

Iowa DOT permit practice test 7

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. What is the speed limit on rural interstate highways in Iowa?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

2. What is the minimum speed on Iowa's interstate system?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 50 mph

3. How much farther does a vehicle at 60 mph travel before stopping compared to one at 30 mph?

- A. Twice as far
- B. Three times as far
- C. Four times as far
- D. The same

4. Where should your hands be on the steering wheel?

- A. At 9 and 3 o'clock, or slightly lower at 7 and 5 o'clock
- B. At 12 o'clock
- C. At 10 and 2 only
- D. One hand at the bottom

5. When backing, where should you look?

- A. Over your right shoulder through the rear window
- B. Only at the backup camera
- C. Only in the mirrors
- D. Straight ahead

6. In Iowa, how far before a turn must you signal if the speed limit is 45 mph or less?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 300 feet

7. In Iowa, how far before a turn must you signal if the speed limit is over 45 mph?

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

8. There is a driveway between you and the street where you plan to turn. When should you signal?

- A. After you pass the driveway
- B. Before the driveway
- C. Do not signal
- D. Only as you turn

9. As a rule of thumb, when should you signal relative to slowing down?

- A. Before you slow down
- B. After you slow down
- C. Only when stopped
- D. At the same time you brake hard

10. In Iowa, when may you turn left on a red light?

- A. From the left lane of a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping
- B. Never
- C. From any street if clear
- D. Only with a green arrow

11. What does the Iowa manual say about three-point turns?

- A. They are generally not safe; it is better to go to the nearest intersection
- B. They are the preferred way to turn around
- C. They are required on the driving test
- D. They are illegal everywhere

12. What should you avoid when making turns?

- A. Cutting corners or swinging wide
- B. Signaling
- C. Slowing down
- D. Watching for pedestrians

13. How many lanes should you change at a time?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. As many as needed

14. Should you slow down while changing lanes?

- A. No, maintain speed unless moving into a slower lane
- B. Yes, always
- C. Yes, by 10 mph
- D. Stop first

15. When you turn your head to check your blind spot, what should you do with the steering wheel?

- A. Keep it straight
- B. Turn it the same way
- C. Let go of it
- D. Turn it the other way

16. After passing, when should you move back into the original lane?

- A. When you see the front of the passed car in your rearview mirror and are well clear
- B. As soon as your rear bumper clears
- C. Immediately
- D. When the other driver honks

17. What do double yellow center lines mean?

- A. No passing in either direction
- B. Passing allowed on either side
- C. Passing allowed with caution
- D. One-way traffic

18. Within how many feet of an intersection or railroad crossing is passing illegal in Iowa?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

19. Which of these passing situations is illegal?

- A. Approaching the top of a hill
- B. On a straight road with a broken yellow line on your side
- C. Passing one vehicle at a time when clear
- D. Passing on the left with plenty of room

20. According to the Iowa manual, what share of serious crashes are due to dangerous choices or errors by drivers?

- A. 50 percent
- B. 75 percent
- C. 94 percent
- D. 25 percent

21. How far ahead should you scan as a defensive driver?

- A. 5 to 10 seconds
- B. 20 to 30 seconds
- C. 1 to 2 seconds
- D. A full minute

22. Another driver is driving so aggressively that you are worried. What should you do?

- A. Get off the roadway by turning right or taking the next exit if safe
- B. Race them
- C. Brake-check them
- D. Make eye contact

23. What does having an escape route mean?

- A. Always leaving a place to move if your path is suddenly blocked
- B. Knowing the nearest exit
- C. Driving in the left lane
- D. Keeping your windows down

24. You are being tailgated. What does the manual advise?

- A. Move slightly right, signal early, and encourage the driver to pass
- B. Brake suddenly
- C. Speed up
- D. Turn on your high beams

25. Why can driving faster or slower than the flow of traffic be dangerous?

- A. It increases lane changes, passing and tailgating
- B. It saves fuel
- C. It is always illegal
- D. It reduces visibility

Answer key: Iowa practice test 7

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1. C: 70 mph

Rural interstate highways have a 70 mph limit. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

