

Hawaii HDOT permit practice test 9

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. Which freeway lanes should through traffic use in Hawaii?

- A. The left or center lanes, at or near the posted limit
- B. The shoulder
- C. The right lane
- D. Any lane

2. You need to go the opposite direction on a freeway. What should you do?

- A. Back up
- B. Make a U-turn
- C. Cross the center divider
- D. Go to the next exit, leave and re-enter in the opposite direction

3. You see another driver in trouble on the freeway. What does the Hawaii manual advise?

- A. Follow them
- B. Honk and pass
- C. Don't stop; report the situation to the proper authorities
- D. Stop and help

4. When leaving a freeway, when should you slow down?

- A. In the through lane
- B. Once you are completely in the exit ramp
- C. Before signaling
- D. At the end of the ramp only

5. You have a tire blowout. What should you do first?

- A. Do not apply the brakes; grip the wheel firmly and steer to stay in your lane
- B. Apply the brakes hard
- C. Accelerate
- D. Turn sharply off the road

6. Your brakes fail completely. What should you do first?

- A. Pump the brake pedal quickly, then shift to a lower gear
- B. Jump out
- C. Apply the parking brake hard
- D. Turn off the engine

7. How should you apply the parking brake after a brake failure?

- A. Gradually, to avoid losing control
- B. Only at high speed
- C. Rapidly with great force
- D. Not at all

8. Your wheels drop off the edge of the pavement. What should you do?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Brake hard
- C. Keep driving with wheels off, slow down, brake gently, then steer back at a safe speed
- D. Jerk the wheel to get back on

9. A driver trying to pass you can't finish because of oncoming traffic. How can you help?

- A. Block them
- B. Brake hard
- C. Steer right, even onto the shoulder, and slow so they can move in ahead, or speed up if they're dropping back
- D. Speed up

10. An oncoming vehicle is in your lane. What should you do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Move into the oncoming lane
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash your lights, honk, slow quickly and steer right out of the lane

11. Your accelerator sticks open. According to the Hawaii manual, what should you try first?

- A. Open the door
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Slap the accelerator pedal hard with your foot
- D. Shift into park

12. When turning off the ignition because the accelerator is stuck, what should you be careful not to do?

- A. Brake afterward
- B. Turn it far enough to lock the steering wheel
- C. Pull off the road
- D. Steer

13. What is the most common cause of skidding?

- A. Excessive speed for road and traffic conditions
- B. Wet brakes
- C. Heavy loads
- D. Old tires

14. The rear of your car is skidding to the right. Which way should you turn the wheel?

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Straight
- D. Turn hard either way

15. Your skid started when you applied the brakes. What should you do?

- A. Release the brakes
- B. Brake harder
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Shift to neutral

16. What should you NOT use on a gasoline, oil or electrical car fire?

- A. Sand
- B. A fire extinguisher
- C. Water
- D. Dirt

17. Your car has a fire. What should you do after stopping in a safe area?

- A. Drive to a gas station
- B. Stay inside
- C. Open the hood wide
- D. Turn off the ignition and all electrical switches and get everyone out and away

18. Your car breaks down. How can you signal that you need assistance?

- A. Honk continuously
- B. Leave the doors open
- C. Raise the hood and tie a white cloth to the antenna or door handle
- D. Turn on high beams

19. A stranger offers help after your car breaks down. What does the Hawaii manual advise?

- A. Give them your keys
- B. Get in their car
- C. Remain locked in the vehicle until you're sure of their intentions; ask them to notify police if in doubt
- D. Walk away with them

20. If you must walk along a highway after a breakdown, how should you walk?

- A. In the traffic lane
- B. With traffic
- C. On the median
- D. Facing traffic and well clear of the roadway; never on freeways

21. Your power steering fails. What should you do?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately
- B. Let go of the wheel
- C. Speed up
- D. Reduce speed and drive to a safe area and stop

22. Where is the driver of a large vehicle unable to see?

- A. Overhead signs
- B. Through the windshield
- C. Far ahead
- D. The area to the sides and immediately behind the vehicle

23. When you are near a large vehicle, where should you stay?

- A. Close in front
- B. Alongside it
- C. Where the driver can see you and your view of other traffic isn't blocked
- D. Directly behind it

24. What is the 'slipstream' effect of large fast-moving vehicles?

- A. They pull cars along
- B. They block the sun
- C. They create fog
- D. Wind gusts strong enough to change the direction of smaller vehicles

25. When must a trailer you tow have its own brakes and breakaway protection in Hawaii?

- A. When the loaded trailer weighs more than half the towing vehicle's weight or 3,000 pounds or more
- B. Only boat trailers
- C. Never
- D. Always

Answer key: Hawaii practice test 9

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1. A: The left or center lanes, at or near the posted limit

