

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 8

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. Dial what number in Idaho for road closures, roadwork and weather-related road conditions?

- A. 311
- B. 411
- C. 511
- D. 911

2. When driving in the mountains, how should you control your speed going down long hills?

- A. Shift to neutral
- B. Use a lower gear
- C. Ride the brakes the whole way
- D. Turn off the engine

3. On a narrow mountain road, what should you do when approaching a curve where your view is blocked?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Move to the center
- C. Speed up
- D. Sound your horn

4. Idaho's 'Quick Clearance' law requires what after a crash on an interstate with no death or injury?

- A. Wait for police in the lane
- B. Leave the scene
- C. Leave vehicles where they are
- D. Safely move the vehicle to a shoulder, median or emergency lane

5. When an emergency vehicle with siren or red/blue lights approaches, what must you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pull to the nearest right curb or edge and stop until it passes
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Pull left

6. Approaching a stopped emergency vehicle, tow truck or incident response vehicle with lights flashing, what must you do?

- A. Stop completely
- B. Honk
- C. Keep your speed
- D. Reduce speed below the posted limit and proceed with caution; change to a non-adjacent lane if possible

7. When must you stop for a school bus in Idaho?

- A. Never on highways
- B. Only if children are visible
- C. When it is loading or unloading with red lights flashing and/or stop arm extended
- D. Only in towns

8. When are you NOT required to stop for a stopped school bus in Idaho?

- A. When traveling behind it
- B. When traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes (two each way)
- C. On any two-lane road
- D. When late for work

9. Is passing allowed when a school bus is stopped to load or unload passengers?

- A. Yes, slowly
- B. No
- C. Only on the right
- D. Only if no children are visible

10. You are in the left lane and a car in the right lane has stopped for a pedestrian. What should you do?

- A. Change lanes and go
- B. Pass it carefully
- C. Don't pass; wait for the pedestrian to cross
- D. Honk

11. A pedestrian steps into the crosswalk just before your red light turns green. What must you do?

- A. Go when the light turns green
- B. Wait for the pedestrian to cross
- C. Honk
- D. Drive around them

12. When approaching a horseback rider, what should you avoid?

- A. Passing slowly
- B. Slowing down
- C. Sounding your horn
- D. Giving extra room

13. What is the minimum safe passing distance for a bicyclist in Idaho?

- A. One foot
- B. Three feet
- C. Five feet
- D. Six feet

14. Under Idaho law, must bicyclists come to a complete stop at stop signs?

- A. No; they must yield to vehicles in or near the intersection and then proceed with caution
- B. Only in cities
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, always

15. Under Idaho law, may a bicyclist proceed through a red light?

- A. Only when turning left
- B. Never
- C. Yes, with caution after stopping and yielding to vehicles in or near the intersection
- D. Yes, without slowing

16. What is a 'right hook' crash?

- A. A driver turning right across the path of a bicyclist going straight
- B. A rear-end crash
- C. A crash in a roundabout
- D. A crash with a truck turning left

17. When stopped and about to turn right, which way should you look?

- A. Only right
- B. Only in the mirror
- C. Only left
- D. Left, right and to the rear, checking the right first

18. When turning right at an intersection with a dashed bike lane line, may you move into the bike lane?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, in the dashed line area after checking for bicyclists
- C. Only at night
- D. Only if honking

19. Why might a bicyclist ride in the center of a travel lane?

- A. To annoy drivers
- B. Some narrow roads require it for safety, where it's unsafe for a driver to pass
- C. It's always required
- D. Bicyclists can't ride on the right

20. Before opening your car door when parallel parked, what does the handbook suggest?

- A. Open it quickly
- B. Reach across your body with your opposite hand so you turn and look for bicyclists
- C. Honk first
- D. Use only the mirror

21. Is parking in a bike lane allowed in Idaho?

- A. Only for deliveries
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. No
- D. Only at night

22. About what share of motorcycle crashes involve another motor vehicle?

- A. Very few
- B. About one-quarter
- C. About one-half
- D. Almost all

23. Before turning left in front of an oncoming motorcycle, you should:

- A. Turn quickly
- B. Look, and then look again, to be sure of its speed
- C. Honk
- D. Flash your lights

24. May you share a lane with a motorcycle in Idaho?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. Only in town
- C. Yes, if it's wide
- D. No; motorcycles are entitled to the full lane width

