

Rhode Island DMV permit practice test 7

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. Why should you avoid opening the door if your car is in water?

- A. The door is heavy
- B. It's locked
- C. It sets off alarms
- D. Water will fill the vehicle and could flip it onto its roof

2. Where is black ice especially likely?

- A. Near intersections, off-ramps, bridges and shady areas
- B. On gravel
- C. On sunny straightaways
- D. In tunnels only

3. Without anti-lock brakes, how should you brake on ice or snow?

- A. Hold the pedal firmly
- B. Use the parking brake
- C. Slam the brakes
- D. Gently pump the pedal

4. What is the only cure for carbon monoxide entering your vehicle?

- A. Turning off the radio
- B. Turning up the heat
- C. Driving faster
- D. Opening the windows to let fresh air circulate

5. Why should you never use cruise control in rain or snow?

- A. If you hydroplane, the car can accelerate and you lose control
- B. It turns off headlights
- C. It's illegal
- D. It wastes gas

6. What following distance does the Rhode Island manual recommend behind a motorcycle?

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

7. Why might a motorcycle slow down without showing a brake light?

- A. Its brake lights are optional
- B. Motorcycles don't have brake lights
- C. Riders often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle
- D. It's illegal to brake

8. When checking traffic at an intersection, how should you judge an approaching motorcycle's distance?

- A. Farther than it looks
- B. Closer than it looks
- C. Exactly as it looks
- D. It doesn't matter

9. Under Rhode Island law, which motorcycle operators must always wear a helmet?

- A. Only passengers
- B. None
- C. Only on highways
- D. Operators under 21, and all new operators for their first year

10. What eye protection rule applies to Rhode Island motorcycle operators?

- A. All operators must properly wear eye protection
- B. Only under 21
- C. Only at night
- D. None

11. What does the IPDE process stand for?

- A. Inspect, Park, Drive, Exit
- B. Ignition, Pedal, Drive, Exit
- C. Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute
- D. Indicate, Pass, Decelerate, Enter

12. How many zones around your vehicle does the zone system describe?

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

13. In the orderly visual search pattern, what is your target area ahead?

- A. 2-4 seconds
- B. 12-15 seconds
- C. One minute
- D. 30-40 seconds

14. How far ahead does the Smith System say to look in cities and on highways?

- A. Only to the next car
- B. A quarter mile everywhere
- C. A full block in cities / half a mile on highways
- D. One car length / 100 feet

15. Which is one of the Smith System's five keys?

- A. Leave yourself an out
- B. Use high beams always
- C. Follow closely
- D. Drive faster than traffic

16. Under adverse conditions, how much should you add to the three-second following distance?

- A. Ten seconds
- B. Nothing
- C. Double it always
- D. One additional second for each imperfect condition

17. What is lane position 1?

- A. Near the right curb
- B. Near the left line
- C. On the shoulder
- D. In the middle of the lane

18. In lane position 3, where is your vehicle?

- A. In the middle
- B. Three to six inches from the left line
- C. Straddling the center line
- D. Three to six inches from the right line or curb

19. What is the 'point of no return'?

- A. The end of a one-way street
- B. The last exit before a toll
- C. A highway rest stop
- D. The distance needed to bring your vehicle to a stop before entering an intersection

20. According to NHTSA in the Rhode Island manual, how much more likely are big trucks to get into collisions than other vehicles?

- A. Three times
- B. Four times
- C. Ten times
- D. Twice

21. If a truck is pulling a trailer, how long is its rear blind spot?

- A. Over 200 feet
- B. About 20 feet
- C. About 10 feet
- D. Over 50 feet

22. How far back should you stay behind a truck if you expect the driver to see you?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

23. When does Rhode Island law require headlights?

- A. Only in fog
- B. Sunset to sunrise, when you can't see 500 feet ahead, and when wipers are in use for weather
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only after 9 p.m.

