

Hawaii HDOT permit practice test 7

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. Without a seat belt, at what low speed is it possible to be killed in a crash, according to the manual?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 5 mph
- C. 12 mph
- D. 30 mph

2. How snug should the shoulder belt be?

- A. Very tight
- B. Behind your back
- C. Under your arm
- D. Loose enough to fit your fist between the belt and your chest

3. Hawaii law prohibits leaving a child under what age unattended in a vehicle for five minutes or longer?

- A. Under 5
- B. Under 12
- C. Under 7
- D. Under 9

4. How should you look behind you when backing?

- A. Lean out the window
- B. Use only mirrors
- C. Turn around and look to the rear; don't rely on mirrors
- D. Use the backup camera only

5. Who has the chief responsibility for avoiding a collision when leaving a parking space?

- A. Passing traffic
- B. The driver leaving the parking space
- C. Pedestrians
- D. Police

6. When entering the roadway from a driveway, where must you stop?

- A. After the sidewalk
- B. In the roadway
- C. Before crossing the sidewalk area
- D. You don't need to stop

7. Entering a Hawaii roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only buses
- B. Vehicles behind you
- C. No one
- D. Traffic already in the roundabout, including bicyclists, and pedestrians

8. In which direction do you travel in a roundabout?

- A. Straight across
- B. Clockwise, left of the island
- C. Counterclockwise, to the right of the central island
- D. Either way

9. You miss your exit in a roundabout. What should you do?

- A. Drive around again until you reach your exit
- B. Stop and back up
- C. Cut across the island
- D. Exit and make a U-turn

10. On a road with three or more lanes in your direction, which lanes does the Hawaii manual suggest you choose?

- A. The center lanes, leaving outer lanes for vehicles entering and leaving
- B. Any lane, switching often
- C. The far right only
- D. The far left

11. On a two-lane-each-way road in free-flowing open traffic, which lane should you normally use?

- A. Either, changing often
- B. The right lane, using the left for passing
- C. The left lane
- D. The shoulder

12. When changing lanes and the gap is tight, what does the Hawaii manual recommend?

- A. Speed up and cut in ahead
- B. Slow slightly and move in behind a vehicle
- C. Honk
- D. Change lanes abruptly

13. Where should you never change lanes?

- A. On freeways
- B. On straight roads
- C. When approaching or moving through intersections and crosswalks
- D. In light traffic

14. What minimum following interval does the Hawaii manual say you should never go below?

- A. One second
- B. Two seconds
- C. Four seconds
- D. Three seconds

15. According to the manual, vehicles moving in the same direction at the same speed:

- A. Must change lanes
- B. Often collide
- C. Should pass each other
- D. Never collide

16. Which turns does the Hawaii manual say to avoid whenever possible because they conflict more with traffic?

- A. Turns into driveways
- B. Turns at signals
- C. Right turns
- D. Left and U-turns

17. While waiting to turn left on a green light, how should your front wheels be pointed?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. Turned right
- C. Straight ahead until it's clear to turn
- D. Turned left

18. When making a right turn at an intersection, may you drive in the bike lane?

- A. Only if no bikes are present
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, it's required
- D. No

19. Before passing, what does the Hawaii manual suggest you do to alert the driver ahead?

- A. Sound your horn
- B. Tailgate
- C. Nothing
- D. Flash high beams

20. A conflict appears before you finish passing. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Brake sharply and return to your lane behind the vehicle
- C. Stay alongside
- D. Speed up to finish

21. When can you move back into your lane after passing, per the Hawaii manual?

- A. When you see the passed vehicle in your interior rear-view mirror
- B. Immediately after your bumper clears
- C. When the other driver waves
- D. After 2 seconds

22. Which clue suggests a parked car may pull out into your lane?

- A. It has a parking ticket
- B. It is red
- C. Smoke or vapor from the exhaust, or lit backup or brake lamps
- D. Its windows are tinted

23. A car has just parked as you approach. What should you assume?

- A. The driver will stay inside
- B. It will leave immediately
- C. Nothing
- D. The driver will open the door as you approach

24. When may you drive into an intersection or crosswalk in heavy traffic?

- A. Whenever the light is green
- B. Only when there is space for your entire vehicle on the opposite side
- C. Only if no pedestrians
- D. Whenever you can see the other side

25. You are about to hit an object and have standard brakes. What does the Hawaii manual say to do instead of locking the wheels?

