

Iowa DOT permit practice test 9

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 should high beams be used?

- A. When other drivers won't see them, such as on isolated roads
- B. In fog
- C. In city traffic
- D. When following another car

2. A deer runs in front of you and there isn't time to stop. What should you do?

- A. Do not swerve or veer
- B. Swerve sharply
- C. Speed up
- D. Turn off your lights

3. Which months are the peak months for deer collisions in Iowa?

- A. October, November and May
- B. June, July and August
- C. January, February and March
- D. December only

4. In crashes involving large trucks, what share of fatalities are occupants of the car?

- A. About 25 percent
- B. About 50 percent
- C. 78 percent
- D. 95 percent

5. If you can't see a truck driver in the truck's mirror, what does that mean?

- A. The truck driver can't see you
- B. You are safe
- C. The truck is stopping
- D. The truck is turning

6. A truck ahead swings left before turning right. What should you do?

- A. Give it room and don't cut between the truck and the curb
- B. Pass it on the right
- C. Honk
- D. Follow closely

7. Where are car/motorcycle collisions most likely to happen?

- A. At intersections
- B. On interstates
- C. In parking lots
- D. On rural roads

8. What following distance should you keep behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least 1 second
- B. At least 2 seconds
- C. At least 3-4 seconds
- D. At least 8 seconds

9. When passing a motorcycle, how much room should you give it?

- A. A full lane
- B. Half a lane
- C. Three feet
- D. Share the lane

10. A vehicle ahead in the next lane has stopped or is slowing for a pedestrian. What should you do?

- A. Do not pass it
- B. Pass quickly
- C. Honk
- D. Change lanes and pass

11. How must you pass a bicyclist in Iowa, according to the manual?

- A. Completely change lanes, giving the bicyclist the entire lane
- B. Leave three feet
- C. Pass within the same lane
- D. Honk and pass

12. After passing a bicyclist, when should you return to the right?

- A. When you can see the bicyclist in your rearview mirror
- B. Immediately
- C. After 2 seconds
- D. When the cyclist waves

13. When should you especially watch for bicyclists coming from behind?

- A. Before turning right
- B. Before turning left
- C. When stopped at red
- D. When parking

14. On a hot day, how quickly can the inside of a closed vehicle climb above 160 degrees?

- A. In less than 10 minutes
- B. Only after about an hour
- C. Only after several hours
- D. It cannot get that hot

15. In Iowa, may you break a vehicle's window to help a person or animal trapped inside on a hot day?

- A. Yes, to provide medical attention
- B. No, never
- C. Only police may

D. Only with the owner's permission

16. On wet or slippery roads, which lights does the Iowa manual tell you to turn on?

- A. Low-beam headlights
- B. High beams
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Hazard lights only

17. On wet or slippery roads, what following distance does the manual recommend?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Five or six seconds
- D. Ten seconds

18. What causes hydroplaning?

- A. Water on the road deeper than the tire tread
- B. Dry gravel
- C. Hot pavement
- D. Low speed

19. How little moving water can sweep away a vehicle, including SUVs and pickups?

- A. As little as 6 inches
- B. At least 2 feet
- C. At least 3 feet
- D. At least 1 foot

20. Your submerged car is filling with water. According to the Iowa manual, when will the doors be easier to open?

- A. Once the vehicle is full of water
- B. Immediately
- C. Never
- D. When the engine stops

21. Why shouldn't you use high beams in fog?

- A. They reflect off the fog, causing glare
- B. They drain the battery
- C. They are illegal at all times
- D. They are too dim

22. You are driving when a tornado approaches and you cannot reach shelter. What should you do?

- A. Pull over, duck below the windows with your belt fastened, and cover your head
- B. Park under an overpass
- C. Drive as fast as possible
- D. Get out and stand by the car

23. Why do bridges and overpasses ice up before other road surfaces?

- A. Air circulates both above and below them
- B. They are made of metal
- C. They are in the shade
- D. They are higher in elevation

24. According to the Iowa manual, stopping distances on ice and snow can be up to how many times greater than normal?

- A. 2 times
- B. 3 times
- C. 5 times
- D. 10 times

25. At what speed do snowplows typically operate?

- A. 15-20 mph
- B. 25-35 mph
- C. 40-50 mph
- D. 55-65 mph

Answer key: Iowa practice test 9

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1. A: When other drivers won't see them, such as on isolated roads

