

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 6

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. Pennsylvania law requires headlights when you cannot see pedestrians or vehicles how far ahead?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 750 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

2. In Pennsylvania, you must turn on your headlights whenever your windshield wipers are:

- A. On high speed only
- B. On for more than 10 minutes
- C. In continuous or intermittent use because of weather
- D. Used to clean the windshield

3. Are daytime running lights enough to satisfy Pennsylvania's headlight law when wipers are on?

- A. Only during the day
- B. Only in fog
- C. No; your tail lights must also be on
- D. Yes

4. Pennsylvania law requires low beams when you are within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 750 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

5. Pennsylvania law requires low beams when following another vehicle within:

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

6. An oncoming vehicle has its high beams on. What does the Pennsylvania manual suggest?

- A. Keep your high beams on to make a point
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Flash your high beams quickly a few times; if not dimmed, look toward the right side of the road
- D. Close your eyes briefly

7. About how far ahead do low beam headlights shine?

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

8. To avoid overdriving your low beams on a dark road, the manual says not to drive faster than:

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

9. How often should you clean your headlights?

- A. Once a month
- B. Only at inspection
- C. At least once a week
- D. Once a year

10. When do roads become very slippery during a rainstorm?

- A. After several hours
- B. In the first 10 to 15 minutes
- C. Only when it stops raining
- D. Only at night

11. You can hydroplane at speeds as low as:

- A. 15 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 55 mph

12. Your vehicle starts to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Keep both hands on the wheel and slowly take your foot off the gas
- B. Slam on the brakes
- C. Turn sharply
- D. Speed up

13. Why is driving near 32°F especially dangerous?

- A. Engines overheat
- B. A thin layer of water on top of ice is more slippery than ice alone
- C. Tires inflate
- D. Headlights fog

14. What may indicate 'black ice'?

- A. Heavy fog
- B. Snow on the shoulder
- C. The road looks wet but no spray comes from other vehicles' tires
- D. White patches on the road

15. If snow or ice from your moving vehicle hits another vehicle or pedestrian and causes death or serious injury, what fine can you face?

- A. \$5,000
- B. No fine
- C. \$200 to \$1,000 per offense
- D. \$50 to \$100

16. On wet roads, the Pennsylvania manual says to reduce speed and increase following distance to:

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 4 seconds
- C. 5 or 6 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

17. On packed snow, how much should you reduce your speed?

- A. By about a quarter
- B. By half
- C. No reduction needed
- D. By 5 mph

18. On ice- or snow-covered roads, how much space should you leave to the vehicle ahead?

- A. Twice the normal space
- B. The same as usual
- C. Half the normal space
- D. About 10 times more space than normal

19. Why should you not use cruise control on slippery roads?

- A. It keeps applying power, so wheels keep spinning and you can lose control
- B. It turns off the headlights
- C. It uses more fuel
- D. It is illegal

20. You are caught in fog so dense you cannot see. What is best?

- A. Pull completely off the road, preferably into a parking lot, turn on hazard lights and wait
- B. Use high beams and continue
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow the taillights ahead closely

21. Which headlights should you use when driving in fog?

- A. Parking lights only
- B. High beams
- C. Hazard lights only
- D. Low beams (and fog lights if equipped)

22. According to the manual, a dirty headlight reduces light output by:

- A. About 10 percent
- B. About 25 percent
- C. More than 50 percent
- D. It has no effect

23. You see a snow squall approaching on the interstate. What does PennDOT advise?

- A. Speed up to get through it
- B. Stop in the travel lane
- C. Turn off your headlights
- D. Exit the roadway and wait for it to pass

24. If you are caught in a snow squall, what should you do?

- A. Slam on the brakes
- B. Pull onto the median
- C. Pass slower vehicles
- D. Gradually slow down and turn on your hazard lights

