



***Using a hands-free device makes driving while using a cell phone safe.***

- a. true
- b. false

***Where should you position your hands on the steering wheel?***

- a. left hand at 11 o'clock, right hand at 1 o'clock
- b. left hand at 9 o'clock, right hand at 3 o'clock
- c. left hand at 10 o'clock, right hand at 2 o'clock
- d. hands resting on the center of the steering wheel

***When changing lanes you should:***

- a. signal and proceed
- b. check your mirrors and your blind spot, proceed
- c. check your mirrors, signal, check your blind spot, proceed
- d. check your mirrors, signal, proceed

*Answer*

**b. false**

Using a cell phone while driving is against the law in Wisconsin for any driver with a probationary license or instruction permit, except to report an emergency. The law applies to handheld and hands-free operation of a cell phone. Cell phone use, whether or not it is hands-free increases crash risk.

**Try and answer all of the questions correctly, answers are on the back . . .**

**Good luck studying!**

*Answer*

**c. check your mirrors, signal,  
check your blind spot then  
proceed**

Changing lanes includes changing from one lane to another, merging onto a roadway from an entrance ramp, and entering the roadway from the curb or shoulder.

*Answer*

**b. left hand at 9 o'clock and  
right hand at 3 o'clock**

To help avoid injury if your vehicle's air bag goes off, it is best to hold the steering wheel with your right hand at 3:00 and your left hand at 9:00.

***A flashing red light means:***

- a. stop, and wait for the light to turn green
- b. stop, and proceed when it is safe to do so
- c. slow down to check for oncoming traffic and proceed when it is safe
- d. the flashing red light simply indicates an uncontrolled intersection

***A large diamond painted on the road in a lane means:***

- a. bus lane only
- b. you cannot drive in this lane
- c. reserved for special vehicles
- d. crosswalk

***When approaching a railway crossing you should:***

- a. watch for warning lights that indicate an approaching train
- b. watch for motorcycle riders and cyclists who may swerve to cross the tracks at a 90 degree angle
- c. realize that trains always have the right of way
- d. all of the above

***How far from a fire hydrant are you required to park?***

- a. 10 feet
- b. 4 feet
- c. 25 feet
- d. 15 feet

*Answer*

**c. reserved for special vehicles**

Reserved lanes are marked by signs stating the lane is reserved for special use. They often have a white diamond posted at the side of the road and/or painted on the road surface. It is illegal to travel in one of these lanes unless operating that type of vehicle or unless you must turn across the reserved lane in the next half block.

*Answer*

**b. stop, and proceed when it is safe to do so**

A flashing RED light means the same as a stop sign. You must come to a full stop and then may go when it is safe to do so.

*Answer*

**a. do not park within 10 feet of a fire hydrant**

Also, do not park within 15 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side of the street or directly across from the entrance.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

As you approach any railroad crossing slow down and look up and down the tracks to make sure a train is not coming. Assuming a train is not coming is one of the leading causes of fatalities at railroad crossings.

***If you find that your car is hydroplaning, you should:***

- a. slam on the brakes
- b. brake gently
- c. decelerate and drive straight ahead without hitting the brakes
- d. pull over, there may be something wrong with your car

***If you are stranded in snow in your vehicle, you should:***

- a. run the engine to keep the interior of the vehicle warm
- b. go and look for help
- c. run the engine only for about five minutes an hour to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning
- d. b and c are correct

***In order to keep focused while driving you should:***

- a. keep your eyes moving; scan the entire driving scene
- b. pull over and stop if you need to talk on a cell phone
- c. keep predicting what will happen next, and plan your moves
- d. all of the above

***If one of your passengers does not want to wear a seatbelt, you should:***

- a. refuse to move until he or she puts it on
- b. there's nothing you can do, just hope the next time he or she will wear it
- c. tell the passenger you won't drive him/her anywhere again
- d. make a joke and ignore it

*Answer*

**c. run the engine only for about five minutes an hour to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning**

Make sure that your tailpipe is free from snow to avoid carbon monoxide buildup in the car. Also, turn on your hazard light on so that you alert others that you are there.

