74	.65	.76	.87	.83
d) Keep your license until you may legally drive again.			.12	.13	.20	.13	.11	.04
796. If your license has been suspended or revoked in this State you may: (Section 6-211)	.61	.15						
a) Drive in this State only if you have a license from another state.			.08	.10	.06	.05	.04	.05
b) Not drive in this State, but may drive in other states.			.10	.23	.15	.09	.13	.11
* c) Not drive in this State with another license or permit.			.75	.61	.73	.79	.79	.77
d) Drive only in the presence of another licensed driver.			.06	.06	.05	.06	.03	.06
797. In most cases if your driver's license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked you: (Section 6-212)	.47	.09						
a) May apply for a new license after 30 days.			.44					
b) Must wait until your license is returned before filing a petition for a hearing.			.13					
* c) May file a petition for a hearing within 30 days.			.41					
d) Must only use your vehicle to drive to and from work.			.01					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 3. Drivers' Licenses (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Perm.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
798. It is legal to: (Section 6-301-2,4,5)	.45	.25						
a) Lend your driver's license to someone else.			.12	.08	.05	.04	.05	.03
b) Refuse to turn over your license to the Department.			.09	.07	.06	.06	.01	.09
* c) Lend your registration to someone using your vehicle.			.74	.80	.64	.82	.86	.85
d) Use a false name when applying for a license.			.05	.03	.05	.05	.07	.02
799. If you are convicted of driving with a suspended license, you will: (Section 6-303a)	.54	-.03						
a) Be given a warning.			.26					
b) Have your license revoked for life.			.21					
* c) Be given a jail sentence.			.30					
d) Have your vehicle taken away.			.13					
800. A person under 18 without a license or permit may: (Section 6-304)	.16	.07						
a) Drive if there is an adult in the vehicle.			.01	.05	.03	.01	.02	.00
b) Drive if there is a licensed person in the vehicle.			.05	.15	.09	.12	.12	.15
c) Drive if he has permission from his parents.			.03	.07	.01	.01	.00	.02
* d) Not drive on a public road under any condition.			.90	.74	.87	.82	.85	.82
801. A person without a license or permit may: (Section 6-305)	.49	.02						
a) Drive only in an emergency.			.14	.11	.04	.02	.02	.04
b) Drive when with a licensed driver.			.01	.04	.04	.04	.05	.00
c) Only drive on country roads.			.05	.05	.00	.00	.01	.00
* d) Not drive under any conditions.			.79	.79	.92	.93	.92	.96
802. It is against the law to: (Section 6-305)	.45	-.03						
a) Drive in a state where your vehicle is not registered.			.02					
b) Allow another licensed person to operate your vehicle.			.02					
* c) Permit your vehicle to be driven by someone who does not have a license for that type of vehicle.			.75					
d) Drive a borrowed vehicle if you have a temporary driving permit.			.21					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 4. Financial Responsibility¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
803. Proof of financial responsibility must be shown by: (Section 7-201)	.24	-.04						
* a) A driver involved in a fatal accident.			.05					
b) A driver involved in any vehicle accident.			.44					
c) Anyone driving a motor vehicle.			.47					
d) Anyone driving a motor vehicle outside of the state that the vehicle is registered in.			.01					
804. When involved in an accident you will not have to post bond if you have shown: (Section 7-203-1)	.40	.21						
* a) A liability insurance policy.			.84					
b) Several thousand dollars in the bank.			.01					
c) Proof that you earn at least \$10,000 a year.			.01					
d) Property in your name.			.32					
805. If you are required to deposit security and do not do so within 10 days: (Section 7-206-1,2)	.48	.26						
a) You will be fined \$5,000.			.02					
b) You will be sentenced to at least 30 days in jail.			.06					
* c) Your license and registration will be suspended.			.53					
d) Your insurance company is not required to pay any costs.			.30					
806. You are required to deposit proof of responsibility for the future if: (Section 7-301)								
a) You drive a vehicle.								
b) Your license has been suspended.								
c) You are a professional driver.								
* d) You have forfeited bail for certain offenses.								
807. Proof of financial responsibility for the future means you: (Section 7-302)	.49	.20						
* a) Are able to pay damages in case you have an accident.			.48					
b) Can meet the payments on a vehicle you wish to purchase.			.26					
c) Can maintain your vehicle in good condition.			.14					
d) Can pay for repairing your vehicle if you have an accident.			.11					
808. If your license is suspended for forfeiting bail you may: (Section 7-304)	.32	.13						
a) Take a driver education course and apply for a new license.			.24					
b) Not own a vehicle that is registered in this State.			.08					
* c) Also lose your vehicle registration unless you prove financial responsibility.			.55					
d) Drive with a suspended license as long as a licensed driver is with you in the vehicle.			.13					

¹ Chapter 7 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 4. Financial Responsibility
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Ferry	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Emergency Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
809. If you are required to have proof of financial responsibility, and do not have it: (Section 7-319)	.82	.65					
a) You can still drive.			.04				
* b) You cannot register a vehicle in your name.			.71				
c) No one else can drive your vehicle.			.17				
d) You can only drive someone else's vehicle.			.45				
810. A certificate of insurance, a deposit of money, or a bond are all ways of: (Section 7-320)	.26	.32					
a) Filing proof of financial responsibility.			.32				
b) Paying for a vehicle.			.05				
c) Showing that no one else has any claim to the vehicle.			.03				
d) Proving that you have a valid driver's license.			.30				
811. The kind of insurance that will provide proof of financial responsibility is: (Section 7-321)	.41	.34					
a) Home owners.			.00				
* b) Liability.			.82				
c) Health.			.03				
d) Life.			.03				
812. If someone else provides your proof of financial responsibility you: (Section 7-322)	.39	.11					
a) May drive any vehicle at any time, if that person goes with you.			.31				
b) May not drive at night or drive over 60 mph.			.32				
* c) May drive only a vehicle that is covered by such proof.			.66				
d) Are not liable for your actions if you have an accident.			.20				
813. You may change one proof of financial responsibility for another if: (Section 7-333)	.61	.23					
* a) The Department accepts the new proof.			.82				
b) You have not had any accidents in the last 3 years.			.12				
c) Your income is over \$10,000 per year.			.13				
d) You are the only one who drives your vehicle.			.14				
814. If the Department finds that your proof of financial responsibility is no longer adequate: (Section 7-334)	.34	.20					
a) You can continue to drive without such proof until you are asked to appear in court.			.00				
* b) Your license and registration will be suspended until you provide the required new proof.			.64				
c) Your license and registration will be suspended regardless of the action you take.			.14				
d) You can continue to drive until you get into an accident.			.21				

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 4. Financial Responsibility
 (continued)

815. If your vehicle's registration has been suspended or revoked: (Section 7-401a)
- a) It must then be registered in someone else's name.
 - * b) It cannot be registered without the consent of the Department.
 - c) You should apply for a registration in another state.
 - d) You may get a registration card for a different vehicle.
816. If your license or registration has been suspended or your insurance has been canceled: (Section 7-402a)
- a) Continue to drive until you receive a second notice from the Department.
 - b) You may drive, but there must always be someone in the vehicle with you.
 - c) You should still use your license as a form of identification.
 - * d) Your license or registration must be sent back to the Department immediately.
817. If you forge proof of financial responsibility or file evidence known to be false, you may: (Section 7-403)
- * a) Be fined \$1,000 and sent to jail for 1 year.
 - b) Go to jail for up to 5 years.
 - c) Be within your rights if you are going to get insurance within the next 10 days.
 - d) Have your license revoked for life.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
				NOT TESTED				
815.								
816.	.42	.23						
a)			.00	.00	.01	.01	.02	.00
b)			.08	.02	.03	.01	.00	.02
c)			.09	.07	.16	.09	.18	.05
* d)			.82	.89	.79	.89	.81	.92
817.	.32	.13						
a)				.43				
b)				.29				
c)				.06				
d)				.19				

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 5. Civil Liability¹

818. If someone else is involved in an accident causing damage or injury while driving your vehicle: (Section 9-201a)
- a) Both you and the driver are equally responsible for damages.
 - b) The driver alone is responsible for damages.
 - * c) You are alone responsible for damages.
 - d) The responsibility must be determined by the Department of Public Safety.
- i818. If the person to whom you have loaned your vehicle causes an accident because of negligence or misconduct:
- a) The driver is completely responsible for damages.
 - b) No one can be held responsible for the damages.
 - * c) Both you and the driver are responsible for the damages.
 - d) You are not responsible for any costs beyond that covered by your insurance.
819. If a non-paying passenger is injured in your vehicle while you are driving: (Section 9-202)
- a) You are personally liable for any costs associated with the injury.
 - b) No one is liable for the injury unless the police witnessed the accident.
 - c) The passenger is liable for any injuries.
 - * d) You are liable if you were drunk or breaking a traffic law at the time.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
	Test-retest Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
			Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	See Iowa revision below for data.		
	.41	-.02	
		.07	
		.00	
		.69	
		.22	
	.69	.30	
		.48	
		.08	
		.06	
		.37	

¹ Chapter 9 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 6. Accidents and Accident Reports¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
820. If you are involved in an accident resulting in injury or death you should: (Section 10-102a)	.40	.12						
a) Go to the nearest police station.			.10	.09	.05	.03	.06	.02
* b) Stop immediately and remain at the scene.			.87	.90	.94	.96	.93	.94
c) Stop and give your name and address, then leave.			.01	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01
d) Continue if it was not your fault.			.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
821. When involved in an accident that only results in vehicle or property damage: (Section 10-103)	.34	.16						
* a) Stop immediately and remain at the scene.			.78					
b) Try to get the license plate number before driving on.			.05					
c) Stop only if you are at fault.			.03					
d) Go to the nearest police station.			.13					
822. If you are involved in an accident, you are required to give: (Section 10-104a)	.52	.11						
a) Information only in the presence of a police officer.			.29					
* b) Your name, address, and registration number.			.56					
c) Only the name of your insurance company and your policy number.			.04					
d) No information until you talk to a lawyer.			.09					
823. If you are involved in an accident where someone is hurt: (Section 10-104a)	.55	.15						
a) You will lose your license for 30 to 60 days.			.11					
* b) Try to help the injured person.			.86					
c) You should wait 24 hours before reporting the accident to the police.			.01					
d) Give your name and address and leave as soon as possible.			.02					
824. If you damage a parked vehicle you must: (Section 10-105)	.64	.31						
a) Stay at the scene until the owner returns.			.11					
* b) Leave your name, address, and registration number and then notify the police.			.71					
c) Leave your driver's license on the damaged vehicle and call your insurance company.			.01					
d) Not move your vehicle until the accident is investigated.			.18					

¹ Chapter 10 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 6. Accidents and Accident Reports (continued)

825. When involved in an accident resulting in injury, death or property damage of \$100 or more: (Section 10-106a)

- * a) Notify the police as soon as possible.
- b) Have your insurance company notify the police.
- c) Leave your license with someone at the scene and go home.
- d) Call your lawyer and have him notify the police.

1825. If you have an accident and someone is hurt or killed you should:

- * a) Notify the police as soon as possible.
- b) Have your insurance company notify the police.
- c) Leave your driver's license with someone at the scene and go home.
- d) Call your lawyer and have him notify the police.

826. Any driver involved in an accident that causes injury or death must report in writing to the Department within: (Section 10-107a)

- + a) 24 hours.
- b) 1 week.
- * c) 10 days.
- d) 30 days.

+ Answer used for Iowa testing

827. If you give false information at an accident you can: (Section 10-108)

- a) Lose your insurance.
- * b) Be fined \$1000 and go to jail for 1 year.
- c) Be charged with contempt of court and be jailed for 3 years.
- d) Lose your vehicle since it will be held by the police.

828. After an accident your license will be suspended if: (Section 10-109)

- a) You fail to notify the police.
- * b) You fail to file a written report.
- c) Someone was killed in the accident.
- d) Are found to have caused the accident.

829. If you are involved in an accident you must: (Section 10-102a)

- a) Drive away if no police appear in 10 minutes.
- b) Stay inside the vehicle until the police arrive.
- c) Keep your engine running if your vehicle is disabled in a traffic lane.
- * d) Stop where you will obstruct traffic as little as necessary.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
825. When involved in an accident resulting in injury, death or property damage of \$100 or more: (Section 10-106a)	See Iowa data below for data.							
* a) Notify the police as soon as possible.								
b) Have your insurance company notify the police.								
c) Leave your license with someone at the scene and go home.								
d) Call your lawyer and have him notify the police.								
1825. If you have an accident and someone is hurt or killed you should:	- .04	.15						
* a) Notify the police as soon as possible.								
b) Have your insurance company notify the police.					.97	.00		
c) Leave your driver's license with someone at the scene and go home.					.00			
d) Call your lawyer and have him notify the police.					.03			
826. Any driver involved in an accident that causes injury or death must report in writing to the Department within: (Section 10-107a)	.59	-.25						
+ a) 24 hours.					.71			
b) 1 week.					.10			
* c) 10 days.					.10			
d) 30 days.					.05			
+ Answer used for Iowa testing								
827. If you give false information at an accident you can: (Section 10-108)					NOT TESTED			
a) Lose your insurance.								
* b) Be fined \$1000 and go to jail for 1 year.								
c) Be charged with contempt of court and be jailed for 3 years.								
d) Lose your vehicle since it will be held by the police.								
828. After an accident your license will be suspended if: (Section 10-109)					NOT TESTED			
a) You fail to notify the police.								
* b) You fail to file a written report.								
c) Someone was killed in the accident.								
d) Are found to have caused the accident.								
829. If you are involved in an accident you must: (Section 10-102a)	.65	.23						
a) Drive away if no police appear in 10 minutes.					.01			
b) Stay inside the vehicle until the police arrive.					.21			
c) Keep your engine running if your vehicle is disabled in a traffic lane.					.04			
* d) Stop where you will obstruct traffic as little as necessary.					.73			

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 a. Obedience To and Effect of Traffic Laws

830. It is illegal to: (Section 11-102)
 * a) Fail to obey a traffic law.
 b) Pass a stopped city bus.
 c) Drive if you have had a drink.
 d) Come to a complete stop at a YIELD sign.
831. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic: (Section 11-103)
 a) May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
 * b) Must be obeyed.
 c) May be ignored in an emergency.
 d) Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.
832. If you are riding an animal or animal-drawn vehicle you must: (Section 11-104)
 a) Yield at all times to motor vehicles.
 * b) Obey all the applicable vehicle laws.
 c) Not ride on public roads.
 d) Assume the right-of-way in rural areas.
833. You should be careful of the construction vehicles engaged in work because they: (Section 11-105)
 a) Always have the right-of-way.
 b) Are treated as emergency vehicles.
 * c) Need not obey the same rules as other drivers.
 d) Are not permitted to drive faster than 15 mph.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	retest-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
830.	.48	.18						
a)			.87					
b)			.05					
c)			.04					
d)			.01					
831.	.16	.10						
a)			.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
b)			.90	.93	.97	.98	.97	.98
c)			.06	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
d)			.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
832.	.59	.22						
a)			.31					
b)			.40					
c)			.19					
d)			.06					
833.	.44	-.02						
a)			.39					
b)			.18					
c)			.16					
d)			.26					

¹ Chapter 11 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 a. Obedience To and Effect of Traffic Laws (continued)

834. The driver of an emergency vehicle may: (Section 11-106a)

- * a) Ignore certain traffic laws when responding to an alarm.
- b) Take the right-of-way when returning from an emergency.
- c) Endanger the lives of pedestrians to reach his destination.
- d) Violate traffic signals any time his vehicle is on the road.

835. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may not: (Section 11-106a)

- a) Exceed speed limits.
- b) Proceed past a red light without stopping.
- c) Park or stand regardless of possible prohibitions.
- * d) Disregard the safety of others.

836. Emergency vehicles may ignore parking or standing restrictions if: (Section 11-106b)

- a) Someone remains in the vehicle.
- b) The driver has a special permit.
- * c) The vehicle is responding to an emergency call.
- d) The vehicle is not blocking traffic.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
834. The driver of an emergency vehicle may: (Section 11-106a)	.37	.25						
* a) Ignore certain traffic laws when responding to an alarm.			.87	.75	.85	.79	.85	.91
b) Take the right-of-way when returning from an emergency.			.08	.16	.12	.17	.12	.08
c) Endanger the lives of pedestrians to reach his destination.			.01	.06	.01	.01	.01	.02
d) Violate traffic signals any time his vehicle is on the road.			.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.00
835. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may not: (Section 11-106a)	.33	.21						
a) Exceed speed limits.			.06	.05	.07	.07	.07	.03
b) Proceed past a red light without stopping.			.04	.03	.10	.09	.07	.06
c) Park or stand regardless of possible prohibitions.			.03	.04	.02	.03	.04	.00
* d) Disregard the safety of others.			.86	.88	.81	.80	.80	.91
836. Emergency vehicles may ignore parking or standing restrictions if: (Section 11-106b)	.10	.18						
a) Someone remains in the vehicle.			.02					
b) The driver has a special permit.			.02					
* c) The vehicle is responding to an emergency call.			.94					
d) The vehicle is not blocking traffic.			.02					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 a. Obedience To and Effect of Traffic Laws (continued)

837. The driver of an emergency vehicle may slow down rather than stop for a red signal or stop sign when: (Section 11-106b)
- * a) He is responding to an emergency alarm.
 - b) Traffic is light.
 - c) He has a special permit.
 - d) He is wearing his uniform.
838. The driver of an emergency vehicle may exceed the speed limit if he is responding to an emergency alarm and he: (Section 11-106b)
- a) Has a special permit.
 - b) Is not driving in the city.
 - c) Obeys all the other laws.
 - * d) Does not endanger life or property.
839. A driver of an emergency vehicle may disregard one way streets and special turning lanes if he: (Section 11-106b)
- a) Has a special permit.
 - * b) Is responding to an emergency alarm.
 - c) Turns his siren on.
 - d) Will not interfere with other traffic.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
837.	.33	.15						
* a)			.92					
b)			.03					
c)			.03					
d)			.01					
838.	.29	.33						
a)			.22					
b)			.00					
c)			.02					
* d)			.76					
839.					NOT TESTED			

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 a. Obedience To and Effect of Traffic Laws (continued)

840. An emergency vehicle may ignore some traffic laws when responding to an alarm only if: (Section 11-106c)
- a) Traffic is heavy.
 - * b) Its emergency lights and sirens are on.
 - c) A special permit is issued before the alarm.
 - d) The vehicle is being operated in a city or town.

b. Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings

841. You need not obey a traffic control device when: (Section 11-201a)
- a) Other vehicles ignore the device.
 - b) No other traffic is present.
 - * c) A police officer directs you to do otherwise.
 - d) It is safe to ignore it.

842. It is legal to: (Section 11-205a)
- * a) Put up signs on private property that give useful information and cannot be mistaken for official signs.
 - b) Display unauthorized signs on the highway which are imitations of official signs.
 - c) Put commercial advertising on an official sign.
 - d) Remove official signs from the highway.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
840.	.39	.13						
a)			.04	.04	.04	.03	.01	.01
* b)			.83	.92	.90	.93	.94	.96
c)			.09	.02	.04	.02	.03	.02
d)			.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00
841.	-.03	.15						
a)			.00					
b)			.00					
* c)			.99					
d)			.01					
842.	.35	.29						
* a)			.82	.86	.82	.88	.76	.86
b)			.03	.03	.05	.02	.02	.05
c)			.08	.04	.03	.03	.07	.00
d)			.05	.06	.10	.05	.14	.08

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- b. Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings (continued)

843. It is against the law to: (Section 11-205b)

- * a) Put commercial advertising on a traffic sign.
- b) Obey a police officer instead of a traffic signal.
- c) Use your horn within the city limits.
- d) Stop at a railroad crossing that does not have a flashing signal.

844. You may put a sign next to a highway if it is: (Section 11-205c)

- a) The same color as the signs used on the highway.
- b) Placed on public property.
- * c) On private property and gives useful directions.
- d) Placed on private property and looks like an official traffic sign.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
843. It is against the law to: (Section 11-205b)	.19	.16						
* a) Put commercial advertising on a traffic sign.			.90	.91	.95	.87	.92	.94
b) Obey a police officer instead of a traffic signal.			.03	.04	.01	.06	.03	.06
c) Use your horn within the city limits.			.03	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
d) Stop at a railroad crossing that does not have a flashing signal.			.00	.02	.02	.05	.03	.04
844. You may put a sign next to a highway if it is: (Section 11-205c)	.08	.11						
a) The same color as the signs used on the highway.			.01					
b) Placed on public property.			.13					
* c) On private property and gives useful directions.			.84					
d) Placed on private property and looks like an official traffic sign.			.02					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 b. Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings (continued)

845. If you illegally place a sign near the road: (Section 11-205d)
- a) It cannot be removed if it is on private property.
 - * b) It can be removed without notice.
 - c) Your driver's license will be suspended for 6 months.
 - d) You will have to serve 30 days in jail.
846. It is illegal to: (Section 11-206)
- * a) Alter, knock down, or remove a traffic sign.
 - b) Place stickers on the body of your vehicle.
 - c) Place signs on private property that can be seen from the road.
 - d) Park within 50 feet of a speed limit sign on a highway.

c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway

847. You may drive on the left half of the road when: (Section 11-301a-1)
- * a) Passing a vehicle moving in the same direction.
 - b) The center line is a double solid line.
 - c) The vehicle in front signals that it is all right to do so.
 - d) You are following a large truck and cannot see far ahead.
848. If there is an obstruction blocking your side of the road you should: (Section 11-301a-2)
- a) Drive on the shoulder to get by it.
 - * b) Pass it on the left if there is no oncoming traffic.
 - c) Come to a complete stop and then decide what to do.
 - d) Blow your horn and continue in your lane slowly.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-Retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Recp. Dist.	Recp. Dist.	Original Appl. Recp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Recp. Dist.	Re-Exprov. Recp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Recp. Dist.
845.	.48	.42						
a)			.15					
* b)			.68					
c)			.62					
d)			.15					
846.	1.00	.25						
* a)			.93					
b)			.66					
c)			.61					
d)			.91					
847.								NOT TESTED
* a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								
848.								NOT TESTED
a)								
* b)								
c)								
d)								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

849. You need not drive on the right side of the road if: (Section 11-301a-3)
- a) The road has a solid double center line.
 - * b) The road is divided into 3 lanes.
 - c) You can see better on the left side of the road.
 - d) You are coming to a bridge or railroad tracks.
850. On a one way street you: (Section 11-301a-4)
- a) Should stay on the right except to pass.
 - b) Should make a left turn from the right or middle lane.
 - c) May not pass on the right.
 - * d) May drive on the left side of the road.
851. You should not drive in the left lane if: (Section 11-301b)
- a) You are passing another vehicle.
 - b) You are turning left.
 - c) There is an obstacle in the right lane.
 - * d) You are going below the speed of other traffic.
852. When driving on a two way road with 4 or more lanes you must: (Section 11-301c)
- * a) Stay to the right of the center line.
 - b) Not make a left turn across the center line.
 - c) Drive in the left lane if going above the speed limit.
 - d) Never pass another vehicle on the right.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
849. You need <u>not</u> drive on the right side of the road if: (Section 11-301a-3)								
850. On a one way street you: (Section 11-301a-4)								
851. You should <u>not</u> drive in the left lane if: (Section 11-301b)								
852. When driving on a two way road with 4 or more lanes you must: (Section 11-301c)								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

853. When passing a vehicle going in the opposite direction you must: (Section 11-302)

- a) Decrease your speed by at least 10 mph.
- b) Blow your horn.
- * c) Stay to the right.
- d) Drive onto the shoulder to provide more room.

854. When passing another vehicle do not return to your lane until: (Section 11-303a)

- a) You have reached the legal speed limit.
- b) You sound your horn and signal.
- c) Your rear bumper is even with the front bumper of the vehicle you are passing.
- * d) You are safely clear of the vehicle you are passing.

855. When passing a vehicle on a 2 lane road you may only cross the center line when the: (Section 11-305)

- * a) Left lane is free of traffic for a long enough distance.
- b) Vehicle ahead is signaling for a right turn.
- c) Vehicle you are passing signals you that it is safe to pass.
- d) Road ahead is free of oncoming traffic for as far as you can see.

856. When another vehicle is about to pass you: (Section 11-303b)

- a) Speed up.
- b) Signal the other driver when it is safe to pass.
- * c) Maintain the same speed or slow down.
- d) Drive to the left of your lane.

857. You may pass a vehicle on the right only if: (Section 11-304a-1)

- a) You use the shoulder when passing.
- b) You are on a 2-lane road and there is oncoming traffic.
- * c) The vehicle is about to make a left turn.
- d) The vehicle signals you that it is alright to pass.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
853. When passing a vehicle going in the opposite direction you must: (Section 11-302)	.40	.14						
a) Decrease your speed by at least 10 mph.			.03	.04	.05	.03	.04	.02
b) Blow your horn.			.01	.04	.02	.02	.03	.00
* c) Stay to the right.			.88	.88	.86	.92	.89	.98
d) Drive onto the shoulder to provide more room.			.08	.05	.06	.01	.02	.00
854. When passing another vehicle do <u>not</u> return to your lane until: (Section 11-303a)	.00	.00						
a) You have reached the legal speed limit.			.00					
b) You sound your horn and signal.			.00					
c) Your rear bumper is even with the front bumper of the vehicle you are passing.			.00					
* d) You are safely clear of the vehicle you are passing.			1.00					
855. When passing a vehicle on a 2 lane road you may only cross the center line when the: (Section 11-305)	.49	.23						
* a) Left lane is free of traffic for a long enough distance.			.59					
b) Vehicle ahead is signaling for a right turn.			.04					
c) Vehicle you are passing signals you that it is safe to pass.			.04					
d) Road ahead is free of oncoming traffic for as far as you can see.			.33					
856. When another vehicle is about to pass you: (Section 11-303b)	.65	.04						
a) Speed up.			.00					
b) Signal the other driver when it is safe to pass.			.05					
* c) Maintain the same speed or slow down.			.92					
d) Drive to the left of your lane.			.03					
857. You may pass a vehicle on the right only if: (Section 11-304a-1)	.62	.12						
a) You use the shoulder when passing.			.05					
b) You are on a 2-lane road and there is oncoming traffic.			.09					
* c) The vehicle is about to make a left turn.			.78					
d) The vehicle signals you that it is alright to pass.			.07					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
858. If you are on a road that has 4 lanes or more you: (Section 11-304a-2)	.48	-.04						
a) May make a left turn from the right or left lane.			.07					
b) May not make a U-turn at night.			.07					
* c) May pass vehicles moving in your direction on their right.			.85					
d) Need not signal for a lane change.			.01					
859. When driving on a one way street you: (Section 11-304a-3)	.46	.14						
a) Can make a left turn from any lane.			.04					
b) Need not signal for a lane change.			.02					
* c) May pass other vehicles on the right.			.73					
d) Should drive in the right lane, if possible.			.21					
860. You may pass on the right if: (Section 11-304b)	.57	.23						
a) The vehicle ahead has his left turn signal on.			.20					
b) You do so at an intersection with another road.			.01					
c) You first signal your intention to do so.			.19					
* d) You can safely pass without leaving the road.			.61					
861. When passing on a 2-lane road it is illegal to: (Section 11-305)	.30	.20						
a) Drive in a lane used for oncoming traffic.			.08	.13	.15	.13	.13	.07
b) Signal the vehicle you are going to pass by blowing your horn.			.03	.04	.09	.09	.09	.02
* c) Stay in a lane used for oncoming traffic after it is safe to use the right lane.			.63	.67	.63	.66	.60	.80
d) Pass 2 or more vehicles at once.			.26	.16	.14	.10	.18	.11
862. When passing a vehicle on a 2-lane road you must get back to your lane before coming within: (Section 11-305)	.48	.15						
a) 50 feet of any oncoming vehicle.			.08					
b) 100 feet of any oncoming vehicle.			.37					
* c) 200 feet of any oncoming vehicle.			.25					
d) 500 feet of any oncoming vehicle.			.29					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

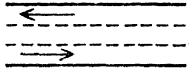
863. You may not drive on the left side of a 2-lane road when: (Section 11-306a-1)
- * a) You approach a hill or a curve.
 - b) Passing another vehicle.
 - c) Making a left turn.
 - d) The center line is broken.
864. If you are in the left lane of a 4-lane road where passing on the right is illegal you must: (Section 11-303b)
- a) Signal the other driver when it is safe to pass you on the right.
 - b) Speed up and stay in your lane.
 - c) Slow down and let the other vehicle pass you on the right.
 - * d) Move into the right lane and let the vehicle pass.
865. When you are on a 2-way road and are within 100 feet of an intersection you may not: (Section 11-306a-2)
- a) Change lanes in order to make a turn.
 - * b) Drive on the left side of the road.
 - c) Park your vehicle on the right side of the road.
 - d) Signal for a turn.
866. You may drive on the left side of a 2-lane road when: (Section 11-306a-3)
- a) Within 100 feet of a bridge or tunnel.
 - b) Approaching a curve.
 - c) You want to pass a stopped school bus.
 - * d) Passing another vehicle.
867. You may drive on the left side of the road when: (Section 11-306b)
- a) Ever you want to.
 - b) You cannot see for more than 100 feet in front of you.
 - * c) On a one way street or turning left into a driveway.
 - d) There are no signs prohibiting such driving.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
863.	.67	-.03						
* a)			.77					
b)			.04					
c)			.12					
d)			.06					
864.	.42	.19						
a)			.07					
b)			.14					
c)			.09					
* d)			.69					
865.	.45	.29						
a)			.16					
* b)			.55					
c)			.27					
d)			.01					
866.	-.06	.25						
a)			.01					
b)			.00					
c)			.03					
* d)			.96					
867.								
a)								
b)								
* c)								
d)								

NOT TESTED

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

868. When driving in a no passing zone you should: (Section 11-307c)
- a) Never cross the center line.
 - b) Pass only in emergencies.
 - * c) Cross the center line only when turning left.
 - d) Pass with extreme caution.
869. When driving on a one way road: (Section 11-308b)
- a) Keep to the right at all times.
 - b) Keep to the left at all times.
 - c) Avoid changing lanes between intersections.
 - * d) Drive only in the direction indicated by traffic-control devices.
870. When entering a traffic circle you should always: (Section 11-308c)
- a) Stop before entering the circle.
 - * b) Go to the right when entering the circle.
 - c) Speed up to go faster than the other traffic.
 - d) Drive to the center of the circle.
871. You must drive your vehicle entirely within a single lane and: (Section 11-309a)
- a) Stay 5 mph or more below the speed limit.
 - * b) Change lanes only after making sure it is safe to do so.
 - c) Pass other vehicles only after they have signaled that it is safe to do so.
 - d) Keep your right wheels close to the right lane line.
872. The center lane of this 3 lane highway should be used only by vehicles which are: (Section 11-309b)
- a) Going faster than normal speeds.
 - * b) Turning left or passing.
 - c) Traveling at reduced speeds.
 - d) Stopped for repairs.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	NOT TESTED							
868.								
869.	.31	.05						
a)			.08	.13	.19	.18	.11	.06
b)			.00	.05	.02	.00	.00	.01
c)			.21	.04	.07	.06	.05	.06
* d)			.71	.78	.71	.75	.81	.86
870.	.46	.16						
a)			.37	.23	.37	.31	.36	.28
* b)			.51	.68	.52	.64	.58	.70
c)			.04	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00
d)			.08	.06	.08	.04	.04	.02
871.	.49	.02						
a)			.08					
* b)			.78					
c)			.03					
d)			.11					
872.	.48	.10						
a)			.10					
* b)			.66					
c)			.06					
d)			.18					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

873. On any road that has 2 or more lanes in the same direction you must: (Section 11-309c)
- * a) Obey special lane control signals, even if it means driving on the left side of the road.
 - b) Pass vehicles going in the same direction only on the left.
 - c) Drive no slower than 10 mph below the posted speed limit.
 - d) Stay as close to the right shoulder as possible.
874. When driving on a road laned for traffic do not move from lane to lane unless: (Section 11-309d)
- a) The road has no center line.
 - b) Traffic is heavy and you are in a hurry.
 - * c) Traffic-control devices permit lane changing.
 - d) The lane markings are white in color.
875. If you are towing a trailer and following another vehicle also towing a trailer you must: (Section 11-310b)
- a) Follow closely so other vehicles can pass quickly.
 - * b) Leave space for another vehicle to move between you and the vehicle in front.
 - c) Pull off the road and let all following vehicles pass.
 - d) Pass the vehicle in front if it is going below the speed limit.
876. You may follow the vehicle ahead so closely so that no one else can move in between if: (Section 11-310c)
- a) You are driving in a caravan or motorcade.
 - b) Weather conditions make visibility poor.
 - * c) You are in a funeral procession.
 - d) You are following a vehicle to some destination.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
873.	.31	-.03						
* a)			.68					
b)			.19					
c)			.07					
d)			.05					
874.	.35	-.04						
a)			.01					
b)			.03					
* c)			.68					
d)			.27					
875.				NOT TESTED				
a)								
* b)								
c)								
d)								
876.	.52	.00						
a)			.26					
b)			.08					
* c)			.58					
d)			.08					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- c. Driving on Right Side of Roadway (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
877. When deciding how far away you should be from the vehicle ahead it is most important to consider: (Section 11-310a)	.58	.01						
* a) The vehicle's speed, traffic density, and road conditions.			.66	.91	.95	.95	.92	.97
b) The age of your vehicle, number of lanes on the road, and traffic density.			.00	.02	.01	.01	.04	.00
c) The number of lanes on the road, horse power of your vehicle, and vehicle's speed.			.06	.04	.01	.01	.00	.00
d) Road conditions, age of your vehicle, and horse power of your vehicle.			.05	.04	.03	.02	.02	.02
878. You may cross the median of a divided highway: (Section 11-311)	.57	.36						
a) Under no condition.			.23					
b) Only in emergencies.			.26					
* c) At designated cross-overs unless legally prohibited.			.48					
d) If you miss your exit and want to turn around.			.03					
879. On a highway where oncoming traffic is separated by a median or barrier you must: (Section 11-311)	.14	.22						
* a) Drive only on the road to the right of the median.			.70					
b) Stay in the right lane.			.16					
c) Not use the traffic lane nearest the median.			.07					
d) Move to the left side of the median if there is an emergency vehicle behind you.			.06					
880. To enter and exit from a controlled-access highway you must: (Section 11-312)	.50	.10						
a) Be going at least as fast as the traffic on the highway.			.27	.19	.23	.19	.18	.15
b) Signal for the entrance or exit at least 1/2 mile in advance.			.12	.15	.23	.21	.27	.17
c) Blow the horn before entering and flash your taillights before exiting.			.01	.02	.01	.01	.00	.00
* d) Only use the entrances and exits provided.			.59	.63	.52	.58	.53	.68

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- d. Right-of-Way

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
881. If you and another vehicle each an intersection at approximately the same time the vehicle: (Section 11-401a)	.60	.04						
* a) On the left must yield the right-of-way.			.73					
b) On the left has the right-of-way.			.16					
c) Going fastest has the right-of-way.			.04					
d) On the larger road has the right-of-way.			.07					
882. When turning left at an intersection you should: (Section 11-402)	-.04	.08						
* a) Yield to oncoming traffic.			.95					
b) Speed up and get out of the way of oncoming vehicles.			.00					
c) Assume the right-of-way.			.05					
d) Blow your horn and continue.			.00					
883. When entering a highway from an alley or private drive you must: (Section 11-404)	.51	.40						
a) Drive onto the shoulder of the highway before pulling onto the road.			.04					
b) Sound your horn before pulling onto the highway.			.04					
* c) Yield to all approaching vehicles.			.92					
d) Not stop unless there is a stop sign.			.00					
884. When entering a highway from a private road or driveway: (Section 11-404)				NOT TESTED				
a) Yield to traffic on your right.								
* b) Yield to all approaching vehicles.								
c) Continue at normal speed, other vehicles should yield to you.								
d) Stop and then proceed when safe to do so.								
885. When an emergency vehicle with siren sounding and red lights flashing is approaching you should: (Section 11-405a-1)	.00	.00						
a) Reduce speed and proceed with caution until the vehicle has passed.			.00					
* b) Drive to the right side of the road and stop until the vehicle has passed.			1.00					
c) Reduce speed and signal the driver to pass.			.00					
d) Continue at regular driving speed.			.00					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- e. Pedestrians Rights and Duties

886. Pedestrians should obey all traffic control devices except when: (Section 11-501a)

- a) No vehicles are approaching.
- b) He is in a hurry.
- * c) A police officer directs him otherwise.
- d) Crossing in the middle of the block.

887. If a pedestrian is crossing at an intersection where there are no traffic controls: (Section 11-502a)

- a) Take the right-of-way but do not strike him.
- b) Slow down and proceed with care.
- * c) Yield and give him the right-of-way.
- d) Blow your horn and take the right-of-way.

888. If you are turning at a crosswalk where there are no traffic-control signals: (Section 11-502a)

- * a) Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians if they are on your half of the road. .40 -.07
- b) Sound your horn to warn any pedestrians on the road and then complete your turn. .78
- c) Proceed with your turn, because you have the right-of-way. .03
- d) Never make a right turn when there are pedestrians present. .01

889. If a vehicle ahead of you has stopped at a crosswalk to let someone walk across: (Section 11-502d)

- a) Change lanes and pass.
- b) Blow your horn as you pass.
- * c) Stop, and proceed when safe.
- d) Signal the vehicle to move on.

