

# Georgia DDS permit practice test 4

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

**1. When passing on a two-lane road, you must be completely back in the right lane before oncoming traffic is within how many feet?**

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

**2. Passing is prohibited on a two-lane road within how many feet of a railroad crossing?**

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

**3. On a two-lane road, how close to a bridge, viaduct or tunnel may you begin passing?**

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 100 feet
- C. Anywhere if the road is clear
- D. No closer than 1,000 feet

**4. A solid yellow line is on your side of the center line. What does it mean?**

- A. You may pass with care
- B. You are not in a passing zone; do not pass
- C. Passing is allowed for trucks only
- D. The lane ends ahead

**5. When is it safe to return to the right lane after passing?**

- A. When your front bumper passes the other car
- B. When you can see the car you passed in your rear view mirror
- C. After counting three seconds
- D. When the other driver waves

**6. When may you pass on the right in Georgia?**

- A. Never
- B. When the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is enough pavement, or on a multi-lane road with two or more lanes in your direction
- C. On the shoulder when traffic is slow
- D. Only on interstates

**7. Another vehicle is passing you. What is unlawful for you to do?**

- A. Slow down slightly
- B. Increase your speed before the other vehicle has completely passed
- C. Stay in your lane
- D. Watch for unsafe actions

**8. A vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross. What does the law say?**

- A. Pass it carefully on the left
- B. Do not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle
- C. Honk and pass
- D. Pass only if no pedestrian is visible

**9. You cannot change lanes away from a bicyclist. How must you pass?**

- A. At normal speed with 2 feet of space
- B. At least 10 mph below the limit or 25 mph (whichever is more), with at least 3 feet of space
- C. Honk and pass quickly
- D. Wait until the cyclist pulls off

**10. What is the minimum legal space when passing a bicyclist in Georgia?**

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 4 feet
- D. 6 feet

**11. How must you pass a motorcyclist?**

- A. In the same lane if there is room
- B. In an adjacent lane; you may not share the motorcyclist's lane
- C. On the shoulder
- D. Only on the right

**12. Is weaving from lane to lane to move faster than traffic legal?**

- A. Yes, if you signal
- B. No, it is unlawful
- C. Yes, on interstates
- D. Only during rush hour

**13. According to the Georgia manual, how do you check whether you are following too closely?**

- A. Stay one car length back
- B. When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count 'one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two'; if you reach it first, you are too close
- C. Watch the other car's brake lights
- D. Stay 100 feet back at all speeds

**14. When should you increase your following distance beyond the normal count?**

- A. Only on interstates
- B. In bad weather, construction, heavy traffic, and always at night
- C. Only when following trucks
- D. Never

**15. What type of crash is caused by following too closely?**

- A. Head-on
- B. Rear-end
- C. Side-impact
- D. Rollover

**16. What does Georgia's law against 'caravanning' require of trucks and vehicles pulling trailers outside business or residential districts?**

- A. They must drive in the left lane
- B. They must leave enough space so an overtaking vehicle can safely move in between
- C. They must travel in groups
- D. They must use flashers

**17. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed in a Georgia urban or residential district?**

- A. 25 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

**18. What is the speed limit on an unpaved county road in Georgia unless posted?**

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

**19. What is the general maximum speed on a rural interstate in Georgia?**

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

**20. What is the general speed limit on an urban interstate or multi-lane divided highway in Georgia?**

- A. 55 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

**21. Unless posted otherwise, what is the speed limit on Georgia roads not covered by another rule?**

- A. 45 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

**22. What are the possible penalties for driving too slowly and impeding traffic, including staying in the passing lane while being overtaken?**

- A. A warning only
- B. A fine up to \$1,000 and/or 3 points
- C. \$50 fine
- D. License revocation

**23. If you cannot drive at a highway's posted minimum speed, what should you do?**

- A. Drive on the shoulder
- B. Use the hazard lights and continue
- C. Seek an alternate route
- D. Drive in the left lane

**24. What is the penalty range for disobeying a regulatory speed limit in a Georgia work zone?**

- A. \$25 to \$100
- B. \$100 to \$2,000 and/or up to 12 months in jail
- C. \$500 flat fine
- D. Points only

**25. Under Georgia's 'Slow Poke' law, what must a slower driver in the left (passing) lane do when faster traffic approaches?**

- A. Speed up to the limit
- B. Move over to the right, regardless of their own speed
- C. Stay in the lane if at the speed limit
- D. Turn on hazard lights