*Answer*

**c. decelerate and drive straight ahead without hitting the brakes**

If it feels like your tires have lost traction with the surface of the road, you should:

- \* ease your foot off the gas pedal
- \* keep the wheels straight, only try to turn if it's an emergency
- \* do not try to stop or turn until your tires are gripping the road again

*Answer*

**a. refuse to move until he or she puts it on**

Wisconsin law requires you and your passengers to wear safety belts.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

To be a good driver, you must know what is happening around your vehicle. You must look ahead, to the sides and behind the vehicle. Anything that takes your attention away from driving can lead you to make a poor choice while driving.

***Traffic control is provided by:***

- a. traffic signals
- b. signs and pavement markings
- c. law enforcement, highway personnel or school crossing guards
- d. all of the above

***Making eye contact with pedestrians and other drivers is important because:***

- a. you get to meet new people that way
- b. it can help communicate your intentions
- c. it usually gets people to back off and let you go ahead first
- d. it's polite

***When using your turn signal, you should:***

- a. make sure you don't use it too soon, or other drivers may become confused as to where you are turning
- b. make sure it is turned off after your turn or a lane change is complete
- c. make sure you use it in time to give other drivers a warning that you are going to turn
- d. all of the above

***It is important to leave space between yourself and other vehicles because:***

- a. you will have room to stop/steer around if others start moving into your space
- b. you can drive more erratically without worrying about disturbing others
- c. it's much safer to speed when you have a large margin of space around you
- d. all of the above

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Signal 100 feet before your intended turn. After you have made a turn or lane change, make sure your turn signal is off. Generally other drivers expect you to keep doing what you are doing. You must warn them when you are going to change direction or slow down. this will give them time to react, if needed, or at least to not be surprised by what you do.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

You must obey directions from law enforcement, highway personnel or crossing guards, even if their directions are different than what traffic lights and signs say.

*Answer*

**a. you will have room to stop or steer around if others start moving into your space**

You must always share the road with others. The more distance you keep between yourself and everyone else, the more time you have to react..

*Answer*

**b. it can help communicate your intentions**



***Some things to watch for on the sides of the road are:***

- a. people in wheelchairs traveling toward an intersection
- b. children playing with a ball
- c. people who are visually impaired who may have a cane or a guide dog
- d. all of the above

***If you pull out just slightly into another lane to pass a cyclist you are:***

- a. doing something illegal; you must change lanes completely
- b. doing something unnecessary; there is plenty of room in one lane for a car to pass a cyclist
- c. actually changing lanes, and should check your mirror, signal and shoulder check
- d. a hazard to other drivers

***It is against the law to follow an emergency vehicle more closely than:***

- a. 50 feet
- b. 100 feet
- c. 500 feet
- d. 1000 feet

***When backing up you should:***

- a. check behind your vehicle before you get in it
- b. turn your body to look out the rear window
- c. back slowly: no faster than a slow walk
- d. all of the above

*Answer*

**c. actually changing lanes, check your mirror, signal and shoulder check**

Do not share a lane with a pedestrian or bicyclist. Wait until it is safe to pass in the adjoining lane. Bicycles are vehicles, and are entitled to a full traffic lane. Give a bicycle at least three feet of room when you pass.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Whenever there is a lot of activity along the side of the road, there is a good chance that someone will cross or enter the road. Therefore, it is very important to look to the sides when you are near shopping centers, parking lots, construction areas, busy sidewalks, playgrounds and school yards.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Check behind your vehicle before you get in it. Children or small objects often cannot be seen from the driver's seat. Do not depend on your rearview or side mirrors to see things around you. You should turn and look directly through the rear window. Back slowly: no faster than a slow walk. Your vehicle is much harder to steer while you are backing.

*Answer*

**c. 500 feet**

A driver should not follow an authorized emergency vehicle responding to a call or alarm closer than 500 feet. Police vehicles, ambulances and fire trucks need more room to operate.

***When arriving at an uncontrolled intersection or four-way stop at the same time as another car, which car should proceed first?***

- a. the car farthest to the right
- b. the car farthest to the left
- c. whichever car is fastest
- d. the car with the meanest-looking driver

***If you are turning left at an uncontrolled intersection or four-way stop you should:***

- a. proceed immediately- you have the right of way
- b. yield to approaching cars
- c. keep going straight- left turns are prohibited at these intersections
- d. wait for another driver to flag you through

***Why is it necessary to shoulder-check when changing lanes?***

- a. just to be extra cautious
- b. no matter how you adjust your mirrors, you will always have blind spots
- c. it stretches out your neck while driving
- d. it gives you an excuse to check out the people in the next car

***When driving in ideal conditions, how far should your car be from the car in front of you?***

- a. 2 seconds behind
- b. 3 seconds behind
- c. 4 seconds behind
- d. in ideal conditions, it doesn't matter

*Answer*

**b. yield to approaching cars**

Drivers making a left turn or U-turn must yield to vehicles approaching from the opposite direction including bicycles.

