

Michigan Secretary of State permit practice test 8

From the What Every Driver Must Know (SOS-133). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/michigan/

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

1. An aggressive driver confronts you. What should you do?

- A. Block them from passing
- B. Make eye contact and respond
- C. Try to get out of the way, avoid eye contact, ignore gestures, and call police if safe
- D. Follow them

2. Your view of an intersection is blocked by snow piles or buildings. What should you do?

- A. Back up and find another route
- B. Edge forward slowly until you can see past the obstruction
- C. Drive through quickly
- D. Honk and go

3. Which of these is NOT allowed on a Michigan freeway?

- A. A pickup truck towing a trailer
- B. A bus
- C. A motorcycle of 250cc
- D. A moped

4. On a Michigan freeway with three or more lanes in your direction, which lane may you use?

- A. Only the right lane
- B. Only the middle lane
- C. Any lane, but stay with slower traffic if near the minimum speed
- D. Only the left lane

5. Who may use a Michigan HOV lane during its hours of operation?

- A. Any vehicle
- B. Vehicles with two or more occupants, and motorcycles at any time
- C. Only buses
- D. Only electric vehicles

6. Under Michigan law, who must adjust speed and yield when merging onto a freeway?

- A. Traffic already on the freeway
- B. The vehicle merging onto the freeway
- C. Whoever is larger
- D. Whoever is faster

7. When leaving a Michigan freeway, when should you start slowing down?

- A. After you are fully in the deceleration lane
- B. On the ramp's sharp curve
- C. A mile before the exit
- D. While still in the travel lane

8. You miss your exit on a Michigan freeway. What should you do?

- A. Stop and wait for a gap
- B. Back up on the shoulder
- C. Drive to the next exit and come back
- D. Use the median crossover

9. To fight freeway fatigue, how often does the Michigan manual suggest a break?

- A. A break every four hours
- B. A 10-minute break at least every two hours
- C. Only when you feel sleepy
- D. A 30-minute break every hour

10. What cancels a cruise control setting?

- A. Pressing the accelerator
- B. Pressing the brake pedal
- C. Turning on the wipers
- D. Changing lanes

11. When is using cruise control not recommended?

- A. On a long, straight highway
- B. In rural areas with light traffic
- C. At or below the speed limit
- D. In heavy traffic or on roads slippery from rain, snow or ice

12. An oncoming vehicle is in your lane. Which way should you try to escape?

- A. Stop in your lane always
- B. To the right edge of the road
- C. Speed up
- D. To the left

13. When are roads most slippery after it starts to rain?

- A. Only after midnight
- B. During the first half hour
- C. After several hours
- D. When the rain stops

14. How much following distance does the Michigan manual recommend when it starts to rain?

- A. The same as normal
- B. Half the normal distance
- C. Exactly one car length
- D. At least twice the normal following distance

15. What contributes to hydroplaning?

- A. Using low beams
- B. Worn tires, low tire pressure or driving too fast
- C. New tires
- D. Driving slowly

16. After driving through deep water, what should you do?

- A. Nothing
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Speed up to dry the engine
- D. Test your brakes by gently pressing the pedal until they work properly

17. A flooded road is blocked by safety barricades. What should you do?

- A. Drive around the barricades carefully
- B. Do not drive around them; find another route
- C. Wait for the car ahead to try first
- D. Drive through slowly

18. Fog becomes so thick you cannot see at all. What should you do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Use high beams and continue
- C. Pull off the road, turn on your four-way flashers and wait for it to lift
- D. Follow the taillights ahead

19. In cold weather, which freezes before the rest of the road?

- A. Intersections
- B. Parking lots
- C. Gravel shoulders
- D. Bridges and underpasses

20. Your car with full anti-lock brakes starts to slide on ice during hard braking. What should you do?

- A. Keep firm brake pressure and steer
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Release the brakes completely
- D. Shift into neutral

21. Your vehicle begins skidding. What is the first thing to do?

- A. Shift to park
- B. Brake hard
- C. Turn the wheel sharply
- D. Take your foot off the accelerator

22. After correcting a skid, what should you be prepared for?

- A. A secondary skid in the opposite direction
- B. The airbags deploying
- C. The engine stalling
- D. A flat tire

23. How should you brake hard in a vehicle WITHOUT anti-lock brakes?

- A. Pump as fast as possible
- B. Use only the parking brake
- C. Slam the brakes and hold
- D. Brake just hard enough not to lock the wheels; if they lock, release and reapply

24. With anti-lock brakes in an emergency stop, how should you brake?

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Apply hard, firm pressure from the start and hold it until stopped
- C. Brake gently
- D. Pump the pedal

