

Rhode Island DMV permit practice test 8

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. Under the 500/200 rule, when following another vehicle you should dim your high beams within:

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

2. To avoid being blinded by approaching headlights, where should you look?

- A. Close your eyes
- B. At the right edge of the road (fog line)
- C. At your dashboard
- D. At the headlights

3. What is 'glare recovery time'?

- A. Time to switch to high beams
- B. Sunrise time
- C. Time to clean headlights
- D. The temporary blindness after looking into bright lights

4. Where there are no sidewalks, which side of the road should pedestrians walk on?

- A. The middle
- B. The right side, with traffic
- C. Either side
- D. The left side, facing traffic

5. Is every intersection of public roads a legal crosswalk in Rhode Island?

- A. Yes, whether marked or not
- B. Only with signals
- C. Only near schools
- D. Only if painted

6. What is the maximum fine for failing to yield to a visually impaired pedestrian in Rhode Island?

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

7. A pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog is crossing ahead. What must you do?

- A. Come to a complete stop before the intersection and yield
- B. Slow down and pass
- C. Honk
- D. Turn right on red

8. Why should you take extra care near visually impaired pedestrians in an electric or hybrid car?

- A. They have no headlights
- B. These cars are quieter, and blind pedestrians use traffic sounds to decide when to cross
- C. They can't stop quickly
- D. They are faster

9. Where does Rhode Island's school bus stopping law apply?

- A. Only on public highways
- B. On public highways, private roads and in parking lots
- C. Only on two-lane roads
- D. Only near schools

10. What is the penalty for a first violation of Rhode Island's school bus stopping law?

- A. \$1,000 and 1-year suspension
- B. \$250-\$500 fine and/or up to 30-day license suspension
- C. Warning only
- D. \$85

11. When don't you need to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Rhode Island?

- A. When it's raining
- B. When the bus is opposite you on a divided highway
- C. When behind it
- D. When no children are visible

12. How many bicycles may ride side by side in Rhode Island?

- A. One
- B. No more than two
- C. Three
- D. Any number

13. Bicycle riders of what age must wear a certified helmet in Rhode Island?

- A. 15 and younger
- B. 17 and younger
- C. All ages
- D. 12 and younger

14. How much clearance does the Rhode Island manual suggest when passing a bicyclist?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 10 feet
- C. As much as possible (3-5 feet)
- D. 1 foot

15. When may you drive in or cross a marked bicycle lane in Rhode Island?

- A. To park
- B. When turning a corner or entering or leaving an alley, private road or driveway
- C. Never
- D. To pass slow cars

16. What is the 'Dutch Reach'?

- A. A parking technique
- B. Reaching for the seat belt
- C. Opening the driver's door with the right hand so you turn and look for cyclists
- D. A hand signal

17. Which behavior has resulted in aggressive-driving violence in the past?

- A. Driving the speed limit
- B. Yielding
- C. Blocking the passing lane
- D. Signaling early

18. Before turning right on a steady red light in Rhode Island (no sign prohibits it), what must you do?

- A. Slow to a crawl and turn if the lane looks clear
- B. Come to a full stop and yield to all oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- C. Wait until the light turns green
- D. Sound your horn and turn

19. During a traffic stop in Rhode Island, what can an officer require you to do to help identify you?

- A. Write your name in the officer's presence
- B. Give a fingerprint at the roadside
- C. Recite your license number from memory
- D. Sign a statement admitting the violation

20. What is the fine for failing to carry proof of insurance in Rhode Island?

- A. \$85
- B. \$100
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,000

21. What is the fine range for littering in Rhode Island?

- A. No fine
- B. \$500 to \$5,000
- C. \$25 to \$100
- D. \$85 to \$1,000

22. When approaching a horse being ridden or driven on a highway, what does Rhode Island law require?

- A. Honk to warn the rider
- B. Reduce speed and refrain from sounding the horn or making loud noises
- C. Pass quickly
- D. Flash your lights

23. Under Rhode Island law, may you drive wearing earphones or a headset?

- A. Yes
- B. Yes, if the volume is low
- C. No
- D. Only for calls

24. If stopped by police at night in Rhode Island, what are you required to do?

- A. Turn off all lights
- B. Turn on the interior lights and leave them on until the officer lets you go
- C. Get out of the car
- D. Flash your high beams

