

Iowa DOT permit practice test 8

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. When does Iowa law require headlights?

- A. Sunset to sunrise and whenever visibility is 500 feet or less
- B. Only after 9 p.m.
- C. Only in rain
- D. Sunset plus 30 minutes

2. What is a good rule of thumb for headlight use?

- A. Turn on headlights whenever your windshield wipers are on
- B. Use parking lights in rain
- C. Use high beams in fog
- D. Turn them on only at night

3. When is using your horn appropriate?

- A. When a pedestrian or bicyclist appears to be moving into your lane
- B. To express anger
- C. To greet friends
- D. When stuck in traffic

4. Your vehicle stalls in a traveled lane. What should you and your passengers do?

- A. Exit quickly and stand in a safe area away from moving traffic
- B. Stay inside with belts on
- C. Push the car
- D. Stand behind the car

5. If your vehicle breaks down and you cannot get off the road, where should you try to stop?

- A. Where others have a clear view, not just over a hill or around a curve
- B. Just over a hill
- C. Around a curve
- D. In an intersection

6. What does the Iowa manual include in its definition of an intersection?

- A. Cross streets, side streets, driveways, parking lots and public roadways
- B. Only signalized crossings
- C. Only four-way stops
- D. Only highway ramps

7. Before entering an intersection, in what order should you look for vehicles and pedestrians?

- A. Left, right, and left again
- B. Right, left, right
- C. Straight ahead only
- D. Left only

8. An approaching car has its turn signal on. Should you pull out in front of it?

- A. No; wait until it actually starts to turn
- B. Yes, it will turn
- C. Yes, if it is slowing
- D. Only if it is a motorcycle

9. How should you cross or turn left onto a rural four-lane divided road?

- A. Cross one direction of traffic, stop in the median, then complete the crossing
- B. Cross both directions at once
- C. Turn right and U-turn on the shoulder
- D. Wait for both directions to clear completely

10. On an interstate on-ramp, what should you avoid doing?

- A. Stopping on the ramp unless absolutely necessary
- B. Accelerating to traffic speed
- C. Scanning for a gap
- D. Signaling

11. What should drivers already on the interstate do for traffic entering from a ramp?

- A. Move over, slow down or speed up to let it enter
- B. Speed up to block it
- C. Honk
- D. Nothing

12. At a reduced-conflict intersection, how do side-road drivers cross or turn left onto the four-lane highway?

- A. Turn right, merge left, then make a U-turn at a designated median opening
- B. Cross directly
- C. Turn left directly
- D. Use a traffic signal

13. Why do reduced-conflict intersections improve safety?

- A. Drivers deal with only one direction of highway traffic at a time
- B. They have traffic lights
- C. They lower speed limits to 25 mph
- D. They ban trucks

14. What is unusual about a diverging diamond interchange?

- A. Traffic briefly drives on the opposite side of the road
- B. It has no ramps
- C. It is a roundabout
- D. It has no signals

15. What controls traffic entering a roundabout?

- A. Yield signs, directional signs and pavement markings
- B. Stop signs
- C. Traffic signals
- D. Flaggers

16. How do you exit a single-lane roundabout?

- A. Signal, then exit to the right, yielding to anyone in the crosswalk
- B. Exit to the left
- C. Stop in the circle first
- D. Back out

17. In a multi-lane roundabout, what should you avoid doing near trucks and buses?

- A. Passing or driving beside them
- B. Yielding to them
- C. Following them
- D. Signaling

18. In a multi-lane roundabout, when should you signal to exit?

- A. After passing the street before your exit
- B. When entering
- C. Halfway around
- D. Do not signal

19. What is the truck apron in a roundabout for?

- A. To accommodate the rear wheels of long vehicles
- B. Parking
- C. Pedestrians
- D. Bicycles only

20. How should you drive on loose gravel?

- A. Slow down, avoid sudden turns, brake gently and increase following distance
- B. Drive at the same speed as on pavement
- C. Brake hard to control skids
- D. Use cruise control

21. At an uncontrolled intersection on a gravel road, which vehicle should yield?

- A. The vehicle on the left
- B. The vehicle on the right
- C. The faster vehicle
- D. The vehicle going straight

22. Why are soft shoulders on rural gravel roads dangerous?

- A. Loose gravel and debris can pull your vehicle toward the ditch
- B. They are always icy
- C. They have no markings
- D. They are too narrow for bikes

23. How should you approach the crest of a hill on a rural road?

- A. Slow down, move right and watch for oncoming vehicles
- B. Speed up
- C. Move to the center
- D. Pass slower vehicles

24. What should you expect at railroad crossings on rural roads?

- A. Often no flashing lights, bells, gates or pavement markings
- B. Always gates
- C. Always flaggers
- D. Always signals

25. An oncoming vehicle's headlights blind you at night. What should you do?

- A. Slow down and watch the white stripe at the right edge of the pavement
- B. Look at the headlights
- C. Flash your high beams
- D. Speed up

Answer key: Iowa practice test 8

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1. A: Sunset to sunrise and whenever visibility is 500 feet or less

