

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 7

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. You are boxed in by a pack of vehicles on the highway. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Use your horn
- B. Change lanes repeatedly
- C. Reduce your speed by just 2 or 3 mph so traffic clears out around you
- D. Speed up by 10 mph

2. A bicyclist is on your right and an oncoming car is approaching. How should you handle it?

- A. Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the cyclist
- B. Move right toward the bicyclist
- C. Honk at the bicyclist
- D. Pass the bicyclist and the car at the same time

3. You approach a police stop on the shoulder but cannot move into a non-adjacent lane. How much must you slow down?

- A. To at least 20 mph below the posted limit
- B. No reduction is required
- C. To 10 mph below the limit
- D. To 5 mph

4. The orange triangle on the back of farm tractors and horse-drawn vehicles shows they are designed to travel at:

- A. 15 mph or less
- B. 25 mph or less
- C. 35 mph or less
- D. 45 mph or less

5. You must drive below 40 mph on a limited access highway. What should you do?

- A. Use your hazard (four-way) flashers
- B. Nothing
- C. Drive on the shoulder
- D. Flash your headlights

6. If you will brake where other drivers may not expect it, the manual suggests:

- A. Braking hard
- B. Using hand signals only
- C. Quickly tapping your brake pedal three or four times
- D. Using your horn

7. Driving under 35 mph in Pennsylvania, how far before a turn must you signal?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 300 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

8. Driving 35 mph or faster in Pennsylvania, how far before a turn must you signal?

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

9. Your vehicle breaks down on the highway. What should you do after pulling off the road?

- A. Stand behind the car
- B. Turn on hazard flashers, park where others can see you and lift your hood
- C. Leave the car in the lane
- D. Leave the hood closed and wait

10. When should you use your horn?

- A. To pass horse-drawn buggies
- B. To greet friends
- C. To hurry slow drivers
- D. When you think another driver or pedestrian doesn't see you, or you lose control

11. On a two-lane, two-way road, where should you begin a left turn?

- A. From the right edge
- B. From the middle of the lane
- C. As close to the centerline as possible
- D. From the shoulder

12. Turning left onto a highway with more than one lane in your direction, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The left lane (closest to you)
- B. The shoulder
- C. Any lane
- D. The right lane

13. When should you signal before entering a center left-turn lane?

- A. 10 seconds before
- B. At least 1 second before
- C. Only once in the lane
- D. At least 3 to 4 seconds before

14. Why shouldn't you enter a center turn lane too soon?

- A. The longer you drive in it, the more likely you'll meet someone head-on
- B. It's for buses
- C. You'll miss your turn
- D. You'll waste fuel

15. Before making a U-turn, how far away must vehicles approaching from all directions be?

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

16. Where are U-turns not allowed in Pennsylvania?

- A. On curves or when approaching or near the crest of a hill
- B. In parking lots
- C. On a straight road with clear views
- D. At wide intersections

17. You have a green light, but cars are backed up in the intersection beyond. What should you do?

- A. Turn instead
- B. Wait until you can clear the intersection before entering
- C. Honk
- D. Enter and wait in the intersection

18. An approaching car has its right turn signal on. Should you pull out in front of it?

- A. No, wait until it actually starts to turn
- B. Yes, it's turning
- C. Yes, if you hurry
- D. Only if it is a motorcycle

19. Is it legal to pass a vehicle ahead of you in a highway acceleration lane?

- A. No
- B. Only on the right
- C. Only if it is slow
- D. Yes

20. At 45 mph on a two-lane road, how much clear roadway do you need to pass safely?

- A. About 1/4 mile
- B. About 1 mile
- C. About 500 feet
- D. About 1/2 mile

21. How much faster than the vehicle you're passing should you be going?

- A. About 5 mph
- B. About 10 mph
- C. About 20 mph
- D. At least 25 mph

22. Why is passing at night especially dangerous?

- A. Roads are always wet
- B. Oncoming vehicles are slower
- C. Passing is illegal at night
- D. You can't see as far and may think oncoming headlights are farther away than they are

23. When may you pass on the right in Pennsylvania?

- A. Whenever the shoulder is wide
- B. Never
- C. Only on interstates
- D. When the vehicle ahead is making or signaling a left turn, or on a road with two or more marked lanes in each direction

