

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 7

From the Idaho Driver's Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/idaho/

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

1. How far should you stay behind a snowplow truck?

- A. Two car lengths for every 10 mph you drive
- B. 50 feet
- C. Right behind it
- D. One car length

2. Passing a snowplow is necessary. What should you avoid?

- A. Signaling
- B. Passing slowly
- C. Passing where you can see the road ahead
- D. Passing on the side where the plow is spraying snow

3. If a car is following you too closely, what does the Idaho handbook advise?

- A. Wave at the driver
- B. Brake suddenly
- C. Slow down and let it pass
- D. Speed up

4. When passing a large truck, before merging back, you should be able to see:

- A. The cab of the truck in your rear-view mirror
- B. Its side mirror
- C. Its license plate
- D. Its rear bumper

5. How close to the curb must you park on an Idaho public road?

- A. Within 18 inches
- B. Within 24 inches
- C. Within 6 inches
- D. Within 12 inches

6. Parking facing downhill, how should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Toward traffic
- B. Away from the curb
- C. Sharply toward and against the curb or edge of the road
- D. Straight ahead

7. Parking facing uphill next to a curb, how should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. Toward the edge
- C. Toward the curb
- D. Sharply away from and against the curb

8. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Idaho?

- A. No closer than 20 feet
- B. No closer than 30 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

9. How close to a stop sign, yield sign or traffic signal may you park in Idaho?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 20 feet
- D. No closer than 30 feet

10. How close to a crosswalk may you park in Idaho?

- A. No closer than 20 feet
- B. No closer than 30 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

11. How close to railroad tracks may you park in Idaho?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 100 feet
- C. No closer than 15 feet
- D. No closer than 30 feet

12. Where is parking prohibited in Idaho?

- A. Along a residential curb
- B. In a parking lot
- C. In a marked parking space
- D. On any controlled-access highway (freeway)

13. What does a red-painted curb mean in Idaho?

- A. Disabled parking
- B. Loading zone
- C. Parking is prohibited
- D. Short-term parking

14. A vehicle displaying the handicapped symbol may park in a reserved space:

- A. Only on weekends
- B. Only with a parking meter
- C. Only for one hour
- D. Without paying and for unlimited time

15. Where is backing always prohibited in Idaho?

- A. On freeways, expressways and other controlled-access highways, including the shoulder
- B. In driveways
- C. On residential streets
- D. In parking lots

16. When backing up, how should you look?

- A. Put your right arm on the passenger seat back and look over your shoulder through the rear window
- B. Use only the backup camera
- C. Look straight ahead
- D. Use only your mirrors

17. What are the three basic parts of a freeway entrance?

- A. Stop sign, signal, lane
- B. Toll booth, ramp, lane
- C. Ramp, shoulder, exit
- D. Entrance ramp, acceleration lane, merging area

18. You entered the wrong freeway ramp by mistake. What should you do?

- A. Continue and wait until the next exit
- B. Stop on the shoulder
- C. Back up
- D. Turn around through the median

19. Who may use freeway median crossovers?

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Anyone who missed an exit
- C. Highway maintenance and emergency vehicles only
- D. Trucks

20. When merging onto a freeway, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Trucks
- B. The merging driver
- C. Traffic already on the highway
- D. Whoever is faster

21. Which freeway lanes should you normally use?

- A. The far left lane
- B. The far right or center lane; the left lane is for higher speeds and passing
- C. The shoulder
- D. Any lane

22. During rush hour on the freeway, which lane should you avoid?

- A. The HOV lane
- B. The left lane
- C. The right lane, to leave room for entering drivers
- D. The center lane

23. About how far before your freeway exit should you move into the lane nearest the exit?

- A. Five miles
- B. At the exit
- C. 100 feet
- D. About a half mile

24. If you can't or don't want to drive at the posted freeway speed, what should you do?

- A. Stay in the left lane
- B. Drive on the shoulder
- C. Choose another kind of road
- D. Use hazard lights

25. In Idaho, what is the law about keeping right?

- A. Generally stay as far right as possible, with listed exceptions such as passing or turning left
- B. Always use the left lane
- C. Keep right only at night
- D. Drive in any lane

