

Georgia DDS permit practice test 7

From the Georgia Drivers' Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/georgia/

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

1. When no one has pushed the button, what does a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon show to drivers?

- A. Flashing yellow
- B. Steady green
- C. It stays dark
- D. Flashing red

2. In urban areas, where is the stop line usually located?

- A. At the stop sign pole
- B. About four feet before the crosswalk
- C. Inside the crosswalk
- D. 10 feet past the crosswalk

3. What pavement marking is usually painted before a railroad crossing?

- A. A large X and two R's
- B. A white diamond
- C. A yellow arrow
- D. Diagonal stripes

4. What do broken yellow center lines on a two-lane road mean?

- A. No passing either way
- B. It is safe to pass in either direction when clear
- C. One-way traffic
- D. Bike lane

5. What do white dashed lane lines indicate?

- A. Traffic moving in opposite directions
- B. Individual lanes on roads with more than one lane of traffic moving in the same direction
- C. A no-passing zone
- D. A bike lane

6. What do double solid white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Lane changes are allowed
- B. Lane changes are prohibited
- C. HOV lane only
- D. Bike lane

7. What may a yellow edge line on the left side of the road warn you about?

- A. A bike lane
- B. Narrow or raised medians
- C. A passing zone
- D. A school zone

8. On a road with four or more lanes and two-way traffic, two solid yellow center lines may be crossed only to:

- A. Pass slow traffic
- B. Make a left turn into or from an alley, private road, driveway or street
- C. Make a U-turn anywhere
- D. Avoid potholes

9. What do diagonal yellow 'traffic striping' markings indicate?

- A. A passing zone
- B. The road is narrowing or there is an obstruction; keep to the right
- C. A parking area
- D. A turn lane

10. How far before your turn may you enter a center two-way left turn lane in Georgia?

- A. No more than 100 feet
- B. No more than 300 feet
- C. No more than 500 feet
- D. Any distance

11. When may a driver use a bicycle lane?

- A. To pass slow traffic
- B. Only to cross it when turning, after yielding to bicyclists
- C. To park briefly
- D. Never, even to turn

12. Where is a bike lane placed when there is a right-turn-only lane?

- A. To the right of the turn lane
- B. To the left of the right-turn-only lane
- C. On the sidewalk
- D. It ends

13. What is a 'gore' on a controlled access highway?

- A. A toll lane
- B. The area, bounded by solid white lines, between a merging lane and a travel lane
- C. A rest area
- D. A median crossover

14. Entering a highway from the acceleration lane, may you cross the solid white gore line?

- A. Yes, whenever there is a gap
- B. No; stay in the acceleration lane until the solid white line ends
- C. Only if you signal
- D. Only in light traffic

15. Which vehicles may use Georgia HOV lanes?

- A. Only buses
- B. Vehicles with more than one occupant, buses, motorcycles and vehicles with Alternative Fuel Vehicle plates
- C. Any vehicle during rush hour

D. Trucks only

16. What is the maximum fine for a first HOV lane violation in Georgia?

- A. \$25
- B. \$75
- C. \$150
- D. \$500

17. What is required to use Georgia's tolled Express Lanes?

- A. Cash at a booth
- B. A registered Peach Pass transponder
- C. Three passengers always
- D. Nothing

18. Is backing up allowed on a controlled-access roadway?

- A. Yes, on the shoulder
- B. No, backing up is prohibited
- C. Only if you missed your exit
- D. Only at night

19. When must you use headlights in Georgia?

- A. Only after dark
- B. From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, any time it is raining, and when visibility is limited
- C. Only when it is foggy
- D. Only on highways

20. You must dim your high beams when an approaching vehicle is within how many feet?

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

21. When following another vehicle, you should dim your high beams within how many feet?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 500 feet

22. When should you use high-beam headlights?

- A. On lighted city streets
- B. In rural areas when other cars are not nearby
- C. In fog
- D. In heavy rain

23. What does 'overdriving your headlights' mean?

- A. Using high beams in the city
- B. Driving at a speed that needs more stopping distance than your headlights light up
- C. Driving with one headlight out
- D. Flashing your headlights

24. If visibility at night is greatly reduced, what can you use as a guide to stay in your lane?

- A. The car ahead's taillights
- B. The edge line (or the center line if there is no edge line)
- C. Your high beams
- D. Street lights

