No Way to Meet a Neighbor Posttest
Answer Key

Instructions:

Compare your answers to those listed in this key. Discuss the answers with your friends and the instructor. Your answers will be used to improve this exercise. Therefore, during the discussion, please do not mark additional answers on your answer sheet or change your answers.

Question A

F 1. The tractor driver can't see anything behind the hay wagon because it blocks his view.

F 2. The noise of the tractor engine drowns out sounds of vehicles approaching from behind.

T 3. The hay wagon blocks his view. The tractor driver can't see your car approaching from behind.

F 4. Risky! You should not assume the tractor driver would hear the horn. The tractor engine is very loud. Also, many farmers have hearing loss from years of working around loud noise.

Question B

F 5. The tractor and hay wagon may turn into the driveway on the left and block the road.

T 6. If the tractor turns left into the farmyard driveway it and the hay wagon will block the whole road.

F 7. The tractor driver may not hear your horn over the tractor engine noise.

F 8. Increasing your speed will give you less time to react and stop if the tractor turns left into the driveway.

Question C

T 9. The driveway on the left that leads into a farmyard should alert you that the tractor and wagon might turn left.

T 10. The farm on the left might not be where the farmer is going.

T 11. When pulling loads, tractors will slow down and may stop to shift into a lower gear before turning into a driveway.

Question D

F 12. You don't have enough time. A distance of 5 car lengths is about 90 feet. You are traveling 65mph or 95 ft/sec. It takes the average person about 1 second to react, get their foot on the brake pedal, and apply the brakes. After the brake pedal is pushed the car will travel an additional ½ second and 47.5 feet before its braking system fully engages. Thus the car will travel 143 feet before it starts to slow down. Then, even on a dry road, a car with good brakes and tires travels another 202 feet before it can stop. The reaction distance and stopping distance add up to 345 feet. Your car will hit the tractor at full speed. (See the attached table from the following web site.)
http://www.csgnetwork.com/stopdistinfo.html

http://www.sdt.com.au/STOPPINGDISTANCE.htm

(This site has a reaction time and stopping time calculator that produces results in feet and mph or in meters and kph.)

F 13. The tractor and wagon block the path to the left.

F 14. The tractor and wagon block the entire road. If you steer to the right of the wagon you could run into a ditch, trees, fence posts, and telephone poles.

T 15. You can't avoid a collision. If you had immediately hit the brakes when you topped the hill at 65 mph and saw the hay wagon, your car would travel 143 feet before the brakes started slowing it down, and another 202 feet to come to a stop. During the fist second of this time, if the tractor was traveling at 12 mph, it would have moved ahead about 18 feet. Because your car is slowing down you might be able to avoid a collision, but it would be close.

Question E

F 16. You can't stop. You don't have enough time to react, step on the brakes, or slow down. See the answer for item 12.

Question F

T 17. When the tractor driver turned left into the driveway it was too late for him to do anything to prevent the crash.

T 18. Before he hauled the hay wagon on the road, the farmer could have asked a friend to drive his car behind the wagon. His friend could have used the car's flashers and left turn signal to alert other drivers that the tractor and wagon were about to turn left into the driveway.

F 19. Drivers behind the tractor and fully loaded wagon can't see the tractor driver or his hand signals.

F 20. The tractor driver can't make eye contact with the driver (you) because the fully loaded wagon blocks his view.

Question G

F 21. This is risky because the tractor driver can't see or hear you. If the tractor turns left you will crash. See the answer to item 12.

T 22. You probably could have avoided the collision. See the answers to items 12 and 15. The best way to avoid collisions like this one is to stay alert and obey the posted speed limit.

F 23. The tractor driver can't see or hear you. The loaded hay wagon blocks his view. The full hay wagon plus the tractor engine noise drown out the noise of your car's horn.

F 24. Too late! You are going too fast to avoid a collision. You will strike the tractor and wagon at full speed. See the answer to item 12.

Question H

T 25. Fog can quickly become very thick and decrease visibility.

T 26. Tractors often pull discs, plows, and mowers that are wider than one lane and that are difficult to pass on narrow roads.

T 27. Not all tractors have lights and slow moving vehicle (SMV) signs that are highly visible. About 80% of after dark collisions occur when motor vehicles rear-end tractors or equipment being pulled by the tractor.

T 28. If you can't see what's on the other side of the bend, it is best to slow down until you can see what's ahead. With your foot on the brake pedal it also takes less time to stop if something is in the road ahead of you.

Question I

F 29. Tractors and hay wagons travel much slower than the posted speed limit.

F 30. Tractors and hay wagons travel much slower than this.

F 31. A typical farm tractor can reach these speeds, but not when pulling a loaded hay wagon on a winding and hilly two-lane country road.

T 32. Tractors pulling hay wagons and other large equipment on rural roads rarely travel more than 12 mph.

Question J

F 33. 48 ft/sec = almost 33mph

F 34. 62 ft/sec = about 42mph

T 35. There are 60 minutes in an hour. A mile is 5,280 feet. A car traveling 60 mph travels a mile every minute. There are 60 seconds in a minute. Therefore, a car traveling 60 mph is moving at 5,280 ft/60 sec = 88 feet/second.

F 36. If a car traveling 60 mph travels 88 feet in one second, how many ft/sec would it travel at 1 mph? (Answer: It would travel at $1/60^{th}$ x 88 ft/sec = 88/60 = 1.467 ft/sec.) Now that you know 1 mph = 1.467 ft/sec you can calculate the feet per second for any mph velocity. For example, at 95 mph a car travels 139.4 ft/sec (1.467 ft/sec x 95 = 139.4 ft/sec).

Question K

T 37. Correct! From the time she sees the hazard it will take her about a second to begin braking. At 60 mph her car will travel 88 feet before she can apply the brakes. See the following web sites.

http://www.sdt.com.au/STOPPINGDISTANCE.htm

http://www.driveandstayalive.com/info%20section/stopping-distances.htm#stop-dist_note2

F 38. Her car will travel one and one-third times this distance.

F 39. Her car will travel twice this distance.

F 40. Her car will travel four times this distance