*Answer*

**a. the car farthest to the right**

At a four-way stop, the driver reaching the intersection first goes first (after coming to a complete stop). If more than one vehicle arrives at the same time, the vehicle on the right goes first.

*Answer*

**c. 4 seconds behind**

Professionals used to think a safe following distance of two seconds was enough. They now feel it should be no less than four seconds under ideal conditions.

*Answer*

**b. no matter how you adjust your mirrors, you will always have a blind spots**

Look over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move. Be sure no one is near the rear corners of your vehicle. These areas are called "blind spots" because you cannot see them through your mirrors. To see vehicles in your blind spot, you need to turn your head and look.

***When you are on the freeway and you are approaching a freeway entrance where cars are attempting to merge, you should:***

- a. ignore them
- b. move into the lane on your left if you can
- c. slow down or speed up slightly to let them in
- d. both b and c are correct

***Driving much slower than other vehicles on a multiple lane roadway is:***

- a. a good idea if you are lost
- b. often a hazard since other drivers may become frustrated and try to pass you
- c. appropriate if you don't know the speed limit
- d. always appropriate if other people are speeding

***It is important to stay well behind large trucks and buses and out of their blind spots because:***

- a. you may not be visible to the driver
- b. you will not be able to see very well
- c. you could get crushed between one of these vehicles and the curb if they are turning at an intersection
- d. all of the above

***Tailgating is dangerous because:***

- a. the vehicle in front can block your view of hazards ahead
- b. if the vehicle in front of you stops, you may not have time to stop safely
- c. you may have difficulty tailgating and talking on your cell phone at the same time
- d. a and b are correct

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

The drivers of trucks, buses, vans or vehicles pulling campers or trailers may not be able to see you when you are directly behind them. This "blind spot" to the rear of large trucks can extend for 200 feet. they could stop suddenly without knowing you are there. Large vehicles also block your view of the road ahead.

*Answer*

**d. both b and c are correct**

If possible make room for cars entering the freeway. Signal and move over into the next lane if no one is beside you. Be sure to look over your shoulder to check the blind spot first.

*Answer*

**d. a and b are correct**

Rear-end crashes are very common. they are caused by drivers following too closely to be able to stop before hitting the vehicle ahead when it suddenly slows or stops. Remember a four second following distance is recommended under ideal driving conditions.

*Answer*

**b. often a hazard since other drivers may become frustrated and try to pass you**

Going much slower than other vehicles can be just as bad as speeding. It is dangerous and you can be ticketed for impeding traffic. It tends to make vehicles bunch up behind you and causes other traffic to pass you.

***When driving at night, it is a good idea to:***

- a. avoid busy streets
- b. use your highbeams
- c. glance to the right edge of the road to avoid glare from oncoming lights
- d. all of the above

***When you arrive at a round-about or traffic circle, you should:***

- a. slow down, obey traffic signs
- b. yield to pedestrians and bicyclists
- c. yield to vehicles on your left already in the roundabout
- d. all of the above

***If you are in an intersection waiting to turn left and the light turns yellow, you should:***

- a. complete your turn quickly
- b. make sure no oncoming cars are trying to beat the red light and complete your turn safely
- c. back up and wait for the next green light
- d. drive straight through the intersection, you've missed your chance to turn

***You may cross a reserved bicycle lane when:***

- a. there is a broken white line
- b. you want to park in that lane
- c. you are turning in or out of a driveway
- d. a and c are correct

*Answer*

**b. make sure no oncoming cars are trying to beat the red light and complete your turn safely**

Wait with wheels straight, until it is clear to turn. If the traffic light turns red, complete the turn when it is safe. If your wheels are turned and you are hit from behind, you could be pushed into oncoming traffic.