NOT TESTED

890. A pedestrian must yield the right-of-way to a vehicle when: (Section 11-503a)

- a) In a crosswalk where there are no traffic signals. .33 .19
- * b) Crossing anywhere other than a crosswalk. .04
- c) A vehicle is making a left turn at an intersection. .89
- d) The light changes while the pedestrian is crossing at an intersection. .03

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
886.								
887.								
888.	.40	-.07						
889.								
890.	.33	.19						

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- e. Pedestrians Rights and Duties
(continued)

891. When driving in an area where children are present you must: (Section 11-504)
- a) Drive to the left of the road for safety.
 - * b) Drive carefully and sound your horn when necessary.
 - c) Come to a complete stop and only continue when the child is off of the road.
 - d) Continue at normal speed after sounding your horn.
892. Pedestrians who are crossing a street at a crosswalk should: (Section 11-505)
- a) Keep their eyes on the traffic light at all times.
 - * b) Use the right half of the crosswalk when possible.
 - c) Stay within the crosswalk but keep to the left.
 - d) Not watch for traffic since they have the right-of-way.
893. A pedestrian may walk on the road: (Section 11-506a)
- a) Anytime if traffic is light.
 - * b) Only when there are no sidewalks.
 - c) Only on the right hand side.
 - d) If the sidewalks are crowded.
894. When possible, pedestrians walking along the road should walk: (Section 11-506b)
- * a) On the left side facing traffic.
 - b) On the right side with traffic.
 - c) On the edge of the road rather than on the shoulder.
 - d) On the side with the least traffic.
895. Pedestrians may not stand in the road to: (Section 11-507a)
- a) Direct traffic around a vehicle that has broken down.
 - b) Assist injured people after an accident.
 - * c) Hitch a ride.
 - d) Help a small child cross the street.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
891.	.46	.01						
a)			.01					
* b)			.87					
c)			.12					
d)			.00					
892.	.43	.05						
a)			.53					
* b)			.16					
c)			.27					
d)			.03					
893.				NOT TESTED				
a)								
* b)								
c)								
d)								
894.	.62	-.13						
a)			.78	.89	.79	.80	.83	.94
b)			.14	.07	.13	.14	.08	.04
c)			.03	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02
d)			.05	.02	.05	.03	.06	.00
895.	.60	.13						
a)			.03					
b)			.04					
* c)			.93					
d)			.00					

- f. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- g. Rules of the Road
- e. Pedestrians Rights and Duties
(continued)

896. When coming to a pedestrian safety zone it is illegal to: (Section 11-508)
- a) Stop within 20 feet of the zone.
 - b) Signal to pedestrians that they may cross.
 - c) Pick up or let off any passengers within 20 feet of the zone.
 - * d) Drive in or through the zone.
897. At places where a driveway or alley crosses a sidewalk, the right-of-way belongs to the: (Section 11-509)
- * a) Pedestrian on the sidewalk.
 - b) Vehicle leaving the alley.
 - c) Vehicle leaving the alley if there are no traffic signs or lights.
 - d) Vehicle entering the alley.
- f. Turning, Starting, and Signals
898. When you want to turn right at an intersection you should generally drive: (Section 11-601a)
- a) Wherever there is less traffic.
 - b) Close to the left side of the road.
 - c) In the left part of the right lane.
 - * d) Close to the right hand side of the road.
899. When making a left turn you should drive: (Section 11-601b)
- a) Wherever the traffic is lightest unless a special left turn lane is available.
 - b) Several miles above the speed limit so you will not hold up traffic behind you.
 - * c) In the left-most lane used for traffic going in your direction.
 - d) Close to the right-hand side of the road.
900. On a one way street you can generally make a left turn from the: (Section 11-601b)
- * a) Left lane only.
 - b) Left and right lanes.
 - c) Right lane only if traffic is light.
 - d) Any lane as long as it is safe to do so.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
896.	.46	.18						
a)			.18					
b)			.05					
c)			.20					
* d)			.57					
897.								
NOT TESTED								
a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								
898.	.46	.13						
a)			.03					
b)			.03					
c)			.14					
* d)			.79					
899.	.31	.21						
a)			.06	.07	.06	.07	.12	.06
b)			.03	.04	.01	.01	.00	.00
* c)			.89	.80	.91	.91	.84	.91
d)			.01	.09	.02	.01	.01	.02
900.								
NOT TESTED								
a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 7. Turning, Starting and Signals (continued)

901. When turning at an intersection you must: (Section 11-601c)
- a) Slow down to 10 mph before starting to turn.
 - b) Come to a stop if there are any pedestrians on the road.
 - * c) Follow the directions given by the traffic-control devices.
 - d) Signal at least 2 blocks before you turn.
902. Before driving a vehicle which is stopped or is parked you must: (Section 11-603)
- a) Signal the vehicle behind you by flashing your brake lights.
 - b) Know what the speed limit is on the road.
 - * c) Make sure that it can be done safely.
 - d) Wait until another driver signals you that it is safe.
903. Before turning or changing lanes you must: (Section 11-604a)
- * a) See if it is safe and then signal.
 - b) Have your turn signals on for at least 1 minute.
 - c) Blow your horn.
 - d) Be stopped or driving slower than the other traffic.
904. You must legally signal for a right or left turn: (Section 11-604b)
- * a) 100 feet before turning.
 - b) 200 feet before turning.
 - c) 300 feet before turning.
 - d) As you begin to turn your wheels.
1904. If the speed limit is 45 mph or less, you must legally signal for a turn:
- * a) 100 feet before turning.
 - b) 200 feet before turning.
 - c) 300 feet before turning.
 - d) As you begin to turn your wheels.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	General Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
901.	.37	.07						
a)			.14	.07	.08	.00	.07	.03
b)			.32	.26	.50	.40	.45	.43
* c)			.49	.63	.85	.42	.37	.47
d)			.05	.04	.07	.09	.10	.04
902.	.45	.10						
a)			.13					
b)			.06					
* c)			.78					
d)			.62					
903.	.38	.07						
* a)			.88					
b)			.09					
c)			.01					
d)			.02					
904.								
See Iowa revisions below and next page for data.								
Note: To meet the requirements of the Iowa Vehicle Code, this item was rewritten into the following items: 1904 & 1905.								
1904.	.51	.15						
a)			.61					
b)			.28					
c)			.10					
d)			.00					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 f. Turning, Starting and Signals (continued)

905. If the speed limit is 45 mph or more, you must legally signal for a turn:
 a) 100 feet before turning.
 b) 200 feet before turning.
 * c) 300 feet before turning.
 d) As you begin to turn the wheels.
906. If you have to slow down quickly or make a sudden stop you should: (Section 11-604c)
 a) Blow your horn before coming to a stop.
 * b) Signal to the vehicles behind you if possible.
 c) Hold the steering wheel by the spokes.
 d) Shift into neutral before applying the brakes.
907. When parked or disabled on the shoulder of a road it is illegal to: (Section 11-604d)
 * a) Flash your turn signal on 1 side.
 b) Turn on emergency flashers.
 c) Leave your parking lights on.
 d) Leave your vehicle.
908. To legally signal for a turn you must use: (Section 11-605a)
 a) Hand signals.
 b) Mechanical signals.
 c) Both mechanical and hand signals.
 * d) Either mechanical or hand signals.
909. The hand signal for a left turn is: (Section 11-606-1)
 a) Pointing the arm and hand down.
 b) Holding the arm and hand up.
 * c) Putting the arm and hand straight out.
 d) Making a circular motion with the arm.
910. The hand signal for a right turn is: (Section 11-606-2)
 a) Point the arm and hand down.
 * b) Hold the arm and hand up.
 c) Put the arm straight out.
 d) Make a circular motion with the arm.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
905.	.76	.19						
a)			.11					
b)			.32					
* c)			.55					
d)			.01					
906.	.38	.10						
a)			.03					
* b)			.92					
c)			.03					
d)			.01					
907.					NOT TESTED			
* a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								
908.	.42	.13						
a)			.00					
b)			.01					
c)			.06					
* d)			.93					
909.	.58	.13						
a)			.05					
b)			.10					
* c)			.85					
d)			.00					
910.	.37	.27						
a)			.04					
* b)			.83					
c)			.13					
d)			.00					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- f. Turning, Starting, and Signals (continued)

911. When you are stopping or slowing you should signal by: (Section 11-606-3)
- * a) Pointing the arm and hand down. .99
 - b) Holding the arm and hand up. .00
 - c) Putting the arm straight out. .01
 - d) Making a circular motion with the arm. .00

g. Special Stops Required

912. You must stop at a railroad crossing when: (Section 11-701a)
- a) A train is stopped less than 200 feet from the crossing. .01 .01 .02 .02 .01 .04
 - b) The crossing does not have a gate or signal on it. .07 .05 .00 .00 .00 .00
 - c) There is more than 1 set of tracks at the crossing. .01 .03 .01 .01 .00 .00
 - * d) The crossing signal is on or a train is close and approaching. .90 .81 .90 .88 .90 .87

913. If a railroad crossing has a gate, you may begin to cross: (Section 11-701b)
- a) Just before the gate begins to go up. .01
 - * b) Only when the gate is up. .92
 - c) If the gate is not yet all the way down. .03
 - d) If you can safely go around the closed gate. .04

914. A stop sign at a railroad crossing means: (Section 11-702)
- a) Only school busses must stop. .01
 - b) Only vehicles transporting flammables must stop. .01
 - * c) All vehicles must stop. .08
 - d) All vehicles must stop if a train is approaching. .12

915. You should expect school and passenger busses to: (Section 11-703a)
- a) Travel 10-15 mph below the posted speed limit. .25
 - b) Use the left lane on highways. .01
 - c) Signal you when it is safe to pass them. .13
 - * d) Stop at a railroad crossing. .01

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
911. When you are stopping or slowing you should signal by: (Section 11-606-3)	.00	.15						
* a) Pointing the arm and hand down.								
b) Holding the arm and hand up.								
c) Putting the arm straight out.								
d) Making a circular motion with the arm.								
g. <u>Special Stops Required</u>								
912. You must stop at a railroad crossing when: (Section 11-701a)	.48	.20						
a) A train is stopped less than 200 feet from the crossing.								
b) The crossing does not have a gate or signal on it.								
c) There is more than 1 set of tracks at the crossing.								
* d) The crossing signal is on or a train is close and approaching.								
913. If a railroad crossing has a gate, you may begin to cross: (Section 11-701b)	.47	.01						
a) Just before the gate begins to go up.								
* b) Only when the gate is up.								
c) If the gate is not yet all the way down.								
d) If you can safely go around the closed gate.								
914. A stop sign at a railroad crossing means: (Section 11-702)	.52	.17						
a) Only school busses must stop.								
b) Only vehicles transporting flammables must stop.								
* c) All vehicles must stop.								
d) All vehicles must stop if a train is approaching.								
915. You should expect school and passenger busses to: (Section 11-703a)	.59	.05						
a) Travel 10-15 mph below the posted speed limit.								
b) Use the left lane on highways.								
c) Signal you when it is safe to pass them.								
* d) Stop at a railroad crossing.								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 g. Special Stops Required
 (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
916. When entering a road from a private driveway or alley in a business district: (Section 11-705)	.60	.13						
a) Stop only if you see other vehicles approaching.			.08					
b) Drive out slowly while sounding the horn.			.11					
c) Stop only if a stop sign is posted.			.00					
* d) Stop just before reaching the sidewalk.			.80					
917. When following a school bus that has stopped to take on or let off children: (Section 11-706a)	.00	.06						
a) Blow your horn and make sure you can pass safely.			.01					
b) Slow down to 10 mph and pass if there are no children getting out of the bus or walking in the road.			.00					
c) Move to the left side of the highway and pass safely.			.01					
* d) Stop behind the bus and wait until it begins moving, turns off its signals or the driver signals you to continue.			.97					
918. When approaching a stopped school bus with flashing red lights, you must: (Section 11-706a)	.39	-.02						
* a) Wait until the flashing red lights are turned off or the driver signals you to pass.			.96					
b) Slow down to 10 mph and be on the lock out for children.			.03					
c) Stop and then proceed at not more than 10 mph.			.01					
d) Change lanes and go around the bus if it is safe to do so.			.00					
919. If a school bus is stopped on the other side of a divided highway you should: (Section 11-706d)	.56	.16						
a) Stop and wait for the bus to continue.			.32	.47	.41	.50	.54	.29
b) Blow the horn and continue.			.03	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00
c) Move to the lane farthest from the bus.			.07	.04	.03	.02	.02	.02
* d) Continue with caution.			.58	.47	.55	.48	.42	.68

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- h. Speed Restrictions

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
920. You should always travel: (Section 11-801)	.46	.18						
a) At the speed limit.			.13	.11	.13	.19	.24	.15
b) 5-10 mph below the speed limit.			.01	.07	.03	.01	.01	.01
c) At the speed of the vehicles in front of you.			.01	.06	.02	.01	.01	.00
* d) At a safe and reasonable speed.			.85	.75	.81	.78	.72	.84
921. Driving faster than the posted speed limit is: (Section 11-801.1)	.78	.15						
a) Permitted only when passing another vehicle.			.24					
* b) Never permitted.			.75					
c) Permitted when traffic is light.			.01					
d) Only permitted when other vehicles are going faster than the speed limit.			.00					
922. Under normal conditions the top speed for driving in a city or town is: (Section 11-801.1-1)			See Iowa revision below for data.					
a) 15 mph.								
b) 25 mph.								
* c) 30 mph.								
d) 35 mph.								
i922. Under normal conditions the top speed limit for driving in a business district is:	.52	.14						
a) 15 mph.			.24	.10	.04	.12	.08	.08
* b) 20 mph. (Iowa and Cape May)			.75	.13	.03	.10	.06	.03
* c) 25 mph. (Michigan)			.01	.48	.73	.60	.68	.74
* d) 30 mph. (UVC)			.00	.30	.19	.18	.18	.15
923. Under normal daytime driving conditions, the maximum legal speed for driving on a highway is: (Section 11-801.1-2)	.61	-.02						
a) 50 mph.			.01					
* b) 60 mph.			.15					
c) 65 mph.			.15					
+ d) 70 mph.			.66					
+ Answer used for Iowa testing								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 h. Speed Restrictions (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
924. During the <u>night</u> the maximum legal speed on a highway is: (Section 11-801.1-3)	.59	-.24						
a) 50 mph.			.13					
* b) 55 mph.			.15					
+ c) 60 mph.			.52					
d) 65 mph.			.20					
+ Answer used for Iowa testing								
925. Driving slower than the minimum posted speed limit when not necessary for safety is: (Section 11-804a)	.61	.01						
* a) A violation of the law.			.82					
b) The right of any driver.			.03					
c) Legal, but not advisable.			.14					
d) A good rule to follow.			.01					
926. Minimum speed limits are: (Section 11-804b)	.54	.28						
a) 15 mph lower than the maximum posted speed limits.			.08	.30	.16	.20	.19	.17
b) Not legal and need not be observed.			.00	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00
* c) The slowest you should drive except when necessary for safety.			.87	.60	.70	.61	.73	.82
d) Speed limits between the daytime and nighttime legal speed.			.04	.07	.13	.17	.07	.02
927. The maximum speed limit for towing a house trailer is: (Section 11-806a)	.65	.01						
a) 40 mph.			.21					
* b) 45 mph.			.24					
c) 50 mph.			.14					
d) 55 mph.			.41					
928. When driving a vehicle equipped with solid rubber or cushion tires you should <u>not</u> exceed: (Section 11-806b)								
* a) 10 mph.								
b) 20 mph.								
c) 30 mph.								
d) 40 mph.								

NOT TESTED

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 h. Speed Restrictions (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
929. When driving on a bridge you should: (Section 11-806c)	.46	.14						
a) Continue at your highway speed.			.04					
* b) Obey speed limits posted on the bridge.			.73					
c) Always drive under the posted limit.			.15					
d) Drive at the minimum speed posted on the highway.			.07					
930. Speed competitions and racing on public highways is: (Section 11-808a)	.51	-.03						
a) Legal if you do not exceed the speed limit.			.01					
b) Legal if there are no vehicles or pedestrians in the area.			.01					
c) Only illegal if done in a city or town.			.01					
* d) Illegal under any conditions.			.94					
931. Racing on public roads is an illegal act in which: (Section 11-808c)				NOT TESTED				
a) 2 vehicles try to run each other off the road.								
b) The physical stamina of the driver is unimportant.								
* c) 2 or more vehicles try to outdistance each other.								
d) A lot of gas is fed to the engine when the vehicle is in neutral.								
i. <u>Serious Traffic Offenses</u>								
932. A person who drives in a manner that is likely to injure persons or property is guilty of: (Section 11-901a)	.51	.33						
a) Drunken driving.			.03	.04	.05	.04	.08	.03
b) Driving without a license.			.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00
c) A felony.			.00	.05	.03	.03	.02	.07
* d) Reckless driving.			.94	.88	.91	.91	.89	.88
933. It is illegal to drive: (Section 11-902a)	.73	.34						
a) When tired.			.10					
b) After taking any medication.			.04					
* c) While under the influence of alcohol.			.83					
d) For more than 8 hours at a time.			.03					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 i. Serious Traffic Offenses
 (continued)

934. You will not be considered under the influence of alcohol if your blood alcohol is: (Section 11-902b-1)
 * a) less than .05%.
 b) From .05% to .10%.
 c) Less than .10%.
 d) Less than .15%.

935. If you are found to have between .05 and .10 percent alcohol content in your blood while driving you: (Section 11-902b-2)
 a) Cannot be convicted of drunk driving.
 * b) May be convicted of drunk driving.
 c) Will be convicted of drunk driving.
 d) Can only be convicted if there was a witness that saw you drink.

936. The smallest percent of blood alcohol needed to presume that you were under the influence is: (Section 11-902b-3)
 a) Greater than 0.05%.
 * b) 0.10% or more.
 c) 0.15% or more.
 d) 0.20% or more.

937. It is illegal to:
 a) Take medication before driving.
 b) Have an alcoholic drink before driving.
 * c) Take a narcotic drug before driving.
 d) Drive when drowsy.

1937. It is illegal to: (Section 11-902.1)
 a) Take medication at the direction of a doctor before driving.
 b) Have an alcoholic drink before driving.
 * c) Take a non-prescribed narcotic drug before driving.
 d) Drive when drowsy.

938. When convicted for a first offense of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol you: (Section 11-902.2a)
 a) Will receive a warning.
 * b) Will be fined and/or put in jail.
 c) Will lose your driving privilege.
 d) Must take another driving test.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
934.								
935.								
936.	.68	.18						
937.								
1937.	.57	.18						
938.	.62	-.06						

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- i. Serious Traffic Offenses
(continued)

939. Your license is least likely to be revoked if you are driving: (Section 11-902.2-b)
- a) While under the influence of a prescription medicine.
 - b) While under the influence of a narcotic drug.
 - c) While under the influence of alcohol.
 - * d) Without your driver's license and registration.
1939. Your license is most likely to be revoked if you:
- a) Are involved in an accident resulting in more than \$100 damage.
 - * b) Drive while under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs.
 - c) Get more than 3 parking tickets in any one year.
 - d) Fail to notify the Department when you get a traffic ticket in another state.
940. If you accidentally cause a death while breaking a traffic law you: (Section 11-903a)
- a) Will be charged with reckless driving and have your license revoked.
 - * b) May be convicted of homicide.
 - c) Cannot be held responsible for the death.
 - d) Can only be found guilty of either breaking the law or causing the death, but not both.
941. If you cause a death in a traffic accident while violating a state law you will: (Section 11-903b)
- a) Lose your driving privilege for life.
 - b) Be given a warning.
 - c) Have to take a defensive driving course and a new driving test.
 - * d) Receive a fine and/or jail sentence.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
939. Your license is <u>least likely</u> to be revoked if you are driving: (Section 11-902.2-b)								
a) While under the influence of a prescription medicine.								
b) While under the influence of a narcotic drug.								
c) While under the influence of alcohol.								
* d) Without your driver's license and registration.								
1939. Your license is <u>most likely</u> to be revoked if you:	.28	.11						
a) Are involved in an accident resulting in more than \$100 damage.			.01					
* b) Drive while under the influence of alcohol or narcotic drugs.			.81					
c) Get more than 3 parking tickets in any one year.			.11					
d) Fail to notify the Department when you get a traffic ticket in another state.			.05					
940. If you accidentally cause a death while breaking a traffic law you: (Section 11-903a)	.57	.00						
a) Will be charged with reckless driving and have your license revoked.			.28					
* b) May be convicted of homicide.			.52					
c) Cannot be held responsible for the death.			.06					
d) Can only be found guilty of either breaking the law or causing the death, but not both.			.14					
941. If you cause a death in a traffic accident while violating a state law you will: (Section 11-903b)								
a) Lose your driving privilege for life.								
b) Be given a warning.								
c) Have to take a defensive driving course and a new driving test.								
* d) Receive a fine and/or jail sentence.								

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 i. Serious Traffic Offenses
 (continued)

942. If you do not stop when signaled by a police vehicle you: (Section 11-904a)
 a) Will lose your license for a minimum of 2 years.
 b) Will be kept in jail until your hearing.
 * c) Are guilty of a misdemeanor.
 d) Are guilty of a felony.

943. If you are signaled to stop by the police and you do not, you will: (Section 11-904b)
 a) Receive a ticket.
 * b) Receive a fine and/or a jail sentence.
 c) Receive a warning.
 d) Lose your driving privilege.

j. Stopping, Standing, and Parking

944. If you must stop and leave your vehicle on a highway you should stop: (Section 11-1001a)
 a) Near the center line.
 b) In the right hand lane.
 c) On an exit.
 * d) On the shoulder.

945. You may stop and temporarily leave a vehicle in a traffic lane if: (Section 11-1001b)
 a) You turn the emergency flashers on and leave the engine running.
 * b) It breaks down and you cannot move it off the road.
 c) It will be light during the whole time that you are stopped.
 d) The highway has at least 2 other lanes of traffic going in the same direction.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
942. If you do not stop when signaled by a police vehicle you: (Section 11-904a) a) Will lose your license for a minimum of 2 years. b) Will be kept in jail until your hearing. * c) Are guilty of a misdemeanor. d) Are guilty of a felony.				NOT TESTED				
943. If you are signaled to stop by the police and you do <u>not</u> , you will: (Section 11-904b) a) Receive a ticket. * b) Receive a fine and/or a jail sentence. c) Receive a warning. d) Lose your driving privilege.				NOT TESTED				
j. <u>Stopping, Standing, and Parking</u>								
944. If you must stop and leave your vehicle on a highway you should stop: (Section 11-1001a) a) Near the center line. b) In the right hand lane. c) On an exit. * d) On the shoulder.	-.01	.03						
					.01	.00	.00	.99
945. You may stop and temporarily leave a vehicle in a traffic lane if: (Section 11-1001b) a) You turn the emergency flashers on and leave the engine running. * b) It breaks down and you cannot move it off the road. c) It will be light during the whole time that you are stopped. d) The highway has at least 2 other lanes of traffic going in the same direction.	.44	.26						
					.11	.75	.01	.12

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 j. Stopping, Standing and Parking (continued)

946. If you leave your vehicle blocking a lane of a highway the police may: (Section 11-1002a)
 a) Suspend your license for a year.
 b) Remove the license plates from the vehicle.
 c) Hold the vehicle until you appear in court.
 * d) Move it off the road.
947. If you leave your vehicle on a road illegally the police have a right to: (Section 11-1002b)
 * a) Move it to a place of safety.
 b) Remove the license plates.
 c) Suspend your license for 1 year.
 d) Remove the vehicle and sell it.
948. The police are least likely to remove your vehicle from a highway to a garage when: (Section 11-1002c)
 a) A report is made that the vehicle is stolen.
 b) The persons responsible for the vehicle are unable to provide for its removal.
 * c) Parked at a meter where the time has run out.
 d) The driver is arrested and required to appear before a magistrate without delay.
949. You may not stop to pick up or let off passengers: (Section 11-1003a)
 * a) In an intersection.
 b) In front of a public or private driveway.
 c) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
 d) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk.
1949. You may not stop to pick up or let off passengers:
 * a) In an intersection.
 b) In front of a church or school.
 c) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
 d) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
946.	.44	-.07						
a)			.10					
b)			.00					
c)			.30					
* d)			.61					
947.	.58	-.13						
a)			.62					
b)			.04					
c)			.25					
d)			.08					
948.	NOT TESTED							
949.	See Iowa revision below for data.							
1949.	.21	-.06						
a)			.94					
b)			.01					
c)			.01					
d)			.03					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 j. Stopping, Standing and Parking (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
950. You may legally park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)	.69	.10						
a) On a sidewalk.			.01					
b) Next to a fire hydrant.			.00					
c) Within an intersection.			.08					
* d) On the shoulder of a highway.			.90					
951. You may legally park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)	.00	.00						
a) In a crosswalk.			.00					
b) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb.			.00					
c) In front of a public driveway.			.00					
* d) In a metered parking space.			1.00					
952. You may generally stop, stand, or park: (Section 11-1003a)	.41	.21						
a) On the road side of a parked vehicle.			.17	.15	.10	.09	.10	.09
* b) 20 feet or more from an intersection.			.52	.51	.61	.68	.63	.70
c) 15 feet or more from a traffic-control sign or signal located at the side of the road.			.25	.27	.23	.19	.22	.20
d) Within a crosswalk on a one way street.			.06	.05	.04	.02	.03	.00
953. You may legally park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)	.00	.10						
a) On a bridge.			.00					
b) In a tunnel.			.01					
c) On railroad tracks.			.00					
* d) On a one way street.			.99					
954. It is generally legal to park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)	.67	.14						
a) With 1 wheel on the sidewalk.			.07	.19	.17	.11	.16	.09
* b) Near a mail box.			.89	.70	.71	.76	.75	.84
c) Within an intersection.			.03	.09	.08	.08	.09	.06
d) On a crosswalk.			.01	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- j. Stopping, Standing and Parking (continued)

955. You can legally park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)
- a) Any place it does not block traffic.
 - b) In front of a private driveway.
 - c) Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.
 - * d) Within 5 feet of a driveway.
- i955. Unless otherwise stated you can generally park your vehicle:
- a) On the median of a highway.
 - b) In front of a private driveway.
 - c) At a distance of 4 or more feet from a fire hydrant.
 - * d) Within 5 feet of a driveway.
956. You may push or move a vehicle away from a curb or into a no parking area: (Section 11-1003b)
- a) If it is a commercial vehicle.
 - b) When the vehicle is taking up more than 1 parking space.
 - * c) If you have the owner's permission or own the vehicle yourself.
 - d) When the vehicle is blocking you so that you cannot move your vehicle.
957. When parked on a 2-way road your right wheels must be parallel to and not more than: (Section 11-1004a)
- a) 6 inches from the curb or edge of the road.
 - * b) 12 inches from the curb or edge of the road.
 - + c) 18 inches from the curb or edge of the road.
 - d) 24 inches from the curb or edge of the road.
- + Answer used for Iowa testing

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
955. You can legally park your vehicle: (Section 11-1003a)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) Any place it does not block traffic.								
b) In front of a private driveway.								
c) Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.								
* d) Within 5 feet of a driveway.								
i955. Unless otherwise stated you can generally park your vehicle:	.32	.23						
a) On the median of a highway.								.01
b) In front of a private driveway.								.04
c) At a distance of 4 or more feet from a fire hydrant.								.30
* d) Within 5 feet of a driveway.								.63
956. You may push or move a vehicle away from a curb or into a no parking area: (Section 11-1003b)	.71	-.17						
a) If it is a commercial vehicle.								.06
b) When the vehicle is taking up more than 1 parking space.								.00
* c) If you have the owner's permission or own the vehicle yourself.								.62
d) When the vehicle is blocking you so that you cannot move your vehicle.								.32
957. When parked on a 2-way road your right wheels must be parallel to and not more than: (Section 11-1004a)	.93	.23						
a) 6 inches from the curb or edge of the road.								.41
* b) 12 inches from the curb or edge of the road.								.25
+ c) 18 inches from the curb or edge of the road.								.27
d) 24 inches from the curb or edge of the road.								.07
+ Answer used for Iowa testing								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 j. Stopping, Standing and Parking (continued)

958. When parked on a one way street it is illegal to: (Section 11-1004b)
 a) Have your wheels more than 6 inches from the curb.
 b) Leave your parking lights on.
 * c) Park facing in the opposite direction of traffic.
 d) Be closer than 2 feet from a driveway.

k. Miscellaneous Rules

959. When you leave your vehicle unattended you are not legally required to: (Section 11-1101)
 a) Stop the engine.
 b) Lock the ignition.
 c) Remove the key.
 * d) Lock the door.

- i959. When you leave your vehicle unattended you are legally required to:
 * a) Stop the engine.
 * b) Turn off all the lights.
 c) Turn the wheels straight ahead.
 d) Place the gearshift lever in "Park."

960. When you leave your vehicle you are not legally required to: (Section 11-1101)
 a) Lock the ignition and remove your key.
 b) Set the parking brake.
 * c) Lock your doors.
 d) Turn your wheels toward the curb if parked on a hill.

961. It is legal to back up: (Section 11-1102a)
 a) On the shoulder of a controlled access highway.
 b) Anywhere signs do not prohibit backing up.
 * c) Only when it is safe and will not interfere with other traffic.
 d) Only when entering a parking space or coming out of a driveway.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
958.	.59	.08						
a)			.01	.10	.08	.09	.09	.08
b)			.04	.04	.02	.02	.01	.01
* c)			.90	.81	.85	.84	.88	.90
d)			.04	.05	.06	.04	.03	.00
959.	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a)								
b)								
c)								
* d)								
i959.	.43	.14						
a)			.68					
b)			.03					
c)			.01					
d)			.28					
960.	NOT TESTED							
a)								
b)								
* c)								
d)								
961.	.55	.22						
a)			.04	.07	.02	.01	.03	.01
b)			.13	.06	.03	.02	.01	.00
* c)			.66	.65	.72	.66	.74	.83
d)			.17	.22	.23	.30	.22	.15

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- k. Miscellaneous Rules (continued)

962. You may not back your vehicle: (Section 11-1102b)
- a) More than 20 feet in order to get into a parking space.
 - b) On a one way street.
 - * c) On the shoulder of a controlled-access highway.
 - d) Out of a driveway onto a two way street.
963. You may drive on a sidewalk: (Section 11-1103)
- a) Whenever necessary.
 - * b) When entering a driveway.
 - c) On a narrow street.
 - d) To turn around.
964. The number of persons allowed in the front seat of a vehicle is: (Section 11-1104a)
- * a) No more than 3 if they will interfere with the control of the vehicle.
 - b) No more than 3 children and the driver or 2 adults and the driver.
 - c) Limited to a total of 3.
 - d) Limited to a total of 4.
965. It is illegal for a passenger in a vehicle to: (Section 11-1104b)
- a) Lie down in the rear seat.
 - b) Keep his arm or hand outside the window.
 - * c) Interfere with the driver's view or control.
 - d) Pay for a ride if it is a noncommercial vehicle.
966. If you are parked on a street with a lot of traffic you should: (Section 11-1105)
- a) Leave your emergency blinkers on.
 - b) Keep your engine running.
 - * c) Get out of your vehicle on the curb side.
 - d) Blow your horn before getting out of the vehicle.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
962. You may <u>not</u> back your vehicle: (Section 11-1102b)				NOT TESTED				
963. You may drive on a sidewalk: (Section 11-1103)				NOT TESTED				
964. The number of persons allowed in the front seat of a vehicle is: (Section 11-1104a)	.65	.01						
* a) No more than 3 if they will interfere with the control of the vehicle.			.25					
b) No more than 3 children and the driver or 2 adults and the driver.			.10					
c) Limited to a total of 3.			.54					
d) Limited to a total of 4.			.11					
965. It is illegal for a passenger in a vehicle to: (Section 11-1104b)	.64	.23						
a) Lie down in the rear seat.			.03					
b) Keep his arm or hand outside the window.			.17					
* c) Interfere with the driver's view or control.			.76					
d) Pay for a ride if it is a noncommercial vehicle.			.04					
966. If you are parked on a street with a lot of traffic you should: (Section 11-1105)				NOT TESTED				
a) Leave your emergency blinkers on.								
b) Keep your engine running.								
* c) Get out of your vehicle on the curb side.								
d) Blow your horn before getting out of the vehicle.								

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 G. Rules of the Road
 H. Miscellaneous Rules (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
967. When pulling a house trailer it is illegal to: (Section 11-1106)								
a) Use the left lane of a highway.								
* b) Have people inside when the trailer is being moved.								
c) Use the public roads if the trailer is more than 8 feet wide.								
d) Pass passenger cars on the highway.								
968. When driving on mountain highways: (Section 11-1107)								
a) Drive near the center of the road.								
* b) Signal with your horn when approaching a curve.								
c) Shift into neutral when on a downgrade.								
d) Keep your headlights at low beam at all times.								
969. When driving down a hill it is illegal to: (Section 11-1108a)	.73	.03						
a) Use your bright lights.			.04					
b) Pass other vehicles.			.20					
* c) Put the vehicle in neutral.			.69					
d) Keep one foot on the gas and one on the brake.			.07					
970. The law states that you must not follow any fire engine traveling to a fire closer than: (Section 11-1109)	.53	.03						
a) 50 feet.			.08					
b) 100 feet.			.30					
c) 300 feet.			.34					
* d) 500 feet.			.27					
971. The only time you can drive over a fire hose is: (Section 11-1110)	.51	.05						
a) If it is blocking the street.			.06					
b) When it is not in use.			.13					
c) If the vehicles in front of you drive over it.			.03					
* d) If a fire official gives permission.			.79					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- k. Miscellaneous Rules (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
972. When driving on a public road it is illegal to: (Section 11-1111a)	.54	.15						
a) Keep your headlights on during the day.			.04	.01	.05	.01	.02	.02
* b) Drop bottles or cans out of the vehicle.			.76	.74	.72	.77	.76	.92
c) Pass another vehicle in a school zone.			.17	.19	.19	.18	.17	.05
d) Pull off the road to make repairs.			.03	.04	.04	.03	.03	.01
973. If you drop glass or other harmful material on a road you should: (Section 11-1111b)	.37	.15						
a) Move it onto the shoulder and leave it there.			.10					
* b) Pick it up or report it to the highway department.			.80					
c) Block the dangerous area with your vehicle.			.04					
d) Drive away quickly to prevent harm to your vehicle.			.03					
974. Anyone who removes a wrecked vehicle from a road must: (Section 11-1111c)	.44	.01						
a) Have written permission from the vehicle's owner.			.45					
* b) Also remove all broken glass from the road.			.22					
c) Set up a road block before it is removed.			.27					
d) Lift the vehicle entirely off the road before moving it.			.05					
1. <u>Operation of Bicycles and Play Vehicles</u>								
975. It is illegal for a parent or guardian to: (Section 11-1201b)					NOT TESTED			
a) Sign a learner's permit for a child.								
b) Post bail for a child being held for a driving violation.								
* c) Authorize or let a child violate the vehicle code.								
d) Permit a child to drive a vehicle that does not belong to the parents or guardian.								

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 7. Rules of the Road
 1. Operation of Bicycles and Play Vehicles (continued)

976. In most situations bicycle riders:
 (Section 11-1202)
- a) Have the right-of-way over all other vehicles.
 - b) May not travel on a heavily traveled road.
 - * c) Are subject to the same rules as motor vehicles.
 - d) Must ride against the flow of traffic so they can see and be seen.

977. It is illegal for bicycle riders to:
 (Section 11-1204)
- a) Ride on a busy street.
 - b) Make U-turns in the middle of a block.
 - c) Walk their bicycles on the sidewalk.
 - * d) Attach themselves or their bicycles to any other moving vehicle.

978. Bicycles should generally be ridden:
 (Section 11-1205a)
- * a) On the far right side of the road.
 - b) Alongside of another bicycle if available.
 - c) On public streets only.
 - d) In the middle of the traffic lane.

m. Streetcars

979. You may pass a streetcar on the left if:
 (Section 11-1402a)
- a) It is stopped to let off passengers.
 - * b) You are on a one way street.
 - c) It is traveling in the same direction that you are.
 - d) You are at an intersection.

980. If you pass a streetcar on the left which is stopped to discharge passengers:
 (Section 11-1402b)
- a) Speed up slightly.
 - b) Drive as close to the streetcar as possible.
 - * c) Yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians.
 - d) Blow your horn and continue at the same speed.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
976. In most situations bicycle riders: (Section 11-1202)	.65	.05						
a) Have the right-of-way over all other vehicles.			.13	.12	.05	.04	.09	.00
b) May not travel on a heavily traveled road.			.06	.12	.06	.08	.11	.08
* c) Are subject to the same rules as motor vehicles.			.59	.47	.64	.61	.48	.76
d) Must ride against the flow of traffic so they can see and be seen.			.23	.28	.25	.26	.32	.17
977. It is illegal for bicycle riders to: (Section 11-1204)			NOT TESTED					
a) Ride on a busy street.								
b) Make U-turns in the middle of a block.								
c) Walk their bicycles on the sidewalk.								
* d) Attach themselves or their bicycles to any other moving vehicle.								
978. Bicycles should generally be ridden: (Section 11-1205a)			NOT TESTED					
* a) On the far right side of the road.								
b) Alongside of another bicycle if available.								
c) On public streets only.								
d) In the middle of the traffic lane.								
m. <u>Streetcars</u>								
979. You may pass a streetcar on the left if: (Section 11-1402a)	.31	.15						
a) It is stopped to let off passengers.			.06					
* b) You are on a one way street.			.58					
c) It is traveling in the same direction that you are.			.27					
d) You are at an intersection.			.08					
980. If you pass a streetcar on the left which is stopped to discharge passengers: (Section 11-1402b)	.37	.19						
a) Speed up slightly.			.01					
b) Drive as close to the streetcar as possible.			.03					
* c) Yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians.			.96					
d) Blow your horn and continue at the same speed.			.00					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- m. Streetcars (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
981. If you are about to pass a streetcar on the right and it stops to let off passengers: (Section 11-1403)	.34	.07					
a) Come to a stop when you get alongside of it.			.19				
b) Come to a stop only if its doors are opened.			.09				
* c) Stop behind it if it is not in a safety zone.			.61				
d) Slow down but not come to a complete stop.			.11				
982. You may drive on or across streetcar tracks only: (Section 11-1404a)	.41	.08					
a) When at an intersection.			.14				
b) After passing a streetcar.			.03				
* c) When it does not interfere with the streetcar.			.65				
d) When the tracks cross the street and you cannot go around them.			.18				
983. When a streetcar is crossing an intersection you should: (Section 11-1404b)	.18	-.06					
* a) Not cross in front of it if there is a chance of a collision.			.46				
b) Stop on the right side of the road and continue only after it has crossed the intersection.			.49				
c) Speed up and cross the tracks before the streetcar is through the intersection.			.01				
d) Blow your horn and then assume you have the right-of-way.			.03				
984. When overtaking or passing a streetcar you must <u>not</u> : (Section 11-1404c)	.42	.33					
a) Blow your horn before beginning to pass.			.12				
b) Be going more than 5 mph faster than the streetcar.			.09				
* c) Pull in front of it so as to interfere with its movement.			.56				
d) Drive on or across the tracks when passing the streetcar.			.23				

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 7. Rules of the Road
- n. Special Rules for Motorcycles

985. Motorcycle drivers: (Section 11-1303a)

- a) Do not have to obey STOP and YIELD signs.
- * b) Must be given the full use of a lane.
- c) May drive alongside a car in the same lane.
- d) May pass on the right on a 2 lane road.

Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.34	.09						
		.04					
		.80					
		.07					
		.08					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 8. Vehicle Equipment¹
- a. Scope and Effect

986. If you drive without the required equipment on your vehicle you: (Section 12-101a)
- a) Have committed a felony.
 - * b) Have committed a misdemeanor.
 - c) Are not breaking the law, but you are acting very foolishly.
 - d) Will have your license revoked for 6 months.

b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment

987. You must turn your headlights on: (Section 12-201)
- a) After 7 p.m. and keep them on until 7 a.m.
 - b) At night when the road does not have any street lights.
 - * c) 1/2 hour after sunset and during other times when visibility is bad.
 - d) When the sun or bright lights create a glare.

988. When you drive at night you must have at least: (Section 12-203a,204a,c)
- a) 1 white light in the front and 1 red light in the rear.
 - * b) 2 headlights, 2 red taillights, and a license plate light.
 - c) 2 headlights, 2 parking lights, and a fog light.
 - d) 1 headlight, 1 taillight, and a back-up light.

988. When you drive at night you must have:
- a) At least 1 white light in the front and 1 red light in the rear.
 - * b) 2 headlights and at least 1 red taillight.
 - c) 2 headlights, 2 taillights, and a fog light.
 - d) At least 1 headlight, 1 taillight, and a back-up light.

989. At least 2 red reflectors must be mounted on the rear of all vehicles except: (Section 12-205a,503)
- a) Passenger cars.
 - b) Tractor trailers.
 - c) Buses.
 - * d) Motorcycles.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	NOT TESTED							
986. If you drive without the required equipment on your vehicle you: (Section 12-101a)								
a) Have committed a felony.								
* b) Have committed a misdemeanor.								
c) Are not breaking the law, but you are acting very foolishly.								
d) Will have your license revoked for 6 months.								
	b. <u>Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment</u>							
987. You must turn your headlights on: (Section 12-201)	.60	.00						
a) After 7 p.m. and keep them on until 7 a.m.			.18	.07	.09	.05	.05	.03
b) At night when the road does not have any street lights.			.01	.04	.05	.02	.01	.02
* c) 1/2 hour after sunset and during other times when visibility is bad.			.76	.89	.86	.92	.93	.95
d) When the sun or bright lights create a glare.			.03	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00
988. When you drive at night you must have at least: (Section 12-203a,204a,c)								
a) 1 white light in the front and 1 red light in the rear.								
* b) 2 headlights, 2 red taillights, and a license plate light.								
c) 2 headlights, 2 parking lights, and a fog light.								
d) 1 headlight, 1 taillight, and a back-up light.								
988. When you drive at night you must have:	.43	.00						
a) At least 1 white light in the front and 1 red light in the rear.				.08				
* b) 2 headlights and at least 1 red taillight.				.41				
c) 2 headlights, 2 taillights, and a fog light.				.28				
d) At least 1 headlight, 1 taillight, and a back-up light.				.23				
989. At least 2 red reflectors must be mounted on the rear of all vehicles <u>except</u> : (Section 12-205a,503)	.63	.56						
a) Passenger cars.				.22				
b) Tractor trailers.				.07				
c) Buses.				.04				
* d) Motorcycles.				.66				

¹ Chapter 12 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 6. Vehicle Equipment
- b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
990. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer and pole trailer made after (insert date) must have: (Section 12-206a)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) 2 white or amber back-up lights.								
* b) 2 red or amber stoplights.								
c) Front and rear parking lights.								
d) 2 reflectors on the front.								
i990. Every trailer and motor vehicle must have:	.36	.02						
a) 2 white or amber back up lights.			.37					
* b) At least 1 red or amber stoplight.			.39					
c) 2 front parking lights.			.13					
d) 2 reflectors on the front.			.11					
991. Every trailer and motor vehicle must have: (Section 12-206b)	.41	.12						
a) 4 or more taillights.			.16					
* b) Electric turn signals.			.43					
c) Disc brakes on at least 2 wheels.			.13					
d) Tires with at least 1/4 inch of tread.			.27					
992. Front and rear parking lights must be bright enough to be seen for at least:	.22	.09						
a) 100 feet.			.46					
+ b) 500 feet.			.37					
* c) 1000 feet.			.13					
d) 2000 feet.			.03					
+ Answer used for Iowa testing.								
993. When lawfully parked on a highway at night you need <u>not</u> turn your lights on if: (Section 12-214b)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) Your vehicle is disabled.								
b) You have put flares or reflectors behind your vehicle.								
c) There is an exit within 200 feet.								
* d) There is enough light to see 1000 feet.								
i993. When lawfully parked on a highway at night you need <u>not</u> turn your lights on if:	.51	-.02						
a) Your vehicle is disabled.			.07					
b) You have put flares or reflectors behind your vehicle.			.70					
c) There is an exit within 200 feet.			.03					
* d) There is enough light to see 500 feet.			.20					
994. Your parking lights should be turned on when you are: (Section 12-214c)	.46	-.04						
a) Driving in the early morning.			.04	.25	.14	.16	.21	.12
b) Driving in a parking lot at night.			.04	.04	.07	.03	.04	.04
* c) Parked at the side of the road at night.			.77	.59	.64	.72	.64	.70
d) Stopped in traffic in a tunnel.			.13	.11	.14	.06	.11	.12

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 8. Vehicle Equipment
 b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment (continued)

995. Spot lamps and fog lamps: (Section 12-217a,b)
 a) Must not shine more than 300 feet in front of the vehicle.
 b) May only be used at night.
 * c) Cannot be used so as to shine in another vehicle's window.
 d) May only be used with special permission of the police.

1995. Spot lamps:
 a) Must not shine more than 300 feet in front of the vehicle.
 b) May only be used at night.
 * c) Cannot be used so as to shine in another vehicle's window.
 d) May only be used with special permission of the police.

996. One or 2 auxiliary passing lights: (Section 12-217c)
 a) Are required on trucks.
 b) Are required on passenger cars.
 * c) May be used but are not required.
 d) May not be used on any motor vehicle.

997. Stop and turn signal lights: (Section 12-219a,b)
 a) Are not required on foreign cars sold in America.
 b) Must be yellow in color.
 c) Need not be used if no one is behind you.
 * d) Must be visible for at least 300 feet.

1997. Stop and turn signal lights:
 a) Are not required on foreign cars sold in America.
 b) Must be yellow in color.
 c) Need not be used if no one is behind you.
 * d) Must be bright enough to be seen for at least 100 feet.

998. Flashing lights used to warn other drivers of a possible hazard: (Section 12-220a)
 a) May be used only on police cars.
 b) May be used only on road construction vehicles.
 * c) May be used on all vehicles.
 d) Are prohibited on all motor vehicles.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
995. Spot lamps and fog lamps: (Section 12-217a,b)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) Must not shine more than 300 feet in front of the vehicle.								
b) May only be used at night.								
* c) Cannot be used so as to shine in another vehicle's window.								
d) May only be used with special permission of the police.								
1995. Spot lamps:	.34	.01						
a) Must not shine more than 300 feet in front of the vehicle.			.06					
b) May only be used at night.			.14					
* c) Cannot be used so as to shine in another vehicle's window.			.48					
d) May only be used with special permission of the police.			.32					
996. One or 2 auxiliary passing lights: (Section 12-217c)	NOT TESTED							
a) Are required on trucks.								
b) Are required on passenger cars.								
* c) May be used but are not required.								
d) May not be used on any motor vehicle.								
997. Stop and turn signal lights: (Section 12-219a,b)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) Are not required on foreign cars sold in America.								
b) Must be yellow in color.								
c) Need not be used if no one is behind you.								
* d) Must be visible for at least 300 feet.								
1997. Stop and turn signal lights:	.47	.14						
a) Are not required on foreign cars sold in America.			.00	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00
b) Must be yellow in color.			.04	.04	.02	.05	.04	.04
c) Need not be used if no one is behind you.			.03	.05	.02	.02	.01	.00
* d) Must be bright enough to be seen for at least 100 feet.			.93	.89	.96	.93	.94	.95
998. Flashing lights used to warn other drivers of a possible hazard: (Section 12-220a)	.51	.23						
a) May be used only on police cars.			.06					
b) May be used only on road construction vehicles.			.10					
* c) May be used on all vehicles.			.83					
d) Are prohibited on all motor vehicles.			.00					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- 8. Vehicle Equipment
- b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
999. Lights used on a vehicle to warn other drivers of a hazard must be: (Section 12-220c)	.36	.05						
* a) White or amber if in the front.				.33				
b) Bright spot lights.				.04				
c) Placed close together near the center in the back or front of the vehicle.				.12				
d) Visible in sunlight for at least 1000 feet.				.52				
1000. Fender, courtesy and back-up lights are permitted if they are: (Section 12-221a,b,c)	.41	.09						
a) Turned off during daylight.				.21				
b) Red or blue.				.13				
* c) Amber or white.				.63				
d) Green or yellow.				.03				
1001. Your high beam headlights must be able to reveal an object at a distance of: (Section 12-222a-1)	.37	-.33						
a) 150 feet.				.08				
b) 250 feet.				.32				
+ c) 350 feet.				.48				
* d) 450 feet.				.11				
+ Answer used for Iowa Testing								
1002. Your low beam headlights must be able to reveal a person or object at: (Section 12-222a-2)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
* a) 150 feet.								
b) 350 feet.								
c) 450 feet.								
d) 550 feet.								
11002. Your low beam headlights must be able to reveal a person or object at:	.24	.14						
* a) 100 feet.				.54				
b) 200 feet.				.31				
c) 300 feet.				.15				
d) 400 feet.				.00				
1003. The beams of headlights must be dimmed when following another vehicle at a distance of: (Section 12-223-2)	See Iowa revision below for data.							
a) 50 feet.								
b) 100 feet.								
* c) 300 feet.								
d) 600 feet.								
11003. You should dim your high beams when following another vehicle at a distance of:	.33	-.02						
a) 50 feet or less.				.14				
* b) 200 feet or less.				.37				
c) 500 feet or less.				.38				
d) 1000 feet or less.				.11				

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 8. Vehicle Equipment
 b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1004. When you approach an oncoming vehicle you must dim your lights when you are: (Section 12-223-1)	.25	.15					
a) 100 feet away.			.18				
b) 250 feet away.			.38				
* c) 500 feet away.			.37				
d) 1000 feet away.			.07				
1005. If your vehicle has single beam headlights, they should light up the road for at least: (Section 12-224-2)	.29	.28					
a) 25 feet.			.03				
b) 50 feet.			.07				
c) 100 feet.			.48				
* d) 200 feet.			.42				
1006. You can have headlights that light up the road for only 100 feet if you: (Section 12-225)			See Iowa revision below for data.				
a) Drive only in the city.							
* b) Never go faster than 20 mph.							
c) Never carry passengers.							
d) Have a vehicle made before 1965.							
1006. You can have headlights that light up the road for only 75 feet if you:	.53	.20					
a) Drive only in the city.			.28				
* b) Never go faster than 20 mph.			.14				
c) Never carry passengers.			.00				
d) Have a vehicle made before 1965.			.58				
1007. When you drive at night you must have at least: (Section 12-226a)	.45	.29					
a) 1 headlight and both parking lights on.			.01	.05	.03	.02	.03
b) 2 headlights on with both being on the same side of the vehicle.			.03	.05	.02	.02	.00
* c) 2 headlights on, 1 on each side of the vehicle.			.72	.55	.60	.75	.65
d) 2 headlights on, 1 on each side of the vehicle, and both parking lights on.			.23	.33	.34	.20	.32
1008. If your auxiliary (extra) lights are greater than 300 candlepower and you have 2 headlights turned on, you: (Section 12-226b)	.41	.10					
a) Can only use your auxiliary lights on divided highways.			.26				
* b) Can only turn on 1 or 2 auxiliary lights in front.			.39				
c) May use up to 4 auxiliary lights with 2 headlights.			.22				
d) May be given a ticket for using the auxiliary lights during rain or fog.			.13				
1009. Two types of light not permitted on passenger cars are: (Section 12-227b,c)	.47	.12					
* a) A flashing light or a red light in the front.			.61				
b) A spot light and a flashing light.			.25				
c) Amber lights in the back and map lights.			.04				
d) Fog lights in the front and white lights in the back.			.08				

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 g. Vehicle Equipment
 b. Lamps and Other Lighting Equipment (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1010. One or 2 auxiliary (extra) driving lights: (Section 12-217d)	.21	.21						
a) Are required on station wagons.			.04					
b) Are required on passenger cars.			.13					
* c) May be used but are not required.			.76					
d) May not be used on any motor vehicle.			.07					
c. <u>Brakes</u>								
1011. By law the brakes on every vehicle (other than a motorcycle) must: (Section 12-301a,b)	.35	-.02						
a) Stop the vehicle within not less than 30 feet at a speed of 30 mph on a dry and level road surface.			.10	.19	.17	.23	.27	.13
b) Not lock under any conditions.			.02	.06	.05	.04	.03	.01
* c) Consist of a good foot brake and an "emergency" or "parking" brake.			.85	.71	.73	.70	.67	.81
d) Consist of a good "parking" brake that is capable of stopping the vehicle within legal limits.			.03	.04	.03	.02	.03	.03
1012. Your brakes must be able to stop your vehicle from a speed of 20 miles per hour within: (Section 12-302a,b)			NOT TESTED					
a) 10 feet.								
* b) 25 feet.								
c) 50 feet.								
d) 75 feet.								
1013. The law requires that your brakes be in good working order and that: (Section 12-303)	.50	.10						
a) Each wheel have a completely separate braking system.			.08					
b) The front wheels have disc type brakes capable of fade-free performance.			.08					
* c) They operate equally on wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.			.65					
d) You can come to a complete stop on a wet road within 25 feet when going 20 mph.			.17					
d. <u>Other Equipment</u>								
1014. Your horn must be loud enough to be heard for at least: (Section 12-401a)	.39	.00						
a) 100 feet.			.25					
* b) 200 feet.			.44					
c) 400 feet.			.08					
d) 500 feet.			.23					
1015. Sirens and whistles on non-emergency vehicles are: (Section 12-401b)	.75	.19						
a) Required.			.03	.04	.03	.03	.06	.00
b) Encouraged.			.00	.03	.02	.00	.01	.00
c) Discouraged.			.05	.06	.05	.05	.05	.01
* d) Prohibited.			.92	.86	.90	.91	.88	.99

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 8. Vehicle Equipment
 d. Other Equipment (continued)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1016. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with: (Section 12-402a)	.93	.11						
* a) A muffler.			.88	.86	.80	.89	.93	.91
b) 4-ply tires.			.07	.05	.14	.04	.03	.08
c) A rear window defroster.			.03	.04	.03	.02	.02	.00
d) A trunk light.			.03	.05	.03	.03	.02	.00
1017. Your vehicle's engine must be: (Section 12-402b)	.31	.23						
a) Overhauled every 50,000 miles in order to meet the new air pollution standards.			.12	.07	.10	.10	.07	.05
* b) Equipped and adjusted to prevent excessive fumes or smoke.			.80	.82	.80	.78	.84	.89
c) Adjusted to burn fuels that are free of lead			.03	.09	.03	.03	.03	.02
d) The engine that was originally in the vehicle.			.05	.01	.06	.08	.05	.03
1018. Your vehicle must have a rearview mirror that enables you to see: (Section 12-403)	.58	.10						
a) Both sides of the road behind you.			.25					
* b) 200 feet to the rear on a straight level road.			.34					
c) Vehicles in your blind spot.			.15					
d) An area of 140° behind you.			.26					
1019. Objects attached to the windshield or windows of a vehicle that obstruct your view are: (Section 12-404a)	.76	.11						
* a) Against the law.			.81					
b) Permitted if non-political.			.00					
c) Permitted if they are on the passenger's side.			.08					
d) Permitted if required for your work.			.11					
1020. Windshield wipers in good working condition are: (Section 12-404b,c)	.51	.07						
* a) Required equipment on all motor vehicles.			.72	.82	.83	.96	.93	.97
b) Required only on commercial motor vehicles.			.05	.04	.04	.01	.02	.00
c) Required equipment on only American-made vehicles.			.03	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
d) Not required, but strongly suggested.			.19	.10	.06	.02	.04	.02
1021. Solid rubber tires must: (Section 12-405a)	.45	.05						
a) Have treads that are at least 3/4 of an inch deep.			.45					
* b) Have 1 inch of rubber on its entire traction surface.			.29					
c) Not be used on vehicles weighing over 1000 pounds.			.23					
d) Not be used on unpaved roads.			.04					
1022. The windshields and windows of your vehicles must be equipped with: (Section 12-406a)	.71	.20						
a) Sheet glass.			.12					
* b) Safety glazing material.			.68					
c) Plate glass.			.15					
d) Tinted glass.			.05					

- F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
- g. Vehicle Equipment
- d. Other Equipment (continued)

1023. The term "safety glazing material" means:
(Section 12-408c)
- a) Skid preventing material used on tires.
 - b) A material used in the carburetor to reduce sticking.
 - c) A spray used to prevent metal parts from rusting.
 - * d) Special glass used to reduce the possibility of injury.
1024. According to law a vehicle's air conditioning equipment: (Section 12-410b)
- a) Can contain flammable refrigerant material.
 - b) Can contain toxic refrigerant material.
 - * c) Must meet with safety regulation.
 - d) Must weigh less than 300 lbs.
1025. A television screen inside your vehicle:
(Section 12-411a)
- * a) Is allowed if it cannot be seen by the driver.
 - b) Can be placed anywhere in the vehicle as long as it does not block the driver's vision.
 - c) Is allowed only if you drive an emergency vehicle.
 - d) Is against the law under any conditions.
1026. According to the law seat belts:
(Section 12-412a,b)
- a) Are suggested but not required.
 - * b) Are required in new passenger vehicles.
 - c) Need not conform to minimum standards.
 - d) Must be used by persons driving or riding in a passenger vehicle.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1023.	.59	.12						
a)			.15					
b)			.11					
c)			.22					
* d)			.53					
1024.				NOT TESTED				
a)								
b)								
* c)								
d)								
1025.				NOT TESTED				
a)								
b)								
c)								
d)								
1026.	.66	.37						
a)			.23					
* b)			.71					
c)			.01					
d)			.05					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 9. Inspection of Vehicles¹

1027. The responsibility that a vehicle is in safe condition belongs to the: (Section 13-101)
 a) Police.
 * b) Driver.
 c) Passengers.
 d) Department of (State).

1028. A police officer may stop and inspect your vehicle if: (Section 13-102a)
 a) He has obtained a special permit from the Department.
 * b) He believes your vehicle is unsafe or not properly equipped.
 c) You have an out-of-state license plate.
 d) It is during the month your vehicle is due for inspection.

1029. If your vehicle is found unsafe by an officer you must have it repaired and inspected in: (Section 13-102b)
 a) 1 week.
 * b) 10 days.
 c) 3 weeks.
 d) 30 days.

1030. Your motor vehicle must be inspected every: (Section 13-104a)
 a) ___ months.
 b) ___ months.
 c) ___ years.
 d) ___ miles.
 (Answer not specified.)

1031. Your certificate of inspection should be kept: (Section 13-108)
 a) At home.
 b) By your insurance company.
 c) In a safe deposit box.
 * d) In your vehicle.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1027.	.49	.26						
a) Police.			.01	.03	.02	.01	.04	.02
* b) Driver.			.77	.65	.95	.97	.92	.98
c) Passengers.			.05	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
d) Department of (State).			.16	.08	.03	.01	.03	.00
1028.	.69	.15						
a) He has obtained a special permit from the Department.			.12	.11	.10	.03	.05	.00
* b) He believes your vehicle is unsafe or not properly equipped.			.75	.81	.83	.92	.93	.95
c) You have an out-of-state license plate.			.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.01
d) It is during the month your vehicle is due for inspection.			.12	.05	.05	.04	.01	.04
1029.								
NOT TESTED								
1030.								
NOT TESTED								
1031.	.61	-.10						
a) At home.								
b) By your insurance company.								
c) In a safe deposit box.								
* d) In your vehicle.								

¹ Chapter 13 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 10. Size, Weight, and Load¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1032. If you drive a vehicle that is larger or heavier than the legal limit: (Section 14-101a)	.54	.10						
a) Your license will be revoked.			.17					
b) You can drive only on 4-lane highways.			.12					
* c) You are guilty of a misdemeanor.			.55					
d) You must not go faster than 35 mph.			.16					
1033. Unless you have a special permit, your vehicle or load may not be wider than: (Section 14-102a)	.41	-.17						
a) 6 feet.			.14					
* b) 8 feet.			.47					
c) 10 feet.			.25					
d) 12 feet.			.15					
1034. An object carried in or on a passenger vehicle may extend: (Section 14-103)	.30	.04						
* a) 6 inches beyond the right fender and not extend beyond the left fender.			.44					
b) 1 foot beyond the right fender and 6 inches beyond the left fender.			.32					
c) 6 inches beyond the left fender and not extend beyond the right fender.			.12					
d) 1 foot beyond the left fender and 6 inches beyond the right fender.			.12					
1035. The maximum height permitted of any motor vehicle or load is: (Section 14-104a)	.66	.18						
a) 8-1/2 feet.			.11					
b) 10 feet.			.21					
* c) 13-1/2 feet.			.39					
d) 16 feet.			.29					
1036. The number of units that are permitted to be coupled together is: (Section 14-104c)				NOT TESTED				
a) 1.								
* b) 2.								
c) 3.								
d) 4.								
1037. It is illegal to: (Section 14-106a)	.51	.18						
a) Drive with one foot on the gas and one on the brake.			.15					
b) Use your lights during the daytime.			.04					
* c) Drop any part of a load on the highway.			.77					
d) Have your trunk lid tied down rather than locked.			.04					

¹ Chapter 14 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 10. Size, Weight, and Load
 (continued)

1038. If you are hauling or towing a load:
 (Section 14-106b)
- * a) It must be securely fastened.
 - b) You must have at least one passenger with you.
 - c) You must have a permit.
 - d) It must not exceed the weight of the vehicle.
1039. If you are towing a vehicle that is carrying a cargo other than poles or pipes, the connection between you and the towed vehicle must be less than: (Section 14-107a)
- a) 2 feet.
 - b) 5 feet.
 - c) 10 feet
 - * d) 15 feet.
1040. When you tow another vehicle with a rope, chain or cable you must tie a:
 (Section 14-107b)
- a) Red flag on the rear bumper.
 - b) Red flag on the tow cable.
 - * c) White flag to the middle of the tow cable.
 - d) White flag on your rear bumper.
1041. If you carry more weight than legally allowed you:
 (Section 14-111)
- a) Will lose your license and/or be fined up to \$1000.
 - * b) May be required to remove part of the load.
 - c) Must have flashing lights on your vehicle.
 - d) Must drive at least 15 mph under the speed limit.
1042. If you damage the highway when illegally operating someone else's vehicle with the owner's permission: (Section 14-114a)
- * a) You and the owner are both held responsible.
 - b) The highway department is held responsible.
 - c) The owner is the only one held responsible.
 - d) You are the only one held responsible.

Test-Retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
										NOT TESTED
.57		-.13								
				.25						
				.55						
				.19						
				.01						
										NOT TESTED
.64		-.01								
				.24						
				.49						
				.11						
				.16						
.73		.08								
				.47	.47	.59	.63	.58	.71	
				.03	.04	.01	.01	.00	.02	
				.17	.22	.23	.12	.21	.15	
				.23	.26	.16	.24	.21	.11	

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 11. Respective Powers of State and Local Authorities¹

1043. When getting rid of your vehicle you may not: (Section 15-112a,b)
- * a) Abandon it on a public street or road.
 - b) Leave it on private property with the consent of the owner.
 - c) Sell it to someone who has an out of state license.
 - d) Sell it for less than its market value.
1044. If your vehicle is removed by the police because it is assumed to be abandoned: (Section 15-112c)
- * a) You will have to pay any towing expenses.
 - b) You will lose your license for 1 year.
 - c) You must pay a fine of at least \$100.
 - d) The vehicle becomes the property of the city.
1045. If trees or plants on your property are blocking the view of drivers: (Section 15-113a)
- * a) You are legally responsible for removing the trees or plants.
 - b) The Department of Public Safety must pay you to remove them.
 - c) You need not remove the trees or plants.
 - d) The local community must remove the trees or plants.
1046. Local governments must have state permission to: (Section 15-101,109,108,107)
- a) Bar trucks or other vehicles from some streets. .12
 - b) Install traffic lights and other control devices. .08
 - c) Prohibit pedestrian crossings at certain locations. .01
 - * d) Change the motor vehicle laws. .79

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1043. When getting rid of your vehicle you may not: (Section 15-112a,b)							
* a) Abandon it on a public street or road.							
b) Leave it on private property with the consent of the owner.							
c) Sell it to someone who has an out of state license.							
d) Sell it for less than its market value.							
1044. If your vehicle is removed by the police because it is assumed to be abandoned: (Section 15-112c)							
* a) You will have to pay any towing expenses.							
b) You will lose your license for 1 year.							
c) You must pay a fine of at least \$100.							
d) The vehicle becomes the property of the city.							
1045. If trees or plants on your property are blocking the view of drivers: (Section 15-113a)							
* a) You are legally responsible for removing the trees or plants.							
b) The Department of Public Safety must pay you to remove them.							
c) You need not remove the trees or plants.							
d) The local community must remove the trees or plants.							
1046. Local governments must have state permission to: (Section 15-101,109,108,107)	.40	.13					
a) Bar trucks or other vehicles from some streets.							.12
b) Install traffic lights and other control devices.							.08
c) Prohibit pedestrian crossings at certain locations.							.01
* d) Change the motor vehicle laws.							.79

¹ Chapter 15 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 12. Parties and Procedure Upon Arrest

1047. If you help someone to break a law you:
 (Section 16-101)
 a) Cannot be held legally guilty for any crime.
 b) Are the only one that can be held guilty.
 c) Are legally less guilty than the other person.
 * d) Both are equally guilty.
1048. If the owner or another person directs a driver to use a vehicle in an illegal manner:
 (Section 16-102)
 a) No one is legally responsible.
 b) Only the driver can be held legally responsible.
 * c) The owner or directing person can be held legally responsible.
 d) Only the owner of the vehicle can be held legally responsible.
1049. A felony that is a violation of the Motor Vehicle Code is: (Section 16-104)
 a) Not treated the same as other felonies.
 b) Treated the same as a misdemeanor in other areas.
 * c) Treated the same as a felony in other areas.
 d) Treated more seriously than other felonies.
1050. The police do not have authority to arrest drivers for: (Section 16-105a)
 a) Reckless driving.
 b) Failure to stop at the scene of an accident.
 * c) Failure to have their driver's licenses with them while driving.
 d) Racing on the highway.
1051. A person shall be taken immediately before a magistrate for a non-felony violation:
 (Section 16-106-1)
 * a) When he demands it.
 b) If he has caused an accident.
 c) At all times.
 d) If the driver is a resident of another state.
1052. If you don't furnish evidence of your identity to the police you are likely to be:
 (Section 16-107-1)
 * a) Taken before a magistrate.
 b) Sent to jail for 10 days.
 c) Fined up to \$500.
 d) Asked to give up your driving privileges.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1047.								
1048.	.46	.14						
1049.								
1050.	.84	.06						
1051.								
1052.								

¹ Chapter 16 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 12. Parties and Procedures Upon Arrest (continued)

1053. A police officer is least likely to take you before a magistrate when you:
 (Section 16-107-2,3,4)
- a) Did not follow the special regulations relating to transporting hazardous materials.
 - b) Refuse to submit the vehicle to an inspection or test.
 - * c) Will not move the vehicle from a no parking zone.
 - d) Fail to furnish evidence of your identity.
1054. If you are stopped for speeding you will most likely: (Section 16-109a)
- a) Have your license taken by the police officer.
 - b) Have your vehicle registration suspended.
 - c) Be asked to pay the fine at the place where you were stopped.
 - * d) Be given a notice to appear in court.
1055. Except in a felony, the police officer at the scene of an accident: (Section 16-110)
- a) Should arrest whomever he thinks caused the accident.
 - b) Is responsible for notifying the insurance companies.
 - * c) May give a traffic citation to anyone whom he believes has committed an offense.
 - d) Should bring all the people involved before the magistrate.
1056. When awaiting a magistrate in jail on a non-felony and there is no bail provision you: (Section 16-112)
- a) Must stay in jail until one is available.
 - b) Can be released before seeing the magistrate if you pay a fine.
 - * c) Should be released upon signing a notice to appear in court.
 - d) Will be sent to the state capitol where your case will be heard.
1057. If you choose to take a traffic citation to court you: (Section 16-113a,b)
- a) Will have to pay the fine even if you are found not guilty.
 - b) Must have legal counsel.
 - * c) May bring legal counsel with you.
 - d) Will not be permitted to drive until your case comes to court.
1058. After promising to appear in court: (Section 16-113b)
- a) You need not appear if it is your first offense.
 - b) You need not appear if you do not believe you were guilty.
 - c) You need not appear if you will be out of town at the scheduled time.
 - * d) It is unlawful not to appear.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
			NOT TESTED					
1053.								
1054.	.53	.05						
a)			.06					
b)			.03					
c)			.05					
* d)			.86					
1055.			NOT TESTED					
1056.			NOT TESTED					
1057.	.43	.29						
a)			.11					
b)			.09					
* c)			.61					
d)			.20					
1058.	.31	.30						
a)			.04					
b)			.00					
c)			.03					
* d)			.93					

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 12. Parties and Procedures Upon Arrest (continued)

1059. If you are found guilty of a misdemeanor involving a traffic violation, you:
 (Section 16-116)
- * a) Will still be considered a credible witness in a civil or criminal proceeding.
 - b) May not run for a federal, state, or local public office.
 - c) May not apply for a civil service job.
 - d) Will be required to give up your driver's license for a period of 1 year.
1060. When you get a ticket it is illegal to:
 (Section 16-119a)
- a) Pay by mail.
 - b) Send your lawyer to appear instead of you.
 - * c) Try to get someone to cancel or destroy the ticket.
 - d) Ask to hear the arresting officer testify.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation	.41		
Verbal Abil. Correlation	.35		
Resp. Dist.		.35	
Resp. Dist.		.03	
Original Appl. Resp. Dist.		.04	
Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.		.57	
Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.			
Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.			
		NOT TESTED	

F. Vehicle Code - Laws and Regulations
 13. Penalties and Disposition of Fines and Forfeitures¹

1061. The penalty for a first conviction of a misdemeanor is a fine: (Section 17-101b)
 a) Of at least \$1000 and a jail sentence up to 1 year. .13
 b) Of at least \$1000 and no jail sentence. .01
 * c) Up to \$100 or a jail sentence up to 10 days. .48
 d) Up to \$100, no jail sentence. .37
1062. The penalty for a felony is: (Section 17-102)
 a) Jail for 10 years or \$10,000 fine.
 * b) Jail for at least 1 year and/or a fine of at least \$500.
 c) Jail for at least 5 years and/or at least \$5000 fine.
 d) Up to \$10,000 fine with no jail sentence.
- i1062. The penalty for a driving felony is a:
 a) 10 year jail sentence or a \$10,000 fine. .13
 * b) Jail sentence of up to 5 years and/or a fine of at least \$500. .57
 c) Jail sentence of at least 5 years and/or a fine of at least \$5000. .25
 d) Fine of up to \$10,000 with no jail sentence. .06

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1061.	.31	-.11						
a)			.13					
b)			.01					
* c)			.48					
d)			.37					
1062.	See Iowa revision below for data.							
i1062.	.29	.08						
a)			.13					
* b)			.57					
c)			.25					
d)			.06					

¹ Chapter 17 and Section numbers, Uniform Vehicle Code (1968 Revised Edition including supplements)

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 1. Color and Shape of Signs¹

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1063. The following signs have a red background:	.36	.03						
a) Bump, Pavement Ends, and Construction Area Ahead.			.12					
b) No Right Turn, Pass With Care, and Keep Right.			.10					
* c) Stop, Do Not Enter, and Yield.			.67					
d) Rest Area, Parking Area, and Pedestrian Crossing.			.10					
1064. The following signs have a black background:	.64	.32						
* a) Night Speed Limit, Weigh Station.			.51					
b) Next Exit 12 Miles, Thru Traffic.			.17					
c) Do Not Enter, No Parking.			.06					
d) Pavement Ends, Soft Shoulder.			.24					
1065. The following signs have a white background:	.35	.08						
a) Road Closed 500 feet, Road Construction 1500 feet, Detour 1000 feet.			.11					
* b) No Right Turn, Pass With Care, Speed Limit 50 mph.			.64					
c) Curve, Exit, Do Not Enter.			.07					
d) Rest Area, Parking Area, Roadside Table.			.19					
1066. Some examples of signs with orange backgrounds are:	.32	.17						
a) Stop, Do Not Enter, No Parking.			.03					
b) Bump, Pavement Ends, Soft Shoulder.			.28					
c) No Right Turn, Pass With Care, Speed Limit.			.00					
* d) Detour 1000 feet, Road Construction 1500 feet, Road Closed 500 feet.			.66					
1067. The following are examples of signs with a yellow background: (See Section 2A-11)	.31	.36						
a) Rest Area, Parking Area, Roadside Table.			.10					
b) Detour 1000 feet, Road Construction 1500 feet, Road Closed 500 feet.			.41					
* c) Bump, Pavement Ends, Soft Shoulder.			.46					
d) One Way, Weigh Station, Speed Limit 50.			.03					
1068. The following signs have a brown background: (See Section 2A-11)	.00	-.05						
* a) National Park, Picnic Area, Scenic Lookout.			.99					
b) Stop, Do Not Enter, No Parking.			.00					
c) Bump, Pavement Ends, Soft Shoulder.			.00					
d) One Way, Weigh Station, Night Speed Limit.			.01					

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 1. Color and Shape of Signs
 (continued)

1069. The following are examples of signs with green backgrounds:
- a) No Right Turn, Pass With Care, Speed Limit.
 - * b) Next Exit 12 Miles, Exit, Thru Traffic.
 - c) Rest Area, Parking Area, Roadside Table.
 - d) Stop, Do Not Enter, No Parking.

1070. The following are examples of signs with blue backgrounds: (See Section 2A-11)
- a) No Right Turn, Pass With Care, Speed Limit.
 - b) Bump, Pavement Ends, Soft Shoulder.
 - c) Next Exit 12 Miles, Weigh Station 1 Mile, Thru Traffic.
 - * d) Rest Area, Parking Area, Roadside Table.

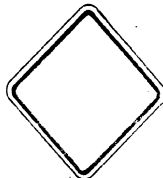
1071. The message on this sign might be:

- * a) 35 mph.
- b) Railroad Crossing.
- c) Hill.
- d) Low Bridge.



1072. The shape of this sign tells you it is a:

- a) Stop sign.
- b) Speed limit sign.
- * c) Warning sign.
- d) School crossing sign.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1069.	.34	.37						
a)			.01	.04	.02	.05	.01	.02
* b)			.68	.63	.73	.69	.71	.60
c)			.29	.23	.23	.21	.23	.35
d)			.00	.08	.01	.02	.02	.03
1070.	.39	.01						
a)			.00					
b)			.05					
c)			.26					
* d)			.69					
1071.	.36	.13						
* a)			.97					
b)			.00					
c)			.01					
d)			.01					
1072.	.27	.18						
a)			.00					
b)			.00					
* c)			.96					
d)			.03					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs¹

Stop Sign (See Section 2B-4)

1073. The shape of this sign indicates:

- a) School Zone.
 b) Slow down.
 c) Railroad crossing.
 * d) Stop.



1074. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) At an intersection controlled by a traffic signal.
 * b) When entering a main road from a side street.
 c) At the end of an acceleration lane on a highway entrance.
 d) At a railroad crossing.



1075. This sign means:

- a) Slow down and proceed if no vehicles are approaching.
 b) Stop only if there is a vehicle within the intersection.
 * c) Stop and proceed when it is safe to do so.
 d) Stop only if going straight through the intersection.



1076. When you see this sign at a corner you should first come to a stop:

- a) Out far enough to see cross traffic.
 * b) Before the crosswalk.
 c) Within the crosswalk.
 d) After crossing the crosswalk.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1073.	-.03	.17						
a)			.00					
b)			.00					
c)			.00					
* d)			.99					
1074.	-.03	.18						
a)			.04					
* b)			.92					
c)			.04					
d)			.00					
1075.	.00	.00						
a)			.00					
b)			.00					
* c)			1.00					
d)			.00					
1076.	.43	.19						
a)			.03					
* b)			.94					
c)			.04					
d)			.00					

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals, and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1077. If you are crossing a divided highway and you see this sign on the median, you must:

- a) Stop only if you are going straight across the highway.
- b) Slow down or stop and continue when safe to do so.
- * c) Stop in the median and continue when safe to do so.
- d) Stop in the median only if traffic is approaching.



1078. When entering a highway controlled by this sign you must:

- a) Slow down and proceed if no vehicles are approaching.
- * b) Stop and proceed when traffic has cleared.
- c) Stop and yield only to traffic on the right.
- d) Stop only when necessary.



4-Way Stop Sign (See Section 2B-6)

1079. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Stop and yield to other traffic only if you are turning left.
- b) Slow down and proceed if you are the first vehicle to arrive at the intersection.
- c) Stop only if there are any vehicles arriving at the cross street.
- * d) Stop and yield the right-of-way to the vehicle stopped on your right.



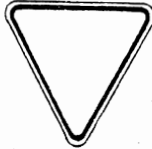
Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.52	.11						
		.03					
		.08					
		.87					
		.02					
- .03	.10						
		.00					
		.96					
		.03					
		.01					
.65	-.14						
		.01					
		.08					
		.03					
		.87					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Yield Sign (See Section 2B-7)

1080. The shape of this sign indicates:

- a) No passing zone.
- b) Stop.
- * c) Yield right-of-way.
- d) Slow traffic keep right.



1081. You are most likely to see this sign:

- * a) On short freeway entrances.
- b) At all busy intersections.
- c) When entering a side street from a main road.
- d) When turning left on a one-way street.



