

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 5

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. Which of these reduces your blood alcohol concentration?

- A. Time
- B. A cold shower
- C. Exercise
- D. Coffee

2. Which factor affects your blood alcohol level?

- A. The color of your car
- B. The time of year
- C. Your age, weight, gender, physical condition, food eaten and any drugs or medication
- D. The weather

3. Drugs other than alcohol are involved in about what share of motorist deaths each year?

- A. 5 percent
- B. 20 percent
- C. 50 percent
- D. 70 percent

4. How can marijuana affect driving?

- A. It slows reaction time, impairs judgment of time and distance, and decreases coordination
- B. It has no effect
- C. It only affects night vision
- D. It improves reaction time

5. A medicine label says 'Don't operate heavy machinery.' What does this mean for driving?

- A. Your vehicle counts as heavy machinery; don't drive
- B. Drive only short distances
- C. Drive only during the day
- D. It doesn't apply to cars

6. According to the Pennsylvania manual, drivers with less than how many years of experience are most likely to make errors leading to crashes?

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Ten
- D. Five

7. What following distance does the Pennsylvania manual recommend on dry pavement?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

8. How many areas of space around your vehicle does the Pennsylvania manual say you must manage?

- A. Four
- B. Six
- C. Eight
- D. Two

9. Which situation calls for a longer following distance?

- A. Following a small car on dry pavement
- B. Driving uphill in light traffic
- C. The driver behind you wants to pass
- D. Following a vehicle that just signaled

10. Why should you leave extra room when stopped behind another vehicle on an uphill?

- A. To save fuel
- B. The vehicle ahead may roll back when traffic moves
- C. To see the traffic light
- D. To let pedestrians cross

11. Why should you leave extra space behind school buses, taxis and trucks carrying hazardous materials?

- A. They have no brake lights
- B. They must stop at railroad crossings and make other unexpected stops
- C. They often back up
- D. They drive slowly

12. If you don't have at least how many feet of space on at least one side of your vehicle as an escape path, you should increase your following distance?

- A. Eight feet
- B. Twelve feet
- C. Three feet
- D. Five feet

13. You have parked cars on your right and oncoming traffic on your left. What should you do?

- A. Drive on the center line
- B. Speed up
- C. Slow down and steer a middle course between them
- D. Drive close to the parked cars

14. A driver is tailgating you and there is no right lane to move into. What should you do?

- A. Turn on high beams
- B. When the road ahead is clear, tap your brakes gently and slowly reduce speed
- C. Speed up
- D. Brake hard

15. How far ahead should you be able to identify problem situations?

- A. 30 to 40 seconds
- B. One mile
- C. 3 to 5 seconds
- D. 12 to 15 seconds

16. When passing another vehicle, how long should you stay in its blind spot?

- A. Until the driver waves
- B. As briefly as possible; get past the blind spot quickly and safely
- C. At least 5 seconds
- D. As long as needed

17. At an intersection, the 'left-right-left' rule means you look left first because:

- A. Traffic signals are on the left
- B. Vehicles coming from the left are closer to you
- C. It is the law in every state
- D. Pedestrians come from the left

18. When checking your blind spot before changing lanes, how long should your eyes be off the road ahead?

- A. 5 seconds
- B. About 3 seconds
- C. No more than a second
- D. As long as needed

19. When should you check behind your vehicle before backing up?

- A. Only through the mirrors once inside
- B. Before you get in your vehicle
- C. Only when parking
- D. Only if you hear something

20. On a road with three or more lanes, what extra check is needed before changing lanes?

- A. Check the speedometer
- B. Check all lanes, since someone in another lane may be moving into the same spot
- C. Turn on hazard lights
- D. Honk the horn

21. What is the maximum speed limit in Pennsylvania?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

22. Where is the maximum speed limit posted on interstate highways in Pennsylvania?

- A. Every 10 miles
- B. Only at state borders
- C. Only at toll plazas
- D. After each interchange

23. You are driving at the posted limit on a wet, slippery road. Can you be ticketed?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. Only if over the limit
- C. No
- D. Yes, for driving too fast for conditions

24. Overall, traffic fatality rates at night compared with daytime are:

- A. About the same
- B. Ten times higher
- C. Three to four times higher
- D. Half as high