*Answer*

**c. glance to the right edge of the road to avoid glare from oncoming lights**

This will keep you from being blinded by the other vehicle's headlights and will allow you to see enough of the edge of the road to stay on course until the other vehicle has passed.

*Answer*

**d. a and c are correct**

On various roadways, one or more lanes may be reserved for special vehicles. It is illegal to travel in a reserved lane unless operating that type of vehicle, or unless you must turn across the reserved lane in the next half of a block.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Steps for driving a roundabout:

1. Slow down. Obey traffic signs.
2. Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists
3. Yield to traffic on your left already in the roundabout.
4. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in traffic.
5. Keep your speed low within the roundabout.
6. As you approach your exit, turn on your right turn signal.
7. Yield to pedestrians and bicycles as you exit.



***You must report an accident to the police when:***

- a. always
- b. the estimated damage is over \$1000
- c. someone is hurt or killed
- d. b and c are correct

***If you are in an accident you must:***

- a. stop to give assistance and to give your name/insurance information to others involved in the accident
- b. stop only if the accident is serious
- c. stop only to check whether damage has occurred
- d. stop to give assistance and give your name/insurance information to others involved in the accident only if someone is injured

***You should never pass in the oncoming lane in which circumstance?***

- a. on a curve
- b. near or at the crest of a hill
- c. in a intersection
- d. all of the above

***You may pass on the right when:***

- a. you are on a two or more lane roadway
- b. a driver ahead of you is turning left, and it is safe to go around
- c. there is a paved shoulder
- d. a and b are correct

*Answer*

**a. stop to give assistance and to give your name/insurance information to others involved in the accident**

*Answer*

**d. b and c are correct**

You must report a crash to a law enforcement agency if there is an injury, a death or property damage of \$1,000 or more to any one person's property or a government vehicle, or property damage of \$200 or more to government property.

*Answer*

**d. a and b are correct**

You should never pass on the shoulder. However, a paved shoulder may be used to pass a stopped vehicle or one that is slowing to make a left turn. However if you pass on the right the other driver may have difficulty seeing you and might suddenly change lanes in front of you.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

You need to be able to see at least one-third of a mile or about 10 seconds ahead. Anytime your view is blocked by a curve or a hill, you should assume there is an oncoming vehicle just out of sight.

***When a school bus displays flashing red lights:***

- a. you can pass on the left as long as the bus is parked
- b. you must stop if you are behind the bus but you can continue if you are approaching from the opposite direction
- c. you cannot pass the bus in either direction
- d. you should slow down to the school zone speed limit

***A reason for not using a cellphone while driving is:***

- a. your ability to see and hear hazards may be reduced
- b. your car battery may wear down
- c. the reception may not be clear
- d. it may be difficult to hold on to the phone while driving

***On wet roads you should be prepared to deal with:***

- a. hydroplaning
- b. loss of traction
- c. poor visibility
- d. all of the above

***When pulling away from the curb, you should:***

- a. shoulder check, pull out when it is safe
- b. check your rear-view mirror, pull out when safe
- c. signal, shoulder check, pull out when safe
- d. signal, check your rear-view mirror and blind spot, pull out when safe

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Slow down at the first sign of rain, snow or sleet. All of these make the roadway slippery. When the road is slippery, your vehicle's tires do not grip as well as they do on a dry road. On a wet road, you should reduce your speed about 10 mph.

*Answer*

**c. you cannot pass the bus in either direction**

You must stop a minimum of 20 ' from a stopped school bus with its read lights flashing. You must stop whether the school bus is on your side of the road, the opposite side of the road or at an intersection that you are approaching. Unless signs say otherwise, you are not required to stop for a school bus if you are driving in the opposite direction on a divided highway.

*Answer*

**d. signal, check your rear-view mirror and blind spot, pull out when safe**

To resume travel, put your turn signal on, check mirrors and blind spot. When safe, pull out into your traffic lane. Observe other traffic, pedestrian and fixed objects throughout these steps.

*Answer*

**a. your ability to see and hear hazards may be reduced**

Being distracted from, or not giving your full attention to your driving can cause you to strike a pedestrian, crash, leave the roadway, not notice a hazard or danger, or miss important traffic signs or signals.

