

Hawaii HDOT permit practice test 8

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. After driving through water, what should you do with your brakes?

- A. Pump them hard once
- B. Test them, and apply lightly several times until braking returns
- C. Nothing
- D. Drive faster

2. When stopping behind another vehicle in traffic, how far back should you stop?

- A. As close as possible
- B. Two car lengths
- C. One foot
- D. Far enough to see where its rear tires touch the road

3. Why should you avoid long, continuous brake applications on downgrades?

- A. It damages tires
- B. It's illegal
- C. The brakes heat up and become much less effective
- D. It wastes fuel

4. When should you downshift before a steep downgrade?

- A. Before starting down, since it's harder at higher speed
- B. At the bottom
- C. Halfway down
- D. Never

5. Why is routine downshifting to slow down NOT recommended?

- A. It slows the vehicle without warning following drivers with brake lights
- B. It saves too much fuel
- C. It's illegal
- D. It damages tires

6. Where should you avoid parking, according to the Hawaii manual?

- A. Near the curb
- B. Just beyond a curve or the crest of a hill
- C. In marked stalls
- D. In parking lots

7. When parking on a hill against a curb in Hawaii, which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. It doesn't matter
- C. Toward the curb
- D. Away from the curb

8. When parallel parked, how close may your bumpers be to other vehicles (unless marked otherwise)?

- A. No closer than two feet
- B. No closer than three feet
- C. No closer than one foot
- D. Touching is fine

9. In the first step of parallel parking, how far from the car in front of the space should you stop?

- A. 6 inches
- B. About 6 feet
- C. About 3 feet
- D. About 18 inches

10. Where angle parking isn't designated, how must you park?

- A. At any angle
- B. Parallel to the curb, heading in the direction of traffic, with curbside wheels within 12 inches
- C. Perpendicular
- D. Facing traffic

11. When should hazard warning signals (4-way flashers) never be used, per the Hawaii manual?

- A. When parked on the shoulder
- B. At night
- C. When the vehicle is moving
- D. When broken down

12. Which is a disadvantage of hand signals?

- A. They cancel automatically
- B. They are hard to see in darkness and not readily visible to drivers on your right
- C. They often fail
- D. They use electricity

13. If you must slow before a turn, when should you start signaling?

- A. Before slowing down
- B. Only once in the turn
- C. After slowing
- D. Never

14. How much of the lane is a motorcyclist entitled to?

- A. The entire width of the traffic lane
- B. One-third
- C. Only the right edge
- D. Half

15. When are Hawaii roads most slippery in rain?

- A. Only in winter
- B. After an hour of rain
- C. Only at night
- D. During the first few drops, before oil is washed away

16. When rain first starts, how much following distance should you allow?

- A. Half the normal
- B. At least twice the normal following distance
- C. The same as normal
- D. One car length

17. At about what speed may partial hydroplaning start?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 35 mph

18. At what speed in heavy rain may tires lose all contact with the pavement?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 35 mph

19. Which helps prevent hydroplaning?

- A. Cruise control
- B. Good tread, proper tire pressure and reduced speed
- C. Higher speed
- D. Bald tires

20. Never drive through a flooded area where swiftly moving water is deeper than:

- A. One foot
- B. Six inches
- C. Two feet
- D. Three feet

21. In fog, if you can't see at least two car lengths (40 feet) ahead, what should you do?

- A. Pull completely off the pavement, stop and turn on hazard signals
- B. Use high beams
- C. Speed up to get out of it
- D. Follow the car ahead closely

22. Just before sunrise and after sunset, what does the Hawaii manual advise about headlights?

- A. Leave them off
- B. Use high beams
- C. Use parking lights only
- D. Turn them on low beam so others can see you

23. An approaching vehicle's lights are too bright at night. What does the Hawaii manual suggest?

- A. Flash your high beams once and look at the right edge of the road
- B. Turn on your high beams and leave them on
- C. Stop in the road
- D. Close your eyes briefly

24. How should you set your speed at night?

- A. Same as daytime
- B. So you can stop within the distance you can see ahead
- C. 10 mph over the limit
- D. Match the car ahead

25. The freeway entrance lane is congested. What should you do?

- A. Merge immediately
- B. Slow down or stop near the beginning of the entrance lane, not at its end
- C. Drive on the shoulder
- D. Drive slowly to the end of the lane and stop