24. From how far away must your rear license plate be lit and readable?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 40 feet
- C. 60 feet
- D. 100 feet

25. Under Rhode Island's 500/200 rule, when must you dim high beams for an approaching vehicle?

- A. Within 100 feet
- B. Within 200 feet
- C. At least 500 feet ahead
- D. Within 1,000 feet

Answer key: Rhode Island practice test 7

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1. D: Water will fill the vehicle and could flip it onto its roof

Opening the door lets water fill the vehicle and could cause it to flip. (Vehicle in Water, page 46)

2. A: Near intersections, off-ramps, bridges and shady areas

Reduce speed approaching intersections, off-ramps, bridges or shady areas, all prime spots for black ice. (Driving in Inclement Weather, page 46)

3. D: Gently pump the pedal

With ABS press firmly and hold; without ABS, gently pump the pedal. (Driving in Inclement Weather, page 46)

4. D: Opening the windows to let fresh air circulate

The fumes are odorless; the only cure is to open your windows and let fresh air in. (Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, page 47)

5. A: If you hydroplane, the car can accelerate and you lose control

If the tires lose contact with the road while cruise control is on, the car can accelerate and you lose control. (Driving Tip That Could Save Your Life! (cruise control), page 47)

6. C: 4 seconds

Allow more following distance behind motorcycles, four seconds. (VI. Motorcycles, page 48)

7. C: Riders often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle

Motorcyclists often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle, which doesn't activate the brake light. (VI. Motorcycles, page 48)

8. B: Closer than it looks

A motorcycle's small size makes it seem farther away than it really is, so assume it is closer. (VI. Motorcycles, page 48)

9. D: Operators under 21, and all new operators for their first year

Operators under 21 must always wear a helmet, and new operators of any age for the first year; passengers must also wear helmets. (VI. Motorcycles: Use of Protective Equipment, page 48)

10. A: All operators must properly wear eye protection

Rhode Island law requires all operators to properly wear eye protection. (VI. Motorcycles: Use of Protective Equipment, page 49)

11. C: Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute

IPDE stands for Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute. (VII. Systems for Safe, Courteous, and Defensive Driving, page 50)

12. D: Six

The zone system consists of six zones around your vehicle. (VII. Systems for Safe, Courteous, and Defensive Driving, page 50)

13. B: 12-15 seconds

Search the area you will reach in 12-15 seconds, and check the nearer 4-6 second range for changes. (VII. Systems for Safe, Courteous, and Defensive Driving, page 50)

14. C: A full block in cities / half a mile on highways

Get the overall picture: look a full block ahead in cities and half a mile ahead on highways. (VII. Systems for Safe, Courteous, and Defensive Driving, page 50)

15. A: Leave yourself an out

The five keys: leave yourself an out, aim high in steering, get the big picture, keep your eyes moving, make sure they see you. (VII. Systems for Safe, Courteous, and Defensive Driving, page 50)

16. D: One additional second for each imperfect condition

Add one more second of following distance for every poor condition, such as rain or darkness. (The Three (3) Second Rule - Following Distance, page 51)

17. D: In the middle of the lane

Lane position 1 is the middle of the lane, safest under normal conditions. (Lane Positions, page 51)

18. D: Three to six inches from the right line or curb

Lane position 3 is 3 to 6 inches from the right line, used when hazards are on the left or you'll turn right. (Lane Positions, page 51)

19. D: The distance needed to bring your vehicle to a stop before entering an intersection

It's the point where braking must begin to avoid entering the intersection, based on speed and road conditions. (Point of no Return, page 51)

20. B: Four times

The manual cites NHTSA: large trucks are four times as likely to be involved in a collision. (Sharing The Road With Large Trucks, page 52)

21. D: Over 50 feet

A truck towing a trailer cannot see more than 50 feet of road directly behind it. (Sharing The Road With Large Trucks, page 52)

22. C: At least 50 feet

Stay at least 50 feet back; you are far enough when you can see the truck's side-view mirrors. (Sharing The Road With Large Trucks, page 52)

23. B: Sunset to sunrise, when you can't see 500 feet ahead, and when wipers are in use for weather

Headlights are required sunset to sunrise, whenever you can't see 500 feet ahead, and when wipers are used for rain, sleet, snow, etc. (Night Driving, page 52)

24. C: 60 feet

Your rear plate must be lit well enough to read from 60 feet behind the car. (Night Driving, page 52)

25. C: At least 500 feet ahead

Dim your high beams at least 500 feet ahead when approaching another vehicle. (Dimming your headlights: 500/200 Rule, page 53)