25. Which road users are hardest to see at night?

- A. Buses
- B. Motorcycles with headlights
- C. Pedestrians
- D. Trucks

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 5

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1. A: Time

Only time will sober you up; coffee, caffeine or a cold shower will not lower your BAC. (Alcohol and Driving, page 38)

2. C: Your age, weight, gender, physical condition, food eaten and any drugs or medication

BAC is affected by age, weight, gender, physical condition, food consumed and drugs or medication in your system. (Alcohol and Driving, page 38)

3. B: 20 percent

Drugs other than alcohol are involved in approximately 20 percent of deaths among motorists each year. (Drugs and Driving, page 38)

4. A: It slows reaction time, impairs judgment of time and distance, and decreases coordination

Marijuana can slow reaction time, impair judgment of time and distance, and decrease coordination. (Drugs and Driving, page 38)

5. A: Your vehicle counts as heavy machinery; don't drive

The manual reminds you that your vehicle is considered heavy machinery. (Drugs and Driving, page 38)

6. D: Five

Drivers with less than five years of experience are most likely to make errors that lead to crashes. (Everyday Driving Skills, page 39)

7. C: 4 seconds

A 4-second following distance lets you steer or brake to avoid a hazard on dry pavement. (Keep a Space Cushion Ahead (4-Second Rule), page 39)

8. B: Six

There are six areas of space around your vehicle you must be able to manage. (Managing Space, page 39)

9. C: The driver behind you wants to pass

Allow more space when the driver behind wants to pass, so there is room ahead for them to pull in front of you. (Keep a Space Cushion Ahead (4-Second Rule), page 40)

10. B: The vehicle ahead may roll back when traffic moves

When stopped uphill, the vehicle ahead may roll back into you when traffic begins to move. (Keep a Space Cushion Ahead (4-Second Rule), page 40)

11. B: They must stop at railroad crossings and make other unexpected stops

These vehicles must stop at railroad crossings and make other unexpected stops. (Keep a Space Cushion Ahead (4-Second Rule), page 40)

12. A: Eight feet

Without at least eight feet of space on at least one side to use as an escape path, allow more space to the front. (Keep a Space Cushion to the Sides, page 40)

13. C: Slow down and steer a middle course between them

Slow down and 'split the difference' by steering a middle course between the oncoming vehicles and parked vehicles. (Keep a Space Cushion to the Sides, page 40)

14. B: When the road ahead is clear, tap your brakes gently and slowly reduce speed

Wait until the road ahead is clear, then tap your brakes gently to slowly reduce speed and encourage the tailgater to pass. (Keep a Space Cushion Behind, page 41)

15. D: 12 to 15 seconds

Look 12 to 15 seconds ahead, about one block in the city or a quarter mile at highway speeds. (Looking Ahead, page 41)

16. B: As briefly as possible; get past the blind spot quickly and safely

Get past the other driver's blind spot as quickly and safely as you can; the longer you stay, the longer you both are in danger. (Keep Your Vehicle Where It Can Be Seen, page 41)

17. B: Vehicles coming from the left are closer to you

Look left first because vehicles coming from the left are closer to you; then right, then left again. (Looking to the Sides, page 42)

18. C: No more than a second

Check blind spots quickly; do not take your eyes off the road ahead for more than a second. (Looking Behind, page 42)

19. B: Before you get in your vehicle

Always check behind your vehicle before you get in, since children and small objects are hard to see from the driver's seat. (Looking Behind, page 42)

20. B: Check all lanes, since someone in another lane may be moving into the same spot

On roads with three or more lanes, check all lanes; another driver may plan to move into the same space. (Looking Behind, page 42)

21. C: 70 mph

The maximum speed limit in Pennsylvania is 70 mph. (Posted Speed Limits, page 43)

22. D: After each interchange

The maximum limit on interstates is posted after each interchange; on other highways at about half-mile intervals. (Posted Speed Limits, page 43)

23. D: Yes, for driving too fast for conditions

Even within the posted limit, you can be ticketed for driving too fast for conditions. (Posted Speed Limits, page 43)

24. C: Three to four times higher

Traffic fatality rates are three to four times higher at night than in daylight. (Driving at Night, page 43)

25. C: Pedestrians

Compared to signs and other roadside objects, pedestrians are hardest to see at night. (Driving at Night, page 44)