

Rhode Island DMV permit practice test 3

From the Rhode Island Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/rhode-island/

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

1. Rhode Island's seat belt law is a primary law. What does that mean?

- A. It applies only on highways
- B. Only drivers must buckle
- C. It applies only to teens
- D. You can be pulled over if anyone is unbuckled

2. What is the fine for a seat belt violation in Rhode Island, per occupant?

- A. \$20
- B. \$40
- C. \$85
- D. \$100

3. In Rhode Island, a child under 8 who is less than 57 inches tall and under 80 pounds must ride:

- A. In the front seat with a belt
- B. Anywhere with a seat belt
- C. On a parent's lap
- D. In a rear seat in an approved child restraint system

4. A 7-year-old is 58 inches tall. How must the child ride?

- A. In the front seat
- B. Wearing a safety belt in a rear seat
- C. In a rear-facing seat
- D. In a booster seat

5. Who is responsible for making sure passengers 8 to under 18 wear seat belts?

- A. The vehicle operator
- B. No one
- C. The parents only
- D. The passengers

6. When may a child under 8 ride in the front seat in Rhode Island?

- A. Never
- B. Whenever a parent agrees
- C. If the vehicle has no back seat or all rear seats are taken by other children
- D. If the child is over 40 lb

7. What is the fine for a child not in a child restraint system in Rhode Island?

- A. \$40
- B. \$85, with a mandatory court appearance
- C. \$250
- D. \$500

8. Until what minimum age or weight must an infant ride rear-facing in Rhode Island?

- A. 1 year or 20 lb
- B. At least 2 years or 30 lb
- C. 4 years or 40 lb
- D. 6 months

9. Which is part of the five-step seat belt fit test?

- A. Can the child reach the radio?
- B. Can the child see out the window?
- C. Is the child over 5 years old?
- D. Do the child's knees bend at the edge of the seat?

10. What three things must happen to stop your vehicle?

- A. Signal, slow, stop
- B. Downshift, brake, park
- C. Look, honk, brake
- D. Perceive the danger, react, and brake

11. How long does it take the average driver to apply the brake after seeing danger?

- A. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second
- B. About 3 seconds
- C. About 2 seconds
- D. About $\frac{1}{4}$ second

12. Total stopping distance equals:

- A. Reaction distance + speed
- B. Following distance + braking distance
- C. Perception distance + reaction distance + braking distance
- D. Braking distance only

13. What is 'velocitizing'?

- A. Accelerating on a ramp
- B. Speeding on purpose
- C. Feeling you're going slower than your actual speed
- D. Skidding on ice

14. How can you guard against hydroplaning?

- A. Brake hard in puddles
- B. Underinflate tires
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Keep tires inflated to recommended pressure, reduce speed and avoid standing water

15. About what share of crashes occur when one vehicle is turning left?

- A. 5 percent
- B. 12 percent
- C. 22 percent
- D. 50 percent

16. Making a left turn, which lane position should you use as you approach the intersection?

- A. Lane position 1 (center)
- B. Lane position 3 (near the right)
- C. The shoulder
- D. Lane position 2 (near the left line)

17. While waiting to turn, when should you turn your wheels?

- A. Right away, toward your turn
- B. When the light turns yellow
- C. Not until you are clear to make your turn
- D. Never

18. After turning left onto a four-lane road, which lane should you drive in first?

- A. The lane closest to the center, until you can change right safely
- B. The right lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. Any lane

19. Why shouldn't you swing left before turning right?

- A. It wears tires
- B. It's required for trucks only
- C. The driver behind may think you are turning left
- D. It's slower

20. In the 'A-B-C-D' basics of turning, what does 'C' stand for?

- A. Come to a stop
- B. Continue into the first half of the turn, covering the brake
- C. Cancel signal
- D. Check mirrors

21. Before a turnabout, how far must you be able to see in each direction?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

22. How far from an intersection must you be to make a turnabout?

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

23. May you cross a solid yellow line when making a turnabout?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only in a three-point turn
- C. No, you cannot cross a solid yellow line at any time
- D. Yes, if no traffic