***When do emergency vehicles with flashing lights and sirens have the right-of-way?***

- a. in intersections
- b. while driving on the right side of the road
- c. in all circumstances
- d. while on your side of a divided median

***When should you have your headlights on?***

- a. half an hour after sunset
- b. half an hour before sunrise
- c. any time you cannot see a vehicle or person on the roadway at a distance of 500 feet
- d. all of the above

***You are not required to pull over and stop for an emergency vehicle with flashing lights and sirens if:***

- a. the emergency vehicle is on the opposite side of a divided highway median
- b. there's room for the emergency vehicle to pass you
- c. your emergency is more important than theirs
- d. you are able to stay ahead of the emergency vehicle

***How often should you check your rear view mirror?***

- a. every 5 to 8 seconds
- b. every 10 to 15 seconds
- c. when you think there may be a problem behind you
- d. after you apply the brake

**Answer**

**d. all of the above**

It is Wisconsin law. It is much harder to see at night. Use high beams whenever there are no oncoming vehicles. High beams let you see twice as far as low beams. Dim you high beams whenever you come within 500 feet (about a one block distance) of an oncoming vehicle. Use your low beams when you are closer than 500 feet behind another vehicle, in heavy traffic, in fog, or when it is snowing or raining hard.

**Answer**

**c. in all circumstances**

You must yield the right-of-way to police vehicles, fire trucks, ambulances or other emergency vehicles using a siren, air horn or a red or blue flashing light. Pull over to the right edge of the road or as near to the right as possible and stop when you see or hear an emergency vehicle approaching from any direction.

**Answer**

**a. every 5 to 8 seconds**

You will need to check more often than that when traffic is heavy. This is the only way you will know if someone is following too closely or coming up too fast, and it will give you time to act. It is very important to look for vehicles behind you when you change lanes, slow down, back up, or are driving down a long or steep hill.

**Answer**

**a. the emergency vehicle is on the opposite side of a divided highway median**

If the emergency vehicle using lights or sirens is on the other side of a divided highway, you do not need to pull over and stop.

***How old do you have to be to get an instruction permit?***

- a. 14 years old
- b. 15 1/2 years old
- c. 17 years old
- d. None of the above

***How many passengers are allowed in the car with a driver with a probationary license?***

- a. 2 passengers
- b. 3 passengers
- c. 1 passenger
- d. No passengers

***When you see a driver tailgating you should:***

- a. slow down to send them a message that you're annoyed
- b. tap your breaks
- c. change lanes to avoid them
- d. speed up

***What does a yellow (amber) traffic light mean?***

- a. slow down
- b. stop if it's safe to do so
- c. be cautious
- d. speed up because the red light's coming

*Answer*

## c. change lanes to avoid them

If you are being followed too closely and there is a right lane, move over to the right. If there is no right lane, wait until the road ahead is clear and passing is legal, then slowly reduce speed. This will encourage the tailgater to drive around you. Never slow down quickly. All that does is increase your risk of being hit from behind.

*Answer*

## b. 15 1/2 years old

To get an instruction permit, you must:

- be at least 15 years, six months of age
- pass the knowledge and highway signs test and vision screening

**for a complete list of requirements please go to [www.wisconsin.dmv.gov](http://www.wisconsin.dmv.gov) for more information**

*Answer*

## b. stop if it's safe to do so

A steady yellow traffic light means the traffic light is about to change to red. If you are in the intersection when the yellow light comes on, do not stop but continue through the intersection.

*Answer*

## c. 1 passenger

You can drive alone, but you are limited to only one passenger other than your immediate family or a qualified adult.



***When you are stopped in traffic at a red light where should you be checking regularly?***

- a. traffic to the left and right
- b. your hair
- c. traffic approaching from behind
- d. dashboard warning lights

***Maximum speed, unless otherwise posted, on a residential and business street is:***

- a. 15 mph
- b. 25 mph
- c. 35 mph
- d. 55 mph

***Maximum speed in a school zone or school crossing when children are present is:***

- a. 5 mph
- b. 10 mph
- c. 15 mph
- d. 25 mph

***When stopped at an intersection, what should you do once the red light turns green?***

- a. press the gas pedal
- b. scan the intersection to see if it's clear
- c. honk at the sleeping driver ahead of you
- d. immediately follow the driver ahead of you into the intersection

*Answer*

**b. 25 mph**

Posted speed limits do not tell you at what speed you should drive. They only say you cannot go faster than the speed shown. By law, you must go slower if conditions make the posted speed unsafe.

