**110. True or False: Certain times are safer for driving.**

*True*

Section 3.2, “Trip Planning” states, “Certain times are safer for driving than others. Avoid driving from dusk to dawn if you are able. It’s a low visibility time, and you are likelier to become drowsy or let your mind wander.”

**111. What is the purpose of the two-second rule?**

A) To determine if you're leaving early enough to get to your destination on time

B) To give you enough time to stop completely

*C) To give you enough reaction time to slow down or make quick decisions*

Section 3.3, A, “The Two-Second Rule” states, “The two-second rule is a *minimum* distance between you and the car ahead of you. Two seconds does not give you enough time to stop entirely, but it does allow for enough reaction time if you need to slow down or make quick decisions.”

**112. When should you increase the two-second rule to the three-second rule?**

A) When you are being tailgated

B) When your vision is blocked or poor

C) In inclement weather

*D) All of the above*

Section 3.3, B, i, “The Three-Second Rule” states, “A good time to increase your following distance is when . . . your vehicle is being tailgated (the vehicle behind you is following very closely) . . . When your vision is blocked or poor . . . When speed is increased . . . [Or] In inclement weather.”

**113. When is a three-second gap not enough to compensate for current driving conditions, and you should increase to a four-second gap instead?**

A) When following a motorcycle

B) When carrying extra weight

C) When following a large vehicle or truck

*D) All of the above*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “Some other instances where you should use the four-second gap include . . . When following a motorcycle . . . When carrying extra weight . . . [Or] When following a large vehicle or truck.”

**114. What are some tactics you can use when you are being tailgated?**

A) Signal earlier than usual for turns, lane changes, or stops

B) Apply steady, slow pressure to stop gradually when braking

C) Travel the "common speed" to help the tailgater match pace and timing

*D) All of the above*

Section 3.3, C, “How to Deal with Tailgaters” states, “Here are some other tactics you can use when you are being tailgated: Signal earlier than usual for turns, lane changes, or stops so the driver behind you knows to anticipate the change . . . When braking, apply steady, slow pressure to stop gradually . . . [And] Travel the ‘common speed’ by matching pace and timing with the traffic around you.”

**115. What should you do if you come to a stop on a flat surface while being tailgated?**

A) Take your foot off the brake pedal

*B) Keep your foot on the brake pedal*

C) Shift into neutral

Section 3.3, C, “How to Deal with Tailgaters” states, “If you come to a stop on a flat surface, do not take your foot off the brake pedal, even if your car will stay in place. Your brake lights signal drivers in other vehicles that you are stopped. If you decompress the brake pedal, they may think you are moving forward and prematurely accelerate their vehicle.”

**116. True or False: The two-second rule is a minimum distance between you and the car ahead of you.**

*True*

Section 3.3, A, “The Two-Second Rule” states, “The two-second rule is a *minimum* distance between you and the car ahead of you. Two seconds does not give you enough time to stop entirely, but it does allow for enough reaction time if you need to slow down or make quick decisions.”

**117. True or False: Increasing your following distance is a good idea when visibility is poor due to inclement weather.**

*True*

Section 3.3, B, i, “The Three-Second Rule” states, “A good time to increase your following distance is . . In inclement weather. Heavy rain, snow, and high winds can cause visibility issues and affect road conditions, making roads more slick or uneven. Increasing your following distance can help you avoid a collision if your vehicle slips or skids on snow or ice.”

**118. True or False: The four-second rule is used to establish a safer boundary between you and the vehicle ahead.**

*True*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “When a two- or three-second gap is still not enough to compensate for current driving conditions, you may need to use the four-second rule to establish a safer boundary between you and the vehicle ahead. “

**119. True or False: When following a city or school bus, it is okay to follow closely.**

*False*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “[Another instance] where you should use the four-second gap include[s] . . . When following a city or school bus.”

**120. True or False: When following a motorcycle, it is necessary to use the four-second rule.**

*True*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “[Another instance] where you should use the four-second gap include[s] . . . When following a motorcycle.”

**121. True or False: If a vehicle behind you is following too closely, you should apply sudden and fast pressure to the brake pedal to stop.**

*False*

Section 3.3, C, “How to Deal with Tailgaters” states, “Here are some other tactics you can use when you are being tailgated: . . . When braking, apply steady, slow pressure to stop gradually.”

**122. True or False: Driving at the "common speed" means matching pace and timing with the traffic around you.**

*True*

Section 3.3, C, “How to Deal with Tailgaters” states, “Travel the ‘common speed’ by matching pace and timing with the traffic around you.”

**123. True or False: The four-second rule is necessary when you are being passed.**

*True*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “Some other instances where you should use the four-second gap include . . . When you are being passed.”

**124. True or False: If you're hauling a trailer or boat, it will take you the same amount of time to slow down as when you're not hauling.**

*False*

Section 3.3, B, ii, “The Four-Second Rule” states, “If you are hauling a trailer, boat, jet skis, or anything heavy that adds length to your vehicle, it will take you longer to slow down. Leave extra space to allow for any sudden speed changes.”

**125. True or False: If you're being tailgated, you should increase your following distance.**

*True*

Section 3.3, C, “How to Deal with Tailgaters” states, “What if the vehicle behind you is following too closely? We’ve already talked about how you can use the three- and four-second gap rules to allow extra reaction time when a vehicle is following you too closely.”

**126. What is the total stopping distance of a vehicle?**

A) Perception distance

B) Reaction distance

C) Braking distance

*D) A combination of perception distance, reaction distance, and braking distance*

Section 3.4, A, “Stopping Distance” states, “Your total stopping distance equals the minimum distance your vehicle will travel before you can bring it to a complete stop. This distance is a combination of your perception distance, reaction distance, and braking distance.”

**127. What is perception distance?**

*A) The distance your vehicle travels from when you see a hazard to the point your brain recognizes it*

B) The distance your vehicle travels after you recognize a hazard but before you press the brakes

C) The distance your vehicle travels while you are braking

D) The distance you increase your following distance in response to other vehicles' limitations

Section 3.4, A, i, “Perception Distance” states, “Your perception distance is the distance your vehicle travels from when you see a hazard with your eyes to the point that your brain consciously recognizes the hazard.”

**128. What factors can influence perception distance?**

A) Mental and/or physical health conditions of the driver

B) Medications taken by the driver

C) Visibility

*D) All of the above*

Section 3.4, A, i, “Perception Distance” states, “Factors that influence your perception distance include: . . . Visibility (often dependent on weather conditions) . . . The nature of the hazard . . . Medications taken by the driver . . . [And] Mental and/or physical health conditions affecting the driver.”

**129. What is an average driver's reaction time?**

*A) ¾ second to 1 second*

B) 1 to 2 seconds

C) 2 to 3 seconds

D) 1.5 seconds

Section 3.4, A, ii, “Reaction Distance” states, “An average driver’s reaction time [is] ¾ second to 1 second.”