

Georgia DDS permit practice test 9

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 a pedestrian is struck by a vehicle going 40 mph, what is the risk of death according to the Georgia manual?

- A. About 10%
- B. About 40%
- C. At least 80%
- D. 100%

2. On which roads may bicyclists NOT ride in Georgia?

- A. Any state highway
- B. Interstates and interstate-like (limited access) highways
- C. City streets
- D. Roads without bike lanes

3. Must a bicyclist use a bike lane when one is present?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No; the law allows bicyclists to use the full lane
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only at night

4. You meet an oncoming bicyclist at night. What should you do?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Dim your lights to avoid blinding the bicyclist
- C. Honk
- D. Speed up

5. Why might a motorcycle seem farther away and slower than it really is?

- A. Motorcycles are always slow
- B. Its small outline
- C. Bright headlights
- D. Loud engine

6. Why might a motorcyclist ride in the left portion of the lane?

- A. To show off
- B. To be seen more easily and see traffic better
- C. Because it's required
- D. To block cars

7. Where are car/motorcycle crashes most likely to happen?

- A. On interstates
- B. At intersections
- C. In parking lots
- D. On curves

8. Why shouldn't you trust a motorcycle's flashing turn signal?

- A. Motorcycles don't have turn signals
- B. Motorcycle signals may not be self-canceling and riders sometimes forget to turn them off
- C. They are always wrong
- D. It's illegal for motorcycles to signal

9. How much following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. One second
- B. Two seconds
- C. Three or four seconds
- D. One car length

10. A motorcycle is passing you. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Maintain your lane position and speed
- C. Move to the left
- D. Brake hard

11. How much more stopping distance does a fully loaded tractor-trailer at 55 mph need compared with a car?

- A. The same
- B. Twice the distance
- C. Three times the distance
- D. Ten times the distance

12. How can you tell if a truck driver can see you from the side?

- A. If you can see the truck's wheels
- B. If you can see the driver's face in the truck's side-view mirror
- C. If you are behind the trailer
- D. If your headlights are on

13. Which side No-Zone of a truck is especially dangerous?

- A. The left side
- B. The right side, because trucks make wide right turns
- C. Neither
- D. The front

14. Why is the area directly behind a truck a No-Zone?

- A. Trucks have no rear view mirror, so the driver can't see you, and you can't see traffic ahead
- B. Exhaust is dangerous
- C. Trucks always back up
- D. It's illegal to follow trucks

15. If you pull in front of a commercial vehicle, how much space does Georgia's TACT program recommend leaving?

- A. One car length for every 10 mph of speed
- B. Half a car length
- C. Ten feet at any speed
- D. No space is needed if you signal

16. How much do heavy trucks typically weigh, according to the manual?

- A. 10,000 pounds
- B. 26,000 pounds
- C. 80,000 pounds or more
- D. 200,000 pounds

17. Which vehicles must not be followed closer than 200 feet when responding to an alarm?

- A. Buses
- B. Fire fighting apparatus and other emergency vehicles
- C. Trucks
- D. Mail trucks

18. How close may you park to fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm?

- A. Within 100 feet
- B. No closer than 500 feet
- C. Within 200 feet
- D. Anywhere off the road

19. You are in a crash where someone is injured. What must you do?

- A. Leave if your car still runs
- B. Stop in a safe place, notify police immediately, and give reasonable aid
- C. Call your insurance first
- D. Move the injured person to your car

20. You must notify police immediately after a crash when property damage exceeds how much?

- A. \$100
- B. \$250
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,000

21. You damage an unattended parked car. What must you do?

- A. Drive away
- B. Find the owner or leave your name, address and the vehicle owner's name in a conspicuous place
- C. Call your insurance only
- D. Wait one hour then leave

22. When aiding an injured person after a crash, what should you avoid?

- A. Calling for help
- B. Moving or lifting the victim unless absolutely necessary
- C. Keeping them warm
- D. Stopping bleeding with pressure

23. How should you control serious bleeding while waiting for help?

- A. Use a tourniquet always
- B. Apply thick, clean cloth pads with pressure by hand
- C. Pour water on it
- D. Leave it alone

24. What does Georgia's Good Samaritan Law do?

- A. Requires everyone to help at crashes
- B. Protects people who give emergency care from civil damages
- C. Requires a first aid license
- D. Pays people who help

25. After a minor crash on a multilane highway with no serious injury, what should drivers do if the cars can be driven?

- A. Leave the cars in place until police arrive
- B. Move the vehicles off the roadway to a safe location such as the shoulder
- C. Drive home
- D. Stand in the lane to direct traffic