Through traffic should use the left or center lanes; the right lane is for slower vehicles and those entering or leaving. (Driving on the Freeway, page 79)

2. D: Go to the next exit, leave and re-enter in the opposite direction

Never cross the center divider, turn around or back up on a freeway; use the next exit. (Driving on the Freeway, page 79)

3. C: Don't stop; report the situation to the proper authorities

Do not stop to assist other drivers in trouble on the freeway; report it to the proper authorities. (Emergency Stops, page 79)

4. B: Once you are completely in the exit ramp

Maintain your speed until you are completely in the exit ramp, then slow down smoothly. (Leaving the Freeway, page 80)

5. A: Do not apply the brakes; grip the wheel firmly and steer to stay in your lane

Do not apply the brakes; grip the wheel, stay in your lane, slow gradually, then brake lightly and pull off. (Tire Blowouts, page 81)

6. A: Pump the brake pedal quickly, then shift to a lower gear

Pump the brake pedal quickly, shift to a lower gear, look for an escape route, warn others, and apply the parking brake gradually. (Brake Failure, page 81)

7. A: Gradually, to avoid losing control

Apply the parking brake gradually; applying it rapidly or with great force may cause loss of control. (Brake Failure, page 81)

8. C: Keep driving with wheels off, slow down, brake gently, then steer back at a safe speed

Don't jerk the steering wheel; continue with the wheels off, reduce speed, brake gently, and return when at a safe speed. (Wheels Off Pavement, page 82)

9. C: Steer right, even onto the shoulder, and slow so they can move in ahead, or speed up if they're dropping back

Steer as far right as safe; slow so they can move ahead of you, or accelerate if they're dropping back behind you—once you're sure of their intent. (Overtaking Vehicle in Danger, page 82)

10. D: Flash your lights, honk, slow quickly and steer right out of the lane

Flash your lights, honk, slow quickly and steer right; do not enter the oncoming lane. Drive off the road if necessary. (Oncoming Vehicle in Your Lane, page 82)

11. C: Slap the accelerator pedal hard with your foot

Slap the accelerator pedal (quickly fully depress and release); then turn the ignition off without locking the steering, brake, and pull off. (Accelerator Stuck Open, page 83)

12. B: Turn it far enough to lock the steering wheel

Move the ignition switch only far enough to stop the engine, not to engage the steering lock. (Accelerator Stuck Open, page 83)

13. A: Excessive speed for road and traffic conditions

Most skids come from sudden changes in direction or speed; excessive speed for conditions is the most common cause. (Skids, page 83)

14. B: Right

Turn the wheel in the direction the rear is skidding: right for a skid to the right, left for a skid to the left. (Skids, page 83)

15. A: Release the brakes

Avoid using the brakes; if the skid started when you braked, release them and ease off the accelerator. (Skids, page 83)

16. C: Water

Use an extinguisher, dirt, sand or a blanket on small fires; do not use water on gasoline, oil or electrical fires. (Fire, page 84)

17. D: Turn off the ignition and all electrical switches and get everyone out and away

Turn off the ignition and electrical switches and get all occupants out and away from the vehicle; poisonous fumes may fill it. (Fire, page 84)

18. C: Raise the hood and tie a white cloth to the antenna or door handle

Raise the hood and tie a white cloth to the antenna or door handle, or use a sign made for the purpose. (Breakdowns or Engine Failure, page 84)

19. C: Remain locked in the vehicle until you're sure of their intentions; ask them to notify police if in doubt

Be cautious about those who offer help; remain locked in until sure of their intentions, and if in doubt ask that police be notified. (Breakdowns or Engine Failure, page 84)

20. D: Facing traffic and well clear of the roadway; never on freeways

Walk facing traffic and well clear of the roadway; do not walk on freeways—stay with your vehicle. (Breakdowns or Engine Failure, page 84)

21. D: Reduce speed and drive to a safe area and stop

Additional effort is required to steer; reduce speed, drive to a safe area and stop. (Power Steering Failure, page 83)

22. D: The area to the sides and immediately behind the vehicle

Large vehicles have good forward visibility, but side and rear visibility is limited and the area immediately behind is not visible. (Limitations of Large Vehicles: Visibility, page 85)

23. C: Where the driver can see you and your view of other traffic isn't blocked

Stay where the large vehicle's driver can see you and where your view of other traffic is not blocked. (Maneuvering Space, page 86)

24. D: Wind gusts strong enough to change the direction of smaller vehicles

Large fast vehicles create wind gusts that can push smaller vehicles; be ready to correct your steering. (Slipstream, page 86)

25. A: When the loaded trailer weighs more than half the towing vehicle's weight or 3,000 pounds or more

If the loaded trailer weighs more than half the towing vehicle's weight or is 3,000 pounds or more, it must have brakes and breakaway protection. (Towing Trailers: Brakes, page 87)