1082. This sign means:

- * a) Slow down and proceed when the way is clear.
- b) Stop, then proceed slowly.
- c) Maintain speed and look both ways.
- d) Proceed as though you have the right-of-way.



Speed Limit Sign (See Section 2B-10)

1083. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Stop Ahead, Detour 1000 feet, Pedestrian Crossing.
- * b) Speed Limit 30 mph, Reduce Speed Ahead, No U-Turn.
- c) Soft Shoulder, Bump, Dip.
- d) Divided Highway, Hill, Road Narrows.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
.33	.01									
			.09							
			.01							
			.88							
			.01							
.35	.22									
			.69	.63	.27	.54	.41	.75		
			.06	.13	.21	.21	.19	.07		
			.15	.15	.36	.18	.34	.15		
			.09	.09	.16	.06	.06	.04		
-.02	.05									
			.95							
			.00							
			.03							
			.03							
-.08	.06									
			.66							
			.67							
			.01							
			.04							

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1084. When you see this sign you should drive:

- a) At least 50 mph.
 * b) No faster than 50 mph.
 c) Slower than 50 mph.
 d) At 50 mph only in the daytime.



1085. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Drive between 70 mph and 60 mph if you are driving a truck.
 b) Not drive slower than 60 mph unless you are driving a truck.
 * c) Not drive faster than 70 mph if you are driving a car.
 d) Not drive faster than 70 mph during the day and 60 mph at night.



1086. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Drive between 50 mph and 65 mph if you are driving a truck.
 b) Not drive slower than 65 mph unless you are driving a truck.
 * c) Not drive faster than 50 mph if you are driving a truck.
 d) Not drive faster than 65 mph during the day and 50 mph at night.

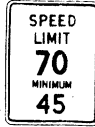


Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants				
				Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.		
.40	.09		.68 .87							
			.00 .05							
.36	.08		.01	.07	.06	.02	.01	.02		
			.12	.07	.06	.01	.01	.02		
			.86	.82	.79	.83	.85	.90		
			.01	.03	.10	.13	.13	.07		
.51	.24		.01	.05	.03		.04	.02		
			.12	.11	.14	(no data)	.06	.04		
			.82	.73	.73		.78	.85		
			.05	.10	.10		.11	.09		

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1087. This sign means:

- * a) Do not drive faster than 70 mph nor slower than 45 mph.
- b) Drive no faster than 70 mph during the day and 45 mph or slower at night.
- c) All cars should drive at 70 mph and trucks at 45 mph.
- d) Drive at least 70 mph for regular driving and under 45 mph for emergencies.



Reduced Speed Ahead Sign (See Section 2B-14)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Reduced Speed Ahead) see item 1083

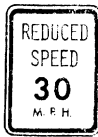
1088. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) On a city street.
- b) On an entrance to a highway.
- c) At the bottom of a steep hill.
- * d) When coming to a town or city.



1089. If you are going 50 mph and see this sign you should:

- a) Slow down after you see the next speed limit sign.
- b) Slow down before coming to the area but do not go slower than 30 mph.
- c) Continue at your regular speed but be ready to slow down.
- * d) Slow down before coming to the area and do not drive faster than 30 mph when in the area.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.62	.12	.92	.91	.93	.92	.92	.98
		.05	.03	.04	.05	.05	.01
		.00	.04	.01	.00	.02	.00
		.03	.03	.02	.02	.01	.01
.25	.17	.00	.01				
		.04					
		.95					
.36	.13	.01					
		.05					
		.00					
		.93					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

No Right Turn Sign (See Section 2B-15)

1090. This sign means you:

- a) May turn right only on a green light.
- b) Must drive straight through the intersection.
- c) May turn right if no vehicles are approaching.
- * d) Must not turn right.



No U-Turn Sign (See Section 2B-16)

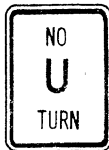
1091. This sign is not usually placed on:

- a) The median of a highway.
- b) A bridge.
- c) A two-way side street.
- * d) A one-way side street.



1092. This sign means you should not:

- a) Use driveways to turn around.
- b) Turn right or left.
- * c) Turn around.
- d) Change lanes.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.00	-.17	.00	.01				
		.00	.99				
.35	.09	.15	.29				
		.11	.45				
-.04	.12	.00	.03				
		.96	.01				

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Lane Use Control Sign (See Section 2B-17)

1093. If this sign is above or alongside the lane you are in, you:

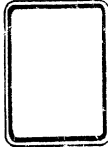
- a) Must turn left.
- b) Must turn right or left since the road splits.
- * c) May turn left or continue straight.
- d) May turn left from any lane on the road.



Do Not Pass Sign (See Section 2B-20)

1094. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Curve, Winding Road, Turn.
- b) Railroad Crossing, Deer Crossing, School Crossing.
- c) Hill, Merge Left, Divided Highway.
- * d) Do Not Pass, Slow Traffic Keep Right.



1095. You would most likely see this sign on a:

- a) 4-lane divided highway.
- b) City street.
- * c) 2-lane road.
- d) One way road.



1096. When you see this sign you may:

- a) Pass only if the lead vehicle signals that it is okay.
- * b) Not pass at any time.
- c) Pass on the left with caution.
- d) Not pass if visibility is poor.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1093.	.90	.06					
a)			.00				
b)			.00				
* c)			.99				
d)			.01				
1094.	.39	.14					
a)			.10				
b)			.11				
c)			.25				
* d)			.35				
1095.	.45	.21					
a)			.09				
b)			.22				
* c)			.67				
d)			.03				
1096.	.00	.10					
a)			.01				
* b)			.96				
c)			.00				
d)			.03				

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Pass With Care Sign (See Section 2B-21)

1097. This sign means:

- a) Do not pass.
- b) Pass if there are no solid yellow lines on the road.
- * c) Be careful when passing.
- d) Slow down before passing.



Slower Traffic Keep Right Sign (See Section 2B-22)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Slow Traffic Keep Right) see item 1094

1098. You would most likely see this sign on a:

- a) 2-lane road.
- b) Traffic circle.
- * c) Multi-lane highway.
- d) City Parking ramp.



1099. When you see this sign, you should:

- * a) Keep to the right when driving below the normal speed of traffic.
- b) Not drive in the right lane if you are driving near the speed limit.
- c) Take the next right exit if you will be driving slower than other traffic.
- d) Stay in the right lane if you are driving a truck.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1097. This sign means:	.38	.25						
a) Do not pass.			.00					
b) Pass if there are no solid yellow lines on the road.			.05					
* c) Be careful when passing.			.95					
d) Slow down before passing.			.00					
1098. You would most likely see this sign on a:	.52	.07						
a) 2-lane road.			.23					
b) Traffic circle.			.04					
* c) Multi-lane highway.			.71					
d) City Parking ramp.			.03					
1099. When you see this sign, you should:	.16	.03						
* a) Keep to the right when driving below the normal speed of traffic.			.94	.85	.88	.89	.89	.95
b) Not drive in the right lane if you are driving near the speed limit.			.03	.05	.05	.02	.02	.01
c) Take the next right exit if you will be driving slower than other traffic.			.04	.07	.02	.01	.01	.00
d) Stay in the right lane if you are driving a truck.			.00	.04	.05	.06	.08	.04

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Trucks Use Right Lane Sign (See Section 2E-23)

1100. This sign means:

- a) Only trucks may drive in the right lane.
- b) Cars should keep to the left.
- * c) Trucks must drive in the right lane.
- d) Only vehicles that are passing should use the left lane.



Keep Right Sign (See Section 2B-24)

For questions concerning the shape of this sign (Keep Right) see item 1094 or item 1177

1101. You should expect this sign:

- * a) When coming to a divided road.
- b) On a multi-lane highway.
- c) At an intersection of 2 city streets.
- d) On a highway entrance.



1102. When you see this sign you should:

- * a) Drive to the right.
- b) Slow down for a right turn.
- c) Watch for side road traffic to the right.
- d) Pass other vehicles on the right side.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants				
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
.27	.20									
			.06							
			.03							
			.91							
			.00							
.35	.25									
			.58							
			.13							
			.08							
			.22							
.35	.01									
			.92							
			.01							
			.05							
			.00							

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Do Not Enter Sign (See Section 2B-25)

1103. The message on this sign be:

- * a) Do Not Enter, Wrong Way, No Parking.
- b) School Crossing, Cattle Crossing, Bike Crossing.
- c) Dead End, No Outlet, Slippery Road.
- d) Divided Highway Ends, Stop Ahead, Slow.



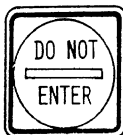
1104. You should expect this sign:

- a) On a divided highway.
- b) At the entrance to a dead end road.
- * c) When a one way road intersects another road.
- d) On local or service roads.



1105. This sign means:

- a) You are going in the wrong direction.
- b) The road ahead is closed to all traffic.
- c) You may enter to go less than a block.
- * d) You may not enter this road from your direction.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants						
				Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
.47		-.13		.67						
				.10						
				.12						
				.11						
.40		.04		.21						
				.06						
				.59						
				.14						
.35		-.01		.01						
				.17						
				.00						
				.81						

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Wrong Way Sign (See Section 2B-26)

1106. This sign means you should:

- a) Drive in reverse if you must go on this road.
 * b) Not enter the road from this direction.
 c) Go straight ahead.
 d) Avoid turning.



Selective Exclusion Signs (See Section 2B-27)

1107. This sign means:

- a) The road is closed to through traffic.
 b) Trucks must drive with caution.
 * c) The road is closed to trucks.
 d) Trucks must yield right-of-way.



1108. This sign means:

- a) Drivers should watch for people walking and on bicycles.
 b) People walking and on bicycles must yield to other traffic.
 * c) People may not walk or ride bicycles in this area.
 d) People walking or bike-riding in this area should use caution.



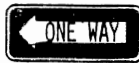
	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1106. Wrong Way Sign	-.03	-.06						
			.04					
			.95					
			.01					
			.00					
1107. No Trucks Sign	.00	-.06						
			.01					
			.00					
			.99					
			.00					
1108. Pedestrians and Bicycles Prohibited Sign	.56	.26						
			.06					
			.00					
			.92					
			.01					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

One Way Sign (See Section 2B-28)

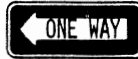
1109. You would be most likely to find this sign:

- a) Near a railroad crossing.
- b) On a freeway.
- * c) On a city street.
- d) Before a bridge.



1110. This sign means:

- a) Turn right or left ahead.
- b) Detour ahead.
- c) No U-Turns.
- * d) Travel only in the direction of the arrow.



Urban Parking and Stopping Signs (See Section 2B-29)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Urban Parking and Stopping) see item 1103

1111. You are most likely to see this sign:

- * a) Near a yellow curb.
- b) At a railroad crossing.
- c) Near a parking meter.
- d) On a country road.



1112. This sign means:

- a) No parking is allowed before 9AM and after 7PM.
- b) Parking is allowed for short periods of time between 9AM and 7PM.
- * c) Parking is not allowed from 9AM to 7PM.
- d) You may park between 9AM and 7PM if you leave your engine on and do not block traffic.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.48	.27							
			.00						
			.13						
			.85						
			.01						
	-.02	-.21							
			.01						
			.00						
			.01						
			.96						
	.41	.03							
			.79						
			.10						
			.06						
			.03						
	.31	.28							
			.26						
			.08						
			.67						
			.00						

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1113. This sign means if you park here:

- a) You should leave your engine running.
- b) Do so only for a short period of time.
- c) Leave your keys in the car so it can be moved if necessary.
- * d) Your car may be towed away.



1114. This sign means parking is:

- a) Only allowed in heavy snowfalls.
- * b) Restricted during heavy snowfalls.
- c) Never allowed in this area.
- d) Allowed but the driver should use caution in heavy snowfalls.



No Parking on Pavement Sign (See Section 2B-31)

1115. This sign means it is illegal to park:

- * a) On the road.
- b) On the sidewalk.
- c) On the shoulder of the road.
- d) In a driveway.



Emergency Parking Sign (See Section 2B-32)

1116. This sign means:

- a) No parking at any time.
- b) Parking is allowed for short periods of time.
- * c) Parking is allowed for emergencies only.
- d) Parking is allowed during certain hours.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
- .02	.26						
			.01				
			.01				
			.00				
			.96				
.44	-.07						
			.12				
			.31				
			.51				
			.06				
.59	-.07						
			.79				
			.11				
			.09				
			.00				
.65	.17						
			.05				
			.00				
			.95				
			.00				

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Walk on Left and No Hitch Hiking Signs
 (See Section 2B-33)

1117. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Drive in the outside lane to allow more room for people walking.
- * b) Be alert for pedestrians on the side of the road.
- c) Sound your horn to warn pedestrians that may be in the area.
- d) Turn on your bright lights at night for better vision.



1118. This sign means:

- a) No pedestrians allowed on the road.
- * b) Driver may not pick up pedestrians looking for a ride.
- c) Driver has the right-of-way over pedestrians.
- d) Pedestrians may walk but should not stand on the road.



Pedestrian Crossing Signs (See Section 2B-34)

1119. The message on this sign might be:

- a) T-Intersection, Side Road, Crossroad.
- b) Stop, Yield, Curve.
- * c) Cross Only at Cross Walks, Right Turn on Red, Road Closed
- d) School, One Way, Railroad Crossing.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1117. When you see this sign you should:	.32	.02						
a) Drive in the outside lane to allow more room for people walking.			.05					
* b) Be alert for pedestrians on the side of the road.			.92					
c) Sound your horn to warn pedestrians that may be in the area.			.03					
d) Turn on your bright lights at night for better vision.			.00					
1118. This sign means:	.62	-.05						
a) No pedestrians allowed on the road.			.04					
* b) Driver may not pick up pedestrians looking for a ride.			.65					
c) Driver has the right-of-way over pedestrians.			.01					
d) Pedestrians may walk but should not stand on the road.			.28					
Pedestrian Crossing Signs (See Section 2B-34)								
1119. The message on this sign might be:	.35	.29						
a) T-Intersection, Side Road, Crossroad.			.13					
b) Stop, Yield, Curve.			.01					
* c) Cross Only at Cross Walks, Right Turn on Red, Road Closed			.80					
d) School, One Way, Railroad Crossing.			.06					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1120. You are most likely to see this sign:

- * a) Near a city intersection.
- b) On a country road.
- c) Near a railroad crossing.
- d) On a freeway entrance.



1121. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Move into the right lane and slow down.
- b) Blow the horn before entering the crosswalk.
- * c) Watch for pedestrians crossing the road.
- d) Come to a complete stop and check for pedestrians.



Traffic Signal Signs (See Section 2B-35)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Traffic Signal) see item 1119

1122. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Change lanes only when the light is green.
- b) Speed up at crosswalks if you have a green light.
- c) Expect cross traffic when near the traffic light.
- * d) Watch for pedestrians crossing the road.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation	.62		
Verbal Abil. Correlation	-.16		
Resp. Dist.		.25	
		.08	
		.02	
		.65	
Resp. Dist.			
Original Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.			
Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.			
	.59	.02	
		.00	
		.00	
		.87	
		.13	
	.48	.00	
		.00	
		.10	
		.34	
		.56	

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1123. This sign next to a traffic signal means you must:

- a) Turn left when the intersection is clear of oncoming traffic.
- b) Be sure to use your turn signal when turning left.
- * c) Wait for the light or arrow before making a left turn.
- d) Turn left without stopping since you have the right-of-way.



1124. This sign means:

- * a) Stop at this point when there is a red light.
- b) Stop before entering the intersection when the light is red.
- c) Only stop when the light is red.
- d) Stop immediately when you see a red light.



1125. You should expect this sign at an intersection where there is a:

- a) Bus stop.
- b) Stop sign.
- * c) Traffic signal.
- d) Flashing yellow light.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1123.	.46	.27						
a)			.05					
b)				.10				
* c)				.83				
d)			.02					
1124.	.60	.24						
* a)			.70					
b)			.19					
c)			.08					
d)			.04					
1125.	.26	.23						
a)			.01					
b)			.04					
* c)			.92					
d)			.03					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Keep Off Median Sign (See Section 2B-36)

1126. This sign means:

- a) Do not drive on the right shoulder of the highway.
- b) Commercial vehicles may not stop on the median.
- * c) You must not stop or drive on the median.
- d) Stopping on the median is permitted for only a short time.



Road Closed Sign (See Section 2B-37)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Road Closed) see item 1119

1127. You might expect this sign when entering:

- a) An exit ramp.
- * b) A road construction area.
- c) A bridge
- d) A main city street.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.79	.29						
			.09	.03	.08	.05	.09	.04
			.05	.04	.03	.01	.01	.00
			.82	.89	.88	.90	.89	.94
			.04	.04	.01	.03	.01	.03
	.30	.27						
					.01			
					.96			
					.01			
					.01			

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1128. If you see this sign it is best to:

- a) Continue on the road if you do not have far to go.
- * b) Look for a detour or turn around and go back.
- c) Back out onto the main road and turn around.
- d) Decrease your speed and continue with caution.



1129. This sign means:

- * a) Road opened only for local traffic.
- b) No vehicles are permitted past this point.
- c) Play street, do not enter.
- d) Trucks and commercial vehicles should not enter.



Weight Limit Signs (See Section 2B-39)

1130. This sign means:

- a) Only vehicles weighing 10 tons should continue.
- b) Vehicles weighing more than 10 tons must pay a special toll.
- * c) Vehicles weighing more than 10 tons may not continue.
- d) Vehicles weighing more than 10 tons must have the vehicle inspected before continuing.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.49	.24	.01					
		.87					
		.06					
		.04					
.56	.42	.41					
		.37					
		.03					
		.19					
.68	.18	.06					
		.01					
		.87					
		.05					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

Weigh Station Signs (See Section 2B-40)

1131. This sign means:

- a) This road is closed to all trucks.
- * b) All trucks must take the next right.
- c) Slow moving trucks must stay right.
- d) No cars permitted in the right lane.



Truck Route Sign (See Section 2B-41)

1132. This sign means:

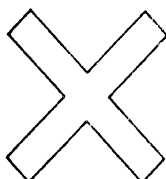
- a) Only trucks can use this route.
- * b) All trucks must use this route.
- c) This route has many truck stops.
- d) Only local truck traffic need use this route.



Railroad Crossbuck Sign (See Section 2B-42)

1133. The message on this sign is:

- a) Keep Right.
- * b) Railroad Crossing.
- c) Cross Walk.
- d) Do Not Enter.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.40	.38						
		.09					
		.80					
		.09					
		.03					
.58	.03						
		.11					
		.48					
		.34					
		.06					
.00	.00						
		.00					
		1.00					
		.00					
		.00					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 2. Regulatory Signs (continued)

1134. You should expect this sign near a:

- a) School crossing.
- b) Fire station entrance.
- * c) Railroad crossing.
- d) Road construction area.



1135. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Speed up to quickly cross the tracks.
- b) Stop until the flagman signals you to cross.
- * c) Slow down and be prepared to stop.
- d) Stop at the nearest rail and look in both directions.



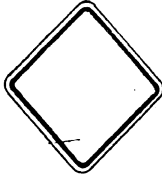
Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.00	.15	.00					
		.01					
		.99					
		.00					
.51	.13	.00					
		.01					
		.77					
		.22					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs

Turn Sign (See Section 2C-4)¹

1136. The message on this sign might be:

- a) No Turn, Speed Zone Ahead, Left Lane Must Turn Left.
- * b) Curve, Turn, Winding Road.
- c) Pass With Care, Trucks Use Right Lane, Do Not Pass
- d) One Way, Wrong Way, No Trucks



1137. This sign means:

- a) Prepare to stop, dead end ahead.
- * b) Slow down and prepare to turn right.
- c) Cross road ahead, watch out for merging traffic.
- d) Exit on the right.



Curve Sign (See Section 2C-5)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Curve) see item 1136, this page.

1138. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) On a bridge.
- b) At a traffic circle.
- * c) On a country road.
- d) At a city intersection.



Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
.54	.19		.06							
			.77							
			.11							
			.04							
.27	.22		.01							
			.91							
			.03							
			.05							
.33	-.07		.00							
			.13							
			.87							
			.00							

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1139. This sign means:

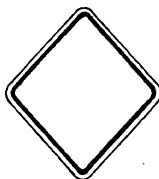
- * a) Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
- b) Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
- c) Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
- d) Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



Reverse Turn Sign (See Section 2C-6)

1140. The message on this sign might be:

- * a) Stop Ahead, Side Road, Reverse Turn.
- b) One Way, Keep Right, No U-Turn.
- c) Pass With Care, Slower Traffic Keep Right, Do Not Pass.
- d) Trucks Use Right Lane, Yield Right-of-Way, Reduce Speed Ahead.



1141. You should expect this sign:

- a) On a main city street.
- * b) On a winding road..
- c) In a tunnel.
- d) On an acceleration lane.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
-0.04	.17						
		.94	.86	.90	.89	.93	.93
		.01	.06	.01	.02	.01	.01
		.00	.03	.01	.01	.01	.01
		.05	.05	.08	.07	.05	.05
.55	.22						
		.39					
		.14					
		.20					
		.27					
.57	-.07						
		.23					
		.68					
		.06					
		.03					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1142. This sign means:

- a) Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
- * b) Slow down and prepare to turn to the right and then to the left.
- c) Road widens ahead, prepare to change lanes.
- d) Road closed ahead, prepare to turn right.



Reverse Curve Sign (See Section 2C-7)

1143. This sign means:

- a) Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
- b) Road widens ahead, prepare to change lanes.
- * c) Prepare to go right and then left.
- d) Road closed ahead, prepare to turn right.



Winding Road Sign (See Section 2C-8)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Winding Road) see item 1136

1144. You should expect this sign:

- a) In a tunnel.
- b) On an exit ramp.
- c) On a city street.
- * d) On a mountain road.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.55	.11	.05	.09	.08	.07	.05	.06
		.82	.81	.85	.86	.92	.89
		.04	.05	.02	.02	.01	.00
		.06	.05	.03	.04	.01	.02
.41	.20	.06	.07	.15	.12	.11	.09
		.13	.06	.07	.10	.03	.05
		.75	.83	.76	.72	.82	.84
		.05	.04	.02	.06	.04	.02
.33	.08	.00					
		.01					
		.03					
		.94					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1145. This sign means:

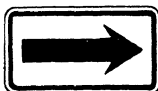
- a) Caution, bumpy road ahead.
- b) Prepare to detour, road construction ahead.
- c) Prepare to leave the road, rock slides ahead.
- * d) Slow down, winding road ahead.



Large Arrow Sign (See Section 2C-9)

1146. This sign means:

- a) Divided road, drive to the right of the median.
- * b) Slow down, sharp curve to the right ahead.
- c) Detour ahead, prepare to stop.
- d) Dead end, right turn only.



Cross Road Sign (See Section 2C-10)

1147. The message on this sign might be:

- a) No Bicycles, No Trucks, Pedestrians Prohibited.
- b) No Parking, One Hour Parking, Emergency Parking Only.
- * c) Cross Road, Side Road, T-Intersection.
- d) Keep Off Median, No U-Turn, Road Closed.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
					Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
- .04	.17		.00					
			.00					
			.00					
			.97					
.40	.12		.28					
			.11					
			.14					
			.46					
.37	.09		.05					
			.03					
			.72					
			.19					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1148. You should expect this sign on a:

- a) Highway entrance.
- b) Bridge.
- c) Traffic circle.
- * d) Country road or highway.



1149. This sign means:

- * a) Slow down, cross road ahead.
- b) Prepare to stop, railroad crossing ahead.
- c) Emergency vehicles prepare to stop at the first aid station ahead.
- d) Quiet zone ahead, no unnecessary noise.



Side Road Sign (See Section 2C-11)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Side Road) see item 1147

1150. You should expect this sign on a:

- a) Bridge or in a tunnel.
- * b) Country road or highway.
- c) Traffic circle.
- d) Highway entrance or exit.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.37	.14		.08	.10	.09	.14	.10	.12	
			.01	.07	.04	.05	.05	.00	
			.16	.13	.29	.09	.18	.09	
			.75	.70	.56	.72	.66	.77	
.08	.14		.95						
			.04						
			.00						
			.01						
.50	.23		.03	.03	.08	.08	.08	.02	
			.77	.73	.71	.66	.62	.69	
			.05	.05	.06	.03	.01	.02	
			.13	.20	.15	.21	.28	.28	

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1151. This sign means:

- a) Slow down and detour to the right.
- b) Prepare to merge with the traffic on the right.
- * c) Slow down, side road ahead.
- d) Stop to let other vehicles enter the road.



T Symbol Sign (See Section 2C-12)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (T Symbol) see item 1147

1152. You should expect this sign:

- a) In a tunnel.
- b) On an acceleration lane.
- c) On a dead end street.
- * d) On any road where traffic must turn left or right.



1153. This sign means:

- * a) Road ends, turn to the right or left.
- b) Turn around, dead end ahead.
- c) Watch for cross traffic before crossing the intersection.
- d) Barricade ahead, all traffic must detour.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.		Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.41	.11						
		.04					
		.25					
		.68					
		.03					
.40	-.03						
		.00					
		.01					
		.22					
		.77					
.30	.14						
		.95					
		.03					
		.03					
		.00					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Y Symbol Sign (See Section 2C-13)

1154. You would be most likely to see this sign on a:

- a) Freeway entrance.
 * b) Country road.
 c) Traffic circle.
 d) Bridge or tunnel.



1155. This sign means:

- a) Prepare to merge with traffic ahead.
 b) Slow down, side road ahead.
 c) Prepare to detour.
 * d) Slow down and prepare to turn right or left.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.55	.17								
			.16						
			.59						
			.19						
			.04						
.21	.24								
			.05	.04	.06	.13	.08	.06	
			.00	.05	.06	.05	.04	.03	
			.01	.06	.05	.03	.05	.00	
			.92	.85	.81	.78	.83	.91	

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Stop Ahead Sign (See Section 2C-14)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Stop Ahead) see item 1140

1156. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) Before a curve.
 b) On a hill.
 c) On a freeway.
 * d) Before an intersection.



1157. This sign means:

- a) Slow down and proceed if there is no cross traffic.
 b) Stop now and continue when safe to do so.
 * c) Prepare to stop, stop sign ahead.
 d) All turning vehicles prepare to stop.



Yield Ahead Sign (See Section 2C-15)

1158. This sign means:

- a) You must stop ahead.
 b) Slow down and prepare to turn.
 * c) Slow down and prepare to yield.
 d) Continue because you have the right-of-way.



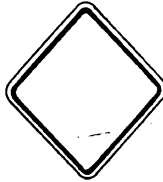
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
			Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
.47	-.06				
		.02			
		.09			
		.02			
		.87			
.40	.12				
		.03			
		.06			
		.91			
		.00			
-.04	.19				
		.00			
		.01			
		.99			
		.00			

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Signal Ahead Sign (See Section 2C-16)

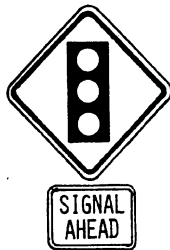
1159. The message on this sign might be:

- a) School Crossing, Railroad Crossing, No Hitch Hiking.
- * b) Signals Ahead, Merging Traffic, Road Narrows.
- c) Left on Arrow, Stop Here on Red, Right Turn Only.
- d) Truck Route, No Turns, No Stopping or Parking.



1160. You are most likely to see this sign before:

- * a) An intersection or railroad crossing.
- b) A highway exit.
- c) A road construction area.
- d) A school crossing or bus stop.



1161. This sign means:

- a) Prepare to change speed, speed sign ahead.
- b) Prepare to detour ahead.
- c) Slow down and watch out for a traffic officer.
- * d) Slow down, traffic controls ahead.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.25	.01						
		.21					
		.72					
		.07					
		.01					
.53	.23						
		.61					
		.20					
		.06					
		.13					
.20	.22						
		.01					
		.03					
		.04					
		.91					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Merge Sign (See Section 2C-17)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Merge Sign) see item 1159

1162. You should expect this sign:

- * a) On a highway before an entrance.
- b) At a major intersection.
- c) Near factories and business areas.
- d) At the beginning of a divided highway.



1163. If you see this sign when about to enter a highway you should:

- a) Stop and wait until someone signals that it is alright to enter.
- * b) Be ready to yield to other traffic.
- c) Move into the left lane as quickly as possible.
- d) Continue onto the highway since you have the right-of-way.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.		Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.64	.44						
		.77					
		.08					
		.08					
		.08					
.48	.24						
		.01					
		.70					
		.19					
		.09					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Pavement Width Transition Sign (See Section 2C-18)

1164. This sign means:

- a) Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
- b) Slow down, pavement ends.
- * c) Right lane ends, prepare to merge.
- d) Construction ahead, caution, no shoulder.



Road Narrows Sign (See Section 2C-19)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Road Narrows) see item 1159

1165. You are most likely to find this sign:

- a) At a sharp curve on the highway.
- b) On a main city street.
- c) In a "Pass With Care" zone on a highway.
- * d) Near a construction zone.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants					
				Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.36	.24			.01	.04	.02	.02	.01	.01
				.04	.05	.07	.05	.05	.04
				.92	.87	.88	.89	.93	.93
				.03	.04	.03	.03	.01	.02
.44	.12			.06					
				.14					
				.18					
				.61					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1166. This sign means:

- * a) Slow down, fewer lanes ahead.
- b) Slow down, watch for traffic controls.
- c) Be prepared to stop.
- d) No stopping in this area.



Narrow Bridge Sign (See Section 2C-20)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Narrow Bridge) see item 1174

1167. When you see this sign you should:

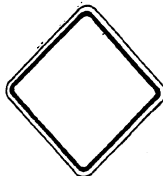
- a) Stop and wait for oncoming vehicles to cross first.
- * b) Slow down and stay in the right hand lane.
- c) Drive in the left lane for safety.
- d) Continue at normal speed but prepare to stop.



One-Lane Bridge Sign (See Section 2C-21)

1168. The message on this sign might be:

- * a) 1-Lane Bridge, Water Crossing.
- b) No Parking, Keep Right.
- c) Yield Right-of-Way, No Turns.
- d) One Way, Do Not Enter.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.55		.17							
			.85						
			.11						
			.04						
			.00						
.52		.21							
			.14						
			.72						
			.05						
			.09						
.56		.16							
			.25						
			.04						
			.58						
			.13						

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1169. You would most likely see this sign on a:
 a) Residential street.
 b) Divided highway.
 * c) Two-lane road.
 d) One-way city street.



1170. If you see this sign you should:

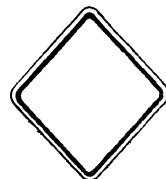
- a) Be careful when passing vehicles on the bridge.
 b) Continue at normal speed and move as far to the right as possible.
 c) Turn on your bright lights before crossing the bridge.
 * d) Proceed with caution and prepare to yield to oncoming traffic.



Divided Highway Sign (See Section 2C-22)

1171. The message on this sign might be:

- * a) Divided Highway, End Divided Road, Hill.
 b) No Stopping on Pavement, Keep Right, No Turns.
 c) Stop Here on Red, Truck Route, Keep Off Median.
 d) No Parking, One Hour Parking, Emergency Parking.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.42	.26							
			.10					
			.03					
			.78					
			.09					
.03	.18							
			.02					
			.05					
			.00					
			.93					
.55	.10							
			.63					
			.22					
			.10					
			.05					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1172. You are most likely to see this sign when driving along:

- a) A freeway exit.
- b) A bridge.
- * c) An undivided highway.
- d) A city street.



1173. This sign means:

- a) Construction ahead, keep to the right.
- b) Slow down and avoid passing.
- * c) A barrier will separate oncoming lanes of traffic ahead.
- d) Detour, turn right or left.



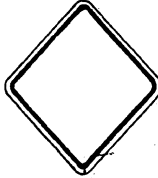
Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.39		.34						
			.16					
			.01					
			.81					
			.02					
.45		.30						
			.03					
			.09					
			.86					
			.03					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Divided Highway Ends Sign (See Section 2C-23)

1174. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Road Closed, Do Not Enter.
- b) Stop, Pass With Care.
- * c) Divided Highway Ends, Narrow Bridge.
- d) One Way, Keep Right.



1175. You would most likely see this sign:

- a) On a bridge.
- b) At a school crossing.
- c) At a city intersection.
- * d) On a divided road.



1176. This sign means:

- a) Road ends ahead.
- * b) Two way traffic ahead.
- c) City ahead, reduce your speed.
- d) Intersection ahead, watch for traffic controls.

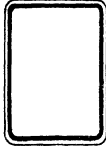


Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
					Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.38	.00		.23						
			.02						
			.73						
			.03						
.36	.21		.01	.03	.03	.01	.02	.04	
			.00	.02	.01	.01	.00	.09	
			.05	.07	.06	.02	.02	.00	
			.94	.88	.90	.94	.95	.87	
.28	.19		.04						
			.88						
			.02						
			.06						

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1177. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Railroad Crossing, School Crossing.
- * b) Slow Traffic Keep Right, Exit Speed 40 mph.
- c) Road Narrows, Pavement Ends 500 feet.
- d) Right Lane Closed, Detour 1000 feet.



Two Way Traffic Sign (See Section 2C-24)

1178. You would most likely see this sign:

- * a) At the end of a divided highway.
- b) At the end of a construction zone.
- c) On a freeway exit.
- d) On a traffic circle.



1179. This sign means:

- a) One way road widens into 2 lanes.
- * b) Lanes of oncoming traffic are no longer separated.
- c) Caution, no passing zone.
- d) Cross road intersects the main road ahead.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.22	.02	.02					
		.88					
		.07					
		.03					
.36	.27	.81	.68	.78	.90	.85	.93
		.04	.15	.08	.05	.05	.01
		.05	.09	.08	.03	.04	.04
		.09	.07	.06	.01	.06	.01
.34	.16	.25					
		.68					
		.01					
		.06					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Hill Sign (See Section 2C-25)

1180. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) At an intersection.
- b) On a city street.
- * c) Before going down a steep hill.
- d) On a highway exit.



1181. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Move into the right lane and slow down.
- b) Trucks are not permitted to drive down the hill.
- * c) Prepare to reduce speed as needed.
- d) Watch for trucks parked alongside of the road.



Bump Sign (See Section 2C-26)

1182. The message on this sign might be:

- a) One Way, Do Not Pass, No U-Turn.
- * b) Bump, Dip, Pavement Ends.
- c) No Hitch Hiking, Pedestrians Prohibited, Cross only at Crosswalks.
- d) Speed Zone Ahead, Speed Limit 50 mph, Trucks 35 mph.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants						
			Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
- .03	.06			.04					
				.01					
				.93					
				.01					
.20	.25			.01					
				.03					
				.94					
				.01					
.22	.24			.10					
				.86					
				.01					
				.03					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1183. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) In a restricted area.
 b) On a bridge or tunnel.
 c) In a parking lot or service area.
 * d) On a country road.



1184. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Be prepared to stop, unpaved road ahead.
 b) Watch for construction workers and equipment.
 c) Drive onto the shoulder to avoid going over the bump.
 * d) Slow down, before going over the bump.



Dip Sign (See Section 2C-27)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Dip) see item 1182

1185. You should expect this sign:

- * a) On a country road or a city street.
 b) In a tunnel.
 c) On a freeway or divided highway.
 d) At a crosswalk.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1183. You are most likely to see this sign:	.35	-.02						
a) In a restricted area.			.00	.06	.05	.07	.07	.04
b) On a bridge or tunnel.			.09	.05	.06	.09	.07	.08
c) In a parking lot or service area.			.01	.13	.05	.04	.06	.04
* d) On a country road.			.90	.76	.82	.80	.78	.83
1184. When you see this sign you should:	-.05	.06						
a) Be prepared to stop, unpaved road ahead.				.01				
b) Watch for construction workers and equipment.				.00				
c) Drive onto the shoulder to avoid going over the bump.				.01				
* d) Slow down, before going over the bump.				.96				
Dip Sign (See Section 2C-27)								
For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Dip) see item 1182								
1185. You should expect this sign:	.57	.15						
* a) On a country road or a city street.			.75	.74	.68	.69	.70	.73
b) In a tunnel.			.03	.10	.21	.08	.12	.09
c) On a freeway or divided highway.			.13	.09	.09	.19	.15	.09
d) At a crosswalk.			.09	.06	.01	.03	.01	.05

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1186. If you see this sign you should:

- * a) Slow down, low place in the road ahead.
- b) Stop and proceed slowly around the dip.
- c) Continue at normal speed but be prepared for a jolt.
- d) Drive on the shoulder until you pass the dip.



Pavement Ends Sign (See Section 2C-28)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Pavement Ends) see item 1182

1187. You are most likely to find this sign on:

- a) A city street.
- b) An exit ramp.
- * c) A rural road.
- d) A dead end street.



1188. This sign means:

- a) There is no sidewalk ahead.
- b) Dead end road, prepare to stop.
- c) Shoulders of the road are not paved, caution.
- * d) Gravel and dirt road ahead, slow down.



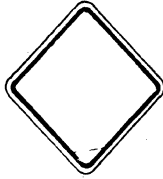
Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
							Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.52	.08		.90				
			.01				
			.09				
			.00				
.36	.11		.01				
			.03				
			.87				
			.09				
.48	.09		.00				
			.03				
			.03				
			.94				

G. Traffic Control Sign, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Soft Shoulder Sign (See Section 2C-29)

1189. The message on this sign might be:

- * a) Slippery When Wet, Soft Shoulder.
- b) Weight Limit 10 tons, Trucks Right Lane Only.
- c) Keep Off Median, No Parking.
- d) Stop Here On Red, No Left Turns.



1190. You should expect this sign:

- a) In parking lots.
- b) On a bridge.
- c) In a tunnel.
- * d) On a country road.



1191. This sign means:

- a) Watch for soft spots in the road.
- * b) The shoulder may be muddy when wet.
- c) Slow down, road narrows.
- d) Prepare to stop, construction ahead.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.		Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.26	.21						
				.81			
				.07			
				.01			
				.12			
.00	.29						
				.01			
				.01			
				.00			
				.97			
.68	.23						
				.13			
				.84			
				.01			
				.01			

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Slippery When Wet Sign (See Section 2C-30)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Slippery When Wet) See item 1189

1192. This sign means you should:

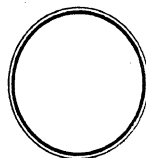
- a) Not apply the brakes when the road is wet.
- b) Slow down and only use the right lane.
- c) Be careful, the road ahead may have ice on it.
- * d) Drive cautiously, the road ahead is slippery when wet.



