

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 9

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. When a large truck swings left to make a right turn, what should you not do?

- A. Stop
- B. Give it room
- C. Wait behind it
- D. Try to squeeze by on the right side

2. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings, so you should be ready to stop behind them?

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials
- C. Pickups
- D. Rental cars

3. You meet an oncoming pilot vehicle escorting a large load. What should you do?

- A. Reduce speed and move as far right as possible
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Flash your high beams
- D. Speed up

4. What are 'escape' or 'runaway' ramps for?

- A. Parking
- B. Stopping vehicles whose brakes have failed
- C. Turning around
- D. Rest stops

5. If you strike livestock on open range in Idaho, who is liable for damage to your vehicle?

- A. The animal's owner is not liable; you may even be liable for the animal if negligent
- B. The state
- C. Your insurance only if it's daytime
- D. The animal's owner

6. When a large animal like a moose, elk or deer is near the road, what should you do?

- A. Slow down and proceed with caution; expect others nearby
- B. Honk and flash lights
- C. Swerve away
- D. Speed past

7. About what share of driving choices are based on what you see?

- A. 50%
- B. 70%
- C. 90%
- D. 100%

8. At night, about how far ahead can you see with low-beam headlights?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 500 feet

9. When are headlights required in Idaho?

- A. From sunset to sunrise and when visibility is reduced below 500 feet
- B. Only in fog
- C. From 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.
- D. Only at night

10. Within what distance must you dim your headlights before meeting an oncoming vehicle in Idaho?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

11. When overtaking another vehicle at night, dim your headlights within:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

12. Which times of day does the Idaho handbook call the most dangerous?

- A. The gray hours of twilight and dawn
- B. Midnight
- C. Mid-afternoon
- D. Noon

13. Where should you look when oncoming headlights are bright?

- A. Down to the lower right side of your lane
- B. At the center line
- C. At your dashboard
- D. Directly at them

14. Driving in daytime fog, smoke or dust with your headlights on, which setting does the Idaho handbook say works best?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams
- C. Parking lights only

D. Emergency flashers while moving

15. Should you use cruise control on wet or icy roads?

- A. Yes, it helps
- B. No
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Only at night

16. If fog or dust gets too bad to drive, what should you do?

- A. Follow the car ahead closely
- B. Creep along with flashers on
- C. Pull off the road and stop
- D. Speed up to get through

17. When are roads most dangerous in rain?

- A. When it stops raining
- B. Only at night
- C. After hours of rain
- D. At the start of a light rain, when oil and water form a greasy film

18. At about what speed may tires lose all contact with a wet road?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 75 mph

19. If you think your car is hydroplaning, you should:

- A. Accelerate
- B. Brake hard
- C. Keep a steady speed in a straight line and slowly take your foot off the gas
- D. Turn sharply

20. How much fast-moving water can wash away a vehicle?

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

21. About how many flash floods does Idaho average each year?

- A. Seven
- B. Twenty
- C. Fifty
- D. One

22. Your vehicle stalls in a flash flood. What should you do?

- A. Leave it immediately and seek higher ground
- B. Restart it repeatedly
- C. Push it
- D. Stay inside

23. On icy roads, how much sooner should you start slowing for turns and stops?

- A. Same as normal
- B. Twice as soon
- C. At least three times sooner
- D. Ten times sooner

24. Why do bridges and overpasses ice over sooner?

- A. They are made of steel
- B. They get more traffic
- C. They are higher
- D. They are exposed on their undersides and lack ground warmth

25. If you get stranded in heavy snow, what should you do?

- A. Abandon the car on the road
- B. Walk for help
- C. Stay with your vehicle
- D. Leave the engine running with the exhaust buried

Answer key: Idaho practice test 9

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1. D: Try to squeeze by on the right side

Don't squeeze by on the right when a large vehicle is turning right; it's a frequent cause of crashes. (Large Vehicles, page 106)