Answer key: Hawaii practice test 8

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

1. B: Test them, and apply lightly several times until braking returns

Always test the brakes after driving through water and apply lightly several times until proper braking returns. (Use of Brakes, page 70)

2. D: Far enough to see where its rear tires touch the road

Stop far enough back to see where the rear tires of the vehicle ahead rest on the road, leaving room to go around. (Use of Brakes, page 70)

3. C: The brakes heat up and become much less effective

Prolonged braking heats the brakes and makes them less effective; shift to a lower gear so the engine helps. (Use of Brakes, page 70)

4. A: Before starting down, since it's harder at higher speed

Shift into the lower gear before the downgrade starts, because downshifting gets harder once the vehicle has picked up speed. (Downshifting, page 70)

5. A: It slows the vehicle without warning following drivers with brake lights

Routine downshifting causes rapid deceleration without a stop-lamp warning to drivers behind; use it only to supplement braking. (Downshifting, page 71)

6. B: Just beyond a curve or the crest of a hill

Park where you're readily visible; avoid hidden locations like just beyond a curve or the crest of a hill. (Parking, page 71)

7. C: Toward the curb

The Hawaii manual says to turn the front wheels toward the curb, whether you are parked uphill or downhill. If the brakes let go, the car would have to climb the curb before it could roll into traffic. (Parking on a Hill, page 71)

8. A: No closer than two feet

Front and rear bumpers should not be closer than two feet from other vehicles unless the street is marked otherwise. (Parallel Parking, page 72)

9. D: About 18 inches

Signal and stop even with the front car about 18 inches from it, rear bumpers even. (Parallel Parking, page 72)

10. B: Parallel to the curb, heading in the direction of traffic, with curbside wheels within 12 inches

Park parallel to the curb heading in the direction of traffic, curbside wheels within 12 inches or completely in the marked stall. (Parking Restrictions, page 73)

11. C: When the vehicle is moving

Hazard signals warn that a vehicle is in a hazardous position; they should never be used when the vehicle is moving. (Hazard Warning Signals, page 73)

12. B: They are hard to see in darkness and not readily visible to drivers on your right

Hand signals are hard to see at night or in bad weather, not easily seen from the right, and need an open window. (Turn, Stop and Hazard Warning Signals, page 73)

13. A: Before slowing down

Begin signaling before slowing your vehicle to alert other drivers. (Use of Turn Signals, page 74)

14. A: The entire width of the traffic lane

A motorcyclist is entitled to the entire width of his traffic lane. (Traffic Mix, page 75)

15. D: During the first few drops, before oil is washed away

Roads are most slippery when the rain begins because oil dropped by cars hasn't been washed away. (Driving in Inclement Weather: Rain, page 75)

16. B: At least twice the normal following distance

The first rain lifts oil off the road and makes it very slick. Slow down and keep at least double your usual following distance. (Driving in Inclement Weather: Rain, page 75)

17. D: 35 mph

Partial hydroplaning may start at 35 mph and increases with speed and water. (Driving in Inclement Weather: Rain, page 75)

18. A: 55 mph

At 55 mph in heavy rain the tires may lose all contact with the pavement, leaving you no control. (Driving in Inclement Weather: Rain, page 75)

19. B: Good tread, proper tire pressure and reduced speed

Keep good tread and proper tire inflation and slow down; worn or underinflated tires hydroplane at lower speeds. (To prevent hydroplaning, page 76)

20. A: One foot

Never drive through a flooded area where water over one foot deep is moving swiftly; it will sweep your vehicle off the road. (Driving in Inclement Weather: Rain, page 76)

21. A: Pull completely off the pavement, stop and turn on hazard signals

Sharply reduce speed with low beams; if you can't see at least two car lengths (40 feet), pull completely off the pavement and stop with hazards on. (Fog, page 76)

22. D: Turn them on low beam so others can see you

In the dim period before sunrise and after sunset, turn on low beam headlamps so others can see you. (Dawn and Dusk Driving, page 77)

23. A: Flash your high beams once and look at the right edge of the road

If oncoming headlights are blinding you, flash your high beams once, then look toward the right edge of the road and steer by the lane markings or reflectors. (Night Driving, page 77)

24. B: So you can stop within the distance you can see ahead

Reduce your speed so you can stop within the distance you can see ahead. (Night Driving, page 77)

25. B: Slow down or stop near the beginning of the entrance lane, not at its end

If congested, slow or stop near the entrance; don't move slowly to the end of the entrance lane and stop, which makes merging dangerous. (Entering the Freeway, page 78)