Railroad Advance Warning Sign (See Section 2C-31)

1193. The shape of this sign indicates:

- a) Stop.
- b) School crossing.
- c) Yield.
- * d) Railroad crossing.



1194. You should expect this sign before a:

- a) School crossing.
- b) Traffic circle.
- * c) Railroad crossing.
- d) Highway intersection.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants																
		Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.									
		- .06	.12															
				.03														
				.01														
				.04														
				.90														
		.49	.06															
				.12		.07	.06	.29	.11	.10								
				.03		.07	.02	.17	.05	.01								
				.04		.03	.00	.02	.01	.01								
				.79		.83	.93	.51	.83	.87								
		.00	-.17															
				.01														
				.01														
				.97														
				.00														

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1195. This sign means:

- a) Railroad crossing is controlled--continue at your regular speed.
- b) Stop here and wait for signal to proceed.
- * c) Slow down and watch for trains.
- d) Stop at nearest railroad tracks and wait for signal before crossing.



Bicycle Crossing Signs (See Section 2C-32)

1196. This sign means:

- a) Motorcycles permitted on this road.
- * b) Bicycles may be crossing the road.
- c) Road ahead closed to motor driven vehicles.
- d) Slow down and go no faster than the speed of a bicycle.



Crossing Signs (See Section 2C-33)

1197. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Railroad Crossing, School Crossing.
- * b) Overhead Clearance, Cattle Crossing.
- c) Speed Limit 25 mph, No Trucks.
- d) One Way, Emergency Parking.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation,	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.34	-.04	.03					
		.00					
		.96					
		.01					
.39	.20	.00					
		.97					
		.00					
		.03					
.49	.13	.16					
		.74					
		.04					
		.07					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1198. You should expect this sign:

- a) On a light traffic side street.
- b) On a country road.
- * c) Near an intersection.
- d) On a bridge.



1199. This sign means:

- a) Pedestrians are not permitted to cross this road.
- * b) People may cross the road, drive with extra caution.
- c) Pedestrians must yield to vehicles.
- d) School nearby; watch out for children near the road.



Double Arrow Sign (See Section 2C-34)

1200. This sign means:

- a) Divided road ahead, keep right.
- * b) Obstruction ahead, move to the right or left.
- c) Road ends ahead, detour.
- d) Prepare to merge with the traffic ahead.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.36	.22						
		.21					
		.01					
		.76					
		.01					
.38	-.03						
		.03					
		.94					
		.01					
		.01					
.46	-.03						
		.22	.12	.14	.24	.13	.17
		.56	.69	.73	.61	.76	.64
		.13	.08	.04	.02	.01	.09
		.09	.11	.09	.11	.09	.11

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 3. Warning Signs (continued)

Low Clearance Sign (See Section 2C-35)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Low Clearance) see item 1197

1201. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) Before a 1-lane bridge.
- b) On a narrow road.
- * c) Before an overpass.
- d) Before an exit ramp.



1202. This sign means:

- a) Road width narrows to 12'6".
- b) Structure ahead is 12'6" wide.
- c) Vehicles over 12'6" high must slow down before passing under the structure.
- * d) Vehicles over 12'6" high cannot pass under the structure.



Advisory Speed Plate (See Section 2C-36)

For the question concerning the shape of this sign (Advisory Speed Plate) see item 1177

1203. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) On a highway before entering an exit ramp.
- b) Just after entering onto highway.
- * c) On a highway exit.
- d) Just after entering an alley or parking lot.



YELLOW BACKGROUND

Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.63	.14						
		.19					
		.00					
		.76					
		.04					
.65	.26						
		.00					
		.06					
		.04					
		.90					
.27	.22						
		.15					
		.18					
		.66					
		.01					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1204. This sign means:

- a) Do not go slower than 35 mph around this curve.
- b) Commercial vehicles must maintain a speed of 35 mph around this curve.
- * c) Maximum safe speed around this curve is 35 mph.
- d) Maximum safe speed for the exit ahead is 35 mph.



Advisory Exit Speed Sign (See Section 2C-37)

1205. This sign means you should:

- * a) Slow down to 30 mph on this exit.
- b) Go no faster than 30 mph before leaving the main road.
- c) Reduce your speed to 30 mph even if you are not going to exit.
- d) Expect to go 30 mph after exiting.



Dead End Sign (See Section 2C-38)

1206. This sign means:

- a) Play street, no vehicles permitted to enter.
- b) Construction ahead, detour.
- * c) The street has no outlet, no through traffic.
- d) Pavement ends ahead, slow down.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.	
.18	.24		.02							
			.01							
			.94							
			.03							
.41	.07		.71	.83	.81	.83	.86	.86		
			.04	.10	.04	.06	.05	.04		
			.01	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
			.24	.05	.12	.08	.07	.07		
.64	.13		.00	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00		
			.00	.03	.01	.01	.00	.00		
			.96	.81	.88	.92	.90	.95		
			.04	.12	.10	.07	.08	.05		

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

No Passing Zone Sign (See Section 2C-39)

1207. This sign means:

- a) Trucks may not pass.
- b) Pass with extreme care.
- c) Passing permitted only where visibility is good.
- * d) No passing from this point on.



Other Warning Signs (See Section 2C-40)

1208. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Avoid blowing your horn, quiet zone.
- * b) Reduce speed and watch for persons stepping from between parked cars.
- c) Avoid driving in this area unless you are attending church services.
- d) Not park in this area.



1209. This sign means:

- a) Soft shoulder ahead, avoid leaving the road.
- b) Caution, road repairs.
- * c) Slow down, poor road surface ahead.
- d) Slow down, the road ends ahead.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.57	.02						
		.00					
		.03					
		.00					
		.96					
.64	.25						
		.16	.28	.10	.09	.07	.10
		.66	.63	.85	.88	.91	.89
		.15	.07	.02	.02	.02	.00
		.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01
.39	.08						
		.03					
		.01					
		.94					
		.01					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1210. This sign means:

- * a) Watch for cross traffic ahead.
- b) Stop sign or signal ahead.
- c) No through traffic; prepare to turn.
- d) Prepare to change routes.



1211. This sign means:

- a) Avoid stopping so as not to block emergency vehicles.
- b) This area for doctors and nurses only.
- c) Reduce speed to 15 mph.
- * d) Drive by carefully and quietly.



1212. This sign means:

- a) Be prepared to make a left turn.
- * b) Several roads come together at a circle.
- c) Road ends, prepare to make a U-turn ahead.
- d) Prepare to change routes.



1213. This sign means:

- a) Prepare to come to a complete stop.
- b) Continue at the same speed but be prepared to stop.
- * c) Slow down and drive carefully.
- d) Move to the right lane if you are driving slow.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.50	.24	.74	.54	.70	.62	.67	.66
		.07	.13	.05	.26	.16	.18
		.06	.08	.03	.02	.03	.03
		.13	.23	.21	.10	.14	.13
.59	.14	.16					
		.01					
		.13					
		.69					
.57	-.21	.04					
		.50					
		.41					
		.04					
.57	.02	.01					
		.01					
		.96					
		.01					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 3. Warning Signs (continued)

1214. This sign means bridge:

- a) Narrows, keep right.
- * b) Over water may open for boats.
- c) Closed to vehicle traffic.
- d) Over roadway; caution, low clearance.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Appli- cants		
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.56	.27	.07	.04	.03	.06	.05	.02
		.84	.88	.91	.89	.90	.95
		.03	.04	.01	.01	.01	.00
		.04	.04	.05	.04	.03	.02

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 4. Civil Defense Signs

Evacuation Route Marker (See Section 2G-3)¹

1215. This sign means:

- a) Only emergency vehicles should use this route.
- * b) Use this route to leave the area in a civil defense emergency.
- c) This route closed in an emergency.
- d) Construction route; all other vehicles must detour.



Area Closed Sign (See Section 2G-4)

1216. This sign means the area is closed to:

- a) Trucks carrying flammable materials.
- b) Commercial vehicles.
- c) Cars or other non-commercial vehicles.
- * d) All vehicles.



Traffic Regulation Post Sign (See Section 2G-5)

1217. This sign means:

- a) Vehicles must stop for inspection.
- b) Trucks must stop for weighing.
- c) Vehicles may stop for traffic information and directions.
- * d) Vehicles must stop for directions during an emergency.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.48	.56							
			.12					
			.72					
			.06					
			.10					
.00	.01							
			.00					
			.00					
			.01					
			.99					
.64	.09							
			.69					
			.03					
			.10					
			.15					

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 4. Civil Defense Signs (continued)

Emergency Speed Sign (See Section 2G-6)

1218. This sign used in times of national emergency means:

- a) You should drive about 5 mph above the speed limit.
- b) Slow drivers should not use this road.
- * c) You should drive at a fast but safe speed.
- d) Trucks and busses should not use this road.



Road Use Permit Sign (See Section 2G-7)

1219. This sign means:

- a) This road is closed to all vehicles.
- * b) Only drivers with road permits should continue.
- c) Local traffic without permits may continue.
- d) All civilian vehicles should use other roads.



Emergency Aid Center Sign (See Section 2G-8)

1220. This sign is a guide to:

- * a) Fallout aid centers.
- b) Local hospitals and police stations.
- c) Fallout shelters.
- d) Tourist information stations.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.20	.15		.01	.05	.04	.05	.09	.03
			.06	.04	.05	.06	.04	.06
			.90	.88	.89	.86	.84	.88
			.03	.04	.02	.01	.02	.03
.34	.21		.01					
			.76					
			.04					
			.16					
.56	.43		.66					
			.13					
			.15					
			.06					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 4. Civil Defense Signs (continued)

Fallout Shelter Directional Sign
(See Section 2G-9)

1221. This sign is a guide to:

- a) Rest areas.
- b) Hospitals.
- * c) Air raid shelters.
- d) Traffic regulation posts.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation	.00		
Verbal Abil. Correlation	.00		
Resp. Dist.		.00	
		.00	
		1.00	
		.00	
Resp. Dist.			
Original Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.			
Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.			
Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.			

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 5. Traffic Signals

Meaning of Signal Indications (See Section 4B-5)¹

1222. You are most likely to see a traffic light:

- * a) At the intersection of 2 main city streets. .99
- b) On a country road. .00
- c) On a bridge. .00
- d) Near a highway exit. .01

1223. If your traffic light turns green before the lights controlling oncoming traffic you should:

- * a) Proceed with care. .74
- b) Not continue until all of the lights are green. .15
- c) Continue straight ahead but avoid turning. .06
- d) Turn right or left but avoid going straight. .06

1224. A flashing red traffic signal at an intersection means:

- a) Stop and wait for a green light. .00
- * b) Come to a complete stop, then proceed when safe. .97
- c) Slow down and continue with caution. .01
- d) Continue at normal speed if there is no cross traffic. .01

1225. A flashing yellow traffic signal at an intersection means:

- a) Stop before entering the intersection and wait for a green light. .00
- b) Stop and yield to cross traffic. .08
- c) Continue at normal speed because you have the right-of-way. .01
- * d) Slow down and continue carefully. .89

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1222. You are most likely to see a traffic light:	- .03	.10						
* a) At the intersection of 2 main city streets.			.99					
b) On a country road.			.00					
c) On a bridge.			.00					
d) Near a highway exit.			.01					
1223. If your traffic light turns green before the lights controlling oncoming traffic you should:	.50	.22						
* a) Proceed with care.			.74					
b) Not continue until all of the lights are green.			.15					
c) Continue straight ahead but avoid turning.			.06					
d) Turn right or left but avoid going straight.			.06					
1224. A flashing red traffic signal at an intersection means:	.38	.05						
a) Stop and wait for a green light.			.00					
* b) Come to a complete stop, then proceed when safe.			.97					
c) Slow down and continue with caution.			.01					
d) Continue at normal speed if there is no cross traffic.			.01					
1225. A flashing yellow traffic signal at an intersection means:	.42	-.08						
a) Stop before entering the intersection and wait for a green light.			.00					
b) Stop and yield to cross traffic.			.08					
c) Continue at normal speed because you have the right-of-way.			.01					
* d) Slow down and continue carefully.			.89					

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 5. Traffic Signals (continued)

1226. This traffic signal means:

- a) Slow down and prepare to stop.
- b) Yield to all turning vehicles.
- * c) Check the traffic and continue through the intersection.
- d) Speed up before the light changes red.



GREEN (STEADY)

1227. This traffic signal means:

- a) Slow down and continue with caution through the intersection.
- b) Speed up and continue through the intersection before the light changes to red.
- * c) Stop before entering the intersection if you can safely do so.
- d) Stop immediately; do not continue through the intersection.



YELLOW (STEADY)

1228. This traffic signal in your lane means:

- a) One way traffic ahead.
- b) Continue straight ahead.
- c) You may stop or proceed in the direction of the arrow.
- * d) You must proceed in the direction of the green arrow.



GREEN (STEADY)

1229. If you are going to make a right turn and you see this traffic signal you should:

- a) Stop before entering the intersection if you can do so safely.
- b) Speed up and turn quickly.
- c) Stop, look in both directions and then turn if it is safe.
- * d) Slow down and then complete the turn if it is safe.



YELLOW (STEADY)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1226. This traffic signal means:	.48	.12						
a) Slow down and prepare to stop.			.03					
b) Yield to all turning vehicles.			.01					
* c) Check the traffic and continue through the intersection.			.96					
d) Speed up before the light changes red.			.00					
1227. This traffic signal means:	.45	.13						
a) Slow down and continue with caution through the intersection.			.28	.50	.41	.47	.50	.41
b) Speed up and continue through the intersection before the light changes to red.			.03	.08	.03	.01	.01	.00
* c) Stop before entering the intersection if you can safely do so.			.64	.35	.50	.38	.40	.47
d) Stop immediately; do not continue through the intersection.			.06	.07	.06	.13	.09	.11
1228. This traffic signal in your lane means:	.38	-.20						
a) One way traffic ahead.			.00					
b) Continue straight ahead.			.03					
c) You may stop or proceed in the direction of the arrow.			.17					
* d) You must proceed in the direction of the green arrow.			.79					
1229. If you are going to make a right turn and you see this traffic signal you should:	.39	.07						
a) Stop before entering the intersection if you can do so safely.			.16					
b) Speed up and turn quickly.			.02					
c) Stop, look in both directions and then turn if it is safe.			.12					
* d) Slow down and then complete the turn if it is safe.			.71					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 5. Traffic Signals (continued)

1230. This traffic signal means:

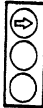
- a) Yield the right-of-way to cross traffic, then continue.
- b) Stop, then continue with caution.
- * c) Stop and wait for the light to change green.
- d) Continue if you are turning right; otherwise stop.



RED (STEADY)

1231. This traffic signal means:

- a) Continue with caution in the direction of the arrow.
- b) Stop, then make your turn after yielding to other traffic.
- c) You cannot turn in the direction of the arrow; proceed to the next intersection.
- * d) Stop and wait for the signal to change and then make the turn.



RED (STEADY)

1232. If the traffic light over your lane stays red while the lights controlling the oncoming traffic turn green:

- a) Proceed with caution since your light must not be working.
- b) Wait until the opposing traffic has cleared the intersection.
- * c) Wait until the light over your lane turns green, then proceed.
- d) Proceed but do not turn or change lanes.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1230.	.49	.03						
a)			.03					
b)				.08				
* c)				.86				
d)			.03					
1231.	.64	-.10						
a)			.01					
b)				.47				
c)				.10				
* d)			.42					
1232.	.43	.03						
a)			.07					
b)				.06				
* c)				.86				
d)			.01					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 5. Traffic Signals (continued)

Application of Signal Indications
 (See Section 2B-6)

1233. You should expect a traffic light over your lane at:
- * a) A busy intersection with possible turning traffic. .96
 - b) An exit on a divided highway. .00
 - c) An entrance where traffic is merging. .00
 - d) The end of a divided highway. .03

Flashing Operation of Traffic Control Signals (See Section 4B-18)

1234. You should expect a flashing yellow light:
- * a) On a main road where it intersects a side street. .49
 - b) At a railroad crossing. .07
 - c) At a busy intersection. .31
 - d) At an intersection where there is a 4-way stop. .14

1235. You would most likely see a flashing red light:
- * a) Where a side street intersects a busy street. .47
 - b) On an entrance to a freeway. .04
 - c) On a freeway near a major exit. .02
 - d) Where 2 main city streets intersect. .48

School Crossing (See Section 4C-6)

1236. A traffic control signal near a school crossing means:
- * a) Be alert for children and other pedestrians. .90
 - b) Stop and wait for the school guard to signal you on. .06
 - c) Slow down only during school hours. .04
 - d) Watch out for school busses parked nearby. .00

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
Application of Signal Indications (See Section 2B-6)								
1233. You should expect a traffic light over your lane at:	.03	.20						
* a) A busy intersection with possible turning traffic.			.96					
b) An exit on a divided highway.			.00					
c) An entrance where traffic is merging.			.00					
d) The end of a divided highway.			.03					
Flashing Operation of Traffic Control Signals (See Section 4B-18)								
1234. You should expect a flashing yellow light:	.52	.05						
* a) On a main road where it intersects a side street.			.49					
b) At a railroad crossing.			.07					
c) At a busy intersection.			.31					
d) At an intersection where there is a 4-way stop.			.14					
1235. You would most likely see a flashing red light:	.55	.08						
* a) Where a side street intersects a busy street.			.47					
b) On an entrance to a freeway.			.04					
c) On a freeway near a major exit.			.02					
d) Where 2 main city streets intersect.			.48					
School Crossing (See Section 4C-6)								
1236. A traffic control signal near a school crossing means:	.33	.10						
* a) Be alert for children and other pedestrians.			.90					
b) Stop and wait for the school guard to signal you on.			.06					
c) Slow down only during school hours.			.04					
d) Watch out for school busses parked nearby.			.00					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 5. Traffic Signals (continued)

Meaning of Pedestrian Indications
(See Section 4D-2)

1237. A steady "Don't Walk" traffic signal means pedestrians should:

- * a) Wait until the light changes before starting to cross.
- b) Cross only if there are no vehicles turning at the intersection.
- c) Cross only after looking in both directions.
- d) Cross if no traffic is present.

1238. A flashing "Don't Walk" traffic signal means pedestrians:

- a) Who have started to cross must go back.
- * b) Should not start to cross the street.
- c) Should use another crosswalk.
- d) Must stop where they are in the street.

1239. This signal means:

- a) Pedestrians are not allowed to cross at this intersection.
- b) Stop and look both ways before crossing.
- c) Pedestrians must yield to turning vehicles when crossing.
- * d) Pedestrians have the right-of-way.



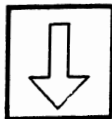
1240. The flashing word "Walk" on a traffic signal means:

- a) Pedestrians may legally cross the road at any point.
- * b) Pedestrians may be in your path when you are turning.
- c) You have the right-of-way over the pedestrians.
- d) You must stop until the signal changes to "Don't Walk."

Meaning of Lane-Use Control Signal Indications (See Section 4E-9)

1241. This signal in your lane means:

- a) Change lanes.
- b) No right or left turns from that lane.
- c) Lane ends ahead.
- * d) You may continue to drive in this lane.



GREEN (STEADY)

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1237. A steady "Don't Walk" traffic signal means pedestrians should:	.56	.12						
* a) Wait until the light changes before starting to cross.			.82					
b) Cross only if there are no vehicles turning at the intersection.			.03					
c) Cross only after looking in both directions.			.06					
d) Cross if no traffic is present.			.10					
1238. A flashing "Don't Walk" traffic signal means pedestrians:	.13	.02						
a) Who have started to cross must go back.			.02					
* b) Should not start to cross the street.			.84					
c) Should use another crosswalk.			.13					
d) Must stop where they are in the street.			.01					
1239. This signal means:	.39	.08						
a) Pedestrians are not allowed to cross at this intersection.			.01	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00
b) Stop and look both ways before crossing.			.11	.08	.10	.10	.09	.11
c) Pedestrians must yield to turning vehicles when crossing.			.03	.07	.02	.01	.01	.02
* d) Pedestrians have the right-of-way.			.85	.82	.88	.88	.89	.86
1240. The flashing word "Walk" on a traffic signal means:	.44	.10						
a) Pedestrians may legally cross the road at any point.			.28					
* b) Pedestrians may be in your path when you are turning.			.54					
c) You have the right-of-way over the pedestrians.			.02					
d) You must stop until the signal changes to "Don't Walk."			.16					
1241. This signal in your lane means:	.43	.01						
a) Change lanes.			.00					
b) No right or left turns from that lane.			.32					
c) Lane ends ahead.			.04					
* d) You may continue to drive in this lane.			.64					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 5. Traffic Signals (continued)

1242. This signal over your lane means you should:

- a) Stop.
 b) Continue in that lane.
 * c) Prepare to change lanes.
 d) Slow down and prepare to turn.



YELLOW (STEADY)

1243. This signal over your lane means you must:

- * a) Not drive in that lane.
 b) Yield to all pedestrians at the crosswalk.
 c) Stop and wait for a green arrow.
 d) Turn left or right at the next intersection.



RED (STEADY)

1244. If you are driving in the left lane and you see this signal light over your lane you:

- a) Must first stop and then continue when it is safe to do so.
 * b) May use this lane for a left turn.
 c) Must move out of this lane since it is closed to traffic.
 d) Are not allowed to make any turns from this lane.



YELLOW (FLASHING)

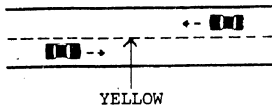
Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.48	.14		.11				
			.17				
			.51				
			.20				
.47	.26		.43				
			.10				
			.39				
			.08				
.02	-.01		.24				
			.11				
			.52				
			.12				

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 6. Pavement Markings

Center Lines (See Section 3B-1)¹

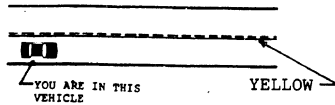
1245. This center pavement line means:

- a) Do not cross the line; no passing zone.
- b) Cross the line only when making a U-turn.
- * c) Passing permitted; you may cross the line.
- d) Pass on the right if you must pass.



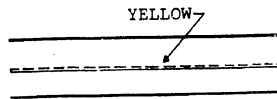
1246. You should expect this type of center line:

- a) When you are permitted to pass.
- * b) When it is unsafe for you to pass.
- c) On city streets.
- d) On 4-lane freeways.



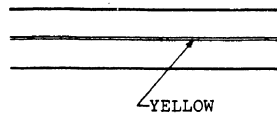
1247. These center pavement lines on a 2-lane road mean passing is:

- * a) Not permitted when the solid line is in your lane.
- b) Permitted only when the solid line is on your side.
- c) Permitted in either direction.
- d) Not permitted in either direction.



1248. You should expect a double center line:

- a) On a divided highway.
- * b) On a winding 2-lane road.
- c) On a "Pass With Care" road.
- d) On a one-way street.



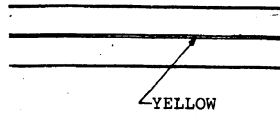
¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers. Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
				Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.31	-.15						
		.47					
		.02					
		.50					
		.01					
.32	-.07						
		.02					
		.94					
		.03					
		.01					
.47	.09						
		.91					
		.06					
		.01					
		.02					
.63	.24						
		.22	.18	.38	.20	.25	.21
		.59	.70	.51	.60	.60	.70
		.09	.08	.08	.19	.12	.06
		.10	.04	.03	.01	.02	.02

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

Lane Lines (See Section 3B-2)

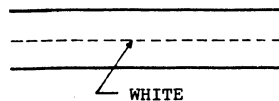
1249. These center pavement lines mean:
 a) Pass with care in either direction.
 * b) No passing in either direction.
 c) Trucks may not pass; all other vehicles pass with care.
 d) It is not legal to make a left turn in this area.



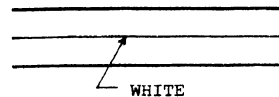
1250. These white pavement markings are used to:
 a) Keep opposing traffic apart.
 b) Mark areas where no parking is permitted.
 c) Warn you that a stop sign is nearby.
 * d) Separate traffic going in the same direction.



1251. This lane line means:
 a) Do not change lanes.
 b) Keep to the right.
 * c) You may change lanes.
 d) You should avoid changing lanes if possible.



1252. This line between 2 traffic lanes means:
 a) You are coming to a bridge.
 * b) You should stay in your lane.
 c) You should change lanes here.
 d) Trucks must stay to the right of the line.

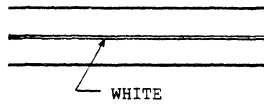


Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
-0.07	.13						
		.03					
		.94					
		.00					
		.01					
.35	.36						
		.10					
		.03					
		.01					
		.85					
.37	.15						
		.01					
		.24					
		.72					
		.03					
.41	-.18						
		.08					
		.83					
		.07					
		.02					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

1253. These lane lines mean:

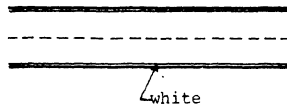
- a) Lane changing permitted for all vehicles.
- b) Trucks may not change lanes; other vehicles are permitted to do so with care.
- * c) Changing lanes is not allowed.
- d) Changing lanes is permitted if done with care.



Pavement Edge Lines (See Section 3B-6)

1254. This pavement edge line means:

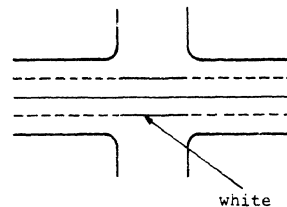
- a) No passing in this area.
- * b) This line should be crossed only for emergencies.
- c) You should keep your right wheels on this line when possible.
- d) Parking is permitted to the left of the line.



Pavement Marking Extensions Through Intersections or Interchanges (See Section 3B-7)

1255. These pavement markings mean:

- a) No turns permitted at this intersection.
- b) Vehicles in the curb lanes have the right-of-way.
- * c) Avoid changing lanes in the intersection.
- d) Do not stop; continue at regular speed.

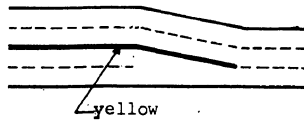


	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.		Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1253. These lane lines mean:	.50	.08						
a) Lane changing permitted for all vehicles.			.10	.03	.16	.11	.12	.13
b) Trucks may not change lanes; other vehicles are permitted to do so with care.			.04	.04	.02	.01	.03	.01
* c) Changing lanes is not allowed.			.56	.85	.31	.31	.33	.41
d) Changing lanes is permitted if done with care.			.29	.07	.51	.54	.53	.45
Pavement Edge Lines (See Section 3B-6)								
1254. This pavement edge line means:	.51	.19						
a) No passing in this area.			.05					
* b) This line should be crossed only for emergencies.			.81					
c) You should keep your right wheels on this line when possible.			.08					
d) Parking is permitted to the left of the line.			.06					
Pavement Marking Extensions Through Intersections or Interchanges (See Section 3B-7)								
1255. These pavement markings mean:	.46	.05						
a) No turns permitted at this intersection.			.25					
b) Vehicles in the curb lanes have the right-of-way.			.16					
* c) Avoid changing lanes in the intersection.			.53					
d) Do not stop; continue at regular speed.			.06					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

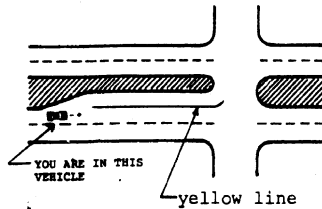
Lane Reduction Transitions (See Section 3B-8)

1256. These pavement markings mean:
 a) Road construction; keep left.
 b) You should pass slow-moving vehicles in this area.
 * c) Lane ends; merge.
 d) Shoulder ends; do not leave the road.



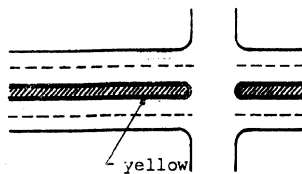
Channelizing Lines (See Section 3B-9)

1257. If you are turning left at this intersection you should:
 * a) Stay to the left of the yellow line.
 b) Make the turn from the lane with the least traffic.
 c) Drive in the lane to the right of the yellow line.
 d) Assume you have the right-of-way over oncoming traffic.



Median Islands Formed by Pavement Markings (See Section 3B-10)

1258. These pavement markings are used:
 * a) To separate traffic going in opposite directions.
 b) To indicate a no passing zone.
 c) For pedestrian crossings.
 d) For emergency parking only.

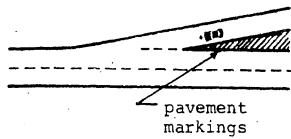


Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.31	.01		.00 .12					
			.85 .03					
.20	.16		.90 .03					
			.06 .01					
.55	.10		.87					
			.07 .03 .03					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

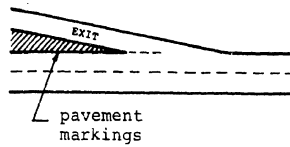
Marking of Interchange Ramps (See Section 3B-11)

1259. These pavement markings mean:
 a) Emergency parking area.
 b) Marked area for pedestrians.
 * c) Vehicles may not enter marked area.
 d) Vehicles must stop before driving onto the road.



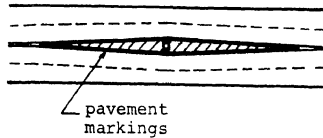
1260. These markings painted on the pavement at a highway exit mean:

- * a) Exiting traffic should enter the exit lane before reaching the painted area.
 b) You may stop in the painted area to check for directions.
 c) Slow traffic should move into the exit lane.
 d) All non-exiting traffic should keep in the far left lane.



Approach to an Obstruction (See Section 3B-13)

1261. These pavement markings mean:
 a) Detour ahead, prepare to stop.
 * b) Road narrows due to object on the road.
 c) Emergency parking area.
 d) Pedestrian crossing; slow down.



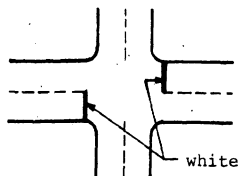
Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.		Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.26	.32						
						.14	
						.01	
						.78	
						.07	
.34	.10						
						.74	
						.08	
						.02	
						.15	
.61	.04						
						.04	
						.68	
						.17	
						.10	

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

Stop Lines (See Section 3B-14)

1262. This pavement marking means:

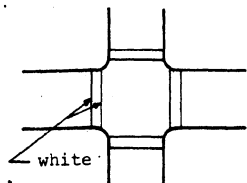
- a) Pedestrian crosswalk; caution.
- b) One Way; do not enter.
- * c) Stop here for light or stop sign.
- d) No turns at this intersection.



Crosswalks and Crosswalk Lines (See Section 3B-15)

1263. These pavement markings mean:

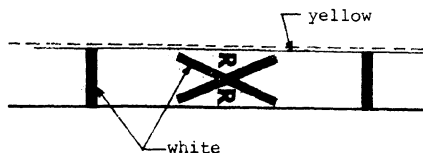
- a) No passing zone.
- * b) Pedestrian crosswalk.
- c) Stop line; all vehicles stop here.
- d) No parking or stopping.



Approach to Railroad Crossing (See Section 3B-16)

1264. These pavement markings mean caution:

- a) Stop signal ahead.
- b) Road work ahead.
- c) Detour; vehicles must turn right.
- * d) Railroad crossing ahead.



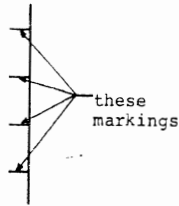
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants		
		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.54	.13						
		.24	.23	.28	.31	.33	.20
		.09	.06	.02	.07	.04	.01
		.65	.63	.64	.56	.59	.76
		.03	.07	.05	.04	.02	.01
.33	.15						
		.00					
		.78					
		.19					
		.00					
.24	.18						
		.03					
		.01					
		.00					
		.93					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 6. Pavement Markings (continued)

Parking Space Markings (See Section 3B-17)

1265. These pavement markings mean:

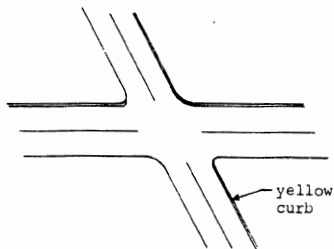
- a) Loading zone.
- b) Bus stop.
- c) Emergency stopping only.
- * d) Parking spaces.



Curb Markings for Parking Restrictions (See Section 3B-19)

1266. This pavement marking means:

- a) It is illegal for pedestrians to cross at this point.
- b) School area, watch out for children.
- * c) Parking is restricted.
- d) Lane changing is illegal in this area.



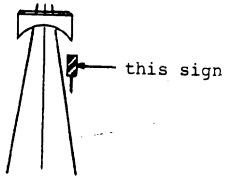
Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
- .04	.10	.00	.00				
		.06					
		.94					
- .07	.01	.03					
		.04					
		.91					
		.01					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 7. Object Markings

Objects Adjacent to the Road (See Section 3C-3)¹

1267. This means:

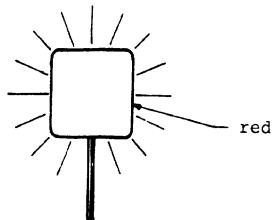
- * a) Caution, objects near the edge of the road.
- b) Keep to the left.
- c) Soft shoulder; avoid passing.
- d) Right lane ends; prepare to merge.



End of Road (See Section 3C-4)

1268. This large red reflector means:

- a) Wrong way, turn around.
- b) Loose gravel, slow down.
- c) Road narrows to 2 lanes, drive slowly.
- * d) Road ends, prepare to stop.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.67	.07		.54						
			.08						
			.19						
			.14						
.46	.02		.29						
			.12						
			.15						
			.44						

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 8. Roadway Delineators

Delineators (See Section 3D-1)¹

1269. Reflectors on the road and curb are used to:
- a) Indicate no parking zones.
 - * b) Help you stay in the correct position on the road.
 - c) Brighten up the road and sidewalk for pedestrians at night.
 - d) Warn traffic in the area to slow down.

	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.
			Original Appl. Resp. Dist.
			Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.
			Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
			Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
	.48	.20	
		.06	
		.65	
		.08	
		.18	

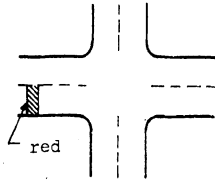
¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 9. Colored Pavements

Colors (See Section 3E-2)¹

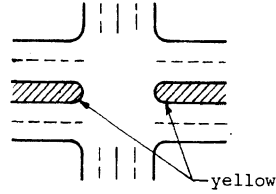
1270. This color pavement means:

- a) Caution; fire station.
- b) No parking zone.
- * c) Stop ahead.
- d) No turns permitted at the intersection.



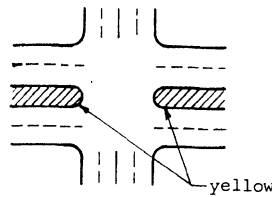
1271. This color pavement (Yellow Pavement Marking) means:

- a) Prepare to yield to traffic.
- b) Caution, bus stop.
- c) No parking.
- * d) Keep right.



1272. These yellow pavement markings are used:

- a) In place of a yield sign.
- b) For bus stops only.
- c) For no parking zones.
- * d) To separate opposing traffic.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants		
					Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.55	.32		.24 .10 .53 .05				
NOT TESTED							
.36	.20		.04 .07 .12 .07 .12 .13 .04 .04 .01 .04 .02 .06 .08 .14 .14 .20 .07 .11 .82 .75 .73 .67 .79 .71				

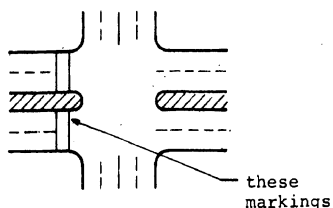
¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 10. Traffic Islands

Classification and Function (See Section 5A-3)¹

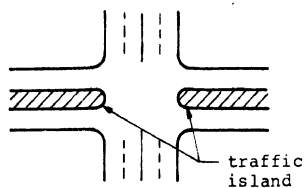
1273. If you see these markings at an intersection:

- a) Stop and then continue with caution.
- * b) Watch for pedestrians.
- c) Avoid turning left.
- d) Keep in the right lane.



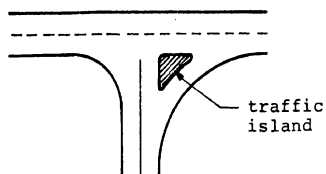
1274. This traffic island is used:

- a) For emergency parking.
- b) By busses to unload passengers.
- * c) To separate opposing traffic.
- d) For making U-turns.



1275. This island is used:

- a) To separate opposing lanes of traffic.
- b) For pedestrians crossing the road.
- c) For making U-turns.
- * d) To direct vehicles into the proper lane.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1273. If you see these markings at an intersection:	.52	.16					
a) Stop and then continue with caution.			.33				
* b) Watch for pedestrians.			.60				
c) Avoid turning left.			.04				
d) Keep in the right lane.			.01				
1274. This traffic island is used:	.22	.02					
a) For emergency parking.			.00				
b) By busses to unload passengers.			.00				
* c) To separate opposing traffic.			.99				
d) For making U-turns.			.01				
1275. This island is used:	.16	.18					
a) To separate opposing lanes of traffic.			.10	.10	.15	.13	.06
b) For pedestrians crossing the road.			.00	.05	.06	.09	.05
c) For making U-turns.			.00	.03	.02	.01	.01
* d) To direct vehicles into the proper lane.			.88	.82	.77	.75	.88

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance

Advance Road Construction Sign (See Section 6B-15)¹

1276. This sign means:

- a) Road closed, vehicles detour ahead.
- b) Obstruction ahead, vehicle turn around.
- * c) Construction ahead, approach with caution.
- d) Road work ahead, stop and wait for flagman.



Advance Detour Sign (See Section 6B-16)

1277. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Wrong Way; No Right Turn; Pass With Care.
- b) School Crossing; Railroad Crossing; No Parking.
- * c) Detour Ahead; Narrow Bridge; 1-Lane Bridge.
- d) One Way; Do Not Enter; Speed Limit 25 mph.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1276. This sign means:	-.08	.27					
a) Road closed, vehicles detour ahead.			.03				
b) Obstruction ahead, vehicle turn around.			.01				
* c) Construction ahead, approach with caution.			.94				
d) Road work ahead, stop and wait for flagman.			.01				
1277. The message on this sign might be:	.40	.16					
a) Wrong Way; No Right Turn; Pass With Care.			.21				
b) School Crossing; Railroad Crossing; No Parking.			.09				
* c) Detour Ahead; Narrow Bridge; 1-Lane Bridge.			.68				
d) One Way; Do Not Enter; Speed Limit 25 mph.			.02				

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Advance 1-lane Road Sign (See Section 6B-18)

1281. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Move into the right lane and prepare to merge.
- b) Expect to come to a 1 way road and prepare to turn left or right.
- c) Expect the road to be closed ahead and prepare to detour.
- * d) Be prepared to share one lane with oncoming traffic and be ready to stop.



