

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 10

From the Pennsylvania Driver's Manual (PUB 95). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/pennsylvania/

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

1. By law in Pennsylvania, how much of the lane must you allow a motorcyclist or moped driver?

- A. Half a lane
- B. Two-thirds of a lane
- C. One complete lane
- D. Whatever is left

2. Where do most motorcycle-vehicle crashes happen?

- A. On highways
- B. In parking lots
- C. On curves
- D. At intersections, often when a car turns left in front of the motorcycle

3. A motorcycle's turn signal is flashing as it approaches. What should you assume?

- A. It is about to stop
- B. It is definitely turning
- C. It wants you to pull out
- D. It may not be turning; its signals may not shut off automatically

4. What following distance does the manual recommend behind a motorcycle?

- A. 10 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 1 car length
- D. The same 4 seconds or more as for other vehicles

5. A truck is passing you. How can you help?

- A. Move toward the truck
- B. Keep to the far side of your lane and reduce speed slightly
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

6. When following a truck, if you can't see its side mirrors, then:

- A. You are at a safe distance
- B. The truck driver can't see you
- C. You should pass immediately
- D. The truck is about to turn

7. How many seconds of following distance keep you out of a truck's rear blind spot?

- A. At least 2
- B. At least 4
- C. At least 6
- D. At least 8

8. A truck ahead appears to be going straight or turning left, but has its right signal on. What may it be doing?

- A. Backing up
- B. Making a wide right turn
- C. Parking
- D. Changing lanes

9. A loaded truck at 65 mph on a dry road needs at least how far to stop?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 400 feet
- C. 600 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

10. Who may use a runaway truck escape ramp?

- A. Cars for parking
- B. Any driver who wants to turn around
- C. Only large vehicles that are out of control or have brake failure
- D. Emergency vehicles only

11. A truck is backing into a loading area and blocking the road. What should you do?

- A. Drive behind it quickly
- B. Honk until it stops
- C. Wait for it to complete its maneuver
- D. Pass on the shoulder

12. What does it mean when a school bus starts flashing amber (yellow) lights?

- A. It is preparing to stop
- B. You may pass
- C. Children are being dropped off now
- D. It is about to leave

13. How far from a stopped school bus with flashing red lights and extended stop arm must you stop in Pennsylvania?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

14. When is the only time you do not have to stop for a school bus with red lights flashing in Pennsylvania?

- A. At night
- B. When you are behind the bus on a 4-lane road
- C. When you are on the opposite side of a divided highway
- D. When no children are visible

15. What is the penalty for failing to stop for a school bus with red lights flashing and stop arm extended?

- A. A warning
- B. 3 points only
- C. A 60-day suspension, 5 points and a fine
- D. A 1-year suspension

16. A school bus is stopped with red lights flashing at an intersection you are approaching from the side. What must you do?

- A. Stop at least 10 feet from the bus
- B. Honk and continue
- C. Turn right only
- D. Proceed with caution

17. Oversized loads on Pennsylvania roads are accompanied by:

- A. Ambulances
- B. Police escorts only
- C. Nothing
- D. Pilot vehicles with special signs and lights

18. When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, what should you do?

- A. Flash your lights
- B. Move toward the center line
- C. Speed up
- D. Keep as far as possible to the side to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence

19. Why should you dim your headlights when following a truck at night?

- A. To see the truck's taillights
- B. Bright lights reflect off the truck's large side mirrors and blind the driver
- C. It is required only in cities
- D. To save the battery

20. An emergency vehicle with flashing lights and siren approaches. On a one-way street, what should you do?

- A. Pull to the right side only
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Drive toward the nearest roadside and stop
- D. Speed up

21. After an emergency vehicle passes you, how far behind it must you stay?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 300 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 1,000 feet

22. Which vehicles count as emergency vehicles in the Pennsylvania manual?

- A. Fire vehicles, police cars, ambulances, blood delivery vehicles and rescue vehicles
- B. Tow trucks only
- C. Taxis
- D. School buses

23. Under the Move Over law, a disabled vehicle is one marked with at least how many signal lamps, flares, caution signs or similar devices?

