

Alaska DMV permit practice test 8

From the Alaska Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/alaska/

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

1. May you use a shared center (two-way) left-turn lane as a driving or accelerating lane?

- A. Only to merge
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes
- D. No; it's reserved exclusively for left turns

2. May you cross a solid yellow center line to turn into a driveway?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only on highways
- C. No, never
- D. Yes, turning into a driveway across it is allowed

3. What does a single solid yellow line on the left indicate on a divided roadway?

- A. A passing zone
- B. The left edge of the roadway
- C. A bike lane
- D. A turn lane

4. A white arrow painted in your lane means:

- A. A suggestion
- B. The lane is reserved for that movement, and you must make it
- C. Bicycles only
- D. Speed up

5. What do stop lines indicate?

- A. Bus stops
- B. Crosswalk centers
- C. Parking limits
- D. The farthest point into the intersection your vehicle may extend while giving the driver a clear view

6. At what collision speed do about 90% of pedestrians survive a crash with a passenger car?

- A. 12 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 62 mph

7. Why should you stop well back from a crosswalk?

- A. To read signs
- B. It's required for trucks
- C. To save fuel
- D. To let other drivers see the crossing pedestrians so they can stop too

8. According to the Alaska manual, on which side of the highway should pedestrians walk?

- A. Left side, facing oncoming traffic
- B. Down the center
- C. Either side
- D. Right side, with traffic

9. Under what age do children lack the development to interact safely in traffic on bicycles, according to the manual?

- A. Under 12
- B. Under 16
- C. Under 5
- D. Under 9

10. Are points assessed on an Alaska driving record for traffic violations committed on a bicycle?

- A. No
- B. Only for adults
- C. Only for speeding
- D. Yes, double points

11. Motorcycles are less than 4% of U.S. motor vehicles but are involved in about what share of motor vehicle deaths?

- A. 1%
- B. 4%
- C. 11%
- D. 40%

12. Before turning left in front of an oncoming motorcycle, you should:

- A. Turn quickly
- B. Look once, then again, and be sure of its speed
- C. Flash your lights
- D. Honk

13. Is it legal to drive in the same lane alongside a motorcycle in Alaska?

- A. Only in daylight
- B. Yes, if the lane is wide
- C. No; it's illegal and extremely hazardous
- D. Only on highways

14. Why might a motorcyclist slow and rise off the seat at a railroad crossing?

- A. To cushion the shock of a rough crossing
- B. Because the motorcycle stalled
- C. To look for trains
- D. To show off

15. Why might motorcyclists move to the center of the lane on metal or grated bridges?

- A. It's required by law
- B. To go faster
- C. Because such bridges make motorcycles wobble more, so riders slow and move to the center
- D. To block cars

16. You are behind a stopped school bus with flashing red lights. When may you go?

- A. After 10 seconds
- B. When the stop sign is retracted, the red lights stop, and the bus moves or the driver signals you
- C. When children reach the sidewalk
- D. Immediately if no children are seen

17. You are approaching a school bus whose yellow/amber warning lights are flashing. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Speed up to pass before it stops
- C. Reduce speed and be ready to stop when it stops and its red lights flash
- D. Ignore it

18. When do drivers meeting a stopped school bus from the opposite direction NOT have to stop in Alaska?

- A. On any four-lane road
- B. In daylight
- C. Never
- D. On a highway with separated roadways providing two or more lanes in each direction

19. In crashes with large trucks, what percentage of fatalities are car occupants?

- A. 22%
- B. 50%
- C. 78%
- D. 95%

20. About how far does a truck need to stop from 55 mph, compared with 130-140 feet for a car?

- A. 150 feet
- B. 250 feet
- C. 400 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

21. What is the truck 'No-Zone'?

- A. A lane trucks can't use
- B. Blind spots around the front, back and sides of trucks and buses
- C. A weigh station
- D. A parking ban

22. When passing a truck, when should you pull in front of it?

- A. After 1 second
- B. Whenever you like
- C. As soon as you clear its cab
- D. When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rear-view mirror, and then don't slow down

23. What share of fatal car/truck crashes involve impacts with the front of the truck?

- A. More than 60%
- B. 100%
- C. About 10%
- D. About 30%

24. A truck is swinging wide to the left to make a right turn. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Speed up
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Don't get between the truck and the curb; give it room

