

Hawaii HDOT permit practice test 3

From the Official Hawaii Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/hawaii/

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

1. On a narrow road in Hawaii, how much of the main traveled portion must you allow oncoming vehicles?

- A. As much as they need
- B. All of it
- C. At least one-quarter
- D. At least one-half

2. When moving slower than other traffic, which lane should you use?

- A. The center lane
- B. Any lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The extreme right lane

3. In which of these situations must you NOT drive on the left half of a two-lane roadway?

- A. When passing on a two-lane road with no oncoming traffic
- B. When going around an obstruction with no oncoming traffic
- C. On a one-way street
- D. When approaching the top of a hill or on a curve

4. On a road with four or more lanes for moving traffic, may you drive on the left half to pass?

- A. Only to pass trucks
- B. Yes, when clear
- C. Only on weekends
- D. No, unless signs direct otherwise

5. When may you pass on the right in Hawaii?

- A. Never
- B. By driving on the shoulder
- C. Whenever traffic is slow
- D. When the vehicle ahead is about to turn left, or on streets with two or more lanes in your direction

6. When towing another vehicle, what spacing rule applies?

- A. Follow closely to stay together
- B. No special rule
- C. Leave enough space ahead so an overtaking vehicle can safely occupy the space
- D. Stay in the left lane

7. A highway is divided by an unpaved space. Where may you cross it?

- A. Only at an opening or paved crossing where signs don't prohibit it
- B. Only at night
- C. Never
- D. Anywhere if clear

8. How far before turning, changing lanes or stopping must you signal in Hawaii?

- A. At least 100 feet (about five car lengths)
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

9. Must you signal even when no other vehicles are in sight?

- A. Yes, every time
- B. No
- C. Only at intersections
- D. Only at night

10. Does signaling give you the right to make a turn?

- A. Yes
- B. Only on green
- C. No; you must still check that it can be completed safely
- D. Only with hand signals

11. Why should you not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving?

- A. It saves fuel
- B. It gives following drivers a false stop-lamp signal
- C. It's required
- D. It cools the brakes

12. When you have to stop for a train at a railroad crossing, how close to the nearest rail may you stop?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 5 feet
- C. No closer than 15 feet
- D. No closer than 100 feet

13. A train approaching within what distance gives audible warning that requires you to stop?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. 1,500 feet
- D. 2,000 feet

14. What does the Hawaii manual call the major cause of most crashes?

- A. Excessive speed for conditions
- B. Poor road design
- C. Mechanical failure
- D. Bad weather

15. What is Hawaii's basic speed law?

- A. You must not drive at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent
- B. Match the traffic around you
- C. Drive 5 mph below the limit
- D. Drive at the posted limit

16. You can't keep up with traffic. What does the Hawaii manual say to do?

- A. Turn on hazard lights and continue
- B. Pull off and let traffic pass or change to another route
- C. Drive in the left lane
- D. Speed up beyond your comfort

17. Where are reduced speed limits required in Hawaii?

- A. Near schools and playgrounds, at School Crossing signs when children are present, and in residential or business areas
- B. At night only
- C. On freeways
- D. On bridges only

18. How far from the curb may you park in Hawaii?

- A. No more than 12 inches
- B. No more than 24 inches
- C. No more than 6 inches
- D. No more than 18 inches

19. How much street width must remain for traffic where you park?

- A. At least 12 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 6 feet
- D. At least 20 feet

20. How long may a vehicle be parked continuously on a Hawaii public street?

- A. No limit
- B. No more than 24 hours
- C. No more than 12 hours
- D. No more than 48 hours

21. Which is prohibited when parking in Hawaii?

- A. Parking in a lot
- B. Parking 6 inches from the curb
- C. Washing or displaying a vehicle for sale on a public road
- D. Parking within the marked space

22. May you park in the access aisle next to an accessible parking space?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. No, it must be kept clear for wheelchair lifts and ramps
- D. Only with hazard lights

23. How many people in the front seat may constitute interference with the driver in Hawaii?

- A. More than two
- B. More than three
- C. More than one
- D. More than four

24. Under Hawaii's unattended motor vehicle rule, what must you do whenever you leave your vehicle unattended?

- A. Stop the engine, lock the ignition, take the key and set the parking brake
- B. Leave the engine running with the doors locked
- C. Turn on the hazard lights
- D. Leave a window open for ventilation

25. An emergency vehicle is directly behind you in heavy traffic. What should you do?

- A. Jam on the brakes
- B. Keep moving slowly until you can get out of the way
- C. Stop immediately in your lane
- D. Speed up