Both headlights must be on from sunset to sunrise and any time you cannot see 500 feet ahead. (4.13 Communicating — Headlights, page 49)

2. A: Turn on headlights whenever your windshield wipers are on

If the weather calls for wipers, it calls for headlights too. (4.13 Communicating — Headlights, page 49)

3. A: When a pedestrian or bicyclist appears to be moving into your lane

Use the horn to alert others, for example when a pedestrian or cyclist moves into your lane. (4.13 Communicating — Horn, page 49)

4. A: Exit quickly and stand in a safe area away from moving traffic

If stalled in a traveled lane, exit quickly and stand in a safe area, away from the shoulder and moving vehicles. (4.13 Communicating — Hazard Lights, page 49)

5. A: Where others have a clear view, not just over a hill or around a curve

Stop where approaching drivers can see you from far away, never just past a hilltop or around a curve. (4.13 Communicating — Hazard Lights, page 49)

6. A: Cross streets, side streets, driveways, parking lots and public roadways

Intersections are any place where traffic merges or crosses, including driveways and parking lots. (5.1 Intersections, page 50)

7. A: Left, right, and left again

Check left, then right, then left once more before entering. (5.1 Intersections, page 50)

8. A: No; wait until it actually starts to turn

Beware of false turn signals; wait until the other driver starts to turn, then proceed if safe. (5.1 Intersections, page 50)

9. A: Cross one direction of traffic, stop in the median, then complete the crossing

Don't try to cross both directions at once; proceed to the median when safe, stop, look right, then cross or turn. (5.1 Intersections — Crossing or Turning Left onto a Rural Four-Lane Road, page 51)

10. A: Stopping on the ramp unless absolutely necessary

The ramp's acceleration area is for reaching highway speed; stopping on it should be a last resort. (5.2 Interstate and Highway Driving — On-Ramps, page 51)

11. A: Move over, slow down or speed up to let it enter

Drivers on the highway should help merging traffic by changing lanes or adjusting speed. (5.2 Interstate and Highway Driving — On-Ramps, page 51)

12. A: Turn right, merge left, then make a U-turn at a designated median opening

You turn right onto the highway, move to the left lane and U-turn at a marked median opening, so you only cross one direction of traffic at a time. (5.3 Reduced-Conflict Intersection, page 52)

13. A: Drivers deal with only one direction of highway traffic at a time

Drivers are only concerned with one direction of highway traffic at a time. (5.3 Reduced-Conflict Intersection, page 52)

14. A: Traffic briefly drives on the opposite side of the road

A diverging diamond directs drivers to the opposite side of the road briefly before crossing back. (5.4 Diverging Diamond Interchange, page 53)

15. A: Yield signs, directional signs and pavement markings

Roundabouts have no stop signs or signals; yield signs, directional signs and markings guide traffic. (5.5 Roundabouts, page 54)

16. A: Signal, then exit to the right, yielding to anyone in the crosswalk

Signal, then exit to your right and yield to anyone in the crosswalk. (5.5 Roundabouts — Single-Lane Roundabout, page 54)

17. A: Passing or driving beside them

Do not pass or drive beside trucks or buses in a roundabout; they may straddle lanes or not see you. (5.5 Roundabouts — Multi-Lane Roundabout, page 54)

18. A: After passing the street before your exit

Turn on your right signal once you have passed the exit just before yours, then leave the roundabout. (5.5 Roundabouts — Multi-Lane Roundabout, page 54)

19. A: To accommodate the rear wheels of long vehicles

The truck apron accommodates the rear wheels of long vehicles such as semis and vehicles with trailers. (5.5 Roundabouts, page 55)

20. A: Slow down, avoid sudden turns, brake gently and increase following distance

On gravel, tires have less traction: slow down, avoid sudden turns, accelerate and brake slowly, and increase following distance. (5.6 Rural/Gravel Road Driving — Reduced Traction, page 55)

21. A: The vehicle on the left

At an uncontrolled intersection, the vehicle on the left should yield; never assume the other vehicle will stop. (5.6 Rural/Gravel Road Driving — Uncontrolled Intersections, page 55)

22. A: Loose gravel and debris can pull your vehicle toward the ditch

Soft shoulders with loose gravel make vehicles harder to control and pull them toward the ditch. (5.6 Rural/Gravel Road Driving — Soft Shoulders, page 55)

23. A: Slow down, move right and watch for oncoming vehicles

Before the crest of a hill or a curve, slow down, move to the right and watch for oncoming vehicles. (5.6 Rural/Gravel Road Driving — Steep Hills and Curves, page 56)

24. A: Often no flashing lights, bells, gates or pavement markings

Rural road crossings typically have no flashing lights, warning bells, gates or pavement markings. (5.6 Rural/Gravel Road Driving — Railroad Crossings, page 56)

25. A: Slow down and watch the white stripe at the right edge of the pavement

Reduce speed and look toward the white edge line on the right until the glare passes. (5.7 Night Driving, page 56)