25. When should you be prepared to stop for a train at a railroad crossing in Alaska?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only when gates are down
- C. If a train is within 1,500 feet of the crossing
- D. Only at marked crossings

Answer key: Alaska practice test 8

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1. D: No; it's reserved exclusively for left turns

It is not permissible to use the center left-turn lane as a driving, accelerating or passing lane. (Marking, page 60)

2. D: Yes, turning into a driveway across it is allowed

Solid yellow center lines mean no passing, although turning into a driveway across them is allowed. (Marking, page 61)

3. B: The left edge of the roadway

A single solid yellow line indicates the left edge of a divided roadway. (Marking, page 61)

4. B: The lane is reserved for that movement, and you must make it

An arrow means the lane is reserved for that movement; you must make the movement if it's in your lane. (Marking, page 61)

5. D: The farthest point into the intersection your vehicle may extend while giving the driver a clear view

Stop lines show the farthest point an automobile may extend into the intersection while allowing a clear view. (Marking, page 61)

6. B: 25 mph

Nearly all pedestrians survive at 12 mph, about 90% at 25 mph, fewer than 50% at 50 mph, and only 10% at 62 mph. (Vulnerable Road Users, page 48)

7. D: To let other drivers see the crossing pedestrians so they can stop too

Stopping well back gives other vehicles the chance to see pedestrians so they can stop too. (Vulnerable Road Users, page 48)

8. A: Left side, facing oncoming traffic

Pedestrians should walk on the left side of the highway facing oncoming traffic. (Your Responsibility as a Pedestrian, page 49)

9. D: Under 9

Youngsters under age nine lack the physical and mental development to interact safely in traffic. (Bicycles, page 49)

10. A: No

AS 28.15.231(b) says no points are assessed for traffic violations when using a bicycle. (Bicycles, page 50)

11. C: 11%

Motorcycles are under 4% of vehicles but are involved in 11% of motor vehicle deaths; in most motorcycle crashes, other drivers are at fault. (Motorcycles, page 51)

12. B: Look once, then again, and be sure of its speed

Look once, then again; make sure you see the motorcycle and know its speed before turning left. (Motorcycles, page 51)

13. C: No; it's illegal and extremely hazardous

Never move into the same lane with a motorcycle; it's illegal and extremely hazardous. (Motorcycles, page 52)

14. A: To cushion the shock of a rough crossing

Riders slow and rise off the seat to cushion the shock, and may change direction to cross the tracks head on. (Motorcycles, page 52)

15. C: Because such bridges make motorcycles wobble more, so riders slow and move to the center

Metal or grated bridges make a motorcycle wobble; experienced riders slow and move to the lane center.
(Motorcycles, page 52)

16. B: When the stop sign is retracted, the red lights stop, and the bus moves or the driver signals you

Remain stopped until the stop sign retracts, the red lights are discontinued, and the bus resumes motion or the driver signals. (Overtaking a School Bus with Red Lights Activated, page 53)

17. C: Reduce speed and be ready to stop when it stops and its red lights flash

Reduce speed; stop completely when the bus stops, red lights flash and the stop sign extends. (Meeting a School Bus, page 53)

18. D: On a highway with separated roadways providing two or more lanes in each direction

Drivers on a highway with separated roadways of two or more lanes each way need not stop for a bus headed the opposite way. (Meeting a School Bus, page 53)

19. C: 78%

In large truck crashes, car occupants, usually the driver, sustain 78% of fatalities. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 82)

20. C: 400 feet

A car at 55 mph can stop in about 130-140 feet, but a truck needs 400 feet. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 82)

21. B: Blind spots around the front, back and sides of trucks and buses

The No-Zone is the blind spots around the front, back and sides where truck drivers have limited visibility. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 82)

22. D: When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rear-view mirror, and then don't slow down

Look for the whole front of the truck in your rear-view mirror before pulling in, and then don't slow down. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 83)

23. A: More than 60%

More than 60% of fatal car/truck crashes involve impacts with the front of the truck. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 83)

24. D: Don't get between the truck and the curb; give it room

Getting between the truck and the curb causes a 'squeeze'; pay attention to signals and give trucks room. (Large Trucks & Buses, page 83)

25. C: If a train is within 1,500 feet of the crossing

Be prepared to stop if a train is within 1500 feet of the crossing; you must stop even if the crossing is unmarked.
(Railroad Crossings, page 63)