2. B: Vehicles carrying hazardous materials

Placarded hazardous-materials vehicles must stop at every railroad crossing, so be ready to stop behind them. (Large Vehicles, page 106)

3. A: Reduce speed and move as far right as possible

Slow down and move as far right as you can when an oncoming pilot vehicle signals a large load. (Large Vehicles, page 106)

4. B: Stopping vehicles whose brakes have failed

Runaway truck ramps exist only to stop vehicles that have lost their brakes; never park in or near them. (Large Vehicles, page 106)

5. A: The animal's owner is not liable; you may even be liable for the animal if negligent

The owner of animals on open range or under controlled movement is not liable for your damages; you may be liable if negligent. (Open Range, page 108)

6. A: Slow down and proceed with caution; expect others nearby

Slow down and drive carefully; moose, elk and deer travel in herds, so more are likely close by. (Wildlife Areas, page 107)

7. C: 90%

Roughly 90% of the decisions you make while driving depend on what you see, and darkness cuts your vision. (Night Driving, page 108)

8. B: 100 feet

You can see about 350 feet with high beams and about 100 feet with low beams. (Night Driving, page 109)

9. A: From sunset to sunrise and when visibility is reduced below 500 feet

Turn on headlights between sunset and sunrise or when visibility is reduced below 500 feet. (Night Driving, page 109)

10. C: 500 feet

Switch to low beams within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle, and within 200 feet of a vehicle you're coming up behind. (Other Laws You Need to Know, page 43)

11. B: 200 feet

Dim 200 feet before overtaking another vehicle. (Other Laws You Need to Know, page 43)

12. A: The gray hours of twilight and dawn

The handbook names twilight and dawn, the gray hours, as the most dangerous time of day. (Night Driving, page 109)

13. A: Down to the lower right side of your lane

To avoid glare, look toward the lower right edge of your own lane instead of at oncoming headlights. (Night Driving, page 109)

14. B: Low beams

When fog, smoke, dust or rain cut visibility, low beams are the best choice. Don't use flashers while moving, because other drivers may think you have stopped. (Fog, Smoke, Dust, or Rain, page 110)

15. B: No

Don't use cruise control when the road is wet or icy. (Fog, Smoke, Dust, or Rain, page 110)

16. C: Pull off the road and stop

Pull off and stop; don't creep along, and avoid using flashers while moving because others may think you've stopped. (Fog, Smoke, Dust, or Rain, page 111)

17. D: At the start of a light rain, when oil and water form a greasy film

The first minutes of a light rain are the slickest, because water mixes with oil on the road to form a greasy film. (Rain & Hydroplaning, page 111)

18. C: 55 mph

Up to 35 mph most tires grip a wet road; at 55 mph tires may lose all contact and hydroplane. (Rain & Hydroplaning, page 111)

19. C: Keep a steady speed in a straight line and slowly take your foot off the gas

Maintain a steady speed in a straight line, ease off the gas, and don't stop or turn quickly until tires grip again. (Rain & Hydroplaning, page 111)

20. B: Two feet

Two feet of fast-moving water is enough to sweep a vehicle away; just six inches can knock a person down. (Flash Floods, page 112)

21. A: Seven

Idaho averages seven flash floods a year, usually during or right after a severe thunderstorm. (Flash Floods, page 112)

22. A: Leave it immediately and seek higher ground

If your car stalls in rising water, get out right away and head for higher ground. (Flash Floods, page 112)

23. C: At least three times sooner

On slick winter roads, begin slowing at least three times earlier than usual for turns and stops. (Winter Driving, page 113)

24. D: They are exposed on their undersides and lack ground warmth

Bridges and overpasses are exposed underneath and deprived of ground warmth, so ice forms sooner and lasts longer. (Winter Driving, page 113)

25. C: Stay with your vehicle

If heavy snow is falling, stay in your car; most deaths happen when people leave their vehicles, get lost and freeze. (Getting Stranded During Winter Weather, page 115)