

Georgia DDS permit practice test 8

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. Which should you NOT do when driving in heavy fog?

- A. Reduce speed
- B. Dim your headlights
- C. Drive with parking or hazard lights on
- D. Slow further when you see taillights

2. At what speed can partial hydroplaning begin in a standard passenger car?

- A. As low as 20 mph
- B. As low as 35 mph
- C. Only above 55 mph
- D. Only above 70 mph

3. Your car begins to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down
- C. Accelerate
- D. Turn sharply

4. Your car starts to skid. What should you do first?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Ease your foot off the accelerator and steer in the direction of the skid
- C. Steer opposite the skid
- D. Shift to reverse

5. You realize you are going too fast in the middle of a curve. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Take your foot off the accelerator, brake carefully, and keep steering in your lane
- C. Speed up
- D. Steer onto the shoulder

6. When should you slow down for a curve?

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

7. Your vehicle drifts off the pavement. Which is correct?

- A. Jerk the wheel to get back immediately
- B. Take your foot off the gas, grip the wheel, brake gently, and return when speed is reduced and traffic is clear
- C. Brake hard

D. Speed up to climb back on

8. In winter weather, how should you test the road surface?

- A. Brake hard at speed
- B. Test your brakes gently when it is safe
- C. Spin the wheels
- D. Drive fast to find dry patches

9. Deer are most active in Georgia during which months?

- A. June, July and August
- B. October, November and December
- C. January and February only
- D. April and May

10. A deer crosses the road in front of you. What should you expect?

- A. It will be alone
- B. Another deer is likely to follow because deer travel in groups
- C. It will stop and wait
- D. It will run away from the car

11. You spot a deer on the roadside at night. What does the manual advise?

- A. Turn on high beams and speed up
- B. Slow down, blink your headlights and switch to low beam
- C. Swerve to the other lane
- D. Stop in your lane

12. A deer runs in front of your car. What should you NOT do?

- A. Slow down as much as possible
- B. Swerve to avoid it
- C. Alert police after a crash
- D. Brake firmly

13. Striking a fixed object at speed is compared in the manual to driving off a building. How many stories is it like at the highest speed shown?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Nine
- D. Twelve

14. A tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard and steer to the shoulder
- B. Grip the wheel firmly, ease off the accelerator, brake lightly only if safe, and let the car roll to a stop
- C. Accelerate to keep control
- D. Turn the wheel sharply

15. After a blowout causes your car to swerve onto the shoulder, what should you do?

- A. Steer back onto the pavement immediately
- B. Do not try to get back on the pavement; let the car coast to a stop
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

16. What happens if you turn the ignition to the lock position while the vehicle is moving?

- A. Nothing
- B. The steering locks and you cannot steer
- C. The brakes lock
- D. The airbags deploy

17. Your accelerator is jammed. Which step does the manual list?

- A. Turn the ignition to lock
- B. Shift to neutral and concentrate on steering
- C. Pump the gas
- D. Open the door

18. Your brakes fail. Which actions does the manual suggest?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Shift to a lower gear, use the parking brake, and rub the tire on the curb if needed
- C. Speed up
- D. Shift to park

19. After driving through deep water, how can you dry your brakes?

- A. Pump them hard at high speed
- B. Drive slowly in low gear while applying the brakes lightly
- C. Let the car sit for an hour
- D. Use the parking brake

20. What are symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A. Hunger and thirst
- B. Sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea
- C. Itchy skin
- D. Fever

21. Which is a precaution against carbon monoxide?

- A. Run the heater in a parked car with windows closed
- B. Don't leave the motor running in a garage
- C. Drive with a defective muffler
- D. Keep windows shut while idling

22. Where do crosswalks exist in Georgia?

- A. Only where lines are painted
- B. On all four corners of intersections, even if unmarked, and mid-block where marked
- C. Only at traffic signals
- D. Only near schools

23. When you stop at a crosswalk on a multi-lane road, how far before it should you stop?

- A. Right at the line
- B. At least 10 feet before the crosswalk
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. Inside the crosswalk

24. Before turning right on red, after looking left for a gap, what must you check?

- A. Your mirrors only
- B. Your passenger side for pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle
- C. The car behind you
- D. Nothing else

25. When exiting a driveway or parking garage that crosses a sidewalk, what must you do?

- A. Honk and proceed
- B. Stop before the sidewalk area and proceed only after pedestrians have passed
- C. Drive slowly across
- D. Yield only to cars

Answer key: Georgia practice test 8

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1. C: Drive with parking or hazard lights on