Advance Right Lane Closed Sign (See Section 6B-19)

1282. When you see this sign you should expect:

- * a) Traffic to merge to the left.
- b) Barriers and flashers in the left lane.
- c) The road to be closed ahead.
- d) Two way traffic ahead.



Advance Flagman Sign (See Section 6B-20)

1283. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Stop and wait for the flagman to wave you on.
- * b) Slow down and be prepared to stop.
- c) Prepare to detour ahead.
- d) Expect trucks to stay in the right lane.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation		Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
1281. When you see this sign you should:	.68	.03						
a) Move into the right lane and prepare to merge.			.11					
b) Expect to come to a 1 way road and prepare to turn left or right.			.15					
c) Expect the road to be closed ahead and prepare to detour.			.03					
* d) Be prepared to share one lane with oncoming traffic and be ready to stop.			.71					
1282. When you see this sign you should expect:	.06	.03						
* a) Traffic to merge to the left.			.93					
b) Barriers and flashers in the left lane.			.02					
c) The road to be closed ahead.			.04					
d) Two way traffic ahead.			.01					
1283. When you see this sign you should:	.40	.11						
a) Stop and wait for the flagman to wave you on.			.18	.11	.10	.13	.08	.06
* b) Slow down and be prepared to stop.			.76	.77	.79	.83	.86	.92
c) Prepare to detour ahead.			.04	.10	.11	.02	.04	.02
d) Expect trucks to stay in the right lane.			.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	.00

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Men Working Sign (See Section 6B-23)

1284. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Stop and wait for the flagman to wave you on.
- b) Expect traffic to merge left.
- * c) Be prepared for men and equipment on the road.
- d) Slow down and expect the road ahead to be closed.



Fresh Oil Sign (See Section 6B-24)

1285. This sign means:

- a) Street closed due to new road surface.
- b) Drive on the shoulder, road slippery.
- c) Do not continue, oil on the road.
- * d) Drive with caution, slippery ahead.



Road Machinery Sign (See Section 6B-25)

1286. This sign means:

- a) Obstruction ahead; road narrows.
- * b) Heavy road equipment ahead; drive with caution.
- c) No trucks or commercial traffic permitted.
- d) Construction work; use the shoulder.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.48	.16	.01					
		.03					
		.93					
		.03					
.33	.14	.03					
		.01					
		.06					
		.90					
.16	.12	.03	.02	.02	.03	.03	.00
		.93	.88	.96	.94	.95	.97
		.01	.04	.01	.00	.01	.00
		.01	.06	.02	.02	.01	.03

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Road Work Sign (See Section 6B-26)

1287. This sign means:

- * a) Caution; road repair ahead.
- b) Slow down; road ends in 1 mile.
- c) Drive in the left lane for 1 mile.
- d) Drive slowly on the shoulder for the next mile.



Shoulder Work Ahead (See Section 6B-27)

1288. This sign means:

- a) Slow down and be prepared to drive on the shoulder.
- b) Keep to the right.
- c) Road narrows ahead; slow down.
- * d) The shoulder is under repair; drive carefully.



Survey Crew Sign (See Section 6B-28)

1289. This sign means:

- a) Prepare to stop and answer questions.
- b) Be alert for emergency vehicles.
- * c) Watch for people working in this area.
- d) Right lane closed; prepare to merge.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.45	.16						
		.95					
		.04					
		.01					
		.00					
.16	.20						
		.01					
		.01					
		.06					
		.92					
.64	.29						
		.15					
		.05					
		.81					
		.00					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Blasting Zone Sign (See Section 6B-30)

1290. This sign means:

- a) Road closed; turn around.
- b) One or more lanes closed ahead.
- c) Authorized personnel only.
- * d) Caution; explosives being used.



Turn Off 2-Way Radios Sign (See Section 6B-31)

1291. This sign means:

- a) No vehicles with radios allowed.
- b) Turn off all radios.
- * c) Turn off all 2-way radios.
- d) All radios may be turned off if the windows are closed.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.63		.09							
			.03						
			.00						
			.09						
			.88						
.57		.17							
			.00						
			.04						
			.96						
			.00						

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
- 11. Construction and Maintenance (continued)

End Blasting Zone Sign (See Section 6B-32)

1292. This sign means:

- * a) Blasting not in progress from this point on.
- b) Caution, hazardous area.
- c) Construction ahead.
- d) Stop and wait for instructions.



Advisory Speed Plate (See Section 6B-34)

1293. This sign means vehicles should:

- a) Go faster than 25 mph.
- b) Stay to the right when going less than 25 mph.
- c) Go slower than 25 mph.
- * d) Go about 25 mph.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.48	.32	.93	.01	.01	.04		
.37	.08	.03	.00	.06	.92		

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Length of Construction Sign (See Section 6B-36)

1294. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Drive on the shoulder for the next 1500 feet.
- b) Move over to the left lane and maintain your speed.
- * c) Use caution and watch for other signs.
- d) Speed up to get through the area quickly.



End Construction (Roadwork) Sign
 (See Section 6B-37)

1295. This sign means:

- * a) Resume normal operation.
- b) Construction ahead; drive with care.
- c) Do not pass for the next several miles.
- d) Watch out for men working.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants				
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1294.	-.02	.13	.01	.01				
1295.	1.00	.25	.97	.01	.01	.01	.00	

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Detour Arrow (See Section 6B-38)

1296. This sign means:
- a) Dead end street; prepare to stop.
 - b) 1 way street; do not enter.
 - * c) Street closed; follow the arrow to an alternate route.
 - d) Lane ends; merge with the right lane.



Pilot Car Sign (See Section 6B-39)

1297. This sign found on top of another vehicle is used where it is necessary to:
- * a) Lead vehicles through a construction area.
 - b) Guide vehicles during civil defense emergencies.
 - c) Warn people that the driver is a learner.
 - d) Restrict the area to classified personnel.



Barricades (See Section 6C-1)

1298. In general these barricades are used to warn you that:
- a) There is an accident ahead.
 - * b) There is some safety hazard ahead.
 - c) A lane ends.
 - d) The shoulder is not for parking.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants																
					Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.												

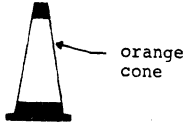
G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

Other Channelizing Devices (See Section 6C-2)

1299. These cones are generally used to:

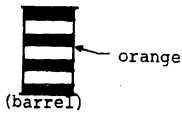
- a) Indicate a detour.
- b) Warn motorists of rough pavement.
- c) Point out where the exits are located on the road.

- * d) Guide traffic through construction areas.



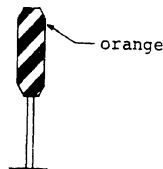
1300. These barrels are generally used:

- a) To indicate that the road is closed to truck traffic.
- * b) For guiding traffic through construction areas.
- c) To indicate that a bridge or tunnel is ahead.
- d) For police blockades only.



1301. Generally this sign means:

- a) The road is closed ahead, be prepared to turn around.
- b) Slow down for a sharp bend in the road ahead.
- * c) Be careful of road construction and other hazards.
- d) Road narrows; merge with the left lane.

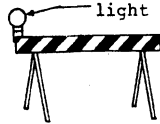


Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.26	.02						
		.07					
		.00					
		.01					
		.92					
.62	.18						
		.06					
		.61					
		.12					
		.21					
.40	.06						
		.07					
		.18					
		.57					
		.18					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 11. Construction and Maintenance
 (continued)

1302. These lights are generally used to mark:

- a) A sharp turn in a road.
- b) An exit ramp.
- * c) An area needing special attention.
- d) An entrance to a tunnel.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students		Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.		Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.00	.14						
		.01					
		.01					
		.97					
		.00					

- G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 12. School Zone

School Advance Sign (See Section 7B-9)¹

1303. When you see this sign you should:

- a) Stay as far to the right as possible.
 b) Avoid parking in this area.
 c) Be quiet--school zone.
 * d) Slow down and watch out for children.



School Crossing Sign (See Section 7B-10)

1304. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Yield.
 b) Stop.
 * c) School crossing.
 d) No U-Turn.



1305. You should expect this sign:

- * a) Near a school.
 b) Where school busses park.
 c) In a parking lot or shopping center.
 d) Outside a church.



	Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
	Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
1303. When you see this sign you should:	.00	.11						
a) Stay as far to the right as possible.			.00					
b) Avoid parking in this area.			.00					
c) Be quiet--school zone.			.00					
* d) Slow down and watch out for children.			.97					
1304. The message on this sign might be:	.60	.29						
a) Yield.			.06	.08	.16	.42	.20	.18
b) Stop.			.03	.03	.01	.02	.00	.00
* c) School crossing.			.43	.57	.58	.44	.67	.54
d) No U-Turn.			.49	.31	.26	.10	.12	.26
1305. You should expect this sign:	.26	.12						
* a) Near a school.			.97					
b) Where school busses park.			.00					
c) In a parking lot or shopping center.			.02					
d) Outside a church.			.01					

¹ See Section indicated, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, revision, May 1970.

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 12. School Zone (continued)

1306. When you see this sign you should:

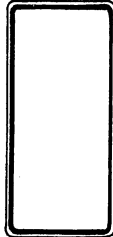
- a) Drive at normal speed during school hours.
- b) Stop at the crosswalk until a traffic guard signals you to go.
- * c) Be prepared to stop if children are in the crosswalk.
- d) Stop only when the school bus is parked nearby.



School Speed Limit Signs (See Section 7B-12)

1307. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Curve.
- b) Men working.
- * c) School Speed Limit 25 mph.
- d) Slippery When Wet.



1308. You should expect this sign:

- a) Near a park.
- b) Wherever you see a school bus.
- c) Wherever you see children walking.
- * d) Near a school.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Appli- cants			
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.36		.28	.00						
			.07						
			.92						
			.01						
.23		.12	.00						
			.01						
			.95						
			.04						
-.05		.10	.04						
			.00						
			.01						
			.93						

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 12. School Zone (continued)

1309. This sign means:

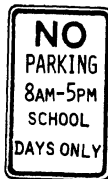
- a) School busses must not exceed this speed limit.
- b) Any vehicles transporting children to school must not exceed this speed limit.
- c) This speed limit should be observed only when children are seen walking.
- * d) Vehicles must not exceed this speed limit.



Parking and Stopping Signs (See Section 7B-13)

1310. This sign means:

- a) School bus stop--no parking.
- * b) No parking between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM on school days.
- c) Parking permitted only on school days.
- d) No parking after 5:00 PM and before 8:00 AM on school days.



School Bus Stopping Regulation Sign
 (See Section 7B-14).

1311. The message on this sign might be:

- a) Soft Shoulder.
- * b) Unlawful to Pass Stopped School Busses.
- c) Slippery When Wet.
- d) Road Construction 1500 feet.



Test-retest Correlation	Iowa Driver Ed. Students	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Coast Guard Pers.	Resp. Dist.	Michigan Driver License Applicants		
						Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.
.19	.09		.00	.04	.01	.02	.01	.00
			.04	.05	.03	.02	.02	.00
			.04	.07	.06	.03	.04	.03
			.92	.85	.90	.92	.92	.97
.35	.15		.01					
			.90					
			.04					
			.04					
.47	.33		.13					
			.58					
			.21					
			.08					

G. Traffic Control Signs, Signals and Markings
 12. School Zone (continued)

1312. You are most likely to see this sign:

- a) At city bus stops.
- * b) On a school bus route.
- c) On the back of a school bus.
- d) At a school crossing.



1313. This sign means when approaching a stopped school bus you should:

- a) Blow the horn and continue.
- * b) Stop until the bus continues.
- c) Avoid stopping but drive with caution.
- d) Pass only after slowing down.



Iowa Driver Ed. Students			Coast Guard Pers.	Michigan Driver License Applicants			
Test-retest Correlation	Verbal Abil. Correlation	Resp. Dist.	Resp. Dist.	Original Appl. Resp. Dist.	Renewal Appl. Resp. Dist.	Dr. Improv. Resp. Dist.	Transfer Appl. Resp. Dist.
.46	.26						
		.00					
		.63					
		.32					
		.05					
.32	.10						
		.00					
		.94					
		.01					
		.03					

APPENDIX II:

EQUIVALENT TEST FORMS

<i>Contents:</i>	<i>pages:</i>
Forms 1-7	346-359
Comparative data	360

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #1

PRINT Name _____
 Birth Date (first) (middle) (last) _____ Sex: Male Female
 (month) (day) (year) _____
 Have you had a Driver Education course?
 High School Commercial Other None
 Have you had a Driver License before, either in Michigan or another state? Yes No
 PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY	
Date _____	Examiner _____
APPLICANT CLASS:	TEST RESULTS:
<input type="checkbox"/> Original	Questions 40
<input type="checkbox"/> Out-of-State	Incorrect -
<input type="checkbox"/> DI	SCORE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FR	

7. You may generally stop, stand, or park:
 A. On the road side of a parked vehicle.
 B. 20 feet or more from an intersection.
 C. 15 feet or more from a traffic-control sign or signal located at the side of the road.
 D. Within a crosswalk on a one-way street.
8. To help prevent skids, you should:
 A. Drive through curves at a high speed.
 B. Slow down quickly on slippery surfaces.
 C. Be alert for slippery road conditions.
 D. Aim for rough spots in the road.
9. When slowing down you should not:
 A. Coast with the gearshift in the neutral position.
 B. Release pressure from the gas pedal.
 C. Shift to a lower gear.
 D. Remove your hand from the wheel to signal following vehicles.
10. It is unlikely that your registration will be suspended or revoked if:
 A. The vehicle has been junked.
 B. The required fee has not been paid.
 C. You lend your vehicle to another licensed driver.
 D. You knowingly supplied false information when applying for it.

1. This sign means:
 A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
 B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
 C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
 D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:
 A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
 B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
 C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
 D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

3. If you exit at the wrong place on a freeway you should:
 A. Back up onto the main freeway and continue when safe.
 B. Turn your vehicle around, stay on the shoulder and drive back down the exit ramp.
 C. Park your vehicle on the shoulder and walk back to get a closer look at the signs.
 D. Continue until you are off the exit ramp and look for a way to re-enter the freeway.

4. This signal means:
 A. Pedestrians are not allowed to cross at this intersection.
 B. Stop and look both ways before crossing.
 C. Pedestrians must yield to turning vehicles when crossing.
 D. Pedestrians have the right-of-way.



5. In order to see better when passing an oncoming vehicle with its bright lights on:
 A. Close one eye as the vehicle gets close.
 B. Keep your headlights on high beam.
 C. Look directly into the oncoming lights.
 D. Move as close to the oncoming vehicle as possible.

6. When driving you should be alert to things:
 A. All around you.
 B. To the front of you.
 C. To the sides of you.
 D. To the rear of you.

Continue to next page. . .

11. This sign means:
 A. Do not drive faster than 70 mph nor slower than 45 mph.
 B. Drive no faster than 70 mph during the day and 45 mph or slower at night.
 C. All cars should drive at 70 mph and trucks at 45 mph.
 D. Drive at least 70 mph for regular driving and under 45 mph for emergencies.



12. This sign means:
 A. Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
 B. Road widens ahead, prepare to change lanes.
 C. Prepare to go right and then left.
 D. Road closed ahead, prepare to turn right.



13. When about to go down a hill you should first:
 A. Shift to lower gear.
 B. Begin to apply your brakes.
 C. Judge how long and steep the hill is.
 D. Move over to the far right lane.

14. When passing a vehicle you should return to the right side of the road when:
 A. You are 50 feet in front of the passed vehicle.
 B. The other driver signals you to do so.
 C. You have cleared the front bumper by a vehicle length.
 D. You can see both its headlights in your rearview mirror.

15. When driving on snow or ice do not:
 A. Look at other vehicles to see if they are skidding.
 B. Wait until you reach the intersection before slowing down.
 C. Watch out for vehicles coming out of side streets.
 D. Look out for children playing near the street.

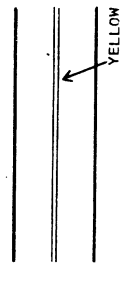
16. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:
 A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
 B. Must be obeyed.
 C. May be ignored in an emergency.
 D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

17. When driving on a one-way road:
 A. Keep to the right at all times.
 B. Keep to the left at all times.
 C. Avoid changing lanes between intersections.
 D. Drive only in the direction indicated by traffic-control devices.

18. If you are involved in an accident resulting in injury or death you should:
 A. Go to the nearest police station.
 B. Stop immediately and remain at the scene.
 C. Stop and give your name and address, then leave.
 D. Continue if it was not your fault.

Continue to next page. . .

19. When driving by children playing or walking near the edge of the road, you should:
- A. Speed up to get by them quickly.
 - B. Blow your horn and continue at the same speed.
 - C. Drive close to the children so they will see you.
 - D. Be ready to make a quick safe stop.



21. You should expect a double center line:
- A. On a divided highway.
 - B. On a winding 2-lane road.
 - C. On a "Pass With Care" road.
 - D. On a one-way street.

22. If a speed limit is not posted before a curve:
- A. Continue at the same speed.
 - B. Assume that it is better to take this curve at a higher speed.
 - C. Slow down to 35 to 40 mph.
 - D. Judge how sharp the curve is and change your speed accordingly.



24. This sign means bridge:
- A. Narrows, keep right.
 - B. Over water may open for boats.
 - C. Closed to vehicle traffic.
 - D. Over roadway; caution, low clearance.

25. When you stop in traffic going uphill you should:
- A. Put your parking brake on.
 - B. Put the vehicle in neutral and put on your brakes.
 - C. Use your 4-way flashers to show that you are stopped.
 - D. Allow more room between you and the vehicle in front of you.

27. When making a left turn you should drive:
- A. Wherever the traffic is lightest unless a special left turn lane is available.
 - B. Several miles above the speed limit so you will not hold up traffic behind you.
 - C. In the left lane used for traffic going in your direction.
 - D. Close to the right-hand side of the road.

29. When driving near parked vehicles you should not:
- A. Drive far enough from parked vehicles to avoid hitting any doors that might suddenly open.
 - B. Drive close to the vehicle in front to prevent children from running out between the vehicles.
 - C. Look for parked vehicles with exhaust smoke coming from them or back-up or brake lights on.
 - D. Look for parked vehicles with turn signals on or drivers giving hand signals.

20. If your vehicle is stuck in deep snow do not:
- A. Sit inside with the windows closed and the engine running.
 - B. Remove snow from around the tail pipe area.
 - C. Rock the vehicle back and forth.
 - D. Put rags or boards under the rear wheels.

23. If deep water covers the road ahead you should:
- A. Shift into neutral as you enter the area.
 - B. Speed up and go through the water.
 - C. Steer your vehicle around the area, if possible.
 - D. Turn off your engine and coast through the water.

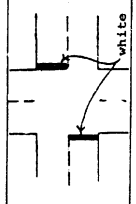
26. You should have the steering and suspension systems checked:
- A. Each time you drive.
 - B. About once a week.
 - C. About once every 2-3 months.
 - D. Just before an inspection period.

28. When it is very foggy during the day or night you should:
- A. Put on your high beam lights.
 - B. Slow down.
 - C. Follow closer to other vehicles.
 - D. Not look at lane markings.

30. If you park along the right hand curb facing uphill you should:
- A. Keep the front wheels straight.
 - B. Turn the front wheels to the right.
 - C. Turn the front wheels to the left.
 - D. Keep the back wheels away from the curb.

31. In making a left turn, you should not:
- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
 - B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
 - C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
 - D. Stay in one lane while turning.

33. This pavement marking means:
- A. Pedestrian crosswalk; caution.
 - B. One way; do not enter.
 - C. Stop here for light or stop sign.
 - D. No turns at this intersection.



34. A person without a license or permit may:
- A. Drive only in an emergency.
 - B. Drive when with a licensed driver.
 - C. Only drive on country roads.
 - D. Not drive under any conditions.

36. The responsibility that a vehicle is in safe condition belongs to the:
- A. Police.
 - B. Driver.
 - C. Passengers.
 - D. Department of State.

38. Stopping within an intersection is permitted only:
- A. To obtain information from a policeman.
 - B. Where traffic requires.
 - C. To look at street or directional signs.
 - D. When the light turns red.

40. To reduce the effects of exhaust fumes you should:
- A. Keep at least 1 window opened.
 - B. Drive with the defroster fan on.
 - C. Turn the heater off when it is humid.
 - D. Use high-octane gas.

32. Your parking lights should be turned on when you are:
- A. Driving in the early morning.
 - B. Driving in a parking lot at night.
 - C. Parked at the side of the road at night.
 - D. Stopped in traffic in a tunnel.

35. If the vehicle in front of you stops you should:
- A. Speed up and pass the stopped vehicle.
 - B. Apply your brakes and be prepared to stop.
 - C. Sound your horn to get him to move again.
 - D. Put your car in neutral to slow down.

37. If your exit is on the left of the freeway, begin to slow down in the:
- A. Right lane.
 - B. Middle lane if there is one.
 - C. Left lane.
 - D. Deceleration lane.

39. When in a parking lot you should:
- A. Leave your engine on if you will only be gone for a moment.
 - B. Only use hand signals when turning.
 - C. Keep all your windows closed to block out the noise.
 - D. Expect people and vehicles to cut in front of you.

END OF TEST

FORM 1

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #2

PRINT Name _____

Birth Date (first) (middle) (last) Sex: Male Female

(month) (day) (year)

Have you had a Driver Education course? High School Commercial Other None

Have you had a Driver License before, either in Michigan or another state? Yes No

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY

Date _____ Examiner _____

APPLICANT CLASS: Original Out-of-State DI PR

TEST RESULTS: Questions _____ Incorrect _____

SCORE _____



1. This sign means:

A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.

B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.

C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.

D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.

2. It is illegal to:

A. Drive a motor vehicle registered in another state.

B. Keep your registration in your vehicle.

C. Drive or permit someone else to drive a non-registered vehicle.

D. Give your registration to another when he is using your vehicle.

3. If you see a sign warning of poor road conditions ahead:

A. Slow down before you get to the problem area.

B. Brake quickly and stop.

C. Pull off the road and check the area on foot.

D. Move toward the center of the road and continue at the same speed.

4. When approaching a railroad crossing that does not have a signal on it:

A. Stop and look both ways before crossing.

B. Continue across at normal speed.

C. Blow the horn while driving over the tracks.

D. Slow down and look both ways.

5. Under normal conditions the top speed limit for driving in a business district is:

A. 15 mph.

B. 20 mph.

C. 25 mph.

D. 30 mph.

6. After moving into a new lane you should drive near the:

A. Left side of the lane.

B. Center of the lane.

C. Right side of the lane.

D. Shoulder or median.

7. You must turn your headlights on:

A. After 7 p.m. and keep them on until 7 a.m.

B. At night when the road does not have any street lights.

C. 1/2 hour before sunset and during other times when visibility is bad.

D. When the sun or bright lights create a glare.

8. For turning, you should signal:

A. Just before the turn so you will not cause confusion to slow down.

B. After you begin to slow down.

C. Only if there are vehicles behind you.

D. At least 100 feet before the intersection.

Continue to next page. . .

10. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:

A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.

B. You are preparing to exit on the left.

C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.

D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

12. If you are towing a trailer and want to pass another vehicle you should not:

A. Check to see if there is room to pass.

B. Make a wider swing around the vehicle than usual.

C. Check to see that you will not block traffic behind you.

D. Turn sharply when you are changing lanes.

14. You should expect this sign on a:

A. Bridge or in a tunnel.

B. Country road or highway.

C. Traffic circle.

D. Highway entrance or exit.



15. If you cannot avoid driving through a sand or snow drift in the road you should:

A. Speed up before entering it.

B. Drive in a zig-zag pattern through it.

C. Shift to a higher gear before entering it.

D. Try to keep your vehicle in motion.

17. To help a seriously injured person after an accident you should:

A. Try to reset any broken bones and then call for help.

B. Rush him to the hospital.

C. Cover him and try to control any bleeding.

D. Move him to a warm place.

19. When entering a traffic circle you should always:

A. Stop before entering the circle.

B. Go to the right when entering the circle.

C. Speed up to go faster than the other traffic.

D. Drive to the center of the circle.

21. This sign means:

A. Watch for cross traffic ahead.

B. Stop sign or signal ahead.

C. No through traffic; prepare to turn.

D. Prepare to change routes.

11. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:

A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.

B. Must be obeyed.

C. May be ignored in an emergency.

D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

13. When passing a vehicle going in the opposite direction you must:

A. Decrease your speed by at least 10 mph.

B. Blow your horn.

C. Stay to the right.

D. Drive onto the shoulder to provide more room.

16. You should not drive over a fire hose on the road:

A. Under any circumstances.

B. If it is being used.

C. Unless instructed to by a fire department official.

D. Unless traffic is heavy in both directions.

18. If you often have trouble seeing things when driving you should:

A. Get more rest before driving.

B. Go to an eye doctor.

C. Not drive alone.

D. Squint your eyes when driving.

20. When entering a freeway from an entrance with an acceleration lane, you should:

A. Stop to check for traffic at the end of the entrance.

B. Enter the freeway at top speed and slow down to the speed limit afterward.

C. Use the acceleration lane to get up to the speed of the freeway traffic.

D. Use the shoulder to gain speed before you enter.



Continue to next page. . .

22. If a speed limit is not posted before a curve:
- A. Continue at the same speed.
 - B. Assume that it is better to take this curve at a higher speed.
 - C. Slow down to 35 to 40 mph.
 - D. Judge how sharp the curve is and change your speed accordingly.



24. When you see this sign you should:
- A. Avoid blowing your horn, quiet zone.
 - B. Reduce speed and watch for persons stepping from between parked cars.
 - C. Avoid driving in this area unless you are attending church services.
 - D. Not park in this area.



25. When you see this sign you should:
- A. Drive between 70 mph and 60 mph if you are driving a truck.
 - B. Not drive slower than 60 mph unless you are driving a truck.
 - C. Not drive faster than 70 mph if you are driving a car.
 - D. Not drive faster than 70 mph during the day and 60 mph at night.

26. Windshield wipers in good working condition are:
- A. Required equipment on all motor vehicles.
 - B. Required only on commercial motor vehicles.
 - C. Required equipment on only American-made vehicles.
 - D. Not required, but strongly suggested.
27. After passing an oncoming vehicle that had its bright lights on you should:
- A. Continue at a slower speed for a short time.
 - B. Continue at your normal speed.
 - C. Speed up slightly.
 - D. Turn on your inside lights.

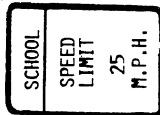
28. If your license or registration has been suspended or your insurance has been canceled:
- A. Continue to drive until you receive a second notice from the Department.
 - B. You may drive, but there must always be someone in the vehicle with you.
 - C. You should still use your license as a form of identification.
 - D. Your license or registration must be sent back to the Department immediately.
29. When driving through fog at night, you should use your:
- A. High beam headlights.
 - B. Parking lights.
 - C. Low beam headlights.
 - D. 4-way flashers.

30. When driving you should stay at least:
- A. 1/2 of a second behind the vehicle in front of you.
 - B. 3/4 of a second behind the vehicle in front of you.
 - C. 1 second behind the vehicle in front of you.
 - D. 2 seconds behind the vehicle in front of you.
31. In making a left turn, you should not:
- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
 - B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
 - C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
 - D. Stay in one lane while turning.

32. This sign found on top of another vehicle is used where it is necessary to:
- A. Lead vehicles through a construction area.
 - B. Guide vehicles during civil defense emergencies.
 - C. Warn people that the driver is a learner.
 - D. Restrict the area to classified personnel.



33. This sign means:
- A. School buses must not exceed this speed limit.
 - B. Any vehicles transporting children to school must not exceed this speed limit.
 - C. This speed limit should be observed only when children are seen walking.
 - D. Vehicles must not exceed this speed limit.



34. When passing another vehicle you can tell how fast it is going by:
- A. Looking at your speedometer.
 - B. Looking at the side of the road.
 - C. Seeing how fast you are getting closer to the other vehicle.
 - D. Checking your speedometer and the speed with which you are approaching the other vehicle.
35. It is illegal to:
- A. Forge or alter a certificate of title with intent to commit fraud.
 - B. Unknowingly borrow a registration card which has been altered.
 - C. Borrow someone else's vehicle with his consent and become involved in an accident.
 - D. Forget to take the title for your vehicle when driving.
36. If you are taking medicine for a cold you should:
- A. Know the effects of the medicine before you drive.
 - B. Not drive with anyone else in the vehicle.
 - C. Not drive at night or just after taking the medicine.
 - D. Only drive if it is an emergency.
37. When there is oncoming traffic you should:
- A. Move closer to the center line.
 - B. Move as far to the right as possible.
 - C. Slow down until it has passed.
 - D. Pass at your own risk.

38. If a vehicle approaches you quickly from the right while you are crossing an intersection:
- A. Stop in the path of the vehicle.
 - B. Put your vehicle in reverse and back up.
 - C. Speed up to get out of the way.
 - D. Blow the horn and continue at the same speed.
39. If you know that you will soon be making a turn you should:
- A. Look well ahead to locate the turning point.
 - B. Blow the horn several hundred feet before the turn.
 - C. Flash your bright lights to warn other traffic.
 - D. Speed up so as to avoid making other vehicles wait.

40. In an emergency stop you should not:
- A. Grasp the steering wheel firmly.
 - B. Apply brakes as soon as possible.
 - C. Turn off the engine.
 - D. Signal the vehicles behind you.

Continue to next page. . .

END OF TEST

FORM 2

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #3

PRINT Name _____

Birth Date (first) (middle) (last) (month) (day) (year) Sex: Male Female

Have you had a Driver Education course? High School Commercial Other None

Have you had a Driver License before, either in Michigan or another state? Yes No

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY

Date _____ Examiner _____

APPLICANT CLASS: Original Out-of-State

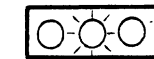
TEST RESULTS: Questions _____ 40

Incorrect _____

SCORE _____



1. This sign means:
- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
 - B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
 - C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
 - D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. This traffic signal means:
- A. Slow down and continue with caution through the intersection.
 - B. Speed up and continue through the intersection before the light changes to red.
 - C. Stop before entering the intersection if you can safely do so.
 - D. Stop immediately; do not continue through the intersection.

3. When about to pass you should generally:
- A. Move up very close to the lead vehicle, then change lanes.
 - B. Drop back and change lanes far behind the lead vehicle.
 - C. Maintain usual following distance until you change lanes.
 - D. Move up close to the lead vehicle and drop back to warn him you are about to pass.
4. If you pass pedestrians near the road at night you should:
- A. Turn off your headlights if there are lights on the street.
 - B. Use your high beam headlights if there are no lights on the street.
 - C. Only use your parking lights.
 - D. Keep your headlights on low beam.
5. A vehicle generally does not have to be registered in this State if it is:
- A. Regularly used for the commercial transportation of property.
 - B. Used for personal transportation by a non-resident.
 - C. Frequently used for business within this State.
 - D. Used for transporting persons for a fee.

Continue to next page. . .

7. Before going down a long, steep hill:
- A. Shift into neutral.
 - B. Turn on your headlights or blow your horn.
 - C. Tighten your seat belt and sit well back on the seat.
 - D. Test your brakes and shift into a lower gear.
9. This sign means:
- A. Prepare to merge with traffic ahead.
 - B. Slow down, side road ahead.
 - C. Prepare to detour.
 - D. Slow down and prepare to turn right or left.



10. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:
- A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
 - B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
 - C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
 - D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

12. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:
- A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
 - B. Must be obeyed.
 - C. May be ignored in an emergency.
 - D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

14. When passing another vehicle you should:
- A. Return to the right lane as soon as you clear its front bumper.
 - B. Drive as close beside the vehicle as possible.
 - C. Not go over the speed limit unless necessary.
 - D. Flash your brake lights several times before turning to the right lane.

16. If you see that your exit is on the left side of the road:
- A. Move smoothly into the left lane well before the exit.
 - B. Move into the left lane and increase your speed to passing speed.
 - C. Stay in the middle lane and move over when next to your exit.
 - D. Stay in the right lane until you are going slow enough to exit.

8. If the rear of your vehicle is skidding to the left you should:
- A. Move the steering wheel back and forth in a zig-zag pattern.
 - B. Turn the top of your steering wheel to the left.
 - C. Hold your steering wheel from moving until out of the skid.
 - D. Turn the top of your steering wheel to the right.

11. When possible, pedestrians walking along the road should walk:
- A. On the left side facing traffic.
 - B. On the right side with traffic.
 - C. On the shoulder of the road rather than on the sidewalk.
 - D. On the side with the least traffic.

13. If your tires are badly worn you should:
- A. Replace them.
 - B. Rotate them.
 - C. Let out some air.
 - D. Put in new inner tubes.

15. In most situations bicycle riders:
- A. Have the right-of-way over all other vehicles.
 - B. Must not travel on a heavily traveled road.
 - C. Are subject to the same rules as motor vehicles.
 - D. Must ride against the flow of traffic so they can see and be seen.

17. When approaching a traffic accident or fire you should:
- A. Stop and offer your help to the police.
 - B. Turn on your emergency flashers before you drive by.
 - C. Drive closer than usual to the vehicle in front of you.
 - D. Slow down and watch for people near the scene.

Continue to next page. . .

18. If you come to a sand or snow drift on the road it is best to:

- A. Speed up and drive through it.
- B. Drive around it if possible.
- C. Decrease your speed and go through it.
- D. Shift to a lower gear and drive through it.

20. To avoid spinning the tires on a slippery surface you should:

- A. Alternately use the brake and gas.
- B. Increase speed slowly.
- C. Shift from drive to neutral.
- D. Start in second gear with fast but steady power.

19. When driving on a slippery road you should:

- A. Hit your brakes harder to stop.
- B. Not make quick turns.
- C. Change speeds often.
- D. Slow down and stop at every intersection.

21. The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

- A. Ignore certain traffic laws when responding to an alarm.
- B. Take the right-of-way when returning from an emergency.
- C. Endanger the lives of pedestrians to reach his destination.
- D. Violate traffic signals any time his vehicle is on the road.

23. If you are on a freeway entrance and notice that there is no traffic on the freeway:

- A. Stop before entering the freeway.
- B. Slow down before entering the freeway.
- C. Continue smoothly onto the freeway.
- D. Drive several miles above the legal limit before entering the freeway.

24. This sign means:



- A. Divided road ahead, keep right.
- B. Obstruction ahead, move to the right or left.
- C. Road ends ahead, detour.
- D. Prepare to merge with the traffic ahead.

25. When you see this sign you should:



- A. Drive between 50 mph and 65 mph if you are driving a truck.
- B. Not drive slower than 65 mph unless you are driving a truck.
- C. Not drive faster than 50 mph if you are driving a truck.
- D. Not drive faster than 65 mph during the day and 50 mph at night.

26. When clearing the windshield of frost or ice in extremely cold weather you should avoid using:

- A. Your windshield washer even with anti-freeze.
- B. The heater.
- C. The defroster.
- D. A plastic or rubber scraper on the windshield.

28. To turn on the right turn signal, you:

- A. Press the lever down.
- B. Push the lever in.
- C. Pull the lever out.
- D. Lift the lever up.

29. If, after leaving the road, it is necessary to return to the road without stopping:

- A. Shift to neutral and keep your foot on the brake.
- B. Speed up to get back on the road quickly.
- C. Gradually steer back towards the road.
- D. Hold the steering wheel loosely.

27. The most important reason for passing a truck traveling at 45 miles per hour in a 55 miles per hour zone is:

- A. To improve your ability to see.
- B. To advance your position in traffic.
- C. To reduce your travel time.
- D. To avoid exhaust fumes.

- 40. It is legal to:
 - A. Lead your driver's license to someone else.
 - B. Refuse to turn over your license to the Department.
 - C. Lend your registration to someone using your vehicle.
 - D. Use a false name when applying for a license.

- 38. When turning left at an intersection:
 - A. You have the right-of-way over oncoming traffic.
 - B. You should blow your horn and proceed with caution.
 - C. Check cross traffic from both directions.
 - D. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.

- 37. This sign means you should:
 - A. Slow down to 30 mph on this exit.
 - B. Go no faster than 30 mph before leaving the main road.
 - C. Reduce your speed to 30 mph even if you are not going to exit.
 - D. Expect to go 30 mph after exiting.

- 35. Having 1 or 2 drinks before driving:
 - A. Improves your driving ability.
 - B. Has little or no effect on your driving ability.
 - C. Will affect your reactions and judgment.
 - D. Is illegal.

- 33. Minimum speed limits are:
 - A. 15 mph lower than the maximum posted speed limits.
 - B. Not legal and need not be observed.
 - C. The slowest you should drive except when necessary for safety.
 - D. Speed limits between the daytime and nighttime legal speed.

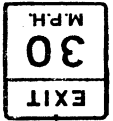
- 32. You are most likely to see this sign:
 - A. In a restricted area.
 - B. On a bridge or tunnel.
 - C. In a parking lot or service area.
 - D. On a country road.

- 30. If you are backing to the right out of a driveway, you should:
 - A. Check only the traffic coming from the left.
 - B. Start forward quickly once you are in the traffic lane.
 - C. Cause traffic to stop by slowly backing out of the driveway.
 - D. Back into the lane nearest the curb.

- 31. In making a left turn, you should not:
 - A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
 - B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
 - C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
 - D. Stay in one lane while turning.

39. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with:

- A. A muffler.
- B. 4-ply tires.
- C. A rear window defroster.
- D. A trunk light.



FORM 3

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #4

PRINT

Name _____ (first) _____ (middle) _____ (last)
 Birth Date _____ (month) _____ (day) _____ (year) Sex: Male Female

Have you had a Driver Education course?
 High School Commercial Other None
 Have you had a Driver License before, either in Michigan or another state? Yes No

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY	
Date _____	Examiner _____
APPLICANT CLASS:	TEST RESULTS:
<input type="checkbox"/> Original	Questions 40
<input type="checkbox"/> Out-of-State	Incorrect -
<input type="checkbox"/> DI	SCORE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FR	

1. This sign means:
- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
 - B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
 - C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
 - D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. When driving through mountains you should:
- A. Speed up going over hills.
 - B. Use the shoulder to pass slow-moving vehicles.
 - C. Stay close to the right edge of the road to be away from oncoming traffic.
 - D. Put the vehicle in neutral and coast down hills in order to save gas.

