

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 8

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. Before moving back into your lane after passing, what should you see in your rearview mirror?

- A. The passed vehicle's roof
- B. Both headlights of the vehicle you passed
- C. Nothing
- D. The passed driver's face

2. Which statement about right-of-way law is correct?

- A. Pedestrians never have the right-of-way
- B. The law gives the right-of-way to the larger vehicle
- C. The law doesn't give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield
- D. The driver on the left always has the right-of-way

3. A pedestrian on a sidewalk is crossing a driveway you are pulling out of. Who must yield?

- A. Whoever was there first
- B. The pedestrian
- C. No one
- D. You, the driver

4. You are turning left at an intersection with no signals. An oncoming car is going straight. Who must yield?

- A. Whoever is faster
- B. You, the driver turning left
- C. The car going straight
- D. Neither

5. Two vehicles enter an uncontrolled intersection from different roads at about the same time. Who yields?

- A. The driver turning right
- B. The driver on the right
- C. The driver going faster
- D. The driver on the left

6. A vehicle entering a public road from an alley, private road or driveway must:

- A. Wait until the main road is clear
- B. Have the right-of-way
- C. Merge immediately
- D. Sound its horn

7. You are in dual left-turn lanes, turning left alongside another car. What should you avoid?

- A. Looking left
- B. Changing lanes during the turn
- C. Turning at all
- D. Signaling

8. To cross a 30 mph street from a two-way stop, about how large a gap do you need in both directions?

- A. About 3 seconds
- B. About 6 seconds
- C. About 10 seconds
- D. About 15 seconds

9. When turning right onto a street, what gap should you allow from vehicles approaching from the left?

- A. About 2 seconds
- B. About 4 seconds
- C. About 8 seconds
- D. About 12 seconds

10. Turning left from a minor street onto a major street, what gap should you allow from vehicles approaching from the right?

- A. About 5 seconds
- B. About 7 seconds
- C. About 9 seconds
- D. About 12 seconds

11. To turn left onto a divided highway, you should:

- A. Turn right and make a U-turn
- B. Cross the first roadway, then turn left on the other side of the divider
- C. Turn into the nearest lane
- D. Turn left before the median

12. What is a 'jughandle'?

- A. A parking area
- B. A type of speed bump
- C. A right-turn ramp used to make a left turn by curving back to a signal
- D. A U-turn lane in the median

13. Once you have entered a roundabout, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Entering traffic
- B. Pedestrians only
- C. You do, as circulating traffic
- D. The vehicle on your right

14. An emergency vehicle approaches while you are inside a roundabout. What should you do?

- A. Exit the roundabout immediately and pull to the side
- B. Stop where you are in the roundabout
- C. Speed up and keep circling
- D. Stop at the yield line

15. What is the most frequent cause of crashes at roundabouts?

- A. Pedestrians
- B. Trucks
- C. Drivers who fail to yield before they enter
- D. Speeding inside

16. In a roundabout, a bicyclist is riding as a vehicle in front of you. May you overtake the bicyclist?

- A. No, never overtake a bicyclist acting as a vehicle in a roundabout
- B. Yes, on the left
- C. Yes, if you honk first
- D. Only near the exit

17. When should you slow down for a curve?

- A. In the middle of the curve
- B. Only if it's wet
- C. After the curve
- D. Before you enter the curve

18. For steering guidance through a curve, where should you look?

- A. At the inside edge of the curve as far ahead as you can see
- B. At the center line
- C. At the outside edge
- D. At your hood

19. What is the most frequent crash type for 16-year-old drivers in Pennsylvania?

- A. Rear-end crashes
- B. Single-vehicle, run-off-the-road crashes
- C. Head-on crashes
- D. Parking lot crashes

20. How can you tell you are on a highway entrance ramp heading the right way?

- A. A yellow line on your right and white on the left
- B. A white line on your right and a yellow line on your left
- C. No lines at all
- D. Red reflectors facing you

21. In a short weaving lane between an entrance and exit, who must yield?

- A. The driver entering the highway
- B. Trucks
- C. The exiting driver
- D. Whoever is faster

22. You miss your highway exit. What should you do?

- A. Stop and wait
- B. Take the next exit
- C. Cross the median
- D. Back up on the shoulder

