

Iowa DOT permit practice test 6

From the Iowa Driver's License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/iowa/

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

1. Even without a criminal OWI conviction, how long will your Iowa driving privileges be revoked if you operate while intoxicated?

- A. At least 30 days
- B. At least 90 days
- C. At least 180 days
- D. At least two years

2. What happens if you refuse a breath test in Iowa?

- A. Automatic one-year revocation and a minimum \$1,250 fine
- B. Nothing if you are sober
- C. A warning
- D. A 30-day suspension

3. At what BAC is a driver under 21 considered to be operating while intoxicated in Iowa?

- A. .00
- B. .02
- C. .04
- D. .08

4. What is the minimum revocation for a driver under 21 with a BAC of .02 but under .08?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 180 days
- D. One year

5. Where may an open container of alcohol be legally transported in a vehicle in Iowa?

- A. In the trunk
- B. Under the seat
- C. In the glove box
- D. In a passenger's hand

6. Being awake for how many hours straight is as impairing as a .08 BAC?

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 24
- D. 36

7. On an automatic transmission's gear selector, what does N stand for?

- A. Neutral, to leave the engine idle
- B. Normal driving
- C. Night mode
- D. No brakes

8. Why should you accelerate gradually and smoothly?

- A. Starting too fast can spin the drive wheels and cause a slide
- B. It is required by law
- C. It wears out the engine
- D. It is harder to steer

9. What is the total stopping distance at 50 mph, according to the Iowa manual's chart?

- A. 123 feet
- B. 189 feet
- C. 268 feet
- D. 359 feet

10. Stopping distance equals what?

- A. Reaction distance plus braking distance
- B. Braking distance only
- C. Speed times two
- D. Following distance plus braking distance

11. According to the manual's chart, what is the total stopping distance at 30 mph?

- A. 69 feet
- B. 123 feet
- C. 189 feet
- D. 268 feet

12. What following distance rule does the Iowa manual teach?

- A. The 3- to 4-second rule
- B. The 1-second rule
- C. The 2-car-length rule
- D. The 10-second rule

13. What minimum following distance should a beginning driver keep in normal conditions?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Five seconds
- D. Six seconds

14. What following distance is recommended at 40 mph?

- A. Two to three seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four to five seconds
- D. Ten seconds

15. Roads are slippery or the vehicle ahead blocks your view. What following distance is recommended?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four seconds
- D. Six or more seconds

16. How should you brake in an emergency with anti-lock brakes (ABS)?

- A. Press as hard as you can and keep pressing
- B. Pump the pedal
- C. Press lightly and release
- D. Use the parking brake

17. A driver is following you too closely and you must slow where others won't expect it. What should you do?

- A. Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly
- B. Brake hard
- C. Flash your hazards only
- D. Speed up

18. When exiting a driveway or alley, where must you always stop?

- A. Before crossing the sidewalk
- B. Only at the street
- C. Only if a pedestrian is present
- D. You need not stop

19. Must you stop at a red light even where right turns on red are allowed?

- A. Yes, always stop first
- B. No, roll through if clear
- C. Only at night
- D. Only with pedestrians present

20. What is Iowa's speed limit in a business district when no limit is posted?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

21. What is Iowa's speed limit in a residential or school district when no limit is posted?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

22. What is Iowa's speed limit in a suburban district when no limit is posted?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

23. What is the maximum speed for a vehicle pulling another vehicle in Iowa when no limit is posted?

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

24. What is the speed limit on unsurfaced secondary roads from sunset to sunrise in Iowa?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 55 mph

25. What is the general speed limit on Iowa primary roads and urban interstates?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

Answer key: Iowa practice test 6

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1. C: At least 180 days

Your driving privileges will be revoked for a minimum of 180 days. (3.8 Alcohol and Drugs — Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), page 37)

2. A: Automatic one-year revocation and a minimum \$1,250 fine

Refusal brings an automatic one-year revocation and a minimum \$1,250 fine. (3.8 Alcohol and Drugs — Test Refusal, page 37)

3. B: .02

An underage driver is considered OWI with a BAC of .02 or more. (3.8 Alcohol and Drugs — Drivers Under 21, page 37)

4. B: 60 days

An underage driver's privileges are revoked for at least 60 days, or 180 days if the BAC is .08 or more. (3.8 Alcohol and Drugs — Drivers Under 21, page 37)

5. A: In the trunk

Open containers may be transported in the trunk; otherwise transporting them is illegal. (3.8 Alcohol and Drugs — Open Container Law, page 37)

6. B: 18

Staying awake 18 hours in a row impairs you about as much as a .08 BAC. (3.9 Drowsy Driving, page 37)

7. A: Neutral, to leave the engine idle

N is Neutral, which leaves the engine idling; P is Park, R Reverse, D Drive, L Low gear. (4.2 Shifting Gears — Automatic Transmission, page 39)

8. A: Starting too fast can spin the drive wheels and cause a slide

Starting too fast can cause the drive wheels to spin, especially on slippery surfaces, causing a slide. (4.3 Accelerating, page 40)

9. C: 268 feet

At 50 mph: 110 feet reaction distance plus 158 feet braking distance equals 268 feet. (4.4 Braking and Stopping, page 40)

10. A: Reaction distance plus braking distance

Reaction distance plus braking distance equals stopping distance. (4.4 Braking and Stopping, page 40)

11. B: 123 feet

At 30 mph: 66 feet reaction plus 57 feet braking equals 123 feet. (4.4 Braking and Stopping, page 40)

12. A: The 3- to 4-second rule

Use the 3- to 4-second rule to keep a safe following distance in normal traffic and good weather. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Safe Following Distance, page 41)

13. B: Three seconds

An inexperienced or beginning driver should keep at least a three-second following distance. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Safe Following Distance, page 41)

14. C: Four to five seconds

At around 40 mph the manual recommends leaving four to five seconds behind the vehicle ahead. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Safe Following Distance, page 41)

15. D: Six or more seconds

Slippery roads, or a vehicle ahead that blocks your view, call for a gap of at least six seconds. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Safe Following Distance, page 41)

16. A: Press as hard as you can and keep pressing

With ABS, press the pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing; don't let up if it pushes back. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — ABS (Antilock Braking System), page 41)

17. A: Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly

Tap the brake pedal three or four times quickly to warn those behind you. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Using Brake Lights to Communicate, page 41)

18. A: Before crossing the sidewalk

When leaving a driveway, alley or other private road, you must stop before driving across the sidewalk. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Required Stops, page 41)

19. A: Yes, always stop first

A red light always requires a full stop first; a legal right turn on red can only follow that stop. (4.4 Braking and Stopping — Required Stops, page 41)

20. B: 20 mph

The unposted limit in any business district is 20 mph. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

21. B: 25 mph

The unposted limit in a residential or school district is 25 mph. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

22. C: 45 mph

The unposted limit in any suburban district is 45 mph. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

23. B: 45 mph

The general limit for any vehicle pulling another vehicle is 45 mph. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

24. C: 50 mph

Unless posted otherwise, unpaved secondary roads have a 50 mph limit between sunset and sunrise. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

25. B: 60 mph

The general limit is 60 mph on primary roads, urban interstates and secondary roads. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)