

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 8

From the Connecticut Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/connecticut/

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

1. What does a solid yellow edge line on the left of the road mark?

- A. A bus stop
- B. The left edge of a divided road
- C. A passing zone
- D. A bike lane

2. What does a double solid white line between lanes mean?

- A. Passing zone
- B. A bike lane
- C. Lane changing is prohibited
- D. Lane changing is allowed

3. How is a shared center left-turn lane marked?

- A. Solid yellow and dashed yellow lines on each side, with alternating left-turn arrows
- B. Diagonal stripes
- C. A single dashed white line
- D. Double white lines

4. What is a shared center lane used for?

- A. Passing
- B. Emergency vehicles only
- C. Parking
- D. Left turns (or U-turns where allowed) by traffic in both directions

5. What does a white diamond painted on a lane mean?

- A. Railroad crossing
- B. The lane is reserved for special use, such as HOV, bus or bicycle
- C. School zone
- D. A hazard in the road

6. What does a bicycle sharrow (two chevrons above a bike symbol) on the road mean?

- A. The lane is shared; watch for bicycles in the lane
- B. Bikes are prohibited
- C. Bike lane only, no cars
- D. Bicycle parking

7. When stopping for a sign or signal at a marked stop line, where must you stop?

- A. Before your vehicle reaches the stop line
- B. Past the line
- C. In the crosswalk
- D. Even with the sign

8. What do yellow or white diagonal stripes on the road mark?

- A. Parking spaces
- B. Passing zones
- C. Fixed obstructions
- D. Bus stops

9. Can you get a ticket for driving at the posted speed limit?

- A. Only on highways
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, if you are going too fast for road conditions
- D. Only at night

10. Compared with stopping at 30 mph, how much distance does stopping at 60 mph take?

- A. Twice the distance
- B. Over three times the distance
- C. Half the distance
- D. About the same

11. On dry pavement with good tires and brakes, about how far does it take to react and stop from 50 mph?

- A. About 800 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 100 feet

12. About how far does it take to react and stop from 30 mph on dry pavement?

- A. About 200 feet
- B. About 600 feet
- C. About 50 feet
- D. About 400 feet

13. What should you do if vehicles are piling up behind you because you are driving slowly?

- A. Brake to slow them
- B. Ignore them
- C. Speed up beyond the limit
- D. Pull over when it is safe and let them pass

14. How much should you reduce your speed on a wet road?

- A. No change needed
- B. About 10 mph
- C. About 5 mph
- D. By half

15. How should you adjust your speed on packed snow?

- A. No change with snow tires
- B. Cut your speed in half
- C. Reduce by 10 mph
- D. Slow to a crawl

16. How can you use the four-second sight-distance rule?

- A. To measure parking distance
- B. To time a yellow light
- C. To check following distance in traffic
- D. To tell if you are driving too fast for how far ahead you can see

17. Your high beams let you see about 400 feet ahead at night. What speed lets you stop within that distance?

- A. About 30 mph
- B. About 65 mph
- C. About 75 mph
- D. About 50 mph

18. When should you slow down for a curve?

- A. Only if it is wet
- B. Before you enter the curve
- C. In the middle of the curve
- D. After the curve

19. How do you use the three-second rule?

- A. Stay three car lengths back
- B. Count three seconds after the car ahead stops
- C. Signal three seconds before stopping
- D. Count from when the car ahead passes a fixed point until you reach it; if under three seconds, you're too close

20. In which situation does the manual suggest a four-second following distance?

- A. In a parking lot
- B. When driving under the speed limit
- C. When following a motorcycle or on slippery roads
- D. On a dry, empty highway

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

- A. To see the traffic light
- B. The vehicle ahead may roll back when it starts
- C. To save fuel
- D. To let pedestrians pass

22. Which vehicles should you leave extra room for near railroad crossings?

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Sports cars
- C. Transit buses, school buses and hazardous materials vehicles that must stop there
- D. Taxis

23. Another driver is tailgating you and there is no right lane. What should you do?

- A. Turn on your hazards and stop
- B. Brake suddenly
- C. When the road ahead is clear, slow down gradually to encourage them to pass
- D. Speed up

24. At 55 mph, about how much time do you need to pass another vehicle?

- A. About 3 seconds
- B. About 10 seconds
- C. About 20 seconds
- D. About 30 seconds

25. To pass safely at 55 mph on a two-lane road, about how much clear distance do you need?

- A. About 800 feet
- B. About 1 mile
- C. About 400 feet
- D. Over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 8

