

Alabama ALEA permit practice test 8

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

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. What is the maximum fine for a first mandatory liability insurance violation in Alabama?

- A. \$100
- B. \$250
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,000

2. How much of the front windshield may be tinted in Alabama?

- A. None
- B. Only the upper 6 inches
- C. The upper 12 inches
- D. Half

3. What is the minimum light transmission for side and rear window tint on Alabama passenger cars?

- A. 20 percent
- B. 32 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 70 percent

4. Under Alabama's Move-Over Law, what must you do on a road with four or more lanes when passing a stopped emergency vehicle with flashing lights?

- A. Vacate the lane closest to it; if you can't, slow to at least 15 mph below the limit
- B. Keep your lane and speed
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Honk and pass

5. Does Alabama's Move-Over Law apply to wreckers (tow trucks) with flashing amber lights?

- A. No
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes
- D. Only on interstates

6. On an Alabama two-lane road posted 20 mph or less, how fast may you pass a stopped emergency vehicle under the Move-Over Law?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 20 mph

7. About what share of fatal crashes in Alabama occur during darkness?

- A. About a quarter
- B. About 10%
- C. Approximately half
- D. About 90%

8. How far do high-beam headlights normally light the road, according to the Alabama manual?

- A. About 350 feet
- B. About 150 feet
- C. About 500 feet
- D. About 1,000 feet

9. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams in Alabama?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

10. Within what distance must you dim your high beams when following another vehicle in Alabama?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

11. When must headlights be on in Alabama?

- A. Sunset to sunrise
- B. Only on highways
- C. From a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise, and whenever you can't see clearly for 500 feet
- D. Only when raining

12. Does Alabama require headlights when wipers are used only intermittently?

- A. Yes, always
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Only at night
- D. No; headlights are required when wipers are in use because of rain, sleet or snow, but intermittent use doesn't require them

13. Your car breaks down at night and you must walk for help. What should you do?

- A. Carry a light and walk on the left edge of the road or shoulder facing traffic
- B. Leave the hazard lights off
- C. Walk on the right with traffic
- D. Walk in the travel lane

14. How far behind your disabled vehicle should you place flares or reflectors at night?

- A. 500 to 1,000 feet
- B. 100 to 500 feet
- C. Right next to the car
- D. 10 to 50 feet

15. How can you reduce glare from oncoming headlights?

- A. Close one eye
- B. Look directly at the lights
- C. Look toward the right edge of the pavement and the white edge line
- D. Turn on your high beams

16. On snow or ice, how much more distance can it take to stop than on dry pavement?

- A. Three to twelve times
- B. Twenty times
- C. Two times
- D. About the same

17. You have to stop suddenly on a slippery surface in a car without anti-lock brakes. What does the Alabama manual advise?

- A. Pump the brakes, releasing when the wheels lock and reapplying
- B. Use only the parking brake
- C. Shift into neutral
- D. Slam and hold the brakes

18. What gives the best traction on extremely icy roads, hard-packed snow or very deep snow?

- A. High tire pressure
- B. Snow treads
- C. Bald tires
- D. Reinforced tire chains

19. Your car begins to skid. What should you avoid doing until you regain control of your direction?

- A. Looking ahead
- B. Easing off the gas
- C. Braking
- D. Steering

20. In a skid with a FRONT-wheel-drive vehicle, what does the Alabama manual suggest to straighten out?

- A. Pull the parking brake
- B. Brake hard
- C. Step lightly on the gas to speed the front wheels
- D. Turn the wheel sharply away

21. At about what speed does partial hydroplaning begin in a standard passenger car?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 55 mph

22. What is the best thing to do if your car begins hydroplaning?

- A. Steer sharply
- B. Take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down
- C. Speed up
- D. Brake hard

23. Fog is so thick you can't see. What should you do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Pull completely off the road, leave your lights on and park until visibility improves
- C. Follow taillights closely
- D. Use high beams

24. Is coasting downhill with the transmission in neutral legal in Alabama?

- A. Only on short hills
- B. Yes
- C. Only with manual transmissions
- D. No, the law forbids it

25. What are symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A. Sneezing
- B. Sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea
- C. Hunger and thirst
- D. Itchy skin

