

Arizona MVD permit practice test 4

From the Arizona Driver License Manual and Customer Service Guide (form 99-0117). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arizona/

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

1. Which of these does the Arizona manual list as a distraction to avoid while driving?

- A. Keeping both hands on the wheel
- B. Checking mirrors
- C. Scanning intersections
- D. Fastening a safety belt while driving

2. When steering through a curve, where should you look to stay in your lane?

- A. At the car ahead only
- B. At the center line
- C. At your hood
- D. Generally to the outside of your lane of travel

3. Before changing lanes, what should you do besides checking your mirrors?

- A. Honk
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Turn your head and look over your shoulder
- D. Speed up

4. Where are blind spots?

- A. Areas on the left and right sides of your vehicle not visible in your mirrors
- B. Directly in front of your hood
- C. Only at night
- D. Only behind trucks

5. Bushes and buildings block your view at an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Go quickly
- B. Back up
- C. Slowly inch forward until you have a clear view, then proceed when clear
- D. Honk and go

6. How far before a turn must you signal in Arizona?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet (about 4 seconds)
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

7. You plan to turn into a driveway just past an intersection. When should you signal?

- A. Not at all
- B. After the turn
- C. Before reaching the intersection
- D. When you are in the intersection

8. Does signaling give you the right-of-way?

- A. Only on highways
- B. No, signaling does not give you the right-of-way
- C. Yes, always
- D. Only when turning left

9. Why should you signal even when no other vehicles seem to be around?

- A. It is only for the road test
- B. The vehicle you don't see is the most dangerous one
- C. It's not necessary
- D. Signals charge the battery

10. How should adjustable head restraints be positioned?

- A. As low as possible
- B. At the top of your neck
- C. Against the back of your head, lined up with the middle of your ear
- D. Removed

11. How far must an Arizona vehicle's horn be audible?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 200 feet

12. When should you turn on your hazard warning lights (emergency flashers)?

- A. Whenever your vehicle is stopped on the roadway or shoulder
- B. When following a funeral
- C. When parking legally
- D. When driving in rain

13. Which group does the Arizona manual NOT list among those at risk for drowsy-driving crashes?

- A. Retired drivers who sleep at night
- B. Commercial drivers
- C. Young people
- D. Shift workers

14. What is the only safe remedy for drowsy driving?

- A. Loud music
- B. Rest
- C. Cold air
- D. Coffee

15. What does the manual suggest to ward off "highway hypnosis" on long drives?

- A. Use cruise control
- B. Stop every hour to walk and exercise
- C. Stare at the road ahead
- D. Drive faster

16. You feel angry while driving in heavy traffic. What does the manual advise?

- A. Drive faster to get through it
- B. Honk to release stress
- C. Tailgate slow drivers
- D. Don't let emotions influence your decisions; it's best to wait until you're calm

17. If you are ill, what does the manual recommend?

- A. Take medication and drive
- B. Drive slowly
- C. Postpone your trip or have someone else drive
- D. Drive with the windows open

18. When two hazards on opposite sides can't be separated, how should you position your vehicle?

- A. Speed up past both
- B. Exactly in the center of your lane
- C. Stop in the lane
- D. Give the most room to the greatest or most likely danger

19. What is Arizona's minimum recommended following distance for most driving situations?

- A. 1 second
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 2 seconds

20. On slippery roads, what following distance does the Arizona manual recommend?

- A. 4 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 6 seconds or more

21. What causes most rear-end crashes?

- A. Bad brakes
- B. Speeding up
- C. Following too closely
- D. Bright lights

22. Another driver is tailgating you. What does the Arizona manual suggest?

- A. Pull over immediately anywhere
- B. Brake hard
- C. Gradually slow down to add space in front of you, and change lanes when safe
- D. Speed up

23. What is the average combined perception and reaction time used in the Arizona manual?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 0.5 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. 1.5 seconds

24. When passing a vehicle on a two-lane road, when may you return to the right lane?

- A. As soon as you are alongside
- B. When you can see the entire front or both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. When the other driver waves
- D. After one second

25. A vehicle behind you sounds its horn to pass. What should you do?

- A. Block it
- B. Speed up
- C. Move to the right when safe and let it pass
- D. Brake suddenly

Answer key: Arizona practice test 4

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1. D: Fastening a safety belt while driving