Answer key: Hawaii practice test 3

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1. D: At least one-half

On narrow roads you must allow vehicles going the opposite way at least one-half of the main traveled portion. (Driving on Right Side of Roadway, page 26)

2. D: The extreme right lane

If you are going slower than the traffic around you, keep to the lane farthest to the right. (Driving on Right Side of Roadway, page 26)

3. D: When approaching the top of a hill or on a curve

Driving on the left half is allowed to pass, to get around an obstruction, or on a one-way street. It is never allowed near the top of a hill or on a curve, within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing, or on a road with four or more lanes. (Driving on the Left Side of Roadway, page 26)

4. D: No, unless signs direct otherwise

You must not drive on the left half of a road with four or more lanes for moving traffic unless signs direct otherwise. (Driving on the Left Side of Roadway, page 26)

5. D: When the vehicle ahead is about to turn left, or on streets with two or more lanes in your direction

You may pass on the right when the vehicle is about to turn left (without leaving the pavement) or on multi-lane roads in your direction. (Passing on the Right, page 26)

6. C: Leave enough space ahead so an overtaking vehicle can safely occupy the space

When towing, leave enough space ahead of your vehicle so an overtaking vehicle can occupy it safely. (Following Too Closely, page 27)

7. A: Only at an opening or paved crossing where signs don't prohibit it

You must not drive across a barrier or unpaved divider except where an opening or paved surface is provided and signs don't prohibit it. (Driving on Divided Highways, page 27)

8. A: At least 100 feet (about five car lengths)

Signals must be given for at least 100 feet before you change lanes, turn or stop; that's about five car lengths. (Required Signals, page 27)

9. A: Yes, every time

The law requires a signal for every turn, lane change or stop, whether or not you can see other vehicles. (Required Signals, page 27)

10. C: No; you must still check that it can be completed safely

Signaling does not give you the right to make the maneuver; you must make sure it can be done safely. (Required Signals, page 27)

11. B: It gives following drivers a false stop-lamp signal

Resting your foot on the brake gives drivers behind a false stop lamp signal and wears the brakes. (Required Signals, page 27)

12. C: No closer than 15 feet

Stop at least 15 feet from the nearest rail when lights, a gate, a flagger, a train's horn or a train you can see warns that a train is coming. (Railroad Crossings, page 27)

13. C: 1,500 feet

You must stop when a train approaching within 1,500 feet gives audible warning of its approach. (Railroad Crossings, page 27)

14. A: Excessive speed for conditions

Excessive speed for conditions is the major cause of most crashes. (Speed Restrictions, page 28)

15. A: You must not drive at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent

You must not drive faster than is reasonable and prudent for the area, road, traffic, pedestrians, weather and light. (Speed Restrictions, page 28)

16. B: Pull off and let traffic pass or change to another route

You must not drive so slowly that you hold back traffic; pull off and let others pass or choose another route. (Speed Restrictions, page 28)

17. A: Near schools and playgrounds, at School Crossing signs when children are present, and in residential or business areas

Reduced speed limits apply near schools and playgrounds, at School Crossing signs when children are present, and in residential or business areas. (Speed Restrictions, page 28)

18. A: No more than 12 inches

Parking more than 12 inches from the curb is prohibited. (Parking, page 28)

19. B: At least 10 feet

Parking is prohibited where less than 10 feet of the street width remains for the free movement of traffic. (Parking, page 28)

20. B: No more than 24 hours

A vehicle may not stay parked on a public street or highway for more than 24 hours in a row. (Parking, page 29)

21. C: Washing or displaying a vehicle for sale on a public road

You may not use a public road to repair (except emergencies), wash, or display any vehicle for sale. (Parking, page 28)

22. C: No, it must be kept clear for wheelchair lifts and ramps

Parking is prohibited in an access aisle next to an accessible space; it must stay clear for lifts, ramps and mobility devices. (Parking, page 29)

23. B: More than three

Driving with more than three persons in the front seat may constitute interference with the driver, which is prohibited. (Interference with Driver, page 29)

24. A: Stop the engine, lock the ignition, take the key and set the parking brake

Before walking away from your vehicle, shut off the engine, lock the ignition, take the key and set the parking brake. On a grade, also turn the wheels toward the curb. (Unattended Motor Vehicle, page 29)

25. B: Keep moving slowly until you can get out of the way

Slow down, work out where the emergency vehicle is and get out of its path. If it is right behind you in heavy traffic, keep creeping forward until you can move aside; don't panic and slam on the brakes. (Emergency Vehicles, page 29)