3. If you cannot stop in time before hitting another vehicle, it is best to:
- A. Gradually slow down and then hit the other vehicle.
 - B. Blow the horn and continue at normal speed.
 - C. Try to steer around the vehicle and avoid braking hard.
 - D. Remove your foot from the gas and put on the brake as hard as possible.

4. You should expect this sign on a:
- A. Highway entrance.
 - B. Bridge.
 - C. Traffic circle.
 - D. Country road or highway.



5. You need not dim your bright lights when:
- A. Approaching oncoming vehicles.
 - B. Slowing down for a turn.
 - C. Following or passing another vehicle.
 - D. Driving past pedestrians near the road.

6. When you slow down or stop with a trailer:
- A. Allow less room to stop because of the extra weight.
 - B. Apply the brake off and on, gradually.
 - C. Turn on your 4-way flashers.
 - D. Steer in a slight zig-zag manner.

7. A person under 18 without a license or permit may:
- A. Drive if there is an adult in the vehicle.
 - B. Drive if there is a licensed person in the vehicle.
 - C. Drive if he has permission from his parents.
 - D. Not drive on a public road under any condition.

8. If you can see far ahead you may:
- A. Drive above the speed limit.
 - B. Pass several vehicles at once.
 - C. Go as slow as you want.
 - D. Drive on the shoulder of the road.

Continue to next page. . .

9. If a school bus is stopped on the other side of a divided highway you should:
- A. Stop and wait for the bus to continue.
 - B. Blow the horn and continue.
 - C. Move to the lane farthest from the bus.
 - D. Continue with caution.

10. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:
- A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
 - B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
 - C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
 - D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

11. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:
- A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
 - B. Must be obeyed.
 - C. May be ignored in an emergency.
 - D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

12. To enter and exit from a controlled-access highway you must:
- A. Be going at least as fast as the traffic on the highway.
 - B. Signal for the entrance or exit at least 1/2 mile in advance.
 - C. Blow the horn before entering and flash your taillights before exiting.
 - D. Only use the entrances and exits provided.

13. If the signal at a railroad crossing does not indicate that a train is coming you should:
- A. Speed up and cross the tracks quickly.
 - B. Continue at the same speed and check for a train before crossing.
 - C. Slow down and look both ways.
 - D. Come to a complete stop before continuing across.

14. If you are involved in an accident you should:
- A. Keep your lights on.
 - B. Keep your engine running.
 - C. Drive on if the damage looks minor.
 - D. Try to move the vehicle out of traffic.

15. You would most likely see this sign:
- A. On a bridge.
 - B. At a school crossing.
 - C. At a city intersection.
 - D. On a divided road.



16. If there are no painted lines on the road you:
- A. May drive anywhere on your side of the road.
 - B. Should drive as if there were lines.
 - C. Should drive wherever traffic is moving the fastest.
 - D. May drive in the center of the road.

17. If you come to an intersection that is hard to see around because of trees or buildings:
- A. Proceed as if there was a yield sign at the intersection.
 - B. Stop near the center of the intersection and then continue when it is safe.
 - C. Slow down and blow your horn to warn drivers who cannot see you.
 - D. Stop at the intersection and edge forward slowly.

18. If you become stuck in sand, mud, or snow:
- A. Turn your wheels to the right and then left.
 - B. Place boards in front of your front wheels.
 - C. Press your gas pedal all the way down.
 - D. Rock your vehicle back and forth.

19. If you pass a vehicle that is weaving you should:
- A. Leave at least 1/2 a lane between the side of your vehicle and his.
 - B. Pass as slow as possible.
 - C. Keep blowing the horn and keep your bright lights on.
 - D. Pull in front of him to make him slow down.

Continue to next page. . .

20. Because there is often slow-moving traffic on country highways you should:
- A. Stay in the left lane and drive at the speed limit.
 - B. Be ready to adjust your speed to the speed of traffic.
 - C. Pass slower vehicles on turns if they are slowing down.
 - D. Generally drive 10 to 15 mph under the speed limit in order to be safe.

22. If you are driving and it starts to rain:
- A. Be careful since rain and road oil may create a slippery surface.
 - B. You need not slow down unless it begins to rain hard.
 - C. Speed up if you are near your destination so you will not be caught in the heavy rain.
 - D. Pull over to the side of the road and stop until the rain stops.

24. Your vehicle's engine must be:
- A. Overhauled every 50,000 miles in order to meet the new air pollution standards.
 - B. Equipped and adjusted to prevent excessive fumes or smoke.
 - C. Adjusted to burn fuels that are free of lead.
 - D. The engine that was originally in the vehicle.

26. The following are examples of signs with green backgrounds:
- A. No Right Turn, Pass With Care, Speed Limit.
 - B. Next Exit 12 Miles, Exit, Thru Traffic.
 - C. Rest Area, Parking Area, Roadside Table.
 - D. Stop, Do Not Enter, No Parking.

28. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may not:
- A. Exceed speed limits.
 - B. Proceed past a red light without stopping.
 - C. Park or stand regardless of possible prohibitions.
 - D. Disregard the safety of others.

30. If bad weather makes it hard for you to see you should:
- A. Speed up to get off the road quickly.
 - B. Increase your following distance.
 - C. Drive in the lane closest to oncoming traffic.
 - D. Turn your lights on high beam.

21. It is most important to turn the front wheels toward the curb:

- A. When parking facing downhill.
- B. When parking facing uphill.
- C. When parking on level pavement.
- D. At all times.

23. If a speed limit is not posted before a curve:

- A. Continue at the same speed.
- B. Assume that it is better to take this curve at a higher speed.
- C. Slow down to 35 to 40 mph.
- D. Judge how sharp the curve is and change your speed accordingly.

25. When you leave a highway, you should check your speed frequently because you may be:

- A. Driving too fast.
- B. Suffering from highway hypnosis.
- C. Applying your brakes too hard.
- D. Suffering vision loss due to carbon monoxide.

27. When driving you should:

- A. Rest your eyes by slowly blinking them from time to time.
- B. Avoid looking at any one thing for more than a few seconds.
- C. Look straight ahead to the center of the road and avoid looking to the side.
- D. Spend as much time looking at your mirrors as you do looking in front of you.

29. When deciding how far away you should be from the vehicle ahead it is most important to consider:

- A. The vehicle's speed, traffic density, and road conditions.
- B. The age of your vehicle, number of lanes on the road, and traffic density.
- C. The number of lanes on the road, horse power of your vehicle, and vehicle's speed.
- D. Road conditions, age of your vehicle, and horse power of your vehicle.

31. In making a left turn, you should not:

- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
- B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
- C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
- D. Stay in one lane while turning.

32. If you take medicine and then drink alcohol:

- A. The alcohol will have less effect than if taken alone.
- B. The medicine will not benefit you.
- C. Nothing will happen if you only have 1 or 2 drinks.
- D. The effects can make you unfit to drive.

33. If your license has been suspended or revoked in this State you may:

- A. Drive in this State only if you have a license from another state.
- B. Not drive in this State, but may drive in other states.
- C. Not drive in this State with another license or permit.
- D. Drive only in the presence of another licensed driver.

34. When you see this sign you should:

- A. Stop and wait for the flagman to wave you on.
- B. Slow down and be prepared to stop.
- C. Prepare to detour ahead.
- D. Expect trucks to stay in the right lane.



35. This sign used in times of national emergency means:

- A. You should drive about 5 mph above the speed limit.
- B. Slow drivers should not use this road.
- C. You should drive at a fast but safe speed.
- D. Trucks and buses should not use this road.



36. This sign means you should:

- A. Slow down to 30 mph on this exit.
- B. Go no faster than 30 mph before leaving the main road.
- C. Reduce your speed to 30 mph even if you are not going to exit.
- D. Expect to go 30 mph after exiting.



37. As you approach a freeway on an entrance you should:

- A. Keep checking traffic ahead on the entrance and behind on the freeway.
- B. Not take your eyes off the vehicle ahead of you on the entrance.
- C. Begin to pick up speed and pass other vehicles on the entrance if necessary.
- D. Drive around the vehicle in front of you if it is taking too long to enter the freeway.

38. If the vehicle in front of you slows down you should not:

- A. Give a hand signal.
- B. Take your foot off the gas pedal.
- C. Tap the brake lightly to warn drivers behind you.
- D. Signal other drivers to pass.

40. It does not necessarily mean you are skidding if:

- A. You apply the brakes and do not slow down.
- B. Your speedometer reading is suddenly different than your actual speed.
- C. Your vehicle is moving in a different direction than you are facing.
- D. You begin to speed up when going downhill.

END OF TEST

FORM 4

Continue to next page. . .

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #5

PRINT

Name _____

Birth Date (first) (middle) (last) (month) (day) (year) Sex: Male Female

Have you had a Driver Education course? High School Commercial Other None Michigan or another state? Yes No

APPLICANT CLASS: Original Out-of-State DI FR

STAYION USE ONLY

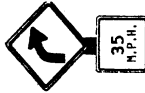
Date _____ Examiner _____

TEST RESULTS: Questions 40 Incorrect _____ SCORE _____

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

1. This sign means:

- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
- B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
- C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
- D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. This sign means:

- A. Do not drive on the right shoulder of the highway.
- B. Commercial vehicles may not stop on the median.
- C. You must not stop or drive on the median.
- D. Stopping on the median is permitted for only a short time.



3. When parked on a one-way street it is illegal to:

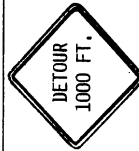
- A. Have your wheels more than 6 inches from the curb.
- B. Leave your parking lights on.
- C. Park facing in the opposite direction of traffic.
- D. Be closer than 2 feet from a driveway.

4. If an oncoming vehicle crosses the center line and drives into your lane you should:

- A. Speed up and drive onto the shoulder.
- B. Stop as quickly as you can.
- C. Drive into his lane if it is empty.
- D. Slow down and steer to the right.

5. You should expect this sign:

- A. On the entrance ramp of a highway.
- B. When entering a road construction area.
- C. At the entrance to a dead-end street.
- D. When entering a tunnel.



6. At night you should drive slow enough to be able to stop within:

- A. 5 car lengths.
- B. The distance lighted by your headlights.
- C. The time it takes for a light to change from yellow to red.
- D. 10 seconds from the time you hit the brake.

7. To get a certificate of title you need not:

- A. Pay the required fee in full.
- B. Be the owner of the vehicle.
- C. Truthfully answer all the questions the Department requests.
- D. Have a valid license from this State.

8. The colors on traffic signals, from top to bottom, are:

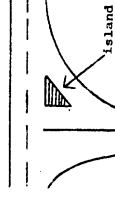
- A. Green, yellow, red.
- B. Red, yellow, green.
- C. Yellow, green, red.
- D. Red, green, yellow.

10. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:

- A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
- B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
- C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
- D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

12. This island is used:

- A. To separate opposing lanes of traffic.
- B. For pedestrians crossing the road.
- C. For making U-turns.
- D. To direct vehicles into the proper lane.



13. When driving at night in a city you should:

- A. Use your parking lights since headlights may "blind" pedestrians.
- B. Follow closer in order to see better.
- C. Watch the traffic lights for several blocks ahead of you.
- D. Drive faster since there are fewer hazards at night.

15. You must stop at a railroad crossing when:

- A. A train is stopped less than 200 feet from the crossing.
- B. The crossing does not have a gate or signal on it.
- C. There is more than 1 set of tracks at the crossing.
- D. The crossing signal is on or a train is close and approaching.

14. The ability of your vehicle to speed up in order to pass is most affected by:

- A. The amount of gas in your tank.
- B. Your skill as a driver.
- C. Whether the road surface is concrete or asphalt.
- D. Heavy loads such as trailers, cargo, or passengers.

16. When driving in heavy fog during the day you should use:

- A. High beam headlights.
- B. Low beam headlights.
- C. Parking lights.
- D. No lights.

18. When driving in the mountains:

- A. Stay in the center of your lane.
- B. Drive slower so you can watch the scenery.
- C. Put your bright lights on when going around a curve at night.
- D. Look for speed limit and warning signs.

20. If 1 or 2 of your wheels drop off the edge of the pavement:

- A. Hold the steering wheel loosely.
- B. Ease back onto the road after slowing down.
- C. Slow down quickly by braking hard.
- D. Increase your speed and drive back on the road.

Continue to next page. . .

1. This sign means:

- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
- B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
- C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
- D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.

2. This sign means:

- A. Do not drive on the right shoulder of the highway.
- B. Commercial vehicles may not stop on the median.
- C. You must not stop or drive on the median.
- D. Stopping on the median is permitted for only a short time.

3. When parked on a one-way street it is illegal to:

- A. Have your wheels more than 6 inches from the curb.
- B. Leave your parking lights on.
- C. Park facing in the opposite direction of traffic.
- D. Be closer than 2 feet from a driveway.

5. You should expect this sign:

- A. On the entrance ramp of a highway.
- B. When entering a road construction area.
- C. At the entrance to a dead-end street.
- D. When entering a tunnel.

6. At night you should drive slow enough to be able to stop within:

- A. 5 car lengths.
- B. The distance lighted by your headlights.
- C. The time it takes for a light to change from yellow to red.
- D. 10 seconds from the time you hit the brake.

7. To get a certificate of title you need not:

- A. Pay the required fee in full.
- B. Be the owner of the vehicle.
- C. Truthfully answer all the questions the Department requests.
- D. Have a valid license from this State.

Continue to next page. . .

21. When driving on a multi-lane road you should:

- A. Watch vehicles in the lanes next to you.
- B. Move in and out of traffic to travel faster
- C. Signal after you start moving into a new lane.
- D. Use hand signals to show that you are changing lanes.

22. When backing up it is usually best to:

- A. Open the left front door and look back.
- B. Steer with one hand, while looking into the rearview mirror.
- C. Steer with one hand, while looking out the rear window.
- D. Steer with both hands, while looking out the left front window.

23. If your license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked you must:

- A. Destroy your license.
- B. Turn your license over to a policeman.
- C. Return your license to the Department.
- D. Keep your license until you may legally drive again.

24. Your driver's license is not likely to be suspended for:

- A. Habitual reckless driving.
- B. Being found incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.
- C. Permitting an unlawful use of your license.
- D. Not carrying your driver's license with you.

25. A police officer may stop and inspect your vehicle if:

- A. He has obtained a special permit from the Department.
- B. He believes your vehicle is unsafe or not properly equipped.
- C. You have an out-of-state license plate.
- D. It is during the month your vehicle is due for inspection.

26. If a tire begins going flat while you are driving you should:

- A. Speed up in order to get to a service station quickly.
- B. Look for a safe place to pull off the road.
- C. Come to a quick stop and then pull off the road.
- D. Stop where you are and signal other traffic to go around you.

27. The shape of this sign indicates:

- A. Stop.
- B. School crossing.
- C. Yield.
- D. Railroad crossing.

28. The correct order of operations when backing up is:

- A. Look to the rear, make sure vehicle is stopped, shift into reverse.
- B. Make sure vehicle is stopped, look to the rear, shift into reverse.
- C. Shift into reverse, make sure vehicle is stopped, look to the rear.
- D. Look to the rear, shift into reverse, make sure vehicle is stopped.

29. When driving at night rather than during the day it is more important to:

- A. Check your lights and signals.
- B. Have the right amount of air in your tires.
- C. Obey the traffic rules and laws.
- D. Keep an eye on the rearview mirror(s).

30. When driving on an undivided road you should:

- A. Cross the double yellow lines to pass slow-moving vehicles.
- B. Drive with your parking lights on.
- C. Drive 5 to 10 mph below the speed limit.
- D. Keep to the right in the presence of oncoming vehicles.

31. In making a left turn, you should not:

- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
- B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
- C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
- D. Stay in one lane while turning.

32. You should expect a double center line:

- A. On a divided highway.
- B. On a winding 2-lane road.
- C. On a "Pass With Care" road.
- D. On a one-way street.

33. Stop and turn signal lights:

- A. Are not required on foreign cars sold in America.
- B. Must be yellow in color.
- C. Need not be used if no one is behind you.
- D. Must be bright enough to be seen for at least 100 feet.

34. You should have your eyes checked periodically because:

- A. Driving causes a lot of eye strain.
- B. You should change your glasses at least once every 2 years.
- C. New highway signs require better vision.
- D. Your vision may fall without your knowing it.

35. When approaching valleys and tops of hills on freeways you should:

- A. Speed up to move traffic along.
- B. Drive cautiously because you cannot see as far.
- C. Pass slower-moving vehicles.
- D. Stay far over to the left so as to avoid the shoulder.

36. If your freeway exit has a deceleration lane you should:

- A. Slow down as much as possible on the main road before entering the deceleration lane.
- B. Drive alongside and pull in front of slower moving traffic in the deceleration lane.
- C. Move into the deceleration lane as soon as possible.
- D. Keep your speed constant once you enter the deceleration lane.

37. The message on this sign might be:

- A. Yield.
- B. Stop.
- C. School Crossing.
- D. No U-Turn.

38. When you are coming out of a skid you should begin to straighten your wheels:

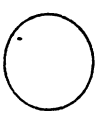
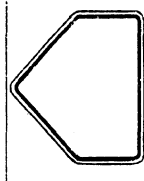
- A. As soon as your speed drops below 10 mph.
- B. After you have come to a complete stop.
- C. When you are several yards from where you started to skid.
- D. Just before heading in the desired direction

39. When driving on an undivided road you should:

- A. Cross the double yellow lines to pass slow-moving vehicles.
- B. Drive with your parking lights on.
- C. Drive 5 to 10 mph below the speed limit.
- D. Keep to the right in the presence of oncoming vehicles.

40. If an oncoming vehicle has started to turn left in front of you:

- A. Speed up to get by him before he makes the turn.
- B. Slow down and allow him to turn in front of you.
- C. Steer to your left to get around him and allow him to turn.
- D. Steer to your right to get around him and allow him to turn.



FORM 5

END OF TEST

Continue to next page. . .

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #6

PRINT Name _____ (first) (middle) (last)
 Birth Date _____ (month) (day) (year) Sex: Male Female

Have you had a Driver Education course?
 High School Commercial Other None
 Have you had a Driver License before, either in Michigan or another state? Yes No

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY	
Date _____	Examiner _____
APPLICANT CLASS:	TEST RESULTS:
<input type="checkbox"/> Original	Questions 40
<input type="checkbox"/> Out-of-State	Incorrect - _____
<input type="checkbox"/> DI	SCORE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FR	

10. When driving it is most important to frequently check your:
- A. Oil pressure.
 - B. Engine temperature.
 - C. Battery indicator.
 - D. Speedometer.
11. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:
- A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
 - B. Must be obeyed.
 - C. May be ignored in an emergency.
 - D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

12. When the vehicle in front of you is turning, you should:
- A. Follow as close as possible.
 - B. Change lanes and quickly pass the turning vehicle.
 - C. Increase your speed slightly.
 - D. See if the turn can be safely made.
13. As you get older, your night vision usually:
- A. Gets better.
 - B. Stays the same.
 - C. Gets worse.
 - D. Becomes harder to check.

14. If the vehicle just ahead of you slows down, you should:
- A. Quickly change lanes and pass.
 - B. Slow down.
 - C. Pull alongside and see what the trouble is.
 - D. Drive onto the shoulder and stop.
15. When driving at dusk or dawn on a dark day:
- A. Turn on your parking lights.
 - B. Keep your sunglasses on to cut down headlight glare.
 - C. Turn on your lights on high beam.
 - D. Turn on your lights on low beam.

1. This sign means:
- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
 - B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
 - C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
 - D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. You can check your blind spot before changing lanes by:
- A. Looking at the left side mirror.
 - B. Looking at the right side mirror.
 - C. Looking into the rearview mirror.
 - D. Turning around and looking out the window.
3. If you see a sign or any other indication that there may be objects on the road ahead:
- A. Spend more time looking in your mirrors.
 - B. Turn on your headlights.
 - C. Slow down.
 - D. Watch the side of the road.

4. It is generally legal to park your vehicle:
- A. With 1 wheel on the sidewalk.
 - B. Near a mail box.
 - C. Within an intersection.
 - D. On a crosswalk.
5. It is illegal to:
- A. Take medication at the direction of a doctor before driving.
 - B. Have an alcoholic drink before driving.
 - C. Take a non-prescribed narcotic drug before driving.
 - D. Drive when drowsy.

6. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:
- A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
 - B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
 - C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
 - D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.
7. It is legal to use someone else's vehicle:
- A. Only with the owner's consent.
 - B. If you are a friend of the owner.
 - C. Without the owner's consent in an emergency.
 - D. If you have used the vehicle before.

8. When exiting from a freeway where there is a deceleration lane you should:
- A. Begin slowing down before entering the deceleration lane.
 - B. Drive at a constant speed on the deceleration lane.
 - C. Stay as close as possible to the vehicle ahead of you after entering the deceleration lane.
 - D. Judge how much you will have to slow by the length and curve of the exit.
9. When you want to make a right turn into a driveway you should:
- A. Avoid stopping on the road.
 - B. Swing to the left before making the turn.
 - C. Signal after you begin to turn.
 - D. Signal the traffic behind you to pass.

16. This sign means:
- A. Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
 - B. Slow down, pavement ends.
 - C. Right lane ends, prepare to merge.
 - D. Construction ahead, caution, no shoulder.



17. When passing on a 2-lane road it is illegal to:
- A. Drive in a lane used for oncoming traffic.
 - B. Signal the vehicle you are going to pass by blowing your horn.
 - C. Stay in a lane used for oncoming traffic after it is safe to use the right lane.
 - D. Pass 2 or more vehicles at once.
18. The most difficult thing to predict is the movement of:
- A. Motorcycles.
 - B. Pedestrians.
 - C. Cars.
 - D. Buses.
19. Before beginning to pass you should:
- A. Drive up close behind the lead vehicle.
 - B. Judge the speed of the lead vehicle.
 - C. Slow down so you will have more room to pass.
 - D. Blow the horn and put on your bright lights.
20. If you see bumps and holes in the road ahead:
- A. Maintain a steady rate of speed.
 - B. Speed up when going near the bumps.
 - C. Slow down and expect more ahead.
 - D. Stop and drive slowly around the bumps.
21. If you get water in your right front brake and try to stop, your vehicle will:
- A. Pull to the left.
 - B. Pull to the right.
 - C. Stop straight.
 - D. Not slow down.
22. To avoid being pushed into the vehicle in front of you when stopped, you should:
- A. Turn your wheels toward the curb.
 - B. Leave room between you and the vehicle in front.
 - C. Put your parking brakes on and leave them on until you are ready to move.
 - D. Keep flashing your brake lights so that the other vehicle will see you.

Continue to next page. . .

Continue to next page. . .

23. If you must leave the road at high speeds, you should:
- A. Head toward oncoming moving objects.
 - B. Drop to the floor.
 - C. Apply the brakes as hard as possible.
 - D. Steer away from large, rigid objects.
24. Before driving from the shoulder onto the road you should always:
- A. Decrease your speed.
 - B. Blow the horn.
 - C. Apply the brake when your front wheels are on the road.
 - D. Check the road for traffic.

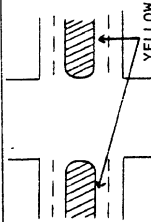


25. This sign means:
- A. Barricade ahead, prepare to detour.
 - B. Slow down and prepare to turn to the right and then to the left.
 - C. Road widens ahead, prepare to change lanes.
 - D. Road closed ahead, prepare to turn right.

26. These lane lines mean:
- A. Lane changing permitted for all vehicles.
 - B. Trucks may not change lanes; other vehicles are permitted to do so with care.
 - C. Changing lanes is not allowed.
 - D. Changing lanes is permitted if done with care.

27. If the engine stalls and the power steering falls as you are driving, you should:
- A. Hold the steering wheel loosely.
 - B. Turn the steering wheel very gradually.
 - C. Try to restart the engine.
 - D. Avoid using the brakes.

29. These yellow pavement markings are used:
- A. In place of a yield sign.
 - B. For bus stops only.
 - C. For no parking zones.
 - D. To separate opposing traffic.



30. If you should miss your exit on a freeway, you should not:
- A. Proceed to the next exit where you can re-enter the freeway and return to your proper exit.
 - B. Back up on the road or on the shoulder.
 - C. Continue on the freeway and find an alternate route.
 - D. Resume normal speed until you approach the next exit.
31. In making a left turn, you should not:
- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
 - B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
 - C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
 - D. Stay in one lane while turning.



32. When you see this sign you should:
- A. Avoid blowing your horn, quiet zone.
 - B. Reduce speed and watch for persons stepping from between parked cars.
 - C. Avoid driving in this area unless you are attending church services.
 - D. Not park in this area.

33. Before turning at an intersection, you should:
- A. Tap your brakes 3 or 4 times.
 - B. Make sure you have normal speed.
 - C. Come to a complete stop.
 - D. Check cross traffic.

35. An emergency vehicle may ignore some traffic laws when responding to an alarm only if:
- A. Traffic is heavy.
 - B. Its emergency lights and sirens are on.
 - C. A special permit is issued before the alarm.
 - D. The vehicle is being operated in a city or town.

36. If your driving privilege is suspended in another state in which you are not a resident:
- A. You must report this to the state in which you live.
 - B. You may not operate your vehicle in the state in which you live.
 - C. The Department will send a copy of the record to the state in which you live.
 - D. You can appeal the ruling in your home state.

37. This sign means:
- A. Play street, no vehicles permitted to enter.
 - B. Construction ahead, detour.
 - C. The street has no outlet, no through traffic.
 - D. Pavement ends ahead, slow down.



38. The least important thing to consider when selecting your speed on a freeway is the:
- A. Weather and light conditions.
 - B. Amount of traffic and its speed.
 - C. Posted speed limit.
 - D. Distance you have to travel.

39. Sirens and whistles on non-emergency vehicles are:
- A. Required.
 - B. Encouraged.
 - C. Discouraged.
 - D. Prohibited.

40. When driving on a public road it is illegal to:
- A. Keep your headlights on during the day.
 - B. Drop bottles or cans out of the vehicle.
 - C. Pass another vehicle in a school zone.
 - D. Pull off the road to make repairs.

FORM 6

END OF TEST

Continue to next page. . .

OPERATOR LICENSE TEST #7

PRINT Name _____
 Birth Date (first) (middle) (last) Sex: Male
 (month) (day) (year) Female

Have you had a Driver Education course?
 High School Commercial Other None
 Have you had a Driver License before, either in
 Michigan or another state? Yes No

PLACE AN BESIDE THE ONE BEST ANSWER.

STATION USE ONLY	
Date _____	Examiner _____
APPLICANT CLASS:	TEST RESULTS:
<input type="checkbox"/> Original	Questions 40
<input type="checkbox"/> Out-of-State	Incorrect - _____
<input type="checkbox"/> DI	SCORE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FR	

1. This sign means:

- A. Slow down to 35 mph and prepare to enter a curve.
- B. Exit ahead, exit speed 35 mph.
- C. Construction area, slow down to 35 mph and use the right lane only.
- D. Vehicles turning right must reduce speed to 35 mph.



2. You would most likely see this sign:

- A. At the end of a divided highway.
- B. At the end of a construction zone.
- C. On a freeway exit.
- D. On a traffic circle.



3. To stay in the correct position in a lane:

- A. Watch the road 20 to 30 feet in front of your vehicle.
- B. Keep looking at the right side of the road.
- C. Constantly move your eyes in a wide circle.
- D. Focus well ahead to the middle of your lane.

4. To register a vehicle, the owner must:

- A. Have a driver's license.
- B. Have a certificate of title or an application for a title.
- C. Have taken driver education.
- D. Destroy any registration cards from another state.

5. You should drive in the right lane of a 6-lane highway when:

- A. Driving slower than the traffic in the other lanes.
- B. You are preparing to exit on the left.
- C. When you see traffic entering the highway from the right.
- D. You want to pass other vehicles on the highway.

6. When driving in heavy afternoon city traffic on a freeway you should:

- A. Try not to use your mirrors, and look at the traffic ahead instead.
- B. Drive with more care since many accidents occur at this time.
- C. Leave your doors unlocked and remove your seat belts.
- D. Act quickly so that you only keep a small space between you and the vehicle in front.

7. When meeting a vehicle with glaring headlights, you should:

- A. Watch the center line of the road.
- B. Avoid looking at its headlights.
- C. Turn on your bright lights.
- D. Shield your eyes with hand and sun visor.

8. On a bumpy road you should drive:

- A. Faster than usual.
- B. Near the left part of your lane.
- C. On the shoulder.
- D. With special care.

9. The faster the vehicle in front of you is going, the:

- A. Less time you need to pass.
- B. More distance you need to pass.
- C. Closer you should be before starting to pass.
- D. Further to the left you should be when passing.

10. If you want to turn left at an intersection and there is oncoming traffic, do not:

- A. Proceed to the center of the intersection.
- B. Move to the left of the center lane.
- C. Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead.
- D. Keep your foot firmly on the brake.

11. When nearing the top of a hill on a narrow road:

- A. Keep far to the right.
- B. Speed up.
- C. Avoid blowing your horn.
- D. Get ready to pass any slow vehicles in front of you.

12. When turning at an intersection you must:

- A. Slow down to 10 mph before starting to turn.
- B. Come to a stop if there are any pedestrians on the road.
- C. Follow the directions given by the traffic-control devices.
- D. Signal at least 2 blocks before you turn.

13. When driving at night:

- A. Follow more closely than during the daytime.
- B. Keep your high beams on if traffic is light.
- C. Look beyond your headlights for vehicles and people.
- D. Turn on your inside light to rest your eyes.

14. A person who drives in a manner that is likely to injure persons or property is guilty of:

- A. Drunken driving.
- B. Driving without a license.
- C. A felony.
- D. Reckless driving.

15. This sign means:

- A. Obstruction ahead; road narrows.
- B. Heavy road equipment ahead; drive with caution.
- C. No trucks or commercial traffic permitted.
- D. Construction work; use the shoulder.



16. An order or direction given by a police officer directing traffic:

- A. May be disregarded if you are in a hurry.
- B. Must be obeyed.
- C. May be ignored in an emergency.
- D. Should not be obeyed if it is in conflict with a traffic signal.

17. You should always travel:

- A. At the speed limit.
- B. 5-10 mph below the speed limit.
- C. At the speed of the vehicles in front of you.
- D. At a safe and reasonable speed.

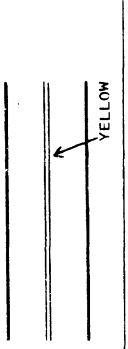
18. It is unlikely that your registration will be suspended or revoked if:

- A. It was fraudulently or erroneously issued.
- B. You are traveling out of state for a temporary period of time.
- C. Your license plates are used on a vehicle other than the one for which they were issued.
- D. Your vehicle is mechanically unsafe for use.

19. When you are pulling a trailer it is most important to:

- A. Drive at least 15 mph below the speed limit.
- B. Use your headlights during the day.
- C. Use both your foot and parking brake in order to stop.
- D. Increase your following distance.

Continue to next page. . .



32. You should expect a double center line:
- A. On a divided highway.
 - B. On a winding 2-lane road.
 - C. On a "Pass With Care" road.
 - D. On a one-way street.



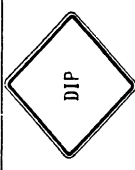
33. When you see this sign, you should:
- A. Keep to the right when driving below the normal speed of traffic.
 - B. Not drive in the right lane if you are driving near the speed limit.
 - C. Take the next right if you will be driving slower than other traffic.
 - D. Stay in the right lane if you are driving a truck.

21. It is against the law to:
- A. Put commercial advertising on a traffic sign.
 - B. Obey a police officer instead of a traffic sign.
 - C. Use your horn within the city limits.
 - D. Stop at a railroad crossing that does not have a flashing signal.



22. You are most likely to see this sign:
- A. On short freeway entrances.
 - B. At all busy intersections.
 - C. When entering a side street from a main road.
 - D. When turning left on a one-way street.

24. Cross traffic should be checked before entering an intersection:
- A. When traffic has been heavy.
 - B. Only when you have a top sign.
 - C. Where there is a traffic light.
 - D. At all times.



23. If a speed limit is not posted before a curve:
- A. Continue at the same speed.
 - B. Assume that it is better to take this curve at a higher speed.
 - C. Slow down to 35 to 40 mph.
 - D. Judge how sharp the curve is and change your speed accordingly.

25. You should expect this sign:
- A. On a country road or a city street.
 - B. In a tunnel.
 - C. On a freeway or divided highway.
 - D. At a crosswalk.

26. Before leaving the road to avoid a head-on crash you should slow down by:
- A. Pumping the brakes.
 - B. Applying constant pressure on the brakes.
 - C. Turning off the engine.
 - D. Shifting into neutral.

27. When glare from the sun makes it hard to see you should:
- A. Avoid using the visor since it will cut down your vision.
 - B. Put on your sunglasses.
 - C. Look far ahead on the road.
 - D. Keep your eyes wide open.

28. By law the brakes on every vehicle (other than a motorcycle) must:
- A. Stop the vehicle within not less than 30 feet at a speed of 30 mph on a dry and level road surface.
 - B. Stop as soon as you are completely off the road.
 - C. Speed up so you will not block vehicles turning in behind you.
 - D. Stop when the front of your vehicle is about to enter the driveway or lot.

29. After you have turned into a driveway or parking lot:
- A. Continue at a slow speed and avoid stopping while still on the road.
 - B. Stop as soon as you are completely off the road.
 - C. Speed up so you will not block vehicles turning in behind you.
 - D. Stop when the front of your vehicle is about to enter the driveway or lot.

29. In making a left turn, you should not:
- A. Pull halfway into the intersection and edge into cross traffic.
 - B. Signal before you arrive at the intersection.
 - C. Slow down to a stop if traffic is heavy.
 - D. Stay in one lane while turning.

30. The first thing to do if the vehicle in front signals or puts on its brakes is:
- A. Change lanes.
 - B. Pass him.
 - C. Slow down.
 - D. Move slightly to the left.

35. It is legal to back up:
- A. On the shoulder of a controlled access highway.
 - B. Anywhere signs do not prohibit backing up.
 - C. Only when it is safe and will not interfere with other traffic.
 - D. Only when entering a parking space or coming out of a driveway.

37. When driving in parking lots:
- A. You may cut across empty spaces if no vehicles are coming.
 - B. You do not have to signal when turning.
 - C. Use the speed limit that is posted on the road outside the parking lot.
 - D. Watch out for vehicles going into or coming out of parking spaces.

39. In order to avoid being hit in the rear by another vehicle, you should:
- A. Drive faster than the other traffic.
 - B. Check your rearview mirrors often.
 - C. Keep parking lights on at all times.
 - D. Signal several blocks before turning.

34. If your driver's license is lost or destroyed, you are required to:
- A. Wait until you receive your renewal license.
 - B. Apply for a new license.
 - C. Apply for a duplicate license.
 - D. Notify the police.

36. If an oncoming vehicle is forced across the center line because of potholes or road repair:
- A. Slow down and move to the right, if possible.
 - B. Speed up and get out of the way fast.
 - C. Turn to the left to get around the oncoming vehicle.
 - D. Blow your horn and continue at normal speed.

38. Before taking any drugs and then driving it is most important to:
- A. Plan to have some other person with you.
 - B. Know what the effects of the drug are.
 - C. Have some food in your stomach.
 - D. Plan on stopping every few hours.

40. If your brakes are not holding because they are wet, you should:
- A. Continue driving and they will dry off.
 - B. Keep one foot on the gas and one lightly on the brake until dry.
 - C. Stop on the side of the road and wait for them to dry.
 - D. Not use your brakes until they are dry.

FORM 7

END OF TEST

Continue to next page.

P-VALUES PROVIDED BY MICHIGAN ORIGINAL LICENSE APPLICANTS. Shown are P-values for each item of the seven 40-item tests used with no-previous-license applicants. Summary statistics at the table bottom show the test forms to be equivalent in overall difficulty (mean P-values) and in range of individual item difficulties (standard deviation). Numbers in parentheses are the item numbers referable to the item pool in Appendix I.