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. One

24. What is the maximum fine for a first violation of Pennsylvania's Move Over law?

- A. \$100
- B. \$250
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,000

25. How many points are added for a Move Over law conviction?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. None

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 10

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1. C: One complete lane

According to the law, you must allow the motorcyclist or moped driver to use one complete lane. (Motorcyclists and Moped Drivers, page 60)

2. D: At intersections, often when a car turns left in front of the motorcycle

Most such crashes happen at intersections, usually when a vehicle turns left in front of a moving motorcycle. (Motorcyclists and Moped Drivers, page 60)

3. D: It may not be turning; its signals may not shut off automatically

Motorcycle signals may not turn off automatically; don't pull out until you see it actually turning. (Motorcyclists and Moped Drivers, page 60)

4. D: The same 4 seconds or more as for other vehicles

Allow the same 4-second following distance or more, and increase it in bad road or weather conditions. (Motorcyclists and Moped Drivers, page 60)

5. B: Keep to the far side of your lane and reduce speed slightly

Keep to the far side of your lane, reduce speed slightly, then keep it steady; never speed up while being passed. (Truck Passing, page 61)

6. B: The truck driver can't see you

If you cannot see the side mirrors of the vehicle in front of you, its driver cannot see you. (Following a Truck, page 61)

7. B: At least 4

At least four seconds are needed to keep you out of the truck's rear blind spot. (Following a Truck, page 61)

8. B: Making a wide right turn

Trucks make wide turns and may look like they're going straight or left when they are turning right; don't squeeze in. (Turns, page 61)

9. C: 600 feet

A loaded truck at 65 mph needs a minimum of 600 feet to stop, compared with 400 feet for a passenger vehicle. (Braking, page 62)

10. C: Only large vehicles that are out of control or have brake failure

Escape ramps are only for large vehicles that are out of control or cannot stop; never stop or park near them. (Escape Ramps, page 62)

11. C: Wait for it to complete its maneuver

Never try to cross behind a truck preparing to back up; wait the few seconds for it to finish. (Backing Crashes, page 62)

12. A: It is preparing to stop

When a school bus is preparing to stop, its amber lights begin flashing. (School Buses, page 62)

13. B: At least 10 feet

You must stop at least 10 feet away from the bus, whether behind it, coming toward it, or at an intersection where it is stopped. (School Buses, page 62)

14. C: When you are on the opposite side of a divided highway

The only exception is driving on the opposite side of a divided highway (barrier, guide rail or median); then slow down and proceed with caution. (School Buses, page 62)

15. C: A 60-day suspension, 5 points and a fine

Failure to stop results in a 60-day license suspension, five points on your record and a fine. (School Buses, page 62)

16. A: Stop at least 10 feet from the bus

The 10-foot stopping rule also applies when you approach an intersection where the school bus is stopped. (School Buses, page 62)

17. D: Pilot vehicles with special signs and lights

Oversized loads are accompanied by pilot vehicles required to have special signs and lights. (Oversized Loads, page 62)

18. D: Keep as far as possible to the side to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence

Keep as far to the side as possible; the wind turbulence pushes vehicles apart. (Truck Passing, page 61)

19. B: Bright lights reflect off the truck's large side mirrors and blind the driver

Bright lights from behind reflect off the truck's large mirrors and blind the driver. (Following a Truck, page 61)

20. C: Drive toward the nearest roadside and stop

Pull over and stop; on one-way streets, drive toward the nearest roadside and stop, staying clear of intersections. (Emergency Vehicles and Situations, page 63)

21. C: At least 500 feet

Start driving again after it passes, keeping at least 500 feet away from it, and check that no other emergency vehicle is coming. (Emergency Vehicles and Situations, page 63)

22. A: Fire vehicles, police cars, ambulances, blood delivery vehicles and rescue vehicles

Emergency vehicles include fire, police, ambulances, blood delivery vehicles and specially equipped rescue vehicles. (Emergency Vehicles and Situations, page 63)

23. B: Two

A disabled vehicle is one clearly marked with at least two signal lamps, road flares, caution signs or other traffic control devices. (Move Over Law, page 63)

24. C: \$500

Failure to move over or slow down carries a fine of up to \$500 for a first offense, \$1,000 for a second and \$2,000 for a third. (Move Over Law, page 63)

25. C: 2

Any person convicted of violating the Move Over law will have 2 points assessed. (Move Over Law, page 63)