

Chapter 7 : Negotiating Intersections (p. 128 - 147)**I. Searching Intersections**

1. The chances of collisions are greatest at intersections.

Circle One :

True

False

2. Define the term roundabout.

SAFE!Roundabout - circular intersection where drivers travel counterclockwise around a center island**No stopping**

3. When should a driver start scanning an intersection for open zones?

4-6

seconds from the intersection

4. Which three zones MUST be open to proceed through an intersection?

1. Front 2. Right-Front 3. Left-Front

5. Always
- double
-
- check
- for potential hazards when entering or exiting an intersection.

6. Define the term point-of-no-return.

Point-Of-No-Return - point beyond which you can no longer stop safely without entering intersection

7. Lane changes are
- ^{never}
- allowed in intersections if a line-of-sight restriction is present.

Circle One :

True

False

8. After stopping at an intersection, how far should the driver search before moving?

90

° (IN BOTH DIRECTIONS)

II. Controlled Intersections

1. Define the term controlled intersection.

Controlled Intersection - intersection in which traffic signals or signs determine the right of way

2. What are two types of controlled intersections
- with signs
- ?
- STOP
- YIELD

3. Before stopping at a controlled intersection, always check your
- rear
- zone.

4. Where should your search area be when performing the following intersection tasks?

Crossing Traffic : 45° angle (both directions)Turning Right : 90° angle (both directions)Turning Left : 90° angle (both directions - continue scanning)

5. List the five possible lights on a traffic signal.

1. Red 2. Yellow 3. Green 4. Yellow Arrow 5. Green Arrow

6. Match each signal with the correct action.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>C.</u> Fresh Green Light | A. Must stop; (Be able to see rear wheels of car in front) |
| 2. <u>A.</u> Red Light | B. Be prepared to slow down for a yield light |
| 3. <u>B.</u> Stale Green Light | C. Check for an open zone before proceeding |
| 4. <u>D.</u> Yellow Light | D. Decide to stop or proceed (with caution) |

7. Identify the differences between an unprotected & protected left turns and turns on red.

Unprotected Left : Signal-controlled intersection with no left-turn light

Protected Left : Left-turn light or arrow is present with stopped traffic

Turn On Red : Ability to turn right when stopped

8. Match each turn or light with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>D.</u> Green Arrow | A. Only happens with red light (one-way to one-way) |
| 2. <u>A.</u> Left On Red | B. Indicates a protected left turn (may be a turn lane) |
| 3. <u>B.</u> Left-Turn Light | C. Turning right when stopped (yield at all times) |
| 4. <u>C.</u> Right On Red | D. Indicates left right of way (eventually turns off) |

Always join adjacent lane.

9. What should be done by a driver at a controlled railroad crossing?

1. Complete stop 2. Remain stopped until lights stop flashing / gates come up

III. Uncontrolled Intersections

1. Define the term uncontrolled intersection.

Uncontrolled Intersection - intersection with no signs or signals to regulate traffic

2. List three steps to follow at EVERY uncontrolled intersection.

1. Reduce speed 2. Search aggressively 3. Prepare to stop

3. Never assume the other driver will yield at an uncontrolled intersection.

Circle One : True False (Common cause of collisions)

4. Who always has the right-of-way in an uncontrolled intersection? pedestrian

5. How much time remains to stop safely when approaching an uncontrolled intersection?

2 seconds

6. Define the term uncontrolled railroad crossing.

Uncontrolled Railroad Crossing - railroad crossing without flashing lights or crossing gates

7. How far away are railroad crossing and crossbuck signs?

Towns / Cities : 250 feet

Rural Areas : 750 feet

Crossbuck Sign : Beside the crossing

8. What are two essential actions required at a railroad crossing?

1. Stop a safe distance away from crossing
2. NEVER stop on railroad tracks waiting for traffic

9. Never stop on railroad tracks.

Circle One : True False

IV. Determining Right Of Way & Judging Gaps

1. Define the term yielding the right of way.

Yielding-The-Right-Of-Way - letting others go first (collisions, courtesy)

2. List five situations when you must yield.

1. Yielding should never cause others to stop, slow, or change path
2. Traffic signals only indicate yielding
3. Others yield you the right-of-way
4. Many times it is better to yield (despite laws)
5. Yielding failure = (common cause of collisions)

3. List seven scenarios when yielding is necessary. (Pictures on p. 142-143)

1. Stop Signs
2. Fresh Green Lights
3. Alley, Driveway
4. Yield Signs
5. Emergency Vehicles
6. Turning Left
7. 4-Way Stops
8. Uncontrolled Intersections

4. When entering a through street after stopping what must be done?

Judge the size of gaps in traffic

5. Which type of turn is most dangerous and requires more time to join traffic?

Circle One : Right Turn Left Turn

6. How large of a gap is needed when traffic is traveling at :

30 mph : 2/3 of a block 55 mph : 3 1/2 blocks