25. What following distance does the Michigan manual say is required in normal conditions?

- A. 1-2 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3-4 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

Answer key: Michigan practice test 8

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1. C: Try to get out of the way, avoid eye contact, ignore gestures, and call police if safe

Get out of the way, avoid eye contact, ignore gestures or verbal attacks, and report the driver to police if safe. (Are you an aggressive driver?, page 60)

2. B: Edge forward slowly until you can see past the obstruction

Edge forward slowly until you can see past whatever is blocking your view, then continue with care. (Intersections, page 60)

3. D: A moped

Pedestrians, motorcycles of 124cc or less, mopeds, bicycles, ATVs and slow-moving vehicles are not allowed on freeways. (Freeway driving, page 60)

4. C: Any lane, but stay with slower traffic if near the minimum speed

With three or more lanes in one direction you may drive in any lane, but stay in the slower lane if you are near the minimum speed. (Freeway driving, page 61)

5. B: Vehicles with two or more occupants, and motorcycles at any time

During operating hours, vehicles need two or more occupants. Outside those hours HOV lanes are open to all, and motorcycles may use them at any time. (Freeway driving, page 61)

6. B: The vehicle merging onto the freeway

Under MCL 257.649(7), the merging vehicle must yield to traffic close enough to be a hazard and adjust its speed to merge safely. (A word about merging, page 61)

7. A: After you are fully in the deceleration lane

Avoid slowing on the freeway. Wait until you are fully in the deceleration lane, then slow down gradually and obey the exit ramp speed. (Leaving a freeway, page 61)

8. C: Drive to the next exit and come back

Never back up, turn around or use a median crossover. Drive to the next exit and return. (Leaving a freeway, page 61)

9. B: A 10-minute break at least every two hours

If you feel tired, stop and take a 10-minute break at least every two hours. Don't rely on coffee or stay-awake drugs. (Freeway fatigue, page 61)

10. B: Pressing the brake pedal

Accelerating does not cancel cruise control; pressing the brake pedal does. (Cruise control, page 62)

11. D: In heavy traffic or on roads slippery from rain, snow or ice

Don't use cruise control in heavy traffic, near many ramps, or on slippery roads. It is best in rural areas with little traffic. (Cruise control, page 62)

12. B: To the right edge of the road

Tap the horn, brake hard without locking the wheels, and look for an escape route on the right. Avoid going left, since the other driver may return to their lane. (If an oncoming vehicle is in your lane, page 62)

13. B: During the first half hour

Roads are most slippery during the first half hour of rain because oil from vehicles hasn't been washed away yet. (Rain and fog, page 62)

14. D: At least twice the normal following distance

Slow down and allow at least twice the normal following distance in rain. (Rain and fog, page 62)

15. B: Worn tires, low tire pressure or driving too fast

Worn tires, low tire pressure and too much speed contribute to hydroplaning, where tires ride on top of the water. (Rain and fog, page 62)

16. D: Test your brakes by gently pressing the pedal until they work properly

Wet brakes may pull or fail to hold. Slow down and gently press the brake pedal until they work properly again. (Rain and fog, page 62)

17. B: Do not drive around them; find another route

Don't drive around barricades at a flooded road. There may be debris or power lines in the water, or the road may be washed out. (Rain and fog, page 63)

18. C: Pull off the road, turn on your four-way flashers and wait for it to lift

In fog use low beams. If you can't see at all, pull off the road, turn on the flashers, and wait for the fog to lift. (Rain and fog, page 63)

19. D: Bridges and underpasses

In cold weather, bridges and underpasses freeze before the road does. (Bad weather, page 62)

20. A: Keep firm brake pressure and steer

With full anti-lock brakes, keep the brake pressure on and steer. Vibrations are normal. (Ice, snow and other slippery conditions, page 63)

21. D: Take your foot off the accelerator

Take your foot off the accelerator, turn the wheels only enough to point where you want to go, and be ready for a secondary skid the other way. (If your vehicle begins skidding, page 63)

22. A: A secondary skid in the opposite direction

Be prepared for a secondary skid in the opposite direction; again turn the wheels where you want to go, then straighten. (If your vehicle begins skidding, page 63)

23. D: Brake just hard enough not to lock the wheels; if they lock, release and reapply

Without ABS, use threshold braking: brake just short of locking the wheels; if they lock, release and reapply. (Braking, page 63)

24. B: Apply hard, firm pressure from the start and hold it until stopped

With ABS, apply hard, firm pressure from the start and keep it until you stop. Pulsations are normal. (Braking, page 63)

25. C: 3-4 seconds

A 3- to 4-second following distance is required, increased to 6 seconds or more at higher speeds or in bad conditions. (Stopping distances, page 64)