Answer key: Idaho practice test 7

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1. A: Two car lengths for every 10 mph you drive

Stay back two car lengths for each 10 mph of speed behind a snowplow; the sand it spreads can also damage your car. (Snow Removal Equipment, page 110)

2. D: Passing on the side where the plow is spraying snow

Never pass on the side where the plow is throwing snow; the force can push your car out of control. (Snow Removal Equipment, page 110)

3. C: Slow down and let it pass

If someone is tailgating you, slow down and let them go around. (Keep a Space Cushion, page 80)

4. A: The cab of the truck in your rear-view mirror

Keep a steady speed and make sure you can see the cab in your rear-view mirror before merging back. (Large Vehicles, page 105)

5. A: Within 18 inches

Park parallel to the curb or road edge, no more than 18 inches away, facing the same way as traffic on that side. (Parking, page 80)

6. C: Sharply toward and against the curb or edge of the road

Facing downhill, turn the front wheels sharply into the curb (or toward the road edge) so the car can't roll into traffic. (Parking on a Hill or Incline, page 81)

7. D: Sharply away from and against the curb

Facing uphill with a curb, turn your wheels sharply away from and against the curb. (Parking on a Hill or Incline, page 81)

8. D: No closer than 15 feet

Parking is not allowed within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

9. D: No closer than 30 feet

Keep at least 30 feet away from a stop sign, yield sign or traffic signal when you park. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

10. A: No closer than 20 feet

Parking is not allowed within 20 feet of a crosswalk. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

11. A: No closer than 50 feet

Parking is not allowed within 50 feet of railroad tracks. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

12. D: On any controlled-access highway (freeway)

Parking is not allowed on any controlled-access highway, plus bike lanes, sidewalks, intersections and other listed places. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

13. C: Parking is prohibited

A curb painted red means no parking, the same as a no-parking sign. (No-Parking Zones, page 81)

14. D: Without paying and for unlimited time

A handicapped person may park vehicles displaying the symbol in reserved spaces without paying and for unlimited time. (Handicapped Parking, page 82)

15. A: On freeways, expressways and other controlled-access highways, including the shoulder

Never back up on a freeway, expressway or other controlled-access highway, and that includes the shoulder. (Backing, page 82)

16. A: Put your right arm on the passenger seat back and look over your shoulder through the rear window

Put your right arm on the passenger seat back and turn to look out the rear window; don't depend on your mirrors. (Backing, page 82)

17. D: Entrance ramp, acceleration lane, merging area

A typical freeway entrance has a ramp, then an acceleration lane, then a merging area. (Entering a Freeway, page 83)

18. A: Continue and wait until the next exit

Never back up or turn around through the median; median crossovers are for maintenance/emergency vehicles only. Wait until the next exit. (Entering a Freeway, page 84)

19. C: Highway maintenance and emergency vehicles only

Only highway maintenance and emergency vehicles may use freeway median crossovers; it is illegal for anyone else. (Entering a Freeway, page 84)

20. C: Traffic already on the highway

Vehicles already on the freeway have the right-of-way; merging drivers must fit into gaps. (Entering a Freeway, page 84)

21. B: The far right or center lane; the left lane is for higher speeds and passing

Normally use the right or center lane; the left lane is meant for faster traffic and passing. (Changing Lanes, page 85)

22. C: The right lane, to leave room for entering drivers

At rush hour, stay out of the right lane so drivers coming onto the freeway have space to merge. (Changing Lanes, page 85)

23. D: About a half mile

If you're not in the exit lane yet, signal and move over roughly half a mile ahead of your exit. (Leaving the Freeway, page 86)

24. C: Choose another kind of road

Freeways are for traffic moving at the posted speed; if you can't or won't keep up, use a different road. (Don't Drive Too Fast or Slow, page 85)

25. A: Generally stay as far right as possible, with listed exceptions such as passing or turning left

The law generally requires you to stay as far to the right as possible, except for listed situations. (Keep to the Right, page 74)