Distractions include reading a GPS or map, using a phone, searching for dropped items, tending to children and fastening a safety belt while driving. (Distractions, page 24)

2. D: Generally to the outside of your lane of travel

Drivers steer toward what they look at; looking generally to the outside of your lane in a curve helps you stay in your lane. (Steering, page 24)

3. C: Turn your head and look over your shoulder

When changing lanes, check your side mirrors and turn your head to look over your shoulder before proceeding. (Scanning, page 25)

4. A: Areas on the left and right sides of your vehicle not visible in your mirrors

Blind spots are the zones beside your car, on both the left and the right, that your mirrors don't show. (Positioning Vehicle, page 26)

5. C: Slowly inch forward until you have a clear view, then proceed when clear

When your view is blocked, slowly inch forward until you can see clearly, then proceed when the way is clear. (Positioning Vehicle, page 26)

6. B: At least 100 feet (about 4 seconds)

Signal at least 100 feet (approximately 4 seconds) before you turn; the law requires it. (Communicating, page 26)

7. D: When you are in the intersection

If you plan to turn beyond an intersection, don't signal until you are in the intersection, or drivers there may pull into your path. (Communicating, page 26)

8. B: No, signaling does not give you the right-of-way

Signaling lets others know your plans and gives them time to react, but it does not give you the right-of-way. (Signaling, page 27)

9. B: The vehicle you don't see is the most dangerous one

Signal every time, even when the road looks empty; a vehicle or motorcycle you haven't noticed is the biggest danger. (Communicating, page 26)

10. C: Against the back of your head, lined up with the middle of your ear

Head restraints should fit against the back of your head and line up with the middle of the ear to reduce whiplash in rear-end crashes. (Required Equipment for Motor Vehicles: Head Restraints, page 22)

11. D: 200 feet

A working horn that can be heard for 200 feet is required. (Horns and Warning Devices, page 22)

12. A: Whenever your vehicle is stopped on the roadway or shoulder

Turn on your emergency flashers any time your vehicle is stopped on the road or on its shoulder. (Red Lights and Flashers, page 22)

13. A: Retired drivers who sleep at night

The five at-risk groups are shift workers, business travelers, commercial drivers, people with sleep disorders and young people. (Drowsy Driving/Fatigue, page 61)

14. B: Rest

Drowsy driving is as serious as impaired driving; rest is the only safe remedy. (Drowsy Driving/Fatigue, page 61)

15. B: Stop every hour to walk and exercise

Use the radio and fresh air, and stop every hour to walk and exercise to stay alert. (Headlight Use, page 58)

16. D: Don't let emotions influence your decisions; it's best to wait until you're calm

You cannot drive well when angry; don't let emotions affect your decisions, and it is best to wait until you're calm before driving. (Road Rage and Aggressive Driving: Emotions, page 60)

17. C: Postpone your trip or have someone else drive

Being sick, even with a headache or a cold, can affect your driving; delay the trip or let someone else drive. (Physical Fitness, page 60)

18. D: Give the most room to the greatest or most likely danger

Compromise by giving the most room to the greatest or most likely danger, such as moving toward the center line away from a child on a bike. (Compromising, page 70)

19. C: 3 seconds

Allow at least a 3-second following distance for most driving situations, and 3 to 6 seconds when more cushion is needed. (Braking and Stopping, page 53)

20. D: 6 seconds or more

On slippery roads, double your following distance to 6 seconds or more. (Braking and Stopping, page 53)

21. C: Following too closely

Most rear-end crashes are caused by following too closely. (Positioning Vehicle, page 25)

22. C: Gradually slow down to add space in front of you, and change lanes when safe

Gradually slow down to add cushion ahead so you can brake more gently, and move to another lane when safe to encourage the tailgater to pass. (Positioning Vehicle, page 26)

23. D: 1.5 seconds

It takes an average of 1.5 seconds to perceive a threat and react: about 0.75 seconds to perceive and 0.75 seconds to react. (Braking and Stopping, page 53)

24. B: When you can see the entire front or both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

When you can see the entire front or both headlights in your rearview mirror, look over your shoulder, signal and return to the right lane. (Passing, page 27)

25. C: Move to the right when safe and let it pass

When another vehicle wants to pass, move to the right when safe and let it pass; never speed up when being passed. (Passing, page 27)