24. Which turnabout is more hazardous because you back into the travel lane?

- A. A U-turn at an intersection
- B. Backing into a driveway on the right
- C. Pulling into a street or driveway on the left
- D. A three-point turn

25. How long should you completely stop at a stop sign, according to the Rhode Island manual?

- A. No minimum
- B. A minimum of three seconds
- C. Ten seconds
- D. At least one second

Answer key: Rhode Island practice test 3

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1. D: You can be pulled over if anyone is unbuckled

The seat belt law is a primary law for all ages; you can be pulled over if anyone is unbuckled. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

2. B: \$40

The fine for violating the seat belt section is \$40.00 per occupant. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

3. D: In a rear seat in an approved child restraint system

Such children must ride in a rear seating position in an approved child restraint system. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

4. B: Wearing a safety belt in a rear seat

A child under 8 who is at least 57 inches or 80 pounds must wear a safety belt in a rear seat. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

5. A: The vehicle operator

The operator transporting a child 8 to under 18 must ensure the passenger is properly belted. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

6. C: If the vehicle has no back seat or all rear seats are taken by other children

Exceptions: no back seat (pickup, sports car) or all rear seats used by other children. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 26)

7. B: \$85, with a mandatory court appearance

The fine is \$85, and transporting a child not in a restraint mandates a court appearance. (Rhode Island Safety Belt/Child Restraint Law, page 27)

8. B: At least 2 years or 30 lb

Infants ride rear-facing from birth to at least 2 years old or 30 lbs. (Booster Seat/Safety Seat/Safety Belt Use Law, page 27)

9. D: Do the child's knees bend at the edge of the seat?

The test asks about back against the seat, knees bending at the seat edge, shoulder and lap belt placement, and staying seated the whole trip. (Booster Seat/Safety Seat/Safety Belt Use Law, page 27)

10. D: Perceive the danger, react, and brake

You must perceive the danger, your brain must react, and your foot must operate the brake. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 28)

11. A: About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second

An average driver needs about three-quarters of a second to get a foot onto the brake once a hazard is seen. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 28)

12. C: Perception distance + reaction distance + braking distance

The perception distance plus reaction distance plus braking distance equals total stopping distance. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 28)

13. C: Feeling you're going slower than your actual speed

Velocitizing is feeling you're going slower than you are; vary your speed on long drives and slow carefully on exit ramps. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 28)

14. D: Keep tires inflated to recommended pressure, reduce speed and avoid standing water

Keep tires properly inflated, reduce speed, be careful in rain and avoid standing water. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 28)

15. C: 22 percent

Left-turn crashes make up 22 percent of all crashes, which is why careful left turns matter. (How To Turn, page 29)

16. D: Lane position 2 (near the left line)

Move to lane position 2, near the left side of your lane, well before a left turn. (How To Turn, page 29)

17. C: Not until you are clear to make your turn

Do not turn your wheels into your intended path until you are clear to turn. (How To Turn, page 29)

18. A: The lane closest to the center, until you can change right safely

After turning into a four-lane road, keep in the center lane until you can safely change to the right lane. (How To Turn, page 29)

19. C: The driver behind may think you are turning left

Swinging left before turning right may make the following driver assume you are turning left. (How To Turn, page 29)

20. B: Continue into the first half of the turn, covering the brake

A: approach, B: brake, C: continue into the first half covering the brake, D: drive out accelerating. (How To Turn, page 30)

21. C: 500 feet

You must have clear visibility in each direction for 500 feet. (Turnabouts, page 30)

22. C: At least 200 feet

You should be at least two hundred feet from an intersection. (Turnabouts, page 30)

23. C: No, you cannot cross a solid yellow line at any time

A turnabout must never take you across a solid yellow line. (Turnabouts, page 30)

24. C: Pulling into a street or driveway on the left

Pulling into a driveway on the left is more hazardous because you then back into the travel lane. (Turnabouts, page 30)

25. B: A minimum of three seconds

Drivers should completely cease forward motion for a minimum of three seconds to look left, right, center and left again. (Stopping and Parking, page 31)