

California DMV permit practice test 8

From the California Driver's Handbook (DL 600). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/california/

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

1. At night, a bicycle must have a front lamp with a white light visible from at least:

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

2. A bicycle's rear red reflector or red light must be visible at night from:

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

3. A bicyclist moves toward the middle of the lane. Which is a legal reason for this?

- A. Bicyclists must always ride in the center
- B. Riding side-by-side for fun
- C. Avoiding a hazard such as parked cars or debris
- D. Racing a car

4. On a one-way road with two or more lanes, a bicyclist may ride:

- A. Only in the center lane
- B. Only on the sidewalk
- C. Near the left curb or edge of the road
- D. Only on the right edge

5. Before you open your car door next to traffic, you should check for:

- A. Motorcyclists and bicyclists
- B. Nothing if you are parked legally
- C. Parking meters
- D. Pedestrians on the far sidewalk only

6. When may you turn in front of an approaching light rail vehicle?

- A. When you signal first
- B. When it is far away
- C. When the light is yellow
- D. Never

7. You may pass a light rail vehicle or streetcar on the left only when:

- A. It is moving slowly
- B. You honk first
- C. It is stopped
- D. You are on a one-way street, the tracks are too close to the right side to pass there, or an officer

directs you

8. You see livestock near the road. What should you do?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Honk to move them
- C. Speed past quickly
- D. Slow down or stop and proceed when safe, following directions from the person in charge

9. You must dim your high beams within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

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

10. You must dim your high beams within how many feet of a vehicle you are following?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 500 feet

11. When must you turn on your headlights?

- A. Only when it is completely dark
- B. From one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise
- C. Only on freeways
- D. From 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise

12. You turn on your windshield wipers because of rain. What must you also do?

- A. Turn on your parking lights only
- B. Turn on your emergency flashers
- C. Turn on your high beams
- D. Turn on your low-beam headlights

13. Is it legal to drive using only your parking lights?

- A. Yes, in light fog
- B. Yes, at dusk
- C. No, it is illegal
- D. Only in parking lots

14. You should use your headlights when it is too dark to see from how far away?

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

15. An oncoming driver's headlights are blinding you. You should:

- A. Look directly at the headlights
- B. Flash your high beams back
- C. Look toward the right edge of your lane
- D. Close one eye

16. At night a vehicle with only one light is coming toward you. You should:

- A. Drive as far to the right as possible
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Speed up to pass it quickly
- D. Move to the center of the road

17. When should you use high-beam headlights?

- A. On open country roads or dark city streets when no one is close ahead
- B. In heavy rain
- C. When following another car
- D. In fog

18. In heavy fog, you should use:

- A. Parking lights only
- B. High-beam headlights
- C. Low-beam headlights
- D. Fog lights only

19. Your car begins to skid on a slippery road. What should you do first?

- A. Shift into park
- B. Slam on the brakes
- C. Turn the wheel the opposite way as hard as you can
- D. Slowly take your foot off the accelerator, don't brake, and steer in the direction of the skid

20. Your vehicle has four-wheel antilock brakes (ABS) and the wheels lock in a skid. You should:

- A. Apply firm pressure on the brake pedal
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Release the brake completely

21. Your vehicle does not have ABS and begins to skid. The handbook says to:

- A. Hold the brake down firmly
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Quickly pump the brakes until you are at a safe speed
- D. Accelerate

22. How can you dry wet brakes?

- A. Drive fast with the windows open
- B. Stop and wait 30 minutes
- C. Pump the parking brake
- D. Lightly press the accelerator and brake pedals at the same time until the brakes dry

23. When is the road often most slippery in rain?

- A. At midday
- B. Only when it is very cold
- C. After it has rained for hours
- D. When it first starts to rain, especially after a long dry spell

24. Which parts of the road tend to freeze first on cold, wet days?

- A. Uphill grades only
- B. Sunny straightaways
- C. Bridges, overpasses, and shaded areas
- D. Intersections with signals

25. What is hydroplaning?

- A. When the car slides on ice
- B. When tires lose contact with the road and ride on water
- C. When brakes overheat on a hill
- D. When water gets into the engine

