

Arkansas State Police / DFA permit practice test 8

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. How close to a hill or curve may you start a pass, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. Never within 1/3 mile of a hill or curve
- B. Any distance if no car is visible
- C. Within 100 feet
- D. Within 500 feet

2. As a general rule, how many vehicles should you pass at one time?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. As many as possible
- D. Only one

3. When passing at night, when is it safe to return to the driving lane?

- A. When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- B. Immediately after passing its front bumper
- C. When it flashes its lights
- D. After three seconds

4. Why is passing near intersections, railroad crossings or shopping center entrances dangerous?

- A. Vehicles may enter or cross the road and your view can be blocked
- B. It is always allowed
- C. Trucks park there
- D. Speed limits are higher there

5. You are being tailgated on a two-lane road with no right lane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Flash your brake lights
- C. Brake suddenly
- D. Wait until the path ahead is clear, then reduce speed so the tailgater can pass

6. What is the 'split the difference' rule?

- A. Follow at half the normal distance
- B. Drive in the center of two lanes
- C. Steer a middle course between two hazards, giving more room to the more dangerous one
- D. Pass two cars at once

7. Why should you leave extra space when stopped behind another vehicle on a hill?

- A. It is required by law in all cases
- B. To save fuel
- C. It may roll back when starting
- D. To let pedestrians pass

8. Why should you allow extra space behind vehicles approaching railroad crossings?

- A. Some vehicles, such as buses and hazmat carriers, must stop at crossings
- B. Trains stop there
- C. It is optional
- D. They may need to turn around

9. When the driver behind you wants to pass, what should you do?

- A. Move left
- B. Brake hard
- C. Speed up
- D. Slow down to leave room in front so the passing vehicle can merge

10. How does towing a trailer affect your stopping distance?

- A. Only on hills
- B. It shortens it
- C. The extra weight increases it
- D. No change

11. When merging onto a high-speed roadway, what should you avoid?

- A. Driving to the end of the ramp and stopping
- B. Checking your blind spot
- C. Signaling
- D. Using the ramp to build speed

12. When should you slow down to exit a highway that has exit ramps?

- A. Well before the exit in the travel lane
- B. Not until you have moved onto the exit ramp
- C. Only at the stop sign
- D. Never

13. According to the Arkansas guide, how much time does speeding typically save?

- A. About 20 minutes per hour
- B. It always saves time
- C. Up to an hour per trip
- D. Not more than a few minutes an hour

14. Vehicles are backing up behind you because you are driving slowly. What should you do?

- A. Ignore them
- B. Brake to slow them down
- C. Speed up beyond the limit
- D. Pull over and allow them to pass

15. Which places does the Arkansas guide call trouble spots where you should slow down?

- A. Interstate on-ramps only
- B. Rest areas
- C. Empty rural highways
- D. Shopping centers, school areas, narrow bridges and toll booths

16. On a multi-lane road, you find yourself driving beside another vehicle. What should you do?

- A. Change lanes into it
- B. Stay beside it
- C. Move ahead of it or drop behind it
- D. Honk

17. If you are being followed too closely on a multi-lane roadway, what should you do?

- A. Move into the lane to your right when clear
- B. Speed up
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Slow down suddenly

18. When crossing a divided highway, when is it safe to stop halfway in the median?

- A. When the median is large enough for your vehicle
- B. Never
- C. Only at night
- D. Always

19. You are following a van or a vehicle pulling a camper whose driver may not see you. What does the Arkansas guide advise?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Follow closely so they can see you
- C. Reduce speed and fall back to see farther ahead
- D. Pass immediately

20. In fatal crashes involving a car and a tractor-trailer, who is usually found to be the cause, according to NHTSA figures in the Arkansas guide?

- A. The truck, in most cases
- B. The car, in about 72 percent
- C. Weather
- D. Road design

21. About how far may a fully loaded tractor-trailer at 55 mph take to stop, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. About 125 feet
- B. About 225 feet
- C. More than 335 feet
- D. About 1,000 feet

22. Why do tractor-trailer drivers often swing out to the left before a right turn?

- A. Because the rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels
- B. To check mirrors
- C. To avoid potholes
- D. To pass

23. How far behind a tractor-trailer can a car disappear from the driver's view?

- A. Up to 500 feet
- B. Up to 20 feet
- C. Up to 50 feet
- D. Up to 200 feet

24. How far in front of a truck's cab is a blind spot where a car can disappear?

- A. Up to 5 feet
- B. Up to 20 feet
- C. Up to 100 feet
- D. There is none

25. What is a good rule for knowing whether a truck driver can see you?

- A. If you can't see the truck driver in the side mirror, the driver can't see you
- B. Truck drivers can always see cars
- C. Honk to be sure
- D. If you can see the truck, the driver sees you