Answer key: Georgia practice test 9

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1. C: At least 80%

At 40 mph the risk of pedestrian death is at least 80%. (Vehicle Speed, page 43)

2. B: Interstates and interstate-like (limited access) highways

Bicyclists may use every road except interstates and interstate-like limited access highways. (Sharing the Road With Bicycles, page 43)

3. B: No; the law allows bicyclists to use the full lane

Bicyclists are not required to ride in a bike lane even when one is present; the law allows use of the full lane. (Sharing the Road With Bicycles, page 43)

4. B: Dim your lights to avoid blinding the bicyclist

If you meet an oncoming bicyclist at night, dim your lights; many riders lack lights or reflectors. (Important Reminders Concerning Bicycle Riders, page 44)

5. B: Its small outline

The small profile of a motorcycle may make it appear farther away and slower than it actually is; take a second and third look. (Sharing the Road With Motorcycles, page 44)

6. B: To be seen more easily and see traffic better

Riders adjust lane position for safety, often riding in the left portion to see and be seen. (Allow a Full Lane, page 44)

7. B: At intersections

Intersections are the most likely places for car-motorcycle crashes, usually because the driver does not see the motorcycle. (Intersections, page 44)

8. B: Motorcycle signals may not be self-canceling and riders sometimes forget to turn them off

Motorcycle signals may not cancel automatically; wait until the rider clearly starts the turn. (Intersections, page 44)

9. C: Three or four seconds

Allow three or four seconds when following a motorcycle so the rider has time to maneuver or stop. (Following Too Close, page 44)

10. B: Maintain your lane position and speed

When overtaken by a motorcycle, maintain lane position and speed and let the rider complete the pass. (Passing and Being Passed, page 44)

11. C: Three times the distance

A fully loaded tractor-trailer traveling 55 mph needs 3 times the distance a car needs to stop. (Sharing the Road With Commercial Motor Vehicles, page 45)

12. B: If you can see the driver's face in the truck's side-view mirror

If you cannot see the driver's face in the side-view mirror, the driver cannot see you. (Sharing the Road With Commercial Motor Vehicles, page 46)

13. B: The right side, because trucks make wide right turns

The right side No-Zone is particularly dangerous because truck and bus drivers must make wide right turns. (Sharing the Road With Commercial Motor Vehicles, page 46)

14. A: Trucks have no rear view mirror, so the driver can't see you, and you can't see traffic ahead

Trucks and buses have no rear view mirror and huge blind spots directly behind them; keep a safe distance. (Sharing the Road With Commercial Motor Vehicles, page 46)

15. A: One car length for every 10 mph of speed

TACT says not to cut off commercial vehicles; leave one car length for every 10 mph of speed because trucks need much more room to stop. (The Georgia Tact Project, page 46)

16. C: 80,000 pounds or more

Heavy trucks typically weigh 80,000 pounds or more. (Sharing the Road With Commercial Motor Vehicles, page 45)

17. B: Fire fighting apparatus and other emergency vehicles

Do not follow fire apparatus or other emergency vehicles responding to an alarm closer than 200 feet. (Following Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

18. B: No closer than 500 feet

Do not park within 500 feet of fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (Following Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

19. B: Stop in a safe place, notify police immediately, and give reasonable aid

Stop immediately in a safe place, notify law enforcement if anyone is injured or killed, and provide reasonable assistance. (If You Are Involved In A Crash, page 51)

20. C: \$500

Notify law enforcement immediately if anyone is injured or killed, or if property damage exceeds \$500. (If You Are Involved In A Crash, page 51)

21. B: Find the owner or leave your name, address and the vehicle owner's name in a conspicuous place

Locate the owner or leave your name, address and the name of the owner of the car you were driving where it will be found. (If You Are Involved In A Crash, page 51)

22. B: Moving or lifting the victim unless absolutely necessary

Do not move or lift the victim unless absolutely necessary; send for professional help and keep the person warm. (Aiding the Injured, page 51)

23. B: Apply thick, clean cloth pads with pressure by hand

Stop serious bleeding with thick, clean cloth pads applied with hand pressure. (Aiding the Injured, page 51)

24. B: Protects people who give emergency care from civil damages

The Good Samaritan Law holds people harmless from civil damages for rendering emergency care. (Aiding the Injured, page 51)

25. B: Move the vehicles off the roadway to a safe location such as the shoulder

If there is no apparent serious injury and the cars can be driven, the drivers must move them to a safe location such as the shoulder or median. (Moving Vehicles Following a Crash, page 51)