Answer key: California practice test 8

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1. C: 300 feet

A bicycle at night must have a front lamp with a white light visible from 300 feet. (Bicycling at Night, page 47)

2. D: 500 feet

A rear red reflector, solid red light, or flashing red light must be visible from 500 feet. (Bicycling at Night, page 47)

3. C: Avoiding a hazard such as parked cars or debris

Bicyclists may move left to avoid hazards, pass, prepare for a left turn, or when the lane is too narrow to share safely. (Bicycling in Travel Lanes, page 47)

4. C: Near the left curb or edge of the road

On a one-way road with two or more lanes, a bicyclist may ride near the left curb or edge. (Bicycling in Travel Lanes, page 48)

5. A: Motorcyclists and bicyclists

Check for motorcyclists before opening your door next to traffic, and give bicyclists room so they are not forced into open doors. (Motorcycles, page 44)

6. D: Never

Never turn in front of an approaching light rail vehicle. (Light Rail Vehicles, page 44)

7. D: You are on a one-way street, the tracks are too close to the right side to pass there, or an officer directs you

Do not pass a light rail vehicle or streetcar on the left unless the tracks are too close to the right side, you are on a one-way street, or a traffic officer directs you. (Buses, Streetcars, Trolleys, page 44)

8. D: Slow down or stop and proceed when safe, following directions from the person in charge

If you see animals near the road, slow down or stop and proceed when safe. Follow directions from the person in charge of the animals. It is illegal to scare horses or livestock on purpose. (Near Animals, page 46)

9. C: 500 feet

Dim your high beams to low beams within 500 feet of a vehicle coming toward you. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

10. A: 300 feet

Dim your high beams within 300 feet of a vehicle you are following. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

11. D: From 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise

Use headlights beginning 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise, and whenever it is too dark to see 1,000 feet ahead. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

12. D: Turn on your low-beam headlights

If you need to use your windshield wipers due to fog, rain, or snow, you must turn on your low-beam headlights. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

13. C: No, it is illegal

It is illegal to drive using only parking lights. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

14. A: 1,000 feet

Use your headlights when it is too dark to see from 1,000 feet away. (Using Your Headlights, page 11)

15. C: Look toward the right edge of your lane

Do not look into oncoming headlights. Look toward the right edge of your lane and watch the vehicle out of the corner of your eye. (Darkness, page 59)

16. A: Drive as far to the right as possible

Drive as far to the right as possible. It could be a bicyclist, motorcyclist, or a vehicle with a missing headlight. (Darkness, page 59)

17. A: On open country roads or dark city streets when no one is close ahead

Use high beams on open country roads or dark city streets, and dim them for other drivers. In fog or rain, use low beams. (Darkness, page 59)

18. C: Low-beam headlights

Use low beams in fog. High beams reflect back and cause glare. Never drive using only parking or fog lights. (Fog or Heavy Smoke, page 64)

19. D: Slowly take your foot off the accelerator, don't brake, and steer in the direction of the skid

Slowly remove your foot from the accelerator, do not use the brakes, turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid, and try to get a wheel on dry pavement. (Skids: Slippery Surface Skids, page 60)

20. A: Apply firm pressure on the brake pedal

With four-wheel ABS, apply firm pressure on the brake pedal to get out of a locked wheel skid. (Locked Wheel Skids, page 60)

21. C: Quickly pump the brakes until you are at a safe speed

Without ABS, quickly pump your brakes until you reach a safe speed. (Locked Wheel Skids, page 61)

22. D: Lightly press the accelerator and brake pedals at the same time until the brakes dry

You can dry wet brakes by lightly pressing the accelerator and brake pedals at the same time, only until the brakes dry. (Locked Wheel Skids, page 61)

23. D: When it first starts to rain, especially after a long dry spell

When it starts to rain the pavement can be very slippery, especially after dry, hot weather because oil and dust haven't been washed away. (Slippery Roads, page 61)

24. C: Bridges, overpasses, and shaded areas

Bridges and overpasses tend to freeze before the rest of the road, and shaded areas freeze first and dry out last. (Slippery Roads, page 61)

25. B: When tires lose contact with the road and ride on water

Hydroplaning is when a vehicle rides on water because the tires lose all contact with the road. (Hydroplaning, page 62)