

Minnesota DVS permit practice test 8

From the Minnesota Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/minnesota/

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

1. How does a traffic officer usually signal you to stop?

- A. Waving both arms
- B. Holding up one hand palm toward you with a long whistle blast
- C. Pointing left
- D. Short whistle blasts

2. What pavement markings appear before most railroad crossings?

- A. A diamond
- B. A stop line, an X and the letters RR
- C. Diagonal yellow stripes
- D. A bike symbol

3. When must headlights be on in Minnesota?

- A. Only after dark
- B. From sunset to sunrise, in rain, snow, hail, sleet or fog, and when you cannot see 500 feet ahead
- C. From one hour after sunset
- D. Only on highways

4. You must use low beams when within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

5. You must use low beams when following another vehicle within how many feet?

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

6. High beam headlights must make objects visible at least how far ahead?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

7. Dirty headlights can reduce light output by up to how much?

- A. 10 percent
- B. 25 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 75 percent

8. If you are blinded by the glare of oncoming headlights, what should you use as a guide?

- A. The center line
- B. The white line along the edge of the road
- C. The car ahead
- D. Your high beams

9. About what share of fatal crashes in Minnesota occur after dark?

- A. About 10 percent
- B. About a quarter
- C. Nearly half
- D. About 90 percent

10. At what speed can a standard car begin to hydroplane in heavy rain?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 65 mph

11. Your tires begin to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Take your foot off the gas pedal
- C. Turn sharply
- D. Accelerate

12. Should you use cruise control on slippery roads?

- A. Yes, it keeps speed steady
- B. No, avoid cruise control on slippery roads
- C. Only on ice
- D. Only at night

13. Your vehicle is stuck in snow. How should you rock it free?

- A. Spin the wheels fast
- B. Keep the front wheels straight and gently drive forward then backward without spinning the tires
- C. Turn the wheel sharply
- D. Let air out of the tires

14. You are stranded in your car in cold weather. What should you do?

- A. Walk for help
- B. Stay with your vehicle
- C. Run the engine continuously with windows closed
- D. Sleep

15. If stranded in winter, about how long should you run the engine each hour?

- A. Continuously
- B. About 10 minutes
- C. About 30 minutes
- D. Never

16. How often should you stop on a long drive to stay alert?

- A. Every 50 miles
- B. At least every 100 miles or two hours
- C. Every 300 miles
- D. Only for gas

17. How deep must water be to reach the bottom of most passenger cars and cause loss of control?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 6 inches
- C. 1 foot
- D. 3 feet

18. How much moving water can carry away most vehicles, including SUVs?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 1 foot
- C. 2 feet
- D. 4 feet

19. When are deer most active?

- A. Midday
- B. Dusk to dawn
- C. Only in winter
- D. Only in spring

20. You see the reflection of deer eyes at the roadside. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down, blow the horn and be ready to stop
- C. Swerve
- D. Turn on high beams and continue

21. What are the steps of the SIPDE system?

- A. Stop, Inspect, Proceed, Drive, Exit
- B. Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute
- C. Signal, Indicate, Pass, Drive, Enter
- D. See, Inform, Park, Drive, End

22. When does carbon monoxide poisoning occur most often?

- A. Summer
- B. Winter, when windows tend to be closed
- C. Spring
- D. Only in garages with doors open

23. What are early symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A. Hunger and thirst
- B. Sudden fatigue, headache, dizziness and nausea
- C. Itching
- D. Fever

24. A tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Hold the wheel tightly, steer straight, ease off the accelerator, and don't brake until under control
- C. Turn sharply off the road
- D. Speed up

25. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. What should you try first?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Pump the pedal to build pressure
- C. Shift to park
- D. Pull the parking brake hard

Answer key: Minnesota practice test 8

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1. B: Holding up one hand palm toward you with a long whistle blast

Officers signal stop with a raised palm and a long whistle blast; short blasts with a hand motion mean go. (Traffic officers, page 71)

2. B: A stop line, an X and the letters RR

Pavement markings include a stop line, an X and the letters RR in front of the crossing. (Warning signs, page 59)

3. B: From sunset to sunrise, in rain, snow, hail, sleet or fog, and when you cannot see 500 feet ahead

Turn on headlights at sunset until sunrise, in rain, snow, hail, sleet or fog, and whenever you can't see the road 500 feet ahead. (Headlights, page 73)

4. C: 1,000 feet

Headlights must be on low beam within 1,000 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Headlights, page 73)

5. B: 200 feet

Use low beams when following another vehicle at 200 feet or less. (Headlights, page 73)

6. C: 350 feet

High beam headlights must make objects visible at least 350 feet ahead. (Headlights and taillights, page 23)

7. D: 75 percent

Dirty headlights can reduce light output by up to 75 percent. (Headlights and taillights, page 23)

8. B: The white line along the edge of the road

If blinded by glare, use the white line along the edge of the road as a reference. (Headlights, page 73)

9. C: Nearly half

Nearly half of all fatal traffic crashes in Minnesota occur after dark. (Night driving, page 73)

10. B: 35 mph

In heavy rain, standard cars may begin to hydroplane at 35 mph. (Hydroplaning, page 83)

11. B: Take your foot off the gas pedal

If your tires begin to hydroplane, take your foot off the gas pedal. (Hydroplaning, page 83)

12. B: No, avoid cruise control on slippery roads

Avoid using cruise control on slippery roads. (Winter driving vehicle safety, page 81)

13. B: Keep the front wheels straight and gently drive forward then backward without spinning the tires

Keep front wheels straight and slowly drive forward and backward without spinning the tires. (Winter driving vehicle safety, page 81)

14. B: Stay with your vehicle

Stay with your vehicle; most deaths occur when people leave their vehicles and get lost. (What to do if you become stranded, page 82)

15. B: About 10 minutes

Run the engine about 10 minutes each hour to warm the interior and charge the battery, keeping the exhaust clear. (What to do if you become stranded, page 82)

16. B: At least every 100 miles or two hours

Stop at least once every 100 miles or every two hours. (Maintaining alertness and concentration, page 82)

17. B: 6 inches

Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most cars; 2 feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles. (Flooded roadways, page 85)

18. C: 2 feet

Two feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles, including SUVs and pickups. (Flooded roadways, page 85)

19. B: Dusk to dawn

Deer are most active from dusk to dawn. (Watch out for deer, page 84)

20. B: Slow down, blow the horn and be ready to stop

If you see the reflection, slow down, blow the horn, be ready to stop, and watch for more than one deer. (Watch out for deer, page 84)

21. B: Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute

SIPDE: Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide and Execute. (Using the Scan, Identify, Predict, Decide and Execute (SIPDE) System, page 72)

22. B: Winter, when windows tend to be closed

Carbon monoxide poisoning occurs most frequently in winter when vehicle windows are closed. (Carbon monoxide poisoning and safety tips, page 87)

23. B: Sudden fatigue, headache, dizziness and nausea

Early symptoms include sudden fatigue, headache, dizziness and nausea. (Carbon monoxide poisoning and safety tips, page 86)

24. B: Hold the wheel tightly, steer straight, ease off the accelerator, and don't brake until under control

Hold the wheel tightly, steer straight, slowly ease off the gas, and do not brake until the vehicle is under control. (Blowouts, page 83)

25. B: Pump the pedal to build pressure

Try pumping the pedal; if that fails, slowly apply the parking brake, which engages only the rear brakes. (Brake failure, page 84)