

Arkansas State Police / DFA permit practice test 7

From the Arkansas Driver License Study Guide, Volume 1 – Edition 10. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arkansas/

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

1. About how far ahead do your headlights let you see at night, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. 400 feet
- B. 800 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

2. If rain or fog limits your sight to 200 feet or less, what is the most you should drive?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 30 mph

3. Up to what speed do most tires keep good traction on wet roads, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

4. At what speed can tires lose all traction in heavy rain?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 40 mph

5. Your vehicle begins to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Slowly take your foot off the gas and keep the wheel straight
- D. Turn sharply

6. How much should you reduce your speed on packed snow?

- A. By about a quarter
- B. Cut your speed in half
- C. No change needed
- D. By 10 mph

7. Why can pavement be especially slippery during the first few minutes of rain on a hot day?

- A. Heat brings oil in the asphalt to the surface
- B. Paint lines dissolve
- C. Tires get hot
- D. Water freezes

8. When is ice more slippery?

- A. It is always the same
- B. Only at night
- C. Well below freezing
- D. Near the freezing point, when it can be wet

9. Where may ice remain on cold, wet days even when other parts of the road are clear?

- A. On sunny hilltops
- B. In the center lane
- C. Near gas stations
- D. In shady spots and on bridges and overpasses

10. According to the Arkansas guide, about how many feet does the average car need to stop from 55 mph?

- A. 335 feet
- B. 400 feet
- C. 124 feet
- D. 225 feet

11. About what total stopping distance does the Arkansas guide give at 40 mph?

- A. About 300 feet
- B. About 80 feet
- C. About 124 feet
- D. About 225 feet

12. What is the 'Four Second Sight Distance Rule' used for?

- A. Merging
- B. Parking
- C. Following distance
- D. Checking whether you are driving too fast for how far you can see

13. Can you get a ticket in Arkansas for driving at the speed limit?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. Only at night
- C. No, never
- D. Yes, if it is too fast for current conditions

14. What is the safest speed to drive in traffic?

- A. The same speed as other vehicles
- B. 10 mph below others
- C. The minimum speed
- D. As fast as allowed

15. Why should you slow down before a curve rather than in it?

- A. It saves fuel
- B. Curves are always icy
- C. It is required by sign
- D. Braking in a curve can cause a skid

16. Farm tractors, animal-drawn vehicles, and roadway maintenance vehicles usually travel at what speed?

- A. 45 mph
- B. The speed limit
- C. 25 mph or less
- D. 35 mph or less

17. You plan to turn just after an intersection. When should you signal?

- A. Before the intersection
- B. Just after you pass through the intersection
- C. Only at the turn
- D. You don't need to

18. When does the Arkansas guide say you should NOT use your horn?

- A. When another car may hit you
- B. When approaching a blind curve
- C. When a child is about to run into the street
- D. To greet a friend or tell another driver about a mistake

19. When should you sound a sharp blast on your horn?

- A. At every intersection
- B. To greet a friend
- C. When a child or older person is about to walk, run or ride into the street
- D. To hurry slow drivers

20. What rule does the Arkansas guide use to check that you are not following too closely?

- A. Five-second rule
- B. One-second rule
- C. Two-second rule
- D. Three-second rule

21. How much following distance does the Arkansas guide recommend behind a motorcycle?

- A. Three seconds
- B. At least four to six seconds
- C. One car length
- D. Two seconds

22. How big a gap do you need when merging with traffic?

- A. About 10 seconds
- B. About 1 second
- C. About 2 seconds
- D. About 4 seconds

23. If you need to cross more than one lane of traffic, how should you do it?

- A. Diagonally across all lanes
- B. Only at night
- C. All at once
- D. One lane at a time

24. At 55 mph, about how long a gap in oncoming traffic do you need to pass?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. About 10 seconds
- D. 20 seconds

25. At 55 mph, about how much road do you need to pass safely on a two-lane road?

- A. About 400 feet
- B. About 800 feet
- C. Over 1,600 feet (about 1/3 mile)
- D. About 1 mile

Answer key: Arkansas practice test 7

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1. A: 400 feet

Your headlights let you see about 400 feet ahead; drive at a speed that lets you stop within this distance, about 50 mph. (Visibility and Reaction: Darkness, page 70)