Answer key: Alabama practice test 8

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1. C: \$500

A first violation can bring a fine up to \$500; later violations up to \$1,000 and/or a six-month suspension. (Mandatory Liability Insurance Law, page 68)

2. B: Only the upper 6 inches

Only a transparent tint strip across the top 6 inches of the windshield is allowed, on every type of vehicle. (Window Tinting, page 68)

3. B: 32 percent

Passenger car side and rear windows may have tint that allows at least 32 percent light transmission. (Window Tinting, page 68)

4. A: Vacate the lane closest to it; if you can't, slow to at least 15 mph below the limit

Move out of the lane closest to the stopped emergency vehicle or wrecker. If that's unsafe, slow to at least 15 mph below the posted limit. (Move-Over Law, page 68)

5. C: Yes

The Move-Over Law covers stopped emergency vehicles with flashing lights and wreckers displaying flashing amber lights. (Move-Over Law, page 68)

6. B: 10 mph

Move as far away as possible within your lane. If the limit is 25 mph or more, slow to 15 mph under it; if it is 20 mph or less, travel 10 mph. (Move-Over Law, page 68)

7. C: Approximately half

Approximately half of Alabama's fatal crashes occur during the hours of darkness, even though traffic is lighter. (Night Driving, page 69)

8. A: About 350 feet

Under normal conditions, high beams light up about 350 feet of road, so at night drive slowly enough to stop within that distance. (Night Driving, page 69)

9. C: 500 feet

You must dim your headlights within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Night Driving, page 69)

10. B: 200 feet

Dim your headlights within 200 feet when following another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 69)

11. C: From a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise, and whenever you can't see clearly for 500 feet

Use headlights (parking lights alone are not enough) from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise, and any time you can't see clearly 500 feet ahead. (Night Driving, page 69)

12. D: No; headlights are required when wipers are in use because of rain, sleet or snow, but intermittent use doesn't require them

Headlights are required when wipers are in use because of rain, sleet or snow; intermittent wiper use does not require headlights. (Windshield Wipers/Headlights, page 71)

13. A: Carry a light and walk on the left edge of the road or shoulder facing traffic

Stay with the car if possible. If you must walk, carry a light and walk on the left edge facing traffic. (Night Driving, page 70)

14. B: 100 to 500 feet

Set out flares or reflectors behind the car, on the right edge of the road, between 100 and 500 feet back. (Night Driving, page 70)

15. C: Look toward the right edge of the pavement and the white edge line

Reduce glare by looking away from oncoming lights, toward the right edge of the pavement and the white line. (Night Driving, page 70)

16. A: Three to twelve times

On snow or ice it can take three to twelve times as much distance to stop as on dry pavement. (Slippery Roads Are Hazardous, page 71)

17. A: Pump the brakes, releasing when the wheels lock and reapplying

Pump your brakes: if the wheels lock, release, then squeeze again, repeating until stopped. (Slippery Roads Are Hazardous, page 71)

18. D: Reinforced tire chains

Snow treads help in normal snow but not on ice. Reinforced tire chains are best for ice, packed snow and deep snow. (Winter Driving, page 71)

19. C: Braking

Braking increases a skid and can cause loss of steering when the front wheels lock, so don't brake until you regain directional control. (Skidding, page 71)

20. C: Step lightly on the gas to speed the front wheels

With front-wheel drive, stepping lightly on the gas speeds the front wheels so the front catches up with the sliding rear. (Skidding, page 72)

21. C: 35 mph

Tires start to ride up on water at about 35 mph, and by about 55 mph they can lose contact with the road completely. (Hydroplaning – Water Skiing on the Highway, page 72)

22. B: Take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down

Ease off the gas and let the car lose speed on its own. If the tires are fully on the water, just release the accelerator and ride it out. (Hydroplaning – Water Skiing on the Highway, page 72)

23. B: Pull completely off the road, leave your lights on and park until visibility improves

Use low beams in fog. If you can't see, pull completely off the road, leave your lights on, park and wait. (Driving in Fog, Snow, page 73)

24. D: No, the law forbids it

Alabama law forbids coasting downhill with the transmission in neutral. (Driving in Hilly Country, page 73)

25. B: Sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea

Carbon monoxide is odorless and deadly. Symptoms include sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea; get to fresh air. (Carbon Monoxide, page 73)