# Answer key: Georgia practice test 4

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**1. B: 200 feet**

You must return to the right lane before the passing zone ends, before an intersection, and before oncoming traffic is within 200 feet. (How To Pass On A Two-Lane Road, page 19)

**2. B: 100 feet**

Passing is prohibited within 100 feet of a railroad crossing, and within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel. (Passing is prohibited on two-lane roads, page 19)

**3. B: No closer than 100 feet**

Passing is prohibited within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel. (Passing is prohibited on two-lane roads, page 19)

**4. B: You are not in a passing zone; do not pass**

If the line nearest your vehicle is solid, you are not in a passing zone. (How To Pass On A Two-Lane Road, page 19)

**5. B: When you can see the car you passed in your rear view mirror**

Do not return to the right lane until you can see the car you just passed in your rear view mirror, and signal right first. (How To Pass On A Two-Lane Road, page 19)

**6. B: When the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is enough pavement, or on a multi-lane road with two or more lanes in your direction**

You may pass on the right of a vehicle turning left if there is room, or on multi-lane roads with two or more lanes going your way. (Passing On The Right, page 20)

**7. B: Increase your speed before the other vehicle has completely passed**

It is unlawful to increase your speed before you have been completely passed; slowing slightly is courteous. (When Someone Passes You, page 20)

**8. B: Do not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle**

When a vehicle is stopped for a pedestrian at a marked or unmarked crosswalk, drivers approaching from behind may not pass it. (Passing Stopped Cars, page 20)

**9. B: At least 10 mph below the limit or 25 mph (whichever is more), with at least 3 feet of space**

If a lane change is not possible, slow to at least 10 mph under the limit or 25 mph, whichever is more, and keep at least 3 feet from the bicycle. (Passing Bicycles, page 20)

**10. B: 3 feet**

The minimum legal space for a motorist to pass a bicyclist is 3 feet. (Sharing the Road With Bicycles, page 43)

**11. B: In an adjacent lane; you may not share the motorcyclist's lane**

A motorcyclist legally occupies the full lane; pass in an adjacent lane, never in the same lane. (Passing Motorcyclists, page 20)

**12. B: No, it is unlawful**

It is unlawful to weave from one lane to another to move faster than the flow of traffic. (Weaving, page 20)

**13. B: When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count 'one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two'; if you reach it first, you are too close**

Count 'one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two' after the car ahead passes a reference point; if you pass it before finishing, you are too close. (Following Too Closely, page 41)

**14. B: In bad weather, construction, heavy traffic, and always at night**

During inclement weather, construction, heavy traffic and always at night, the distance should be even greater. (Following Too Closely, page 41)

**15. B: Rear-end**

A rear-end crash is caused by following another vehicle too closely. (Following Too Closely, page 41)

**16. B: They must leave enough space so an overtaking vehicle can safely move in between**

Trucks and trailers must leave enough space between themselves that an overtaking vehicle can enter and occupy it safely. (Trucks and Vehicles Pulling Trailers, page 24)

**17. B: 30 mph**

The general rule is 30 mph in any urban or residential district. (Speed Limits, page 22)

**18. B: 35 mph**

The general maximum on an unpaved county road is 35 mph. (Speed Limits, page 22)

**19. C: 70 mph**

Rural interstates have a general maximum of 70 mph. (Speed Limits, page 22)

**20. C: 65 mph**

Urban interstates and multi-lane divided highways have a 65 mph general limit. (Speed Limits, page 22)

**21. C: 55 mph**

In all other areas the general maximum is 55 mph. (Speed Limits, page 22)

**22. B: A fine up to \$1,000 and/or 3 points**

Penalties include a fine up to \$1,000 and/or 3 points on the driving record. (Driving Too Slowly, page 22)

**23. C: Seek an alternate route**

Minimum speed limits are posted on some highways; if you cannot drive at the minimum, seek an alternate route. (Driving Too Slowly, page 22)

**24. B: \$100 to \$2,000 and/or up to 12 months in jail**

Disobeying regulatory speed limits in a work zone is a high and aggravated misdemeanor: \$100-\$2,000 and/or up to 12 months. (Reduce Your Speed, page 23)

**25. B: Move over to the right, regardless of their own speed**

Regardless of your speed, you must move out of the passing lane when faster traffic is approaching, except in listed situations. (Keep Right, Except to Pass, page 21)