2. D: 30 mph

If you cannot see more than 200 feet ahead because of rain or fog, you should not drive faster than 30 mph. (Visibility and Reaction: Rain, Fog, or Snow, page 70)

3. B: 35 mph

When the road is wet, most tires have good traction up to 35 mph; in heavy rain they can lose all traction at 50 mph. (Adjust to Water Over the Roadway, page 67)

4. A: 50 mph

In heavy rain, your tires can lose all traction with the road at 50 mph (hydroplaning). (Adjust to Water Over the Roadway, page 67)

5. C: Slowly take your foot off the gas and keep the wheel straight

Slowly take your foot off the gas, keep the steering wheel straight, and do not try to stop or turn until the tires grip again. (Adjust to Water Over the Roadway, page 67)

6. B: Cut your speed in half

On packed snow you should cut your speed in half; on ice, slow to a coast. (Adjust to Slippery Roads, page 67)

7. A: Heat brings oil in the asphalt to the surface

Heat causes oil in the asphalt to surface; the oil makes conditions slippery until rain washes it away. (Adjust to Slippery Roads, page 67)

8. D: Near the freezing point, when it can be wet

Ice near the freezing point can be wet and more slippery than at temperatures well below freezing. (Adjust to Slippery Roads, page 67)

9. D: In shady spots and on bridges and overpasses

Ice may linger in shady spots, and overpasses and bridges are often among the first sections to ice over. (Adjust to Slippery Roads, page 67)

10. D: 225 feet

The average passenger car traveling at 55 mph can stop within a total of about 225 feet. (Adjusting the Vehicle Speed, page 66)

11. C: About 124 feet

At 40 mph it can take about 124 feet total stopping distance. (Visibility and Reaction, page 70)

12. D: Checking whether you are driving too fast for how far you can see

Pick an object as far ahead as you can see; if you reach it before counting four seconds, you are going too fast for conditions. (Visibility and Reaction: Sight-Distance Rule, page 70)

13. D: Yes, if it is too fast for current conditions

Even if you are driving the speed limit, you can get a ticket for traveling too fast for the conditions. (Visibility and Reaction: Speed Limits, page 70)

14. A: The same speed as other vehicles

The safest speed to drive in traffic is the same speed as other vehicles. (Adjusting to the Flow of Traffic, page 68)

15. D: Braking in a curve can cause a skid

Slow down before a curve so you don't have to brake in the curve; braking in a curve can cause the vehicle to skid. (Curves, page 66)

16. C: 25 mph or less

These vehicles usually travel 25 mph or less and should display a slow-moving vehicle sign. (Slow-Moving Traffic, page 69)

17. B: Just after you pass through the intersection

If you plan to turn beyond an intersection, start signaling just after you pass through it; signaling earlier may make others think you are turning at the intersection. (Let Other Drivers Know Your Intentions, page 65)

18. D: To greet a friend or tell another driver about a mistake

Don't use your horn to encourage others to speed up, to inform drivers of a mistake, to greet a friend, or near blind pedestrians. (Warning Horn, page 64)

19. C: When a child or older person is about to walk, run or ride into the street

Sound a sharp blast when a child or older person is about to walk, run or ride into the street, or another car is about to hit you. (Warning Horn, page 64)

20. C: Two-second rule

Use the two-second rule to determine if you are following too close; some situations need four seconds. (Distance and Reaction: Following Distance, page 71)

21. B: At least four to six seconds

Allow more following distance, at least four to six seconds, when following a motorcycle. (Allow Plenty of Space When Following a Motorcycle, page 82)

22. D: About 4 seconds

When merging you need a gap of about four seconds, leaving two seconds of following distance for you and the vehicle behind. (Merging, page 73)

23. D: One lane at a time

If you are going to cross more than one lane of traffic, take one lane at a time. (Merging, page 73)

24. C: About 10 seconds

At 55 mph you need about ten seconds to pass, so you need a ten-second gap in oncoming traffic. (Oncoming Vehicles, page 74)

25. C: Over 1,600 feet (about 1/3 mile)

You and the oncoming vehicle travel over 800 feet each in ten seconds, so you need over 1,600 feet, about 1/3 mile. (Oncoming Vehicles, page 74)