

1. Approximately 90 percent of crashes are caused by driver error.
2. Drivers should develop the habit of searching 20 to 30 seconds ahead along their intended path of travel for objects and conditions that could increase risk.
3. A teen driver's chance of crashing is higher when driving Between 9 pm and 6 am.
4. It takes approximately 5 years for a new driver to reach the driving ability of the average experienced driver.
5. Primary factors involved in teen crashes include failing to yield the right of way, driving too fast for road conditions, and being distracted.
6. You should perform pre-driving checks every time you drive.
7. When approaching your vehicle parked at a curb, you should approach the driver's door from the front of your vehicle, facing oncoming traffic.
8. The 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock hand positions allow for the best control when turning the steering wheel.
9. In vehicles equipped with a driver's side airbag, sitting closer than 10 inches from the steering wheel increases risk of arm, neck, and facial injuries in a crash.
10. The top of the head restraint should be adjusted to a point slightly above your ears.
11. To allow enough distance to stop when responding to hazardous objects or conditions, you should identify a planned path of travel 20-30 seconds ahead.
12. Etched concrete provides better traction than asphalt, gravel, and brick
13. If a vehicle's speed doubles, e.g., from 20 mph to 40 mph, the distance needed to stop the vehicle increases by 4 times due to the increase in Kinetic Energy.
14. When braking hard, the weight of the vehicle noticeably shifts to the front of the vehicle.
15. When turning to the right, the contact patches of the left side tires increase in size.
16. When starting the engine, you should release the key or start button as soon as the engine starts.
17. When backing to the right, signal right, and turn the steering wheel to the right.
18. Light acceleration is used to maintain slow forward motion or allow speed to increase gradually with minimum weight shift.
19. Total stopping distance is made up of perception time, reaction time, and braking time.
20. Trail braking is used to reduce brake pedal pressure smoothly and gradually at the end of a braking maneuver and, helping avoid abrupt weight transfer when turning at an intersection or into a curve.
21. Traffic-control devices communicate meaning, using color, shape, and wording.
22. Railroad advanced-warning signs are yellow and round.
23. An odd-numbered interstate with a single, double or, triple-digit number indicates a route that runs north and south.
24. A solid yellow centerline on your side of the road means you may not pass a slow-moving vehicle.
25. Solid white lines are used to mark the right edge of highways and between lanes to indicate areas where lane changes are discouraged or unlawful.
26. A driver's license gives an individual permission to operate a motor vehicle on public highways, serves to verify a driver's knowledge of the laws that govern the use of motor vehicles on public roadways, and can be taken away by the state.
27. Right-of-way laws are designed to help drivers identify who may proceed first when more than one vehicle approaches an intersection at approximately the same time.
28. A certificate of vehicle title demonstrates proof of ownership.
29. Reckless driving behavior include driving intentionally recklessly, driving in a manner where the driver knows his or her actions will create a significant risk, and the current conditions make the risk obvious and serious.

30. Zero tolerance in most states have blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) limit of 0.00 to 0.02 percent for drivers under age 21.
31. Central vision is the five-degree cone representing only 3% of a driver's total visual field.
32. The distance ahead that you search as you drive is your visual lead.
33. Drivers should search at least 20 to 30 seconds ahead. 2 blocks in the city and as far as you can see on wide open roads and the freeway.
34. Drivers should maintain a Visual Control Zone of at least 12 to 15 seconds ahead.
35. To effectively search the total traffic scene, drivers should monitor the areas to the rear, to the sides, and to the front. 360 degrees around their vehicle.
36. A "closing probability" when driving is the chance that a vehicle and another object will move closer together as they move along a projected path of travel.
37. Adjusting your speed to address one hazard at a time is called separating multiple risks.
38. When you are driving, it is most difficult to control the space to your rear.
39. In traffic, the best way for you to provide an emergency escape path is to maintain adequate space to the front and at least one side of your vehicle.
40. When faced with dangers close to both sides of your pathway, you should give up more space to the side with the more serious consequences.
41. Hawai'i states' laws require a driver to signal at least 100 feet ahead before turning.
42. When preparing to turn, you should complete your braking before you turn the steering wheel.
43. When reversing direction, you should consider traffic density and speed, street layout and design, and visibility and line of sight.
44. Your side mirrors can be used to help you know how far forward to pull into a parking space.
45. When parking uphill next to a curb, you should turn your front wheels toward the curb.
46. Pedestrians, Motorcyclists and Bicyclists considered vulnerable road users.
47. In crashes involving a passenger vehicle turning left and a motorcycle, the passenger vehicle is usually at fault.
48. Large trucks have multiple blind zones around them.
49. Driving courtesy is important as you share the road with all other vehicles and pedestrians.
50. Drivers of passenger vehicles are at significant risk of serious injury and death when colliding with Trains.
51. By design, intersections are risky because vehicles cross one another's paths of travel at various angles.
52. Intersection types include controlled and uncontrolled.
53. Successfully navigating intersections involves identifying intersections well in advance of reaching them, managing speed appropriately, and adjusting position as necessary.
54. An important difference between expressways and freeways is that expressways feature intersections, whereas freeways use interchanges.
55. Three main skills of freeway driving are getting on the freeway, driving on the freeway and, getting off the freeway.
56. "BAC" stands for blood alcohol concentration.
57. Alcohol falls into the category of drugs known as depressants.
58. The first ability to be impaired by alcohol or other drugs are judgment and decision-making.
59. Factors that affect how high a drinker's BAC reaches include the number of beverages consumed, the drinker's weight and the strength of the beverages.