25. What is the fine under Pennsylvania's headlight/windshield wiper law?

- A. \$10
- B. \$25 (approaching \$100 with costs)
- C. \$150
- D. \$500

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 6

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1. C: 1,000 feet

Headlights are required when you cannot see pedestrians or vehicles 1,000 feet ahead. (Driving at Night, page 44)

2. C: In continuous or intermittent use because of weather

The headlight/wiper law requires headlights any time wipers are in continuous or intermittent use due to weather. (Headlight/Windshield Wiper Law, page 47)

3. C: No; your tail lights must also be on

Daytime running lights are not enough; your tail lights must be illuminated as well. (Headlight/Windshield Wiper Law, page 47)

4. B: 500 feet

You must use low beams within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Driving at Night, page 44)

5. C: 300 feet

Use low beams when following a vehicle within 300 feet. (Driving at Night, page 44)

6. C: Flash your high beams quickly a few times; if not dimmed, look toward the right side of the road

Flash your high beams a few times; if the driver doesn't dim, look toward the right side of the road and don't punish them with your brights. (Driving at Night, page 44)

7. B: 250 feet

Low beams shine only about 250 feet ahead, and stopping from 55 mph takes more than that. (Driving at Night, page 44)

8. B: 45 mph

To avoid overdriving your headlights on a dark road at night, you should not drive faster than 45 mph. (Driving at Night, page 44)

9. C: At least once a week

Clean your headlights at least once a week; dirty headlights may give only half the light they should. (Driving at Night, page 44)

10. B: In the first 10 to 15 minutes

Pavements can become very slippery in the first 10 to 15 minutes of a rainstorm as oil rises to the surface. (Road Conditions: Wet Pavements, page 44)

11. C: 35 mph

You can hydroplane at speeds as low as 35 mph when water is only 1/10 of an inch deep. (Road Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 45)

12. A: Keep both hands on the wheel and slowly take your foot off the gas

Keep both hands on the wheel and ease off the gas; don't slam the brakes or turn suddenly. (Road Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 45)

13. B: A thin layer of water on top of ice is more slippery than ice alone

Near freezing, precipitation turns to rain or sleet, and water on top of ice is more slippery than ice alone. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

14. C: The road looks wet but no spray comes from other vehicles' tires

When the road looks wet but no spray is coming from other vehicles' tires, black ice may be present. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

15. C: \$200 to \$1,000 per offense

The operator is subject to a fine of \$200 to \$1,000 for each offense. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

16. C: 5 or 6 seconds

Reduce your speed by 5 to 10 mph on wet roads and increase following distance to five or six seconds. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

17. B: By half

On packed snow, decrease your speed by half; on ice, slow to a crawl. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

18. D: About 10 times more space than normal

Leave about 10 times more space than normal between you and the vehicle ahead. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

19. A: It keeps applying power, so wheels keep spinning and you can lose control

Cruise control continues to apply power, keeping wheels spinning; the only way to stop wheel spin is to reduce power. (Road Conditions: Snow and Ice, page 45)

20. A: Pull completely off the road, preferably into a parking lot, turn on hazard lights and wait

If caught in dense fog, pull completely off the road, preferably into a parking lot, with hazard lights on and seat belt fastened. (Visibility Conditions, page 46)

21. D: Low beams (and fog lights if equipped)

Use low beams and fog lights; high beams reflect off the fog and create glare. (Visibility Conditions, page 46)

22. C: More than 50 percent

A dirty headlight reduces light output by more than 50 percent. (Visibility Conditions, page 46)

23. D: Exit the roadway and wait for it to pass

If you see an approaching squall or know squalls are near, exit the roadway and wait for the squall to pass. (Snow Squalls, page 47)

24. D: Gradually slow down and turn on your hazard lights

Gradually slow down and activate hazard lights; do not slam on the brakes. (Snow Squalls, page 47)

25. B: \$25 (approaching \$100 with costs)

Violators may face a \$25 fine, but with fees and costs the penalty approaches \$100. (Headlight/Windshield Wiper Law, page 47)