Use high beams only where no other drivers will be dazzled by them, such as empty rural roads. (5.7 Night Driving, page 56)

2. A: Do not swerve or veer

Swerving or veering to miss an animal usually leads to a worse crash, so brake and stay in your lane. (5.8 Deer and Other Animals, page 57)

3. A: October, November and May

Deer crashes peak in October, November and May, though they can happen any month. (5.8 Deer and Other Animals, page 57)

4. C: 78 percent

Car occupants sustain 78 percent of fatalities in crashes involving large trucks. (5.9 Sharing the Road with Large Trucks, page 57)

5. A: The truck driver can't see you

If the truck driver's face is not visible in their mirror, you are in a no-zone and the driver cannot see you. (5.9 Sharing the Road with Large Trucks — Watch Blind Spots, page 57)

6. A: Give it room and don't cut between the truck and the curb

Trucks sometimes swing wide left to turn right; don't cut in between the truck and the curb. (5.9 Sharing the Road with Large Trucks — Be Careful of Trucks Making Wide Right Turns, page 57)

7. A: At intersections

Most car-motorcycle crashes occur at intersections, so confirm a motorcycle's position and speed before turning. (5.10 Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 58)

8. C: At least 3-4 seconds

Allow at least a 3-4 second following distance behind a motorcycle, more when wet. (5.10 Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 58)

9. A: A full lane

A motorcycle is entitled to a whole lane; move fully into the next lane to pass it. (5.10 Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 58)

10. A: Do not pass it

Never pass a vehicle that has stopped or is slowing for a pedestrian; you might not see the pedestrian. (5.11 Sharing the Road with Bicyclists and Pedestrians, page 58)

11. A: Completely change lanes, giving the bicyclist the entire lane

When passing bicyclists, completely change lanes, giving them the entire lane as with any vehicle. (5.11 Sharing the Road with Bicyclists and Pedestrians — Passing Safely, page 58)

12. A: When you can see the bicyclist in your rearview mirror

Move back right only once the bicyclist appears in your rearview mirror. (5.11 Sharing the Road with Bicyclists and Pedestrians — Passing Safely, page 58)

13. A: Before turning right

Bicyclists may come up on your right from behind, so check before every right turn. (5.11 Sharing the Road with Bicyclists and Pedestrians — Check Blind Spots, page 58)

14. A: In less than 10 minutes

Depending on temperature and humidity, a closed vehicle can pass 160 degrees inside in under 10 minutes, so never leave a child, dependent adult or pet in one. (5.12 Closed Vehicles on a Hot Day, page 59)

15. A: Yes, to provide medical attention

Iowa law allows you to break a car window to give medical help to a person or animal trapped inside. (5.12 Closed Vehicles on a Hot Day, page 59)

16. A: Low-beam headlights

Turn on low-beam headlights on wet roads; this helps others see you. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Wet/Slippery Roads, page 60)

17. C: Five or six seconds

When roads are wet or slippery, slow down and leave five to six seconds behind the vehicle ahead. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Wet/Slippery Roads, page 60)

18. A: Water on the road deeper than the tire tread

Hydroplaning happens when water on the road is deeper than the tire tread, reducing friction. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Hydroplaning, page 60)

19. A: As little as 6 inches

Moving water just 6 inches deep can carry away a vehicle, even an SUV or pickup. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Flooded Roadways, page 60)

20. A: Once the vehicle is full of water

Water pressure holds the doors shut until the car is full; stay calm, let it fill, then open the door, hold your breath and swim up. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Flooded Roadways, page 60)

21. A: They reflect off the fog, causing glare

High beams reflect off the fog, causing glare and reduced visibility; use low beams or fog lights. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Fog, page 60)

22. A: Pull over, duck below the windows with your belt fastened, and cover your head

Pull over, duck below the windows, keep your seat belt on and cover your head; stay away from bridges and overpasses. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Tornadoes, page 60)

23. A: Air circulates both above and below them

Moisture freezes quickly on bridges and overpasses because air circulates above and below the surface. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Ice and Snow, page 61)

24. D: 10 times

The manual warns that on ice and snow it can take up to 10 times the normal distance to stop. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Ice and Snow, page 61)

25. B: 25-35 mph

Snowplows typically operate at 25-35 mph, and many drivers hit them from behind. (5.13 Inclement Weather Driving — Sharing the Road with Snowplows, page 61)