24. Within how many feet of an intersection or railroad crossing may you not pass (unless a traffic control device allows it)?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

25. You may not pass within how many feet of a bridge, elevated structure or tunnel?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 7

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1. C: Reduce your speed by just 2 or 3 mph so traffic clears out around you

Reducing your speed by just two or three mph encourages traffic to clear out so you are no longer closed in. (Traffic Flow, page 47)

2. A: Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the cyclist

Handle one traffic condition at a time: slow, let the oncoming car pass, then move left to pass the cyclist with enough space. (Traffic Flow, page 47)

3. A: To at least 20 mph below the posted limit

If you cannot move over, you must reduce your speed to at least 20 mph below the posted speed limit. (Traffic Flow, page 47)

4. B: 25 mph or less

The orange triangle marks vehicles designed to operate at 25 mph or less. (Reactions to Slow Moving Traffic, page 48)

5. A: Use your hazard (four-way) flashers

If you must drive below 40 mph on a limited access highway, use your hazard flashers to warn drivers behind you. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

6. C: Quickly tapping your brake pedal three or four times

Quickly tap your brake pedal three or four times to warn drivers behind you. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

7. B: At least 100 feet

Under Pennsylvania law, signal at least 100 feet before turning when driving less than 35 mph. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

8. C: At least 300 feet

At 35 mph or more, you must signal at least 300 feet before turning. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

9. B: Turn on hazard flashers, park where others can see you and lift your hood

Signal, exit the roadway, use hazard flashers, park where you're easily seen, and lift your hood to show you're disabled. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

10. D: When you think another driver or pedestrian doesn't see you, or you lose control

Use the horn when someone doesn't see you, such as a child running toward the street, or if you lose control of your vehicle. (Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers, page 48)

11. C: As close to the centerline as possible

Make left turns from as close to the centerline as possible and right turns from as close to the right edge as possible. (Left and Right Turns, page 49)

12. A: The left lane (closest to you)

Turn into the closest lane going in that direction: the left lane for a left turn; change lanes after completing the turn. (Left and Right Turns, page 49)

13. D: At least 3 to 4 seconds before

Put on your left turn signal at least three to four seconds before entering the center turn lane. (Turning From or Into a Center Turn Lane, page 49)

14. A: The longer you drive in it, the more likely you'll meet someone head-on

The longer you drive in the center lane, the more likely you are to meet someone head-on coming from the other direction. (Turning From or Into a Center Turn Lane, page 49)

15. C: At least 500 feet

Make sure drivers coming from all directions are at least 500 feet away and can see you clearly. (U-Turns, page 50)

16. A: On curves or when approaching or near the crest of a hill

U-turns are not allowed on curves or near the crest of a hill, or where signs prohibit them. (U-Turns, page 50)

17. B: Wait until you can clear the intersection before entering

Even with a green light, do not enter an intersection if vehicles are blocking your way. (Crossing Traffic, page 50)

18. A: No, wait until it actually starts to turn

The driver may plan to turn just beyond you or may have forgotten the signal; wait until the vehicle actually starts to turn. (Crossing Traffic, page 50)

19. A: No

It is illegal to pass a vehicle ahead of you in an acceleration lane. (Merging with Traffic, page 50)

20. A: About 1/4 mile

At 45 mph, you need about 1/4 mile of clear roadway to safely pass a slower vehicle. (Passing: On a Two-Lane Road, page 51)

21. B: About 10 mph

You need to be going about 10 mph faster than the vehicle(s) you are passing. (Passing: On a Two-Lane Road, page 51)

22. D: You can't see as far and may think oncoming headlights are farther away than they are

At night you can't see as far, and if you see only headlights you are likely to think the vehicle is farther away than it really is. (Passing: On a Two-Lane Road, page 51)

23. D: When the vehicle ahead is making or signaling a left turn, or on a road with two or more marked lanes in each direction

The manual allows passing on the right when the driver ahead is making or signaling a left turn, or on roadways with two or more marked traffic lanes in each direction. (Passing on the Right, page 51)

24. B: 100 feet

You may not pass within 100 feet of or while crossing any intersection or railroad grade crossing. (You May Not Pass If, page 51)

25. B: 100 feet

You may not pass within 100 feet of any bridge, elevated structure or tunnel. (You May Not Pass If, page 51)