Answer key: Arkansas practice test 8

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1. A: Never within 1/3 mile of a hill or curve

Drivers should not pass within 1/3 of a mile of a hill or curve; always assume an oncoming vehicle could be there. (Hills and Curves, page 74)

2. D: Only one

Do not count on having enough time to pass several cars at once; as a rule, pass only one vehicle at a time. (Passing Distance, page 73)

3. A: When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

At night, when you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror, it is safe to return. (Lane Obstructions, page 75)

4. A: Vehicles may enter or cross the road and your view can be blocked

It is dangerous to pass where a vehicle may enter or cross the road; your view can be blocked and turning drivers won't expect you. (Intersections (passing), page 74)

5. D: Wait until the path ahead is clear, then reduce speed so the tailgater can pass

If there is no right lane, wait until the path ahead is clear and reduce speed; never slow down too quickly to discourage a tailgater. (The Safety Cushion: Traffic to the Rear, page 72)

6. C: Steer a middle course between two hazards, giving more room to the more dangerous one

Split the difference between two hazards, such as oncoming and parked vehicles; leave more room on the side of the more dangerous one. (The Safety Cushion: Traffic to the Side, page 72)

7. C: It may roll back when starting

Leave extra space when stopped on a hill; vehicles in front could roll back when taking off from an incline. (Distance and Reaction: Stopping on an Incline, page 71)

8. A: Some vehicles, such as buses and hazmat carriers, must stop at crossings

Allow space for vehicles required to stop at railroad crossings, such as transit buses, school buses and vehicles carrying hazardous materials. (Distance and Reaction: Approaching Railroad Crossings, page 71)

9. D: Slow down to leave room in front so the passing vehicle can merge

Slow down to allow room in front of your vehicle so the passing vehicle can safely merge. (Distance and Reaction: The Driver Behind You Wants to Pass, page 71)

10. C: The extra weight increases it

When towing, the extra weight increases your stopping distance. (Distance and Reaction: Towing, page 71)

11. A: Driving to the end of the ramp and stopping

Use the ramp to reach traffic speed; do not drive to the end of the ramp and stop, or you may be rear-ended. (Merging With Traffic, page 68)

12. B: Not until you have moved onto the exit ramp

If the road has exit ramps, do not slow down until you have moved onto the exit ramp. (Exiting Traffic, page 68)

13. D: Not more than a few minutes an hour

Speeding does not save more than a few minutes an hour; slow down and keep pace with other traffic. (Keeping Pace, page 68)

14. D: Pull over and allow them to pass

If vehicles are accumulating behind you, pull over and allow them to pass. (Keeping Pace, page 68)

15. D: Shopping centers, school areas, narrow bridges and toll booths

Slow down in shopping centers and parking lots, rush hour, narrow bridges and tunnels, toll booths, schools, playgrounds and residential streets. (Trouble Spots, page 69)

16. C: Move ahead of it or drop behind it

When driving beside another vehicle on a multi-lane highway, move ahead of it or drop behind it. (Multiple Lanes, page 46)

17. A: Move into the lane to your right when clear

If you are being followed too close on a multi-lane roadway, move into the lane to your right when it is clear. (Multiple Lanes, page 46)

18. A: When the median is large enough for your vehicle

Stopping halfway is safe when the median divider is large enough for your vehicle; never stop in one too small. (Intersecting Traffic, page 73)

19. C: Reduce speed and fall back to see farther ahead

Drivers of trucks, buses, vans or vehicles pulling campers may not see you and could stop suddenly; reduce speed and fall back for more room. (Distance and Reaction: Following Drivers Who Cannot See Your Vehicle, page 71)

20. B: The car, in about 72 percent

In 72 percent of fatal crashes involving two or more vehicles where one is a tractor-trailer, the cause is usually attributed to a car. (Chapter 6: Tractor-Trailer Rigs, page 76)

21. C: More than 335 feet

A car at 55 mph stops in about 225 feet; a fully loaded tractor-trailer may take more than 335 feet. (Braking, page 76)

22. A: Because the rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels

A turning vehicle's rear wheels follow a shorter path; long trucks must often swing left as the first step of a right turn. (Turning (tractor-trailers), page 76)

23. D: Up to 200 feet

A car can disappear up to 20 feet in front of the cab, on either side of the rig (especially alongside the cab), and up to 200 feet behind the truck. (Avoiding the Tractor-Trailer "No Zone", page 77)

24. B: Up to 20 feet

A car can disappear up to 20 feet in front of the cab. (Avoiding the Tractor-Trailer "No Zone", page 77)

25. A: If you can't see the truck driver in the side mirror, the driver can't see you

If you can't see the truck driver in the tractor's side mirror, the driver can't see you. (Avoiding the Tractor-Trailer "No Zone", page 78)