2. B: 40 mph

There is a 40 mph minimum speed on the interstate system. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

3. B: Three times as far

A vehicle at 60 mph travels 3 times further before stopping than one at 30 mph. (4.5 Appropriate Speed, page 42)

4. A: At 9 and 3 o'clock, or slightly lower at 7 and 5 o'clock

Hold the wheel on opposite sides at 9 and 3 (or a little lower at 7 and 5) for control and to lower air bag injury risk. (4.6 Steering — Gripping the Wheel, page 42)

5. A: Over your right shoulder through the rear window

Shift your hips and turn around, looking over your right shoulder through the rear window; don't rely on mirrors or cameras alone. (4.7 Backing, page 43)

6. B: At least 100 feet

Where the speed limit is 45 mph or lower, turn on your signal at least 100 feet ahead of the turn. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turn Signals, page 43)

7. C: At least 300 feet

Above 45 mph, Iowa requires your signal to be on at least 300 feet before the turn. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turn Signals, page 43)

8. A: After you pass the driveway

If there are driveways or entrances before your turn, wait until you have passed them to signal so no one misreads it. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turn Signals, page 43)

9. A: Before you slow down

As a rule of thumb, signal before slowing down. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turn Signals, page 43)

10. A: From the left lane of a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping

After a full stop, you may turn left on red only from the left lane of a one-way street into another one-way street. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turns on Red, After a Stop, page 43)

11. A: They are generally not safe; it is better to go to the nearest intersection

Three-point turns are generally not safe; it is better to proceed to the nearest intersection. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques — Turning Maneuvers, page 43)

12. A: Cutting corners or swinging wide

Cutting a corner or swinging wide both raise your crash risk; keep turns tight and controlled. (4.8 Proper Turning Techniques, page 43)

13. A: One

Only change lanes one lane at a time. (4.9 Changing Lanes, page 44)

14. A: No, maintain speed unless moving into a slower lane

Make lane changes without slowing down unless moving into a slower lane of traffic. (4.9 Changing Lanes, page 44)

15. A: Keep it straight

Keep the steering wheel straight; people tend to turn their arms in the direction they look. (4.9 Changing Lanes, page 44)

16. A: When you see the front of the passed car in your rearview mirror and are well clear

Return to your lane only after the passed car's front appears in your rearview mirror and you have plenty of room; signal first. (4.10 Passing, page 45)

17. A: No passing in either direction

A double yellow center line means no passing in either lane. (4.10 Passing — Pavement Markings Indicate Passing Rules, page 45)

18. B: 100 feet

Do not pass within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing, or a signed narrow bridge, viaduct or tunnel. (4.10 Passing — Passing Is Illegal in the Following Situations, page 46)

19. A: Approaching the top of a hill

Passing is illegal when approaching the top of a hill, on curves with an obstructed view, and near intersections. (4.10 Passing — Passing Is Illegal in the Following Situations, page 46)

20. C: 94 percent

The manual says 94 percent of serious crashes come from driver mistakes or risky choices. (4.11 Defensive Driving, page 47)

21. B: 20 to 30 seconds

Look 20 to 30 seconds down the road and check your mirrors often. (4.11 Defensive Driving, page 47)

22. A: Get off the roadway by turning right or taking the next exit if safe

Back away from an aggressive driver; if they frighten you, leave the road by turning right or taking an exit when safe. (4.11 Defensive Driving, page 47)

23. A: Always leaving a place to move if your path is suddenly blocked

An escape route is an open space you can steer into if the road ahead is suddenly blocked. (4.11 Defensive Driving, page 47)

24. A: Move slightly right, signal early, and encourage the driver to pass

Move slightly right, signal early, slow down to encourage passing, and if needed pull out of traffic. (4.12 Driving Safely in Traffic — Tailgating, page 48)

25. A: It increases lane changes, passing and tailgating

Vehicles moving faster or slower than traffic flow increase lane changes, passing and following too closely. (4.12 Driving Safely in Traffic — Keep Pace with Traffic, page 48)