

Alabama ALEA permit practice test 10

From the Alabama Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/alabama/

18 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 18

1. How much following distance does the Alabama manual recommend in poor road or weather conditions?

- A. Three seconds
- B. Four or five seconds
- C. Two seconds
- D. Ten seconds

2. What causes most rear-end collisions?

- A. Bad brakes
- B. Wet roads
- C. Following too closely
- D. Bright lights

3. According to the Alabama stopping-distance chart, what is the total stopping distance at 55 mph?

- A. About 306 feet
- B. About 228 feet
- C. About 106 feet
- D. About 161 feet

4. How can a strong tailwind affect stopping at high speed?

- A. It can make a big difference in stopping suddenly
- B. It shortens stopping distance
- C. It improves braking
- D. It has no effect

5. When are slower speeds required, according to the Alabama manual?

- A. When approaching or crossing intersections or railroad crossings, near flags or flares, and at hill crests and curves
- B. Never
- C. Only in school zones
- D. Only at night

6. Is it lawful to drive below a posted minimum speed in normal conditions in Alabama?

- A. Only on two-lane roads
- B. Yes, always
- C. Only at night
- D. No, it is unlawful under normal weather, road and traffic conditions

7. How should you make a left turn from a four-lane or divided highway?

- A. From the lane nearest the center line or divider, entering the cross street just right of its centerline
- B. From any lane
- C. From the right lane with a wide swing
- D. From the shoulder

8. Where are three-point turns NOT permitted in Alabama?

- A. On quiet residential streets
- B. In parking lots
- C. In daylight
- D. On interstate freeways, on curves, or near hilltops where you can't be seen within 500 feet

9. How should you take a curve?

- A. Cut across the center line
- B. Slow down before entering so you can accelerate slightly through it
- C. Brake hard in the middle
- D. Speed up before it

10. Why does the Alabama manual suggest using hand signals in daytime in addition to signal lights?

- A. Bright sunlight can make flashing signal lights hard to see
- B. They look polite
- C. To save the battery
- D. They are required by law

11. When must you stop at a YIELD sign in Alabama?

- A. Never
- B. Always
- C. If pedestrians or vehicles are crossing the intersecting street or highway
- D. Only at night

12. What must pedestrians do when crossing at a point other than a crosswalk in Alabama?

- A. Raise a hand and cross
- B. Nothing special
- C. Yield to all vehicles
- D. Run

13. What does a sign showing a cyclist with '3 FT MINIMUM' mean?

- A. Cyclists must ride 3 feet from the curb
- B. Bike lane is 3 feet wide
- C. A 3-foot minimum clearance is required when passing bicyclists
- D. No bicycles

14. What does a shared lane marking ('sharrow') on the pavement mean?

- A. People on bicycles might occupy the travel lane
- B. Bicycles prohibited
- C. Carpool lane
- D. Bus lane

15. Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels in a work zone tell you:

- A. Which lane to move into because part of the road ahead is closed
- B. The road is open normally
- C. The speed limit
- D. To stop

16. According to the Alabama manual, what share of fatal crash injuries is caused by steering assemblies, which seat belts help prevent?

- A. About 60 percent
- B. About 30 percent
- C. About 90 percent
- D. About 10 percent

17. Which muffler modification is forbidden in Alabama?

- A. Adding a heat shield
- B. Painting the muffler
- C. Muffler cutouts or bypasses
- D. Replacing a worn muffler

18. Before starting a car with an automatic transmission, what should you do?

- A. Make sure it is in park or neutral and press the brake as you turn the key
- B. Put it in drive
- C. Release the parking brake first
- D. Press the gas

Answer key: Alabama practice test 10

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1. B: Four or five seconds

In bad weather or on poor roads, stretch the two-second count to four or five seconds. (How to Avoid Rear-End Collisions, page 36)

2. C: Following too closely

Most rear-end collisions are caused by following too closely. (How to Avoid Rear-End Collisions, page 36)

3. B: About 228 feet

At 55 mph the chart shows 60 ft thinking distance plus 168 ft braking distance, about 228 ft total. (Stopping Distance, page 37)

4. A: It can make a big difference in stopping suddenly

Drivers may not realize the difference a strong tailwind makes when trying to stop suddenly at high speed. (Stopping Distance, page 37)

5. A: When approaching or crossing intersections or railroad crossings, near flags or flares, and at hill crests and curves

Slow down approaching or crossing streets, highways or railroad crossings, near flags, flares or fuses, and at hill crests and curves. (Slow Speeds Often Required, page 60)

6. D: No, it is unlawful under normal weather, road and traffic conditions

Where minimum limits are posted, driving below them is unlawful under normal conditions. (Statutory Speed Limits, page 60)

7. A: From the lane nearest the center line or divider, entering the cross street just right of its centerline

Move to the lane nearest the center line, turn from the inside lane without swinging wide, and enter just to the right of the centerline. (Turning from Four-Lane Highways, page 21)

8. D: On interstate freeways, on curves, or near hilltops where you can't be seen within 500 feet

Three-point turns are not permitted on interstates, on curves, or near the top of hills where drivers within 500 feet can't see you. (Three-Point Turn, page 23)

9. B: Slow down before entering so you can accelerate slightly through it

Slow down before entering a curve, enough to accelerate slightly while rounding it. (Curves, page 23)

10. A: Bright sunlight can make flashing signal lights hard to see

In daytime, hand and arm signals may be used along with signal lights because bright sunlight can make flashing signals hard to see. (Rules for Turns, page 21)

11. C: If pedestrians or vehicles are crossing the intersecting street or highway

At a yield sign, a complete stop is required if pedestrians or vehicles are crossing the intersecting road. (Stopping, page 61)

12. C: Yield to all vehicles

Outside a crosswalk, the pedestrian must let vehicles go first. (Pedestrians, page 65)

13. C: A 3-foot minimum clearance is required when passing bicyclists

A 3-foot minimum clearance is required when passing a bicyclist. (Warning Signs, page 50)

14. A: People on bicycles might occupy the travel lane

A sharrow on the pavement warns that bicyclists may be riding in the travel lane, so be ready to share it. (Warning Signs, page 50)

15. A: Which lane to move into because part of the road ahead is closed

Arrow panels guide drivers into certain lanes and tell them part of the road ahead is closed. (Warning Signs, page 50)

16. B: About 30 percent

Steering assemblies cause about 30 percent of fatal injuries and striking the windshield or dash another 40 percent; safety belts prevent these 'second collisions.' (Chapter 9 - Your Vehicle, page 79)

17. C: Muffler cutouts or bypasses

Every vehicle needs a working muffler, and cutouts, bypasses or similar devices are forbidden. (Chapter 9 - Your Vehicle, page 79)

18. A: Make sure it is in park or neutral and press the brake as you turn the key

Buckle up first, then check the shift is in park or neutral and press the brake pedal as you turn the key. (Entering the Car, page 20)