25. How long does a loaded truck with good brakes need to stop from 55 mph on a dry road?

- A. 1 mile
- B. 150 feet
- C. 250 feet
- D. 450 feet

Answer key: Idaho practice test 8

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1. C: 511

Idaho's 511 phone line and the 511.idaho.gov website report road closures, roadwork, incidents and weather-related conditions. (Idaho's 511 Traveler Services, page 107)

2. B: Use a lower gear

Use a lower gear to control speed down long hills; never coast in neutral or with the clutch disengaged. (Mountain Driving, page 107)

3. D: Sound your horn

Tap your horn as you approach a curve on a narrow road when you can't see around it. (Mountain Driving, page 107)

4. D: Safely move the vehicle to a shoulder, median or emergency lane

Anyone in a crash on an interstate or major divided highway without death or injury must safely move the vehicle out of traffic. (Crashes & the Law, page 121)

5. B: Pull to the nearest right curb or edge and stop until it passes

Immediately pull to the nearest curb or edge on the right and stop until it has passed. (Emergency Vehicles, page 95)

6. D: Reduce speed below the posted limit and proceed with caution; change to a non-adjacent lane if possible

Immediately slow below the posted limit, proceed with caution, and move to a non-adjacent lane on multi-lane roads when safe. (Emergency Vehicles, page 95)

7. C: When it is loading or unloading with red lights flashing and/or stop arm extended

Stop and remain stopped while the red lights flash or the stop arm is extended, until all children are clear. (Stopping, page 70)

8. B: When traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes (two each way)

You don't have to stop if traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes, two in each direction. (Stopping, page 70)

9. B: No

You may not pass while a school bus is stopped to pick up or drop off passengers. (Passing, page 77)

10. C: Don't pass; wait for the pedestrian to cross

Do not pass the other vehicle; wait for the pedestrian to cross and make sure it's safe. (Pedestrians, page 96)

11. B: Wait for the pedestrian to cross

Even when your light turns green, let a pedestrian who has already entered the crosswalk finish crossing. (Pedestrians, page 96)

12. C: Sounding your horn

Never sound your horn; you may frighten the horse. Slow down and give plenty of room. (Horseback Riders, page 98)

13. B: Three feet

A safe margin when passing a bicyclist is at least three feet; higher speeds require more space. (Bicyclists, page 98)

14. A: No; they must yield to vehicles in or near the intersection and then proceed with caution

Idaho bicyclists need not fully stop at stop signs, but must yield to vehicles in or close to the intersection. (Bicyclists, page 98)

15. C: Yes, with caution after stopping and yielding to vehicles in or near the intersection

Idaho lets bicyclists treat a red light like a stop sign: stop, yield to vehicles in or close to the intersection, then go carefully. (Bicyclists, page 98)

16. A: A driver turning right across the path of a bicyclist going straight

A right hook happens when a driver tries to beat a bicyclist to a right turn; stay behind the bicyclist until it passes your turn. (Bicyclists, page 99)

17. D: Left, right and to the rear, checking the right first

Look left, right and behind, checking right first, because a bicyclist could be coming up on your right side. (Bicyclists, page 99)

18. B: Yes, in the dashed line area after checking for bicyclists

The dashed area lets right-turning drivers merge into the bike lane after checking for bicyclists, which keeps bikes from coming up on your right. (Bicyclists, page 100)

19. B: Some narrow roads require it for safety, where it's unsafe for a driver to pass

Some streets require bicyclists to occupy the lane; be patient and don't follow too closely. (Bicyclists, page 100)

20. B: Reach across your body with your opposite hand so you turn and look for bicyclists

Reaching across with the opposite hand turns you toward the mirror and over your shoulder to check for bicyclists. (Bicyclists, page 101)

21. C: No

Parking in bike lanes is not allowed; they are designated travel lanes for bicyclists. (Bicyclists, page 101)

22. C: About one-half

Around half of motorcycle crashes involve a collision with another motor vehicle. (Motorcycles, page 103)

23. B: Look, and then look again, to be sure of its speed

Look twice before turning left, and make sure you've spotted the motorcycle and judged its speed. (Motorcycles, page 103)

24. D: No; motorcycles are entitled to the full lane width

A motorcycle has a right to the whole lane, so never pull alongside one in the same lane. (Motorcycles, page 103)

25. D: 450 feet

It takes a loaded truck 450 feet to stop from 55 mph on a dry road. (Large Vehicles, page 105)