- A. Apply and release the brakes rapidly and steer toward a clear area
- B. Jam the brakes and hold
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Shift to park

Answer key: Hawaii practice test 7

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1. C: 12 mph

Without a belt, a crash at only 12 mph can be fatal; with lap and shoulder belts, crashes up to about 60 mph can be survivable. (Safety Belts, page 61)

2. D: Loose enough to fit your fist between the belt and your chest

Lap belts fit snugly across the hips; the shoulder belt should be loose enough to fit your fist between belt and chest. (Safety Belts, page 61)

3. D: Under 9

You or any adult passenger may not leave a child under nine years old unattended in a vehicle for five minutes or longer. (Warning! Do not leave children unattended, page 64)

4. C: Turn around and look to the rear; don't rely on mirrors

Turn around and look to the rear; rear-view mirrors are too small for this purpose. (Backing Your Vehicle, page 64)

5. B: The driver leaving the parking space

The chief responsibility for avoiding a collision lies with the driver leaving a parking space: look, signal, yield. (Backing Your Vehicle, page 64)

6. C: Before crossing the sidewalk area

Coming out of a driveway you must stop before you reach the sidewalk area, then pull out slowly. Not stopping is against the law. (Entering Traffic: Entry from a Driveway, page 64)

7. D: Traffic already in the roundabout, including bicyclists, and pedestrians

Look left and yield to traffic already circulating, including bicyclists, and yield to pedestrians entering and exiting. (Roundabout, page 65)

8. C: Counterclockwise, to the right of the central island

Drive to the right of the central island and proceed counterclockwise. (Roundabout, page 65)

9. A: Drive around again until you reach your exit

If you miss your exit, drive through the roundabout again until you reach it; use your right signal to exit. (Roundabout, page 65)

10. A: The center lanes, leaving outer lanes for vehicles entering and leaving

Choose the center lanes for fewer conflicts; leave the right and left lanes for entering and leaving vehicles. (Choosing a Proper Traffic Lane, page 65)

11. B: The right lane, using the left for passing

In open areas with free-flowing traffic use the right lane and the left lane for passing or when vehicles enter from the right. (Choosing a Proper Traffic Lane, page 65)

12. B: Slow slightly and move in behind a vehicle

It's best to slow slightly and move in behind a vehicle rather than speed up and cut in ahead. (Lane Changing, page 66)

13. C: When approaching or moving through intersections and crosswalks

Never change lanes when approaching or moving through intersections and crosswalks. (Lane Changing, page 66)

14. B: Two seconds

Count 'one thousand one, one thousand two'; you should never have less than a two-second interval. (Vehicle Speed (following interval), page 67)

15. D: Never collide

Keep pace with traffic; vehicles moving the same direction at the same speed never collide. (Vehicle Speed, page 67)

16. D: Left and U-turns

Avoid left and U-turns whenever possible; they conflict more with other traffic than right turns. (Turns and Curves, page 67)

17. C: Straight ahead until it's clear to turn

While waiting for a gap to turn left on a green light, keep your wheels straight. Then turn once the intersection is clear and it is safe. (Turns and Curves, page 67)

18. D: No

Don't use a bike lane as a right-turn lane. Stay out of it when turning right at an intersection, and look for bicyclists first. (Turns and Curves, page 67)

19. A: Sound your horn

Sound your horn so the driver ahead knows you are going to pass. (Overtaking and Passing, page 68)

20. B: Brake sharply and return to your lane behind the vehicle

Brake sharply and return behind the overtaken vehicle; speed can be reduced faster by braking than increased by accelerating. (Overtaking and Passing, page 68)

21. A: When you see the passed vehicle in your interior rear-view mirror

Move back when you can see the overtaken vehicle in your interior rear-view mirror. (Overtaking and Passing, page 68)

22. C: Smoke or vapor from the exhaust, or lit backup or brake lamps

Watch for movement in or near the car, lit stop, backup or signal lamps, exhaust smoke, and front wheels turning. (Passing Parked Cars, page 69)

23. D: The driver will open the door as you approach

A driver who has just parked is likely to open the door, so expect a door to swing open as you pass. (Passing Parked Cars, page 69)

24. B: Only when there is space for your entire vehicle on the opposite side

Never drive into an intersection or crosswalk unless there is space for your entire vehicle on the other side. (Stopping in Traffic, page 69)

25. A: Apply and release the brakes rapidly and steer toward a clear area

Don't jam on the brakes and slide; apply and release them rapidly and steer toward a clear area, avoiding people and solid objects. (Use of Brakes, page 70)