Item No.	Form #1	Form #2	Form #3	Form #4	Form #5	Form #6	Form #7
1.	.88 (1139)	.88 (1139)	.91 (1139)	.91 (1139)	.90 (1139)	.91 (1139)	.89 (1139)
2.	.84 (31)	.85 (730)	.50 (1227)	.85 (471)	.88 (1126)	.47 (253)	.78 (1178)
3.	.97 (521)	.97 (351)	.77 (294)	.75 (599)	.85 (958)	.95 (397)	.58 (79)
4.	.88 (1239)	.52 (642)	.52 (627)	.56 (1148)	.85 (573)	.71 (954)	.74 (724)
5.	.42 (641)	.73 (922)	.59 (732)	.58 (631)	.88 (1278)	.57 (937)	.86 (31)
6.	.96 (127)	.62 (255)	.58 (82)	.76 (71)	.69 (621)	.85 (31)	.95 (515)
7.	.61 (952)	.86 (987)	.90 (243)	.87 (800)	.46 (726)	.95 (746)	.62 (657)
8.	.89 (436)	.88 (179)	.73 (446)	.71 (303)	.90 (687)	.52 (528)	.96 (349)
9.	.55 (103)	.64 (257)	.81 (1155)	.55 (919)	.52 (101)	.48 (167)	.69 (289)
10.	.48 (745)	.85 (31)	.88 (31)	.85 (31)	.88 (31)	.90 (100)	.54 (217)
11.	.93 (1087)	.96 (831)	.79 (894)	.98 (831)	.95 (831)	.97 (831)	.94 (241)
12.	.76 (1143)	.71 (65)	.97 (831)	.52 (880)	.77 (1275)	.47 (47)	.35 (901)
13.	.26 (242)	.86 (853)	.99 (705)	.69 (646)	.76 (144)	.75 (689)	.70 (624)
14.	.64 (305)	.71 (1150)	.44 (300)	.82 (718)	.52 (273)	.94 (43)	.91 (932)
15.	.77 (372)	.83 (389)	.64 (976)	.90 (1175)	.90 (912)	.84 (639)	.96 (1286)
16.	.97 (831)	.54 (399)	.90 (524)	.93 (30)	.74 (408)	.88 (1164)	.96 (831)
17.	.71 (869)	.83 (721)	.76 (616)	.62 (187)	.51 (376)	.63 (861)	.81 (920)
18.	.94 (820)	.92 (691)	.67 (388)	.78 (390)	.77 (472)	.82 (464)	.67 (744)
19.	.95 (609)	.52 (870)	.52 (354)	.82 (287)	.82 (842)	.76 (269)	.47 (64)
20.	.78 (375)	.88 (496)	.63 (96)	.75 (470)	.82 (392)	.81 (350)	.80 (363)
21.	.48 (1248)	.70 (1210)	.85 (834)	.52 (325)	.61 (136)	.57 (366)	.95 (843)
22.	.81 (231)	.76 (231)	.77 (231)	.98 (357)	.82 (319)	.64 (115)	.27 (1081)
23.	.88 (362)	.61 (321)	.87 (480)	.79 (231)	.65 (795)	.85 (579)	.81 (231)
24.	.91 (1214)	.83 (1208)	.73 (1200)	.80 (1017)	.82 (788)	.90 (395)	.96 (201)
25.	.49 (114)	.79 (1085)	.73 (1086)	.83 (102)	.83 (1028)	.85 (1142)	.68 (1185)
26.	.84 (710)	.88 (1020)	.72 (404)	.73 (1069)	.92 (434)	.31 (1253)	.67 (590)
27.	.91 (899)	.70 (635)	.78 (35)	.60 (133)	.93 (1193)	.48 (428)	.63 (410)
28.	.75 (406)	.79 (816)	.87 (152)	.81 (835)	.64 (317)	.79 (231)	.73 (1011)
29.	.72 (542)	.62 (407)	.75 (584)	.95 (877)	.77 (231)	.73 (1272)	.81 (170)
30.	.31 (324)	.81 (33)	.71 (173)	.57 (401)	.77 (19)	.83 (313)	.95 (44)
31.	.76 (215)	.71 (215)	.74 (215)	.76 (215)	.71 (215)	.78 (215)	.78 (215)
32.	.64 (994)	.49 (1297)	.82 (1183)	.99 (682)	.54 (1248)	.87 (1208)	.51 (1248)
33.	.64 (1262)	.90 (1309)	.70 (926)	.73 (796)	.96 (997)	.77 (207)	.88 (1099)
34.	.92 (801)	.77 (270)	.59 (1042)	.79 (1283)	.81 (690)	.91 (659)	.70 (774)
35.	.97 (46)	.83 (756)	.79 (673)	.89 (1218)	.95 (516)	.90 (840)	.72 (961)
36.	.95 (1027)	.82 (694)	.90 (159)	.80 (1205)	.59 (526)	.37 (780)	.92 (571)
37.	.58 (527)	.76 (566)	.82 (1205)	.89 (490)	.58 (1304)	.88 (1206)	.95 (344)
38.	.68 (200)	.54 (206)	.79 (213)	.57 (45)	.54 (448)	.83 (509)	.76 (678)
39.	.92 (345)	.94 (81)	.80 (1016)	.60 (1007)	.93 (80)	.90 (1015)	.78 (135)
40.	.87 (661)	.61 (123)	.84 (798)	.49 (441)	.88 (203)	.72 (972)	.57 (367)
Mean P-Value	.756	.760	.752	.757	.767	.752	.755
Standard Deviation	.190	.131	.129	.141	.144	.174	.172

APPENDIX III:

**SOME TEST CONSTRUCTION
PRINCIPLES**

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INTRODUCTION

The review that follows is aimed at individuals involved in written test operations who have had no training and little experience in what you might call the "formal" aspects of test construction. It is offered to those readers as an eye-opener--hopefully to alert the un-initiated that good tests come only from good construction procedures, that those procedures really are not so mysterious, and that test construction is really worthwhile.

Even intensive study of this review will not, however, make you an expert. It is neither a theoretical treatise nor a "cookbook". What we hope to do is enable you to conceptualize some of the more useful processes of test construction. If nothing else, we hope that the insight provided gives you incentive to look for help in improving your test operations, either through a self-help program or through soliciting expert assistance.

In the paragraphs that follow, the process of constructing a test is presented as a relatively complex decision-making problem. Thus, the procedures described have to be considered "decision aids"--they identify and clarify the factors involved in item and test performance, but they don't make decisions for you. Some rules of thumb are developed, but by and large the procedures we described leave the decisions to you.

Let's look first at some of the general characteristics of a good test before jumping in to specific test construction procedures.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD TEST

As we said at the beginning of this handbook, any test must meet certain requirements if it is to serve as an effective measuring device.

Let's look at those primary requirements now, because, to a large extent, the specific test construction processes we discuss later are geared to helping you meet these general test requirements.

Your test must be reliable

A test is said to be "reliable" when it gives a consistent, repeatable measure of something. A reliable test, then, should give essentially the same score when administered twice to the same individuals, providing of course that no learning or forgetting takes place between testings.

Back in the introductory pages of this handbook we discussed some of the characteristics of test items and tests that are associated with "reliability". What are some others?

*To be reliable, your test must be objective--*The personal judgment of the person who scores the test must not be a factor affecting the score. Different individuals, or the same individual at different times, scoring the same test answer sheet must assign the same score if the test is to be reliable. Make sure that your test is not subject to scoring errors.

*To be reliable, your test must contain a sufficient number of items--*While a test in a collection of individual measuring instruments, i.e., items, the score on a single item is not a reliable measure of an applicant's knowledge. Poor construction, correct guessing, and careless errors are some of the common factors that can lead to low individual item reliability. In addition, a single item can separate the test takers into only "pass" or "fail" groups, which is too coarse for most purposes.

For those reasons, we attempt to increase measurement reliability by using several items that tap a particular knowledge area. The use of several items tends to negate any imprecision associated with the individual items. For example, guessing three out of four item answers correctly is more likely than guessing 15 out of 20. Generally, then, test reliability increases with the number of items in the test.

Your test must be valid

A test is said to be "valid" when it actually measures what it is supposed to measure. This characteristic of a test is, on the one hand, the most important and, on the other, the most elusive that a good test can have.

"Validity" of a test is determined by relating scores on the test to some other measure, or measures, of the activity that the test is concerned with. For example, a mechanical aptitude test would show high validity if it elicited high scores from persons highly skilled in mechanics and low scores from persons with lesser demonstrated skill.

The validity of driving knowledge tests is a slightly tougher nut to crack. Ideally, you would like to validate your driving knowledge test, as above, against drivers showing various levels of success in driving. Unfortunately, however, knowledge does not assure successful driving--it enables successful driving but it does not assure it. As an enabler, knowledge is a personal component of successful driving, along with attitude, perceptual and motor skill, etc. Another way of saying it is this--even though the knowledge presented in a test may be important for successful driving, you have no assurance that the drivers in questions will or can exercise that knowledge when driving. Thus, our driving knowledge test is unlikely to be "valid" when related to driving performance measures such as accident and violation experience.

What that means is that we have to look for more intermediate measures, or criteria, against which to validate our tests. One defensible procedure is that which we used in constructing the item pool contained in Appendix I. Each item in that pool has what we call "content" validity--each item is based on a piece of information that authoritative consensus says is necessary to safe, efficient driving. Until more definitive measures of successful driving are developed, that kind of content validity will continue as the only criterion for displaying knowledge test validity.

Now let's pause at this point to look at reliability and validity together. Although discussed separately, the two are closely related. A test cannot be high in validity and low in reliability. Consider this case for example. If an individual scores high on one try and low on another with the same test, i.e., shows low reliability, how can that test be said to be measuring accurately, i.e., show high validity? On the other hand, high reliability does not insure high validity. A test may measure with great consistency, but fail to measure what it is supposed to measure.

To repeat what we said above, validity, since it is bound up in test purpose, is the more important feature of your test--but you cannot have it without high reliability.

Now for another general characteristic of a good test.

Your test must be economically and logistically feasible

This consideration is simply the one of looking to how you format, administer and score your test to assure best testing results.

Make the mechanics of your test as simple as possible. Some of the points you should be attentive to are,

1. Directions to the test-taker should be complete, clear and concise in describing,
 - a. what the person is required to do,
 - b. how the answer response is to be indicated, and
 - c. where the answer is to be placed.
2. Include at least one example of an item correctly answered, Incorrect responses frequently result from misunderstood directions.
3. That item example should be related to driving, and must be in the same item format as the test items.
4. Keep the test-taker's answering method simple, and make sure that he doesn't have to flip pages to complete a given item.
5. With multiple-choice items, be sure that the correct answer appears with approximately equal frequency in each of the answer-choice positions, but in making those adjustments make sure that item answers in number form are arranged in increasing magnitude, e.g., a) 10 mph, b) 15 mph, c) 20 mph, etc.
6. Give the test-takers plenty of time to complete the test--we're trying to assess knowledge, not reading speed.
7. Use as many items as you can, and include items at all levels of difficulty to insure a significant range of test scores,

and, thus, increase discrimination of your test.

8. To avoid errors, make out your answer or scoring keys at the same time you (randomly) arrange the items into a test.

Those, then, are the dominant characteristics of a good test--reliable, valid and "fool-proof" in format.

Now let's look at those specific test construction processes we promised to discuss.

TEST CONSTRUCTION AND ANALYSIS

We have emphasized the point many times so far that a good test begins with good items. While we assume that you will mainly use the good items we provide in the item pool (Appendix I), we can also assume that situations will occur when it is necessary for you to augment that item pool. So let's start this test construction section with a few words on item construction.

How items are constructed

Item construction is initiated by your statement of test objectives. As we emphasized back on page 20, your specification of test objectives must identify not only the group of people you are aiming at, but also the area of knowledge you want to test them on. Obviously, you want the items you select or construct to concentrate on your selected knowledge area.

Given that general guideline, we recommend that you use the item construction rules that we used in building the item pool. First, we strongly recommend the multiple-choice format for your items. (See page 6 for our reasons.) Next, follow religiously a selected procedure for uniform item construction. The rules we used are as good as any.

1. Word items in the simplest language possible. Avoid big words, technical jargon and regional terms.
2. Answer alternatives, called "foils", should all clearly relate to the central point or concept of the item.

3. The item lead-in that frames the question or situation, called the "stem", should be as short as possible, hopefully less than 17 words.
4. The answer alternatives, i.e., foils, should be of equal length and verbal difficulty.
5. Try making the incorrect foils, called "distractors", as informative as the correct foil.
6. Avoid definition forms, e.g., "Highway hypnosis is . . . "; that form tends to measure verbal ability and memory when what you want is a measure of driving behavior knowledge.
7. In forming the item foils, avoid including pairs of mutually exclusive and exhaustive statements. In the following item, for example, the apparent four-choice item becomes a two-choice item, i.e., a) or b).
You should pass other vehicles on:
 - a) The right.
 - b) The left.
 - c) Steep hills.
 - d) Sharp curves.
8. Structure the items in a positive rather than a negative form whenever possible; if the negative form is used, underline the negative word or words, e.g., not, except, unlikely, etc.
9. Use a panel of experts for initial review of item and answer adequacy.

Those are the general item writing rules we used in preparing the item pool. Try to observe them all in preparing your items needed to augment the item pool we provide.

Now let's see what you should do next with the set of items you have selected or constructed to cover your test objectives.

How individual items are analyzed

Even if your item set consists completely of items taken from the pool provided, you must pre-test the items with people representative of the group you

are aiming at. This "calibration" of the items for your test group is an absolute must. While we show item data in the item pool, it is at best only a predictor of how your group will handle the items. Don't be content with that prediction--find out for sure how your group will respond by pre-testing.

Let's illustrate some of the individual item characteristics you should look for in pre-testing by making up a test and some test results. Hypothesize a nine-item test taken by thirty people. Table I shows our hypothetical test, and the number of people who selected each answer alternative. Now let's use that set of items and results to look at some specific item problems.

One item fault to look for is the "zero-usé" answer alternative. If a given distractor is never used, it serves no purpose and should be changed. Take item 7 for example. Distractor "d" was not selected by anyone. Obviously, it is not a plausible answer, particularly since it contains that giveaway, ". . . in all cases". When pre-test shows a distractor chosen by less than a few percent of the respondents, change it. And then pre-test again.

Now look at item 3. Here's a case where a distractor gets too much response. Note that "b" got nearly as much use as the correct answer. Any of several things could be wrong here. The other distractors could be implausible. Alternately, the heavily chosen distractor may be nearly as correct as the correct answer. Ask these questions in such cases.

Under what conditions could this distractor be true?

For what group(s) of test-takers could this distractor be true?

What word(s) or phrase(s) could be misconstrued in the stem, answer or distractor?

Looking at the item from those perspectives should give basis for re-writing distractor "b".

What do you do when an item is correctly answered by all respondents, as in item 5? The most rational policy would be construction of new distractors, being careful in the process to not over-do it and end up with the situation we had with number 3.

TABLE I. Hypothetical test and responses
from thirty test-takers

1. If the vehicle in front of you is turning you should <u>not</u> :	
a. See if the turn can be safely made.	6
b. Prepare to stop if the turning car stops.	2
* c. Move into the next lane and pass the turning vehicle.	18
d. Slow down and look for people or vehicles ahead.	4
2. The driver of a motor vehicle entering a highway controlled by a stop sign must:	
a. Stop, then start after looking both ways.	3
b. Slow down, but proceed if no vehicles are approaching.	2
c. Stop only if there is a vehicle within the intersection.	2
* d. Stop and proceed when it is safe to do so.	23
3. If the vehicle in front of you stops you should:	
* a. Stop far enough behind to allow you to change lanes.	19
b. Stop behind the stopped vehicle until it starts moving.	10
c. Use the front of your car to stop traffic and change lanes.	0
d. Blow the horn until the vehicle begins to move.	1
4. If the vehicle in front of you slows down near a crosswalk you should:	
a. Speed up and pass the vehicle.	2
* b. Step on the brake and be ready to stop.	22
c. Continue to move forward at the same speed and blow your horn.	5
d. Put your car in neutral to slow down.	1
5. A red 8-sided sign means:	
a. School	0
b. Intersection.	0
c. Railroad crossing	0
* d. Stop.	30
6. A triangular shaped sign indicates you:	
a. Are approaching a hospital zone	2
* b. Must yield the right of way	21
c. Are approaching an area where children are present	1
d. Have the right-of-way	6
7. A "yield right-of-way" sign requires you:	
* a. To come to a complete stop if necessary to yield the right of way to other traffic	21
b. To come to a complete stop	3
c. To slow down and look in both directions	6
d. To shift into a lower gear in all cases	0
8. You should not follow close to a truck because of all the following reasons <u>except</u> :	
a. Your car may be hit by stones from the road.	6
* b. You may be blown off the road.	18
c. The truck driver may not be able to see you.	4
d. You may not be able to see around the truck.	2
9. At intersections with no traffic controls you should expect the vehicle in front of you to:	
a. Speed up	4
b. Continue at normal speed	4
* c. Slow down	19
d. Stop	3

In summary to this point, look for distractors that get either too much or too little attention. Ideally, the distribution of responses across distractors should be like those with items 2 and 9, i.e., with each distractor in an item getting about the same number of responses. When distractors seem errant, revise them.

But when you do, plan to re-test the revised item. It is not unusual to find that changing one word in an item leads to significant change in the response pattern to the entire item.

Let's continue with this item analysis by assigning each respondent a score on each item. Give him a "1" if he got the item correct and a "0" if he selected an incorrect answer or omitted responding. Table II shows how each of our thirty make-believe respondents scored on each of the nine items.

TABLE II. Respondent Scores

	Items									Total Score
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
6	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
7	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
10	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
11	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
12	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
13	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
14	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
15	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
17	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
18	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
20	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	6
21	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
22	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
24	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
25	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5
26	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
27	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
28	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	8
30	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
p =	.60	.73	.63	.73	1.00	.70	.70	.60	.63	

Just scanning the table shows us that some respondents did better than others. For example, respondents 2, 19, and 23 got all items correct, while 13 and 15 got only three items correct. Other scores fall nicely between those two extremes--so nicely that you might be tempted to conclude at this point that you have a good test. But don't be hasty, for reasons we get into when we look later at how items are related.

Look instead at how the individual items fared. Since the difficulty of the test is determined by the difficulty of the individual items, let's develop the expression for item difficulty.

Of several conventions, we chose to express item difficulty as the proportion of respondents getting an item correct, and use the designator "p", or "p-value" for that proportion correct. Thus,

$$p = \frac{\text{number of respondents getting item correct}}{\text{total number of respondents given the item}}$$

So defined, the p-value can range between .00 (no correct answers) and 1.00 (all correct answers). Thus, the higher the p-value, the easier the item. Due to psychometric convention, however, "p" is designated as the item's difficulty.

Look back to Table II where the p-values for our nine test items are given at the bottom. Item 5 is high with $p=1.00$ since all respondents got it correct, and items 1 and 8 tie for low honors with $p=.60$.

While p-values alone do not tell us much, a couple of rules of thumb may be applied. For one, any item pushing $p=1.00$ or $p=.00$ does not help much. Item 5, for example, helps not at all in determining which respondents are the more knowledgeable. As a general rule, we should opt for p-values in the .50-.90 range. Items outside those limits should be examined and re-written.

At this point you might be ready to conclude that more time must be spent re-writing items than you can afford. The test formation strategy we suggested back on page can help. Include in your pre-test two or three times the number of items you will finally need, so that you can select the best performers without re-writing. But in doing that, make sure that your

test content preserves the knowledge elements required to meet your specified test objectives.

How items are related--the concepts of variance, covariance and correlation

From your batch of individually-good items, you now want to select a set of items that perform well together. The use of "correlation" techniques is the usual way to analyze item relationships.

Correlations are indexes of the association between measures of events. For example, in accident studies, vehicle speed and injury severity are correlated. As pre-crash speed increases, so does crash injury severity. In that example, speed and injury are correlated and indeed speed is said to "cause" injuries.

Correlations, however, are not restricted to cause-effect relationships. Take another example. Proportionately more traffic accidents occur during dawn and dusk than at other times of day. But we don't conclude that dawn and dusk cause accidents. Instead, we attribute those accident increases to driver problems in adapting to changing lighting conditions, to greater fatigue, to increased traffic, etc. Thus, we say that light conditions are correlated, or associated, with accidents, but not that light conditions cause accidents. But we can say that if we know light conditions we can predict something about accidents.

In a similar manner, we can use correlations to explore the association between test items. Specifically, correlations give us an index of the extent to which items may be measuring the same thing. And in a good test we want items that are independent.

Now let's look at the processes involved in developing correlations between items.

Take items 6 and 7 from our hypothetical test. Here's how each respondent scored on each of those items.

	Respondents																																											
	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30														
Item 6:	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Item 7:	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note that sixteen people got both items correct, and fourteen got both wrong. No one got one right and the other wrong. In such a case, we say that the items are perfectly correlated--if we know a person's score on one, we can predict perfectly his score on the other. The items are measuring the same thing and have no independence.

Take another example. All respondents got item 5 correct, but the scores on item 6 were mixed.

	Respondents																															
	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30		
Item 5:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Item 6:	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

In this case we cannot say anything about item relationships. With items like 5, where everyone gets the item right or everyone gets the item wrong, we say that the item is unrelated to any other item. It is unrelated because the item does not discriminate among respondents--everyone gets the same score. In the example, knowing that someone got item 5 correct does not help us determine how he did on item 6.

Which brings us to the concept that is crucial to analyzing correlations between items.

The extent to which an item results in different scores from different people is called the "variance" of the item. Item variance is, of course, determined by the proportion of respondents getting the item correct, i.e., the p-value, and the proportion of people getting the item wrong, called the "q-value". You get the item variance value by simply multiplying p times q.

Now, for item 5, $p=1.00$ and $q=.00$. Therefore, the variance of item 5 is zero. As we said above, item 5 cannot be said to be related to any other item--knowing how people do on it tells us nothing about how they do on other items. The general rule, then, is that items with zero variance cannot be related to any other item.

Let's look at the variances of all nine of our

items and see what they tell us.

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>p x q = variance</u>
1	.60 x .40 = .24
2	.73 x .27 = .20
3	.63 x .37 = .23
4	.73 x .27 = .20
5	1.00 x .00 = .00
6	.70 x .30 = .21
7	.70 x .30 = .21
8	.60 x .40 = .24
9	.63 x .37 = .23

Note that the larger variances involve those items where about half the people get the item right and the other half wrong. Obviously, maximum item variance occurs when $p=.50$ and $q=.50$, i.e., $p \times q = .25$.

Now item variance is an important component in determining item correlation. But in and of itself, variance tells us nothing about how items are related.

So let's see how item variance enters the correlation picture. Recall that the correlation expresses the relationship between items. We can identify two general correlation "cases".

Case One covers those situations where respondents either do well on both items or do poorly on both items. This is the positive relation case, hence the positive correlation case.

Case Two involves instances where respondents pass one item but fail the other. Here the items are negatively related, producing a negative correlation.

In either of the cases, we can predict how a respondent does on one item if we know his score on the other. Note, however, that Case Two, the negative correlation, seldom happens in knowledge testing. You would interpret a negative correlation as suggesting that knowing one thing "prevents" you from knowing another. And that is not reasonable. Generally speaking then, a negative correlation suggests that something is wrong with one of the items. More often than not, you will find that you have incorrectly

scored one of the items. We will say more about negative correlations later.

Back to the general correlation case. We compute the correlation between pairs of items with the following formula:

$$\frac{\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{The proportion of respondents} \\ \text{getting both items correct} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Proportion getting one item} \\ \text{correct} \times \text{proportion getting} \\ \text{the other item correct} \end{array} \right)}{\sqrt{\text{Variance of one item}} \quad \times \quad \sqrt{\text{Variance of the other item}}}$$

Let's look at the components of that formula. The top half of the equation is known as the "covariance". As we said earlier, the strength of the relation between items depends on how scores on one item "co-vary" with the scores on the other item. That covariance, and thus the correlation, will be positive when more respondents get both items right than you would expect by chance. Conversely, the covariance, and correlation, is negative when fewer than chance respondents get both items correct.

Obviously the covariance, and correlation, can attain maximum value only when the item p-values are the same. When the p-values differ, we have less than positive relationship between the items.

Back to the correlation equation. By dividing the covariance by the product of the square roots of the individual item variances, we get the correlation coefficient. This division by what amounts to an average of the items' variance, assures us of a coefficient somewhere between +1 and -1. The +1 result means a perfect positive relation, i.e., Case One. A -1 result means a perfect negative relation, i.e., Case Two. And a coefficient of 0 means that the items show no relationship between their scores.

To illustrate, let's calculate the correlation between items 1 and 4 from our hypothetical test.

From Table II on page , we can count 17 respondents out of 30 who got both item 1 and item 4 correct. So the first part of our equation is $17 \div 30 = .57$, and the other values we need are as follows:

	<u>p-value</u>	<u>Variance(p x q)</u>
Item 1	.60	.24
Item 4	.73	.20

Inserting all those values in the correlation formula gives the following:

$$\frac{.57 - (.60 \times .73)}{\sqrt{.24} \times \sqrt{.20}} = .58$$

Thus, the relation between items 1 and 4 is expressed as a correlation of .58.

What does that mean? Two common practices are employed in evaluating correlations.

The first involves determining how much confidence we can place in the obtained correlation coefficient. By "confidence", we mean the repeatability of the correlation. If we had a different group of thirty people take items 1 and 4, could we get the correlation of .58 again? Statisticians use the common sense notion that the more people in your sample, the more confident you can be in correlations you get. So sample size and, of course, correlation size determine correlation confidence.

In the confidence calculation, we are actually testing whether the correlation is significantly greater than 0. The formula used is,

$$2 \div \sqrt{\text{Number of respondents}}$$

If our correlation is larger than that number (and you ignore whether it is a positive or negative correlation), you can conclude that there is a significant relationship between the items. Thus, for example, we have for our thirty-respondent test $2 \div \sqrt{30} = .36$. With items 1 and 4 showing a correlation of .58, we can conclude that those two items are measuring the same knowledge to some extent.

The second method for evaluating correlations involves their variances. In this procedure, you square the correlation, then multiply by 100. The resulting value is the percent of their total variance that the two items share. If the items share 100% of their variance, they are perfectly related. If they share 0% of their variance, then no relationship exists.

In practice, we recommend your using both of those correlation evaluation procedures. Both are necessary because,

- A correlation can be large but have little confidence if based on a small sample. A correlation, for example, of .80 based on five respondents shows no confidence, because $2/\sqrt{5} = .90$, which is greater than .80.
- A correlation can be significant, but the items can share little variance in common. For example, one hundred respondents to a pair of items might provide a significant correlation of .22. But a correlation that size only involves common variance of 5%, i.e., $.22 \times .22 \times 100 = 5\%$.

So the rule of thumb in evaluating correlations should be: consider only significant correlations of .33 or greater, so that you're concentrating on items that share 10% or more of their variance.

Now let's see how you use these correlation procedures to make effective selection of items.

How items are selected using correlations

The next procedure in evaluating items with correlation techniques, as the prelude to final selection of items, is to lay out the correlations of each item with each of the other items. Table III shows a convenient way to display those inter-item correlations in a matrix form. Note that less than half the matrix positions are filled, because you don't correlate an item with itself and the correlation of item 1 with item 2 is the same as 2 with 1.

Our goal in studying this correlation matrix is to determine which items are significantly related, and thus measure some common fund of knowledge. Recall from our earlier computations that a correlation greater

than .36, i.e., $2\div\sqrt{30}$, is required for statistical significance.

 TABLE III. Correlations between the items

	Item								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I		.28	.08	.58	.00	.36	.36	-.39	.65
t			-.30	.15	.00	.59	.59	-.03	.17
e				.01	.00	-.20	-.20	-.06	-.15
m					.00	.10	.10	-.18	.64
						.00	.00	.00	.00
							1.00	-.09	.11
								-.09	.11
									-.34

Before looking at those positive correlations, however, let's have another look at negative correlations. As suggested before, it is hard to conceive of a situation where knowing one item makes it less likely that you know another, which is what a negative correlation implies. Rather than accept that interpretation, we contend that a negative correlation results when one or both of the items are so mis-worded that some respondents are misled. Thus, we recommend that negative correlations be viewed as signs of poor item construction.

Take an example. In Table III we can see that items 3 and 8 both have negative, or small, correlations with all of the other items. Looking back at the item list in Table I (page 369), we can see in item 3 that both a) and b) are plausible answers, but we scored only a) as correct. With item 8, the language structure, particularly with that word "except", is confusing. In both cases, we would conclude from the correlation data, backed up by our item review, that those two items are undesirable. So discard items with those characteristics.

Note that item 5, with a .00 correlation with each

other item, fails our criteria. Based solely on our statistical computations, this item would be discarded. But always look at the item itself. As we said earlier, these test construction processes and computations are intended to focus your decisions, not make the decisions for you. So look at item 5. It concerns what everyone agrees is a critical knowledge element--recognition of a stop sign. With critical information such as this, it is generally best to waive the statistical criteria and use common sense in your decision. But don't go overboard on including only easy items on critical information. Doing that only leads to a non-test, which measures nothing.

For our illustration purposes here, let's drop item 5, as well as items 3 and 8, and concentrate on the remaining six items.

First, we will rearrange those six items to better show their correlation inter-relationships. We do that by re-arranging the correlation matrix of Table III.

The first step is to locate the item pair with the highest correlation, which is items 6 and 7 with a correlation of 1.00. Start the new matrix with item 6 as the first row and column and item 7 as the second. Now find the item in those that remain that is most highly correlated with item 7. That would be item 2 with a correlation of .59 with item 7. Make item 2 the third column and row. Next find the remaining item most correlated with item 2, which is item 1, and make that the fourth row and column. Continue in that manner until all items are accounted for. Now filling in all correlations in the re-arranged matrix should give you a table like this.

	Item					
	6	7	2	1	9	4
6	1.00	.59	.36	.11	.10	
7		.59	.36	.11	.10	
2			.28	.17	.15	
1				.65	.58	
9					.64	
4						

What we are looking for are groups of items that are highly related, i.e., that form "clusters". With high inter-relationships, we say that the items in a cluster measure the same knowledge component.

In our re-arranged matrix, we have boxed-in two such clusters. Note that one cluster, including items 2, 6 and 7, involves items involving signs. Similarly items 1, 4 and 9 all deal with anticipating the actions of a lead vehicle. It should also be noted that each of the sign items is more highly correlated with the other sign items than with any of the anticipation items. This is, in fact, one of the defining characteristics of a cluster. (In reality, we might expect the correlations within a cluster to be much smaller in magnitude than those found in the example. However, the concepts illustrated remain unchanged.) We would conclude from this hypothetical set of data that two distinct areas of driving knowledge were identified--anticipating the action of lead vehicles and signing.

The number of clusters found have important implications for the testing procedure. In our case we would be obliged to construct and administer two tests rather than one. It should be born in mind that since our clusters measure different content areas, two scores for each respondent are necessary. If we simply gave each respondent one score on all the items we would, in effect, be implying that a good knowledge of following behavior can substitute for a poor understanding of signing.

We suspect, however, that such multiple scoring of tests will not be done in many applications. But only through such procedures will knowledge testing come to have a diagnostic flavor. While the practice of assigning a single score to a test-taker on a test of multiple knowledge elements will continue, we expect that the increasing demands for testing precision and in diagnosing knowledge deficiencies will lead to the multiple scoring process described.

Back to the test formation process. With one final adjustment, our item analysis of pre-test results will permit us to assemble our test. If a single test form is being assembled, use either item 6 or item 7, but not both. Their perfect correlation means that both are measuring exactly the same knowledge element. Inclusion of both in a test would be wasteful redundancy.

(But don't throw the rejected item away--you will see why later when we discuss equivalent test forms.)

Now let's look at some other operations that should be performed on this test we have assembled.

Test reliability--its meaning and importance

Since important decisions about the individual will be made based on his performance on the test you construct, you must have assurance that the test is consistently measuring the knowledge content area.

We have talked earlier about item test-retest reliability, now let's talk about test reliability.

To determine test reliability all we need to know is (1) the number of items in the test and (2) the correlations between the items. The larger the inter-item correlations, the more consistently the items tap the same knowledge area, and the smaller the role played by extraneous factors. In addition, the larger the number of items, the less the influence of chance or error in determining a respondent's score. Therefore, we can increase the reliability of a test by choosing items with higher inter-correlations and/or by making the test longer. The test reliability coefficient expressing those relationships is computed from the following ratio.

$$\frac{(\text{Number of items} \times \text{Average inter-item correlation})}{1 + [(\text{Number of items} - 1) \times \text{Average inter-item correlation}]}$$

With that formula, test reliability can take on values from zero to one. Values near zero with a test mean that a person's performance on one item is unrelated to his performance on other items in the same test. Such a set of items cannot consistently measure a body of knowledge--the set is unreliable and undesirable.

Conversely, a test showing reliability approaching 1.00 is a reliable test, and is capable of consistently measuring a consistent body of knowledge.

Let's illustrate that test reliability computation

using the 3-item "anticipation" cluster we identified earlier, i.e., items 1, 4 and 9. The required values and computation are,

Number of items: 3

Correlation between items: 1 & 4 -- .58
 1 & 9 -- .65
 4 & 9 -- .64

Average inter-item correlation:

$$\frac{.58 + .65 + .64}{3} = .623$$

Test reliability:

$$\frac{3 \times .623}{1 + [(3-1) \times .623]} = \frac{1.869}{2.246} = .83$$

That value of .83 indicates that our 3-item "test" has good internal consistency in measuring knowledge relative to anticipating the action of lead vehicles.

But a test's ability to discriminate among respondents on the basis of knowledge depends not just on its reliability--it also depends on there being a range of test scores. What we are hitting at now is the crux of the testing problem--to reliably separate respondents into fine groupings on the basis of their test scores. Note there are two components to that statement: reliability and score variability, or variance.

We have talked about test reliability above. Now let's look at test variance.

Now surprisingly, test variance is similar in concept to item variance, which you recall is computed as $p \times q$. In computing test variance we use total scores on the test. Believe us when we say that the following formula is mathematically equivalent to the $p \times q$ formula we used for individual item variance.

$$\frac{\text{the sum of (each test score - average test score)}^2}{\text{number of applicants}}$$

Let's continue using our 3-item "anticipation" test results to illustrate computation of test variance. From Table II we get the following distribution of scores from the "test" consisting of items 1, 4 and 9.

<u>Score</u>	<u>No. of Applicants</u>
0	7
1	2
2	6
3	15
	<u>30</u>

Plugging that data into the test variance formula gives the following:

Average test score:

$$\frac{7(0)+2(1)+6(2)+15(3)}{30} = 1.97$$

Test variance:

$$\frac{7(0-1.97)^2+2(1-1.97)^2+6(2-1.97)^2+15(3-1.97)^2}{30} = 1.50$$

As we said above, reliability and variance combine to tell us how consistent our test is, i.e., how confident that the score it provides is a true measure of the individual's knowledge. We combine test reliability and test variance to evaluate that score stability. The term,

$$\pm 2 \times \sqrt{\text{test variance} \times (1-\text{test reliability})}$$

can be thought of as a measure of the amount of error around a respondent's score. Using our "anticipation" test results again, that formula provides the following.

$$\pm 2 \times \sqrt{1.50 \times (1-.83)} = \pm 1.0$$

That number gives us that amounts to accuracy limits on our test. In our three-item, "anticipation" test, it tells us for example that if a respondent got a score of 2, we can be sure that his true score was between 1 and 3, i.e., 2 ± 1.0 . A true score of zero for that individual would be very unlikely. The computation permits us to say with some certainty that the individual with the score of 2 knows significantly more about "anticipation" than individuals with scores of zero.

Now that much measurement error with a three-item test is rather unimpressive. But if you build a test of 20 or more items with a measurement error of, say,

+2.0 score points, you've got something. What you've got is a test that reliably separates respondents into fine groupings on the basis of their test scores. And that is the name of the game in testing.

To this point in our test construction discussion we have concentrated generally on item and test reliability and measurement accuracy. Now let's look at that other important test requirement, validity.

The question of test validity

As we said in the beginning of this appendix, a test is not valid unless it measures what it is supposed, or purports, to measure.

Now this handbook is completely concerned with promoting reliable, valid knowledge testing. Since we have affirmed that each item in the item pool concerns a valid element of driving knowledge, can we say that a reliable test made up of those items is a valid test of driving knowledge?

The answer to that question is "yes"--but that kind of limited test validity is not enough. What we need for true test validity is to show that scores on the test are positively related to some other measure, or measures, of successful driving performance. Let's look at some of the considerations in searching for driving knowledge test validation.

One of the first considerations in test validation has a negative flavor--you want to be sure that your test is not measuring something irrelevant. For example, we could be concerned that our test is responsive more to education than to driving knowledge. So, assuming education and successful driving are not highly related, we would correlate our test scores with highest educational level of a group of respondents. A high correlation should cause you to question the validity of your driving knowledge test. Another bias you want to avoid is correlation of your test with respondents' race.

The existence of major correlation of your test scores with such "irrelevant" variables is intolerable. Such correlations not only make the test unfair, but also destroy any chance of having a valid driving

knowledge test. However, you need not discard the entire test if such correlations are found. Look instead to determine if only a few of your items are responsible for the bias, and discard those items.

Once over that hurdle of showing that your test is relatively insensitive to irrelevant characteristics of your respondents, selection of some positive validating criteria is in order. Let's look at some of the factors involved in that selection.

First, be fully aware of the nature of written tests. Such tests generally measure thinking and recollection of facts. Your knowledge test does that, and cannot by virtue of its format do anything about the perceptual and manipulative skills also necessary for successful driving. In addition, a respondent's demonstration of knowledge carries no assurance that he will exercise that knowledge when driving. Negative attitude or low perceptual-motor skills can easily mask-over superior knowledge. Thus, your test is unlikely to be highly related to driving performance.

Second, your "validating" criterion should be explicit in your test objectives statement. Recall that those test objectives must be stated before test construction begins.

Third, your validating criterion itself must be reliable. Even if your test is a perfect measure of driving knowledge, it will fail to be significantly related to other driving measures if those measures are excessively influenced by chance, i.e., are not reliable. Unfortunately, two of our most eligible and socially significant candidate criteria--accidents and violations--are notoriously unreliable. Both those measures are highly dependent on a host of frequently fortuitous factors such as exposure, attitude, police reporting, etc. Other criteria such as grades in driver education must also be carefully reviewed. You must be assured that common grading standards are applied to all students, and that those grades reflect good driving skills and knowledge, not, for example, intelligence or verbal ability.

Unfortunately, we cannot be more specific in this matter of validating your knowledge test. Until such time as we have reliable, unequivocal measures of driving performance, our search for criteria against which to validate driving knowledge tests will remain

relatively fruitless. In the interim, use of the "content" validity concept, such as our use of authoritative judgment in selecting significant knowledge elements for reflection in our item pool, is recommended.

Forming equivalent tests

Our final test construction concept is that of equivalent test form development. Equivalent forms are usually constructed in order to insure test security. Interchangeable tests help reduce both the chance of answers becoming generally known and the incidence of cheating during group testing.

To be fair to respondents, we must be sure that our "equivalent" tests are of equal difficulty. At a minimum, this means that our several test forms must have the same average score and the same variance. In addition, the tests should be equally reliable and measure similar areas of knowledge.

Meeting those conditions for test equivalence is best done by use of item inter-correlation clustering, as discussed back on page . First determine how many equivalent forms are needed. Then select from the item clusters those items most highly correlated and assign these individually to different test forms, being careful to keep track of the individual item difficulties.

For a simple illustration of this process, consider again our 3-item cluster of "anticipation" items. For two test forms, we would assign item 1 to one and item 9 to the other, because they are most highly correlated and of almost equal difficulty. For a third test form, we would use item 4, but note that this item's p-value is higher than items 1 and 9. To compensate, we would assign the most difficult item of the next three items selected to the form containing item 4. Continue repeating that process until each form has the required number of items.

Checking of test form equivalence is relatively simple. When all forms are administered to a given group of people, each respondent should get about the same score on each test form.

Obviously, construction of equivalent forms by that process requires rather large item clusters and, consequently, a large number of items. As recommended

before, start your test construction process with at least twice the number of items you will finally need.

And the improvement of test quality that beginning with a surfeit of item can produce is a primary reason for the item pool contained in Appendix I.

Those, then, are some of the principal concepts and processes involved in constructing reliable, valid tests--tests that have honest, consistent measuring capability.

We doubt, since it was not our purpose, that you have become a test construction expert simply by reading this material. Indeed, we would consider it great success if this treatise only encourages you to recognize the benefits of formal test construction, and to seek means for using these processes in your test development and evaluation operations.

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