*Answer*

**c. traffic approaching from behind**

Besides watching traffic ahead of you, you must check traffic behind you. Check your mirrors every 6 to 8 seconds. You will need to check more often than that when traffic is heavy.

*Answer*

**b. scan the intersection to see if it's clear**

If you are stopped and then the light turns green, you must allow crossing traffic to clear the intersection before you go ahead.

*Answer*

**c. 15 mph**

Maximum speed in Wisconsin, unless other wise posted, is 15 mph within a school zone or school crossing when children and/or a crossing guard are present, in an alley, or passing a safety zone where a bus has stopped to load or unload.

***If you are driving and your brakes fail, what is the best way to stop your vehicle?***

- a. pump the brakes
- b. drive uphill until you stop
- c. apply the parking brake
- d. a and c

***If your signal fails, how do you signal that you want to make a right turn?***

- a. left arm straight out the window
- b. left arm pointing to the ground
- c. left arm bent and pointing upwards
- d. right arm pointing across the seating compartment

***When driving you should avoid being distracted by:***

- a. vehicles, drivers, crash scenes, road construction, animals or people outside
- b. pets, bugs, spilled drinks, purses, water bottles, groceries or other packages, other people in your car
- c. signals or controls, mirrors, lights, windshield wipers, windows
- d. all of the above

***What causes drivers to become distracted?***

- a. personal thoughts
- b. passengers
- c. other driver and vehicles
- d. any of the above

*Answer*

**c. left arm bent and pointing upwards**

Sometimes, in addition to using your turn signals, hand and arm signals may be used. An example would be when bright sunlight can make it hard for other drivers to see your flashing turn signals.

*Answer*

**d. a and c**

If your brakes stop working:

- \* Pump the brake pedal several times. This will often build up enough brake pressure to allow you to stop
- \* If that does not work, use the parking brake. Apply the parking brake slowly so you will not lock the wheels and cause a skid.
- \* If that does not work, start shifting to lower gears and look for a safe place to slow to a stop. Make sure your vehicle is off the roadway.

*Answer*

**d. any of the above**

Anything that takes your attention away from driving can lead you to make a poor choice while driving. Your concentration should be completely on your driving and what is around and ahead of your vehicle.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Here's what you need to "no" about driving to distraction:

- no eating or drinking
- no fiddling with the radio, cassettes or CDs
- no talking on the phone
- no smoking
- no reaching down to pick up things

**Devote your complete and undivided attention to driving!**

***It is illegal to park:***

- a. on a sidewalk
- b. on a bridge, overpass, underpass or in a tunnel
- c. in a bicycle lane
- d. all of the above

***When should you use your car's signals?***

- a. when changing lanes
- b. when turning a corner
- c. when pulling out from a line of parked vehicles
- d. all of the above

***If you must stop suddenly in an emergency, you should:***

- a. slam on the brakes and steer in the direction you want to go
- b. pump the brakes and steer in the direction you want to go
- c. hit the brakes hard, but not hard enough to lock the wheels, and steer in the direction you want to go
- d. hit the brakes hard enough to lock the wheels and hope for the best

***When faced with low visibility conditions while driving, you should:***

- a. slow down and maintain extra space margins
- b. use your defroster/wipers to keep your windows clear
- c. search and scan more carefully
- d. all of the above

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

Signaling gives other drivers time to react to your moves. You should use your turn signals before you change lanes, turn right or left, merge into traffic or park.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

You are responsible for making sure your vehicle is not a hazard when it is parked. Whenever you park, be sure it is in a place far enough from any travel lane to avoid interfering with traffic and that is visible to vehicles approaching from either direction.

*Answer*

**d. all of the above**

In a very heavy rain, a snowstorm or thick fog, you may not be able to see much more than 200 feet ahead. In a very heavy downpour, you may not be able to see well enough to drive. If this happens, pull off the road in a safe place and wait until the rain lets up.

*Answer*

**c. hit the brakes hard, but not hard enough to lock the wheels, and steer in the direction you want to go**

Many newer vehicles have Anti-lock Braking System (ABS). Be sure to read your vehicle owner's manual on how to use ABS. ABS will help you stop with less or no skidding by keeping the wheels from locking up.