25. Why should you dim your headlights in heavy fog?

- A. To save the battery
- B. Bright lights cause glare in fog and make it harder to see
- C. It is required only in cities
- D. To see farther

Answer key: Georgia practice test 7

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1. C: It stays dark

A PHB remains dark for traffic until a pedestrian activates the push-button. (Pedestrian-Hybrid Beacons (PHB), page 36)

2. B: About four feet before the crosswalk

The stop line is usually about four feet before the crosswalk; stop at the line, not at the sign or signal. (Stop Lines, page 37)

3. A: A large X and two R's

The pavement at railroad crossings is usually marked with a large X and two R's, and passing is prohibited. (Railroad Crossings, page 37)

4. B: It is safe to pass in either direction when clear

Broken yellow lines are used when there are only two lanes and it is safe to pass in either direction. (Center Lines, page 37)

5. B: Individual lanes on roads with more than one lane of traffic moving in the same direction

Lane lines are white dashes marking individual lanes on roads with more than one lane moving in the same direction. (Lane Lines, page 37)

6. B: Lane changes are prohibited

When double white lines are solid, lane changes are prohibited; when dashed, you may cross over. (Double White Lines, page 37)

7. B: Narrow or raised medians

A yellow edge line may be used on the left side to warn of narrow or raised medians; right edge lines are solid white. (Edge Lines, page 37)

8. B: Make a left turn into or from an alley, private road, driveway or street

You may cross double solid yellow lines only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road, driveway or another street. (Lane Lines, page 37)

9. B: The road is narrowing or there is an obstruction; keep to the right

Diagonal yellow lines show the road narrowing or an obstruction; always keep to the right of these markings. (Traffic Striping, page 37)

10. B: No more than 300 feet

Georgia law prohibits using the center turn lane for anything but left turns, and you may enter it no more than 300 feet before the turn. (Turn Lanes, page 38)

11. B: Only to cross it when turning, after yielding to bicyclists

Drivers may not drive or park in a bike lane except to cross it to turn, yielding to bicyclists. (Bicycle Lanes, page 38)

12. B: To the left of the right-turn-only lane

The bike lane is located to the left of the right-turn-only lane so bicycles going straight are accommodated. (Bicycle Lanes, page 38)

13. B: The area, bounded by solid white lines, between a merging lane and a travel lane

A gore is the triangular area of convergence formed by solid white lines between a travel lane and a merging lane. (Gores, page 41)

14. B: No; stay in the acceleration lane until the solid white line ends

Drivers entering a controlled access highway are prohibited from crossing the solid white line and must stay in the acceleration lane until it ends. (Gores, page 41)

15. B: Vehicles with more than one occupant, buses, motorcycles and vehicles with Alternative Fuel Vehicle plates

HOV lanes are restricted to vehicles with more than one occupant, buses, motorcycles and AFV-plated vehicles. (HOV Lanes, page 41)

16. B: \$75

A first HOV violation is a fine up to \$75; a fourth or later offense adds one point. (HOV Lanes, page 41)

17. B: A registered Peach Pass transponder

Tolled lanes in Georgia require a registered Peach Pass transponder mounted in the vehicle. (Controlled-Access Roadways, page 24)

18. B: No, backing up is prohibited

Backing up is prohibited on controlled-access roadways. (Controlled-Access Roadways, page 24)

19. B: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, any time it is raining, and when visibility is limited

Headlights are required from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, whenever it is raining, and when visibility is limited. (Use Headlights Properly, page 25)

20. C: 500 feet

Dim your headlights within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle so you do not blind the driver. (Use Headlights Properly, page 25)

21. B: 200 feet

Dim your lights when following closely, within 200 feet behind another vehicle. (Use Headlights Properly, page 25)

22. B: In rural areas when other cars are not nearby

Use high beams only in rural areas when other cars are not nearby; dim them on lighted roads and in rain, fog, snow or smoke. (Use Headlights Properly, page 25)

23. B: Driving at a speed that needs more stopping distance than your headlights light up

Do not drive at a speed that requires a stopping distance greater than the distance lit by your headlights. (Night Driving, page 25)

24. B: The edge line (or the center line if there is no edge line)

Use the edge line as a guide; if there is none, use the center line. (Night Driving, page 25)

25. B: Bright lights cause glare in fog and make it harder to see

Bright lights produce a glare in heavy fog, making it more difficult to see than with regular headlights. (Fog, page 39)