Do not drive with parking or hazard lights on in fog; reduce speed and dim your headlights. (Fog, page 39)

2. B: As low as 35 mph

Partial hydroplaning can begin at speeds as low as 35 mph; at 55 mph tires may lose all contact with the road. (Hydroplaning, page 39)

3. B: Take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down

If you hydroplane, take your foot off the accelerator and let the car slow down. (Hydroplaning, page 39)

4. B: Ease your foot off the accelerator and steer in the direction of the skid

Ease off the accelerator and turn the wheel in the direction of the skid; once in control, brake lightly. (Skidding, page 39)

5. B: Take your foot off the accelerator, brake carefully, and keep steering in your lane

Do not brake forcefully in a curve; ease off the accelerator, apply the brake carefully and keep steering in the lane. (Curves, page 40)

6. B: Before entering the curve

Reduce your speed before entering curves; advisory speed signs show a safer speed. (Curves, page 40)

7. B: Take your foot off the gas, grip the wheel, brake gently, and return when speed is reduced and traffic is clear

Don't panic or jerk the wheel; ease off the gas, brake carefully, and return to the road when slowed and safe. (Leaving the Roadway, page 40)

8. B: Test your brakes gently when it is safe

Get a feel for the road by testing your brakes gently and making slight steering adjustments; never brake suddenly. (Winter Driving, page 40)

9. B: October, November and December

Deer are most active in October, November and December during the breeding season. (Deer-Automobile Crashes, page 51)

10. B: Another deer is likely to follow because deer travel in groups

Deer usually travel in groups, so another one is likely close behind; slow down. (Deer-Automobile Crashes, page 51)

11. B: Slow down, blink your headlights and switch to low beam

Slow down immediately, blink your headlights and switch to low beam so you do not blind the deer; short horn blasts may help. (Deer-Automobile Crashes, page 51)

12. B: Swerve to avoid it

Never swerve to avoid a deer; you may hit another vehicle or leave the road. (Deer-Automobile Crashes, page 51)

13. C: Nine

The illustration compares striking an object to driving off a one-, four- or nine-story building as speed increases. (Speed and Stopping Distance, page 41)

14. B: Grip the wheel firmly, ease off the accelerator, brake lightly only if safe, and let the car roll to a stop

Grasp the wheel firmly, take your foot off the accelerator and let the vehicle roll to a stop; do not head to the shoulder until greatly slowed. (Tire Blow-Out, page 40)

15. B: Do not try to get back on the pavement; let the car coast to a stop

If the blow-out pushes the car onto the shoulder, do not try to get back onto the pavement; let it coast to a stop. (Tire Blow-Out, page 40)

16. B: The steering locks and you cannot steer

If the ignition is placed in lock while moving, steering is disabled and the driver cannot steer. (Steering Locks, page 41)

17. B: Shift to neutral and concentrate on steering

For a jammed accelerator: slap the pedal, shift to neutral, concentrate on steering, use brakes, turn off ignition (not to lock). (Other Highway Emergencies, page 42)

18. B: Shift to a lower gear, use the parking brake, and rub the tire on the curb if needed

If brakes fail: shift to a lower gear, use the parking brake, rub the tire on the curb, and look for a safe place to stop. (Other Highway Emergencies, page 42)

19. B: Drive slowly in low gear while applying the brakes lightly

Test brakes lightly after deep water and dry them by driving slowly in low gear while lightly applying them. (Other Highway Emergencies, page 42)

20. B: Sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea

Carbon monoxide symptoms are sudden weariness, yawning, dizziness and nausea. (Carbon Monoxide, page 40)

21. B: Don't leave the motor running in a garage

Don't run the motor in a garage, don't idle parked with windows closed, and don't drive with a defective exhaust. (Carbon Monoxide, page 40)

22. B: On all four corners of intersections, even if unmarked, and mid-block where marked

Crosswalks exist on all four corners of intersections even when not marked; mid-block crosswalks exist if marked. (Crosswalks, page 43)

23. B: At least 10 feet before the crosswalk

Stop at least 10 feet before the crosswalk so a driver in the next lane can see the pedestrian. (Passing Stopped Cars in Lanes of Travel, page 43)

24. B: Your passenger side for pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle

After finding a gap on the left, look to the passenger side to make sure no pedestrian is crossing in front of you. (Turning Right at a Red Traffic Signal, page 43)

25. B: Stop before the sidewalk area and proceed only after pedestrians have passed

Drivers must stop before the sidewalk area and proceed only after pedestrians have safely passed. (Exiting and Entering Driveways, page 43)