

Answer Key *Core I: Defensive Techniques for Intersections*

- 1. An effective observation technique when approaching the intersection is:
 - a. Liberal use of the horn
 - b. Wearing sunglasses to reduce glare

c. Scanning for any hazards in the intersection

- d. All of the above
- 2. A sign that the other motorist may be distracted is:
 - a. Driver looking at a map
 - b. Head moving as if talking to passengers
 - c. Speed is inconsistent

d. All of the above

3. Direct communication behind the wheel is:

a. Using the horn

- b. Consistent speed of your vehicle
- c. Using the two-way radio
- d. None of the above
- 4. In a traffic circle, you must:
 - a. Yield to oncoming traffic
 - b. Travel in a counter-clockwise direction
 - c. Not stop
 - d. All of the above

- 5. A rolling blind spot occurs when:
 - a. One vehicle is in the intersection and the other approaches at a 90-degree angle

b. Both vehicles approach the intersection at 90-degree angles and are traveling similar speed

c. Both vehicles approach the intersection at 90-degree angles, and one is traveling faster than the other

d.None of the above

6. Right of way at a Y-intersection is controlled by:

a. Stop signs

- b. Is not controlled
- c. Right of way does apply to this type of intersection
- d. None of the above
- 7. Indirect communication behind the wheel is:
 - a. Making eye contact
 - b. Activating the brake lights

c. Slowing the vehicle

- d. None of the above
- 8. At a 4-way stop intersection controlled by stop signs, who has the right of way?
 - a. The person on the left has the right of way
 - b. The person to the right has the right of way
 - c. The person who arrives to the intersection first, second etc. is the order of right of way
 - d. None of the above
- 9. Pedestrians always have the right of way when:

a. They are in the crosswalk

- b. When on the shoulder of the road
- c. When on the corner of the intersection
- d. None of the above
- 10. You should never change lanes in an intersection.
 - a. True
 - b. False