25. Under Rhode Island law, who is responsible for clearing snow and ice from a vehicle?

- A. The state
- B. Only commercial drivers
- C. The motorist, including snow on the roof that could blow onto others
- D. No one

Answer key: Rhode Island practice test 8

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

1. B: 200 feet

When following another vehicle at 200 feet or less, dim your high beams. (Dimming your headlights: 500/200 Rule, page 53)

2. B: At the right edge of the road (fog line)

Look toward the right edge line until the oncoming car passes so the glare does not blind you. (Approaching headlights, page 53)

3. D: The temporary blindness after looking into bright lights

Glare recovery time is the temporary blindness after staring into bright headlights. (Approaching headlights, page 53)

4. D: The left side, facing traffic

Walking on the left side lets pedestrians see oncoming traffic when there is no sidewalk. (Pedestrians, page 53)

5. A: Yes, whether marked or not

Any intersection of public roads constitutes a legal crosswalk, marked or not. (Pedestrians, page 53)

6. D: \$1,000

Not yielding to a blind or visually impaired pedestrian can bring a fine of up to \$1,000. (Pedestrians with a Visual Impairment, page 54)

7. A: Come to a complete stop before the intersection and yield

You must stop completely before arriving at the intersection and yield to the pedestrian. (Pedestrians with a Visual Impairment, page 54)

8. B: These cars are quieter, and blind pedestrians use traffic sounds to decide when to cross

Visually impaired pedestrians use the sound of traffic; quiet electric and hybrid vehicles are harder to hear. (Pedestrians with a Visual Impairment, page 54)

9. B: On public highways, private roads and in parking lots

It applies on public highways, private roads and in parking lots. (School Buses, page 54)

10. B: \$250-\$500 fine and/or up to 30-day license suspension

A first violation brings a \$250 to \$500 fine and/or suspension up to thirty days. (School Buses, page 54)

11. B: When the bus is opposite you on a divided highway

The only exception is a bus on the other side of a divided highway (median, barrier, guardrail and so on). (School Buses, page 54)

12. B: No more than two

Bicyclists may ride two abreast but no more. (Bicycle Riders, page 54)

13. A: 15 and younger

Anyone fifteen years of age or younger riding or as a passenger on a bicycle must wear a certified helmet. (Bicycle Riders, page 54)

14. C: As much as possible (3-5 feet)

Give bicyclists as much room as you can, 3 to 5 feet, when passing. (Seven Things to Know When Sharing the Road with Bicyclists, page 55)

15. B: When turning a corner or entering or leaving an alley, private road or driveway

Do not drive in a bicycle lane, but you may cross it when turning or entering/leaving an alley, private road or driveway, yielding to bicyclists. (Driving on Roads with Bicycle Lanes, page 55)

16. C: Opening the driver's door with the right hand so you turn and look for cyclists

Open the driver's door with your right hand, turning your head to look out the side and rear windows. (Dooring, page 56)

17. C: Blocking the passing lane

Blocking the passing lane, tailgating, obscene gestures, repeated honking and cutting others off have led to violence. (Aggressive Driving, page 56)

18. B: Come to a full stop and yield to all oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A right turn on red is only legal after a complete stop, and you must let pedestrians and approaching traffic go first. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

19. A: Write your name in the officer's presence

On request you must show your license, registration and proof of insurance, and you can be asked to sign your name in front of the officer so they can confirm who you are. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

20. C: \$500

Proof of insurance must be carried with the registration; the fine for failure to comply is \$500. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

21. D: \$85 to \$1,000

Littering on public or private roadways or property carries an \$85 to \$1,000 fine. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

22. B: Reduce speed and refrain from sounding the horn or making loud noises

You must reduce speed and avoid sounding the horn or making loud noises near a horse. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

23. C: No

Drivers are not allowed to operate a motor vehicle on a public highway while wearing earphones or headsets. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

24. B: Turn on the interior lights and leave them on until the officer lets you go

At night, switch on the interior light and keep it on until the officer says you may leave. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)

25. C: The motorist, including snow on the roof that could blow onto others

The motorist must remove snow and ice that limit vision and clear the roof of snow that might blow onto other vehicles. (IX. Laws You Must Know, page 58)