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1. B: The left edge of a divided road

Solid yellow edge lines are used on the left edge of divided streets or roadways; solid white lines mark the right edge. (Edge Lines, page 45)

2. C: Lane changing is prohibited

A double solid white line prohibits lane changing. (Other Markings, page 46)

3. A: Solid yellow and dashed yellow lines on each side, with alternating left-turn arrows

Shared center lanes are marked on each side by solid and dashed yellow lines, with left-turn arrows for each direction alternating. (Shared Center Lane, page 46)

4. D: Left turns (or U-turns where allowed) by traffic in both directions

These center lanes are reserved for left turns (or U-turns where permitted) and can be used by traffic from both directions. (Shared Center Lane, page 46)

5. B: The lane is reserved for special use, such as HOV, bus or bicycle

Reserved lanes are marked by signs and often a white diamond on a sign or the pavement. (Reserved Lanes, page 46)

6. A: The lane is shared; watch for bicycles in the lane

A sharrow marks a lane that cars and bicycles share, so expect bicyclists riding in the lane. (Other Markings, page 46)

7. A: Before your vehicle reaches the stop line

When required to stop, you must stop before your vehicle reaches the stop line. (Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 46)

8. C: Fixed obstructions

Yellow or white diagonal stripes are used to mark fixed obstructions. (Other Markings, page 46)

9. C: Yes, if you are going too fast for road conditions

Speed limits are posted for ideal conditions; even at the posted limit you can be ticketed for traveling too fast for conditions. (Speed Limits, page 38)

10. B: Over three times the distance

Stopping at 60 mph takes not twice but over three times the distance it takes at 30 mph. (Speed Limits: Speeding, page 38)

11. C: About 400 feet

At 50 mph it can take about 400 feet—about a city block—to react and stop. (How Well Can You See?, page 38)

12. A: About 200 feet

At 30 mph it can take about 200 feet to stop—almost half a city block. (How Well Can You See?, page 38)

13. D: Pull over when it is safe and let them pass

Driving much slower than others is dangerous; if vehicles pile up behind you, pull over when safe and let them pass. (Speed Limits: Driving Too Slow, page 38)

14. B: About 10 mph

On wet pavement, drop your speed by roughly 10 mph. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

15. B: Cut your speed in half

On packed snow, you should cut your speed in half; on ice, slow to a crawl. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

16. D: To tell if you are driving too fast for how far ahead you can see

Pick a fixed object as far ahead as you can see and count four seconds; if you reach it before finishing, you are driving too fast for your sight distance. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 20)

17. D: About 50 mph

High beams let you see about 400 feet; drive at a speed that lets you stop within that distance, about 50 mph. (Lights: Darkness, page 40)

18. B: Before you enter the curve

Slow down before you enter the curve so you do not have to brake in it; braking in a curve can cause a skid. (Curves, page 27)

19. D: Count from when the car ahead passes a fixed point until you reach it; if under three seconds, you're too close

Watch the rear of the vehicle ahead pass a fixed point and count; if you reach it before 'three-one-thousand,' you are following too closely. (Space Ahead, page 23)

20. C: When following a motorcycle or on slippery roads

Use four seconds on slippery roads, behind motorcycles, behind trucks and buses, when towing, in low visibility, behind emergency vehicles and near railroad crossings. (Space Ahead: When to use the "four-second" rule, page 23)

21. B: The vehicle ahead may roll back when it starts

When stopped on a hill or incline, leave extra space because the vehicle ahead may roll back when it starts up. (Space Ahead, page 23)

22. C: Transit buses, school buses and hazardous materials vehicles that must stop there

Buses and hazardous-materials vehicles often must stop at railroad tracks, so leave extra space behind them near a crossing. (Space Ahead, page 23)

23. C: When the road ahead is clear, slow down gradually to encourage them to pass

If there is no right lane, wait until the road ahead is clear, then reduce speed slowly; never slow down quickly to discourage a tailgater. (Space Behind: Being Tailgated, page 24)

24. B: About 10 seconds

At 55 mph you need about 10 seconds to pass, so you need a 10-second gap in oncoming traffic. (Passing: Rules of Passing, page 25)

25. D: Over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)

You travel over 800 feet in 10 seconds and so does an oncoming car, so you need over 1,600 feet—about a third of a mile. (Passing: Rules of Passing, page 25)