23. When exiting a highway, when should you slow down?

- A. In the left lane
- B. At the toll booth only
- C. Before moving into the exit lane
- D. After you have moved into the exit lane

24. At 65 mph, about how far does your vehicle travel each second?

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

25. What is 'highway hypnosis'?

- A. Staring straight ahead for long periods and no longer actively scanning
- B. Looking at billboards
- C. Sleepiness from medication
- D. Driving too fast

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 8

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1. B: Both headlights of the vehicle you passed

Make sure you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror. (You May Not Pass If, page 51)

2. C: The law doesn't give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield

The law does not give anyone the right-of-way at intersections; it only says who must yield. (Negotiating Intersections, page 52)

3. D: You, the driver

Drivers must yield to pedestrians walking on a sidewalk crossing a driveway or alley. (Negotiating Intersections, page 52)

4. B: You, the driver turning left

Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight ahead. (Negotiating Intersections, page 52)

5. D: The driver on the left

Drivers coming from the left must yield to vehicles coming from the right. (Negotiating Intersections, page 52)

6. A: Wait until the main road is clear

A vehicle entering from an alley, private road or driveway must wait until the main road is clear. (Negotiating Intersections, page 52)

7. B: Changing lanes during the turn

Do not change lanes during the turn, or you may crash into the driver turning next to you. (Approaching Intersections, page 52)

8. B: About 6 seconds

You need about a 6-second gap in both directions to cross a 30 mph street, about a block of clear space each way. (Moving Into and Through Intersections Safely, page 53)

9. C: About 8 seconds

Allow a gap of about eight seconds between you and any vehicle approaching from the left. (Moving Into and Through Intersections Safely, page 53)

10. C: About 9 seconds

Allow a 9-second gap between you and any vehicle approaching from the right. (Moving Into and Through Intersections Safely, page 53)

11. B: Cross the first roadway, then turn left on the other side of the divider

Cross the first roadway when there is a safe gap from the left, then turn left beyond the barrier when there's a gap from the right. (One Way, Wrong Way and Do Not Enter Signs, page 53)

12. C: A right-turn ramp used to make a left turn by curving back to a signal

Instead of a direct left turn, you use a right-turn lane that curves back to meet the major road at a light, then turn left. (How to Use a Circular Intersection: Jughandles, page 54)

13. C: You do, as circulating traffic

Circulating traffic has the right-of-way; once you've entered, you have it. Still yield to pedestrians when exiting. (How to Use a Circular Intersection, page 54)

14. A: Exit the roundabout immediately and pull to the side

If in the roundabout, immediately exit and pull to the side; never stop in the roundabout. (How to Use a Circular Intersection, page 54)

15. C: Drivers who fail to yield before they enter

The most frequent cause of crashes at roundabouts is drivers who fail to yield before entering. (How to Use a Circular Intersection, page 54)

16. A: No, never overtake a bicyclist acting as a vehicle in a roundabout

Never overtake a bicyclist acting as a vehicle in a roundabout. (How to Use a Circular Intersection, page 54)

17. D: Before you enter the curve

To maintain control on curves, you must slow down before you enter the curve. (Negotiating Curves, page 55)

18. A: At the inside edge of the curve as far ahead as you can see

Scan ahead and look at the inside edge of the curve as far ahead as you can see. (Negotiating Curves, page 55)

19. B: Single-vehicle, run-off-the-road crashes

The most frequent crash type for 16-year-old drivers in Pennsylvania is a single-vehicle, run-off-the-road crash. (Negotiating Curves, page 55)

20. B: A white line on your right and a yellow line on your left

If you see a white line on your right and a yellow line on your left, you are headed in the right direction. (Entering Highways, page 56)

21. A: The driver entering the highway

If you are the driver entering the highway, you must yield to the exiting driver. (Entering Highways, page 56)

22. B: Take the next exit

If you miss your exit, take the next one; never stop, back up or cross the median. (Exiting Highways, page 56)

23. D: After you have moved into the exit lane

Do not slow down until after you have moved into the exit lane. (Exiting Highways, page 56)

24. B: About 100 feet

65 mph is almost 100 feet per second; it takes less than one second to run off the road. (Traveling on Highways, page 56)

25. A: Staring straight ahead for long periods and no longer actively scanning

Highway hypnosis happens when you stare straight ahead for long periods and stop actively scanning around your vehicle. (Traveling on Highways, page 56)