60. It takes the body, on average, approximately 1.25 to 1.5 hour to eliminate the alcohol contained in one average drink. Alcohol products with a higher percentage of alcohol than the average drink will take longer.
61. People who are driving while affected by marijuana will tend to concentrate on one thing at a time while driving and have problems with perception.
62. Combining one or more drugs can cause a synergistic effect on your body, meaning the combined effect is greater than the sum of the two effects separately.
63. A driver cannot legally drive after consuming marijuana in any state in the United States of America.
64. You, the driver is ultimately responsible for preventing yourself from driving after consuming drugs that can affect your driving abilities.
65. Prescription medicines and over-the-counter drugs can reduce your ability to drive safely by reducing your ability to perform complex tasks, reducing your level of alertness, and causing drowsiness.
66. The three categories of distractions include Visual: taking your eyes off the road, Manual: taking your hands off the wheel and, Cognitive: taking your mind off driving.
67. Being distracted while driving affects safety by slowed or delayed perception, delayed decision-making and improper reaction.
68. After using voice commands on vehicles and phones to make a call, send a text or change the music, mental distractions can last up to 27 seconds.
69. The most effective way to prevent becoming distracted by a cell phone while driving is turn on your phone's Do Not Disturb or Airplane mode.
70. If you encounter a suspected distracted driver, your first step should be to put more distance between you and that driver.
71. According to research, approximately one-half of drivers who crashed after falling asleep did not detect any signs of drowsiness before crashing.
72. Most people experience energy dips between approximately midnight and 6 a.m., and again from approximately 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. during which they are more likely to fall asleep while driving. This is called the circadian rhythm.
73. Humans, ages 12 to 18 need between 9 and 9.5 hours of sleep each day.
74. Road rage occurs when a driver uses a vehicle or some other object to threaten to or cause harm to another road user because of a traffic incident.
75. Playing the radio at high volume, chewing gum or, opening the windows to let in fresh air are not effective ways to remain awake when drowsy behind the wheel.
76. It's raining hard, and your vision is so limited that you cannot see the edges of the roadway. There is no rest stop or parking lot in sight, pull over to the side of the road and wait for conditions to change.
77. Trucks are especially prone to brake loss when traveling downgrade.
78. Glare, narrower peripheral vision, and the number of impaired drivers can increase risk when driving in low light or nighttime conditions.
79. Grime can reduce headlight effectiveness by as much as 90 percent.
80. As little as 1/12 inch of water can cause you hydroplane and potentially lose control of your vehicle if do not respond correctly.
81. Hydroplaning occurs when water between the tires and the road builds until the tires begin to ride on a film of water, resulting in traction loss.
82. To avoid crashing, you can use evasive steering, evasive braking, and evasive acceleration.
83. An understeer skid occurs when your front tires lose contact with the road surface.

84. If you begin to skid, the best response is to continue to look and steer where you want your vehicle to immediately go.
85. If you believe that your brakes have failed, your first action should be to pump the brake pedal and shift to your lowest gear.
86. Vehicles use the greatest amount of fuel when accelerating.
87. Tire quality, tread life and traction rating should be considered when purchasing tires.
88. The recommended tire air pressure can typically be found in the owner's manual, on a placard typically located on the driver's doorjamb and on the side of the tire: however, you should use the pressure in the manual or on the placard.
89. To be safe to use, your vehicle's tires should have a minimum tread depth of $\frac{4}{32}$ of an inch. You can use the top of George Washington's head holding an upside-down quarter as a gauge.
90. Engine oil should be changed According to the maintenance schedule in your owner's manual.
91. Lane departure warning systems are designed to Warn the driver when the vehicle drifts into the next lane.
92. Forward collision avoidance, automatic emergency braking and lane keeping assist are technologies that require the driver to maintain constant control of the vehicle.
93. Before driving any vehicle equipped with safety technology, the driver should understand the purpose and function of each technology and read the vehicle's owner's manual in detail.
94. Adaptive cruise control is designed to keep your vehicle at a selected speed and following distance. If the speed of the vehicle ahead slows, ACC will slow to match the vehicle's speed and maintain your selected following distance.
95. The potential benefit(s) of self-driving vehicles include improved traffic flow and safety.