

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 10

From the South Carolina Driver's License Manual (Driver's Manual). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/south-carolina/

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

1. After being pulled over by police, where should your hands be?

- A. Searching for your license
- B. On the steering wheel where they can be seen
- C. Holding your phone to record
- D. In your lap

2. You are stopped by police at night. What can you do to help the officer see?

- A. Turn on your interior lights
- B. Turn on your high beams
- C. Step out of the car
- D. Open your door

3. Is a driver required to sign a traffic ticket in South Carolina?

- A. No, it is not a requirement in SC
- B. Only for speeding tickets
- C. Only if under 18
- D. Yes, or they will be arrested

4. You have a weapon in your vehicle during a traffic stop. What should you do?

- A. Hide it
- B. Hand it to the officer immediately
- C. Inform the officer of all weapons upon first contact
- D. Say nothing unless asked

5. The officer at a traffic stop is in an unmarked car and not in uniform. What may you do?

- A. Ask to see the officer's law enforcement credentials
- B. Drive away
- C. Call a friend
- D. Refuse to roll down the window

6. What rights does a bicyclist have on the roadway?

- A. The same rights, privileges and responsibilities as motorists
- B. Only the right to ride on the shoulder
- C. None; bicycles must use sidewalks
- D. The right to ignore traffic signals

7. How should you pass a bicyclist?

- A. Slow down and allow as much space as possible
- B. Honk and pass quickly
- C. Speed up and squeeze by
- D. Pass within the same lane closely

8. Why should you avoid sounding your horn close to a bicyclist?

- A. It may startle them and cause them to steer into your path
- B. Bicyclists cannot hear horns
- C. It is illegal in all cases
- D. It wastes battery power

9. When may you drive or park in a designated bike lane?

- A. Whenever traffic is heavy
- B. Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway, on official duty, directed by police, or in an emergency
- C. To pass a slow car
- D. To make a right turn anywhere

10. You are parked on the street and about to open your door. What should you check first?

- A. Only the traffic ahead
- B. Your fuel level
- C. Nothing; traffic must avoid your door
- D. Your mirrors and the sides and rear for bicyclists

11. Why should you avoid slowing or stopping quickly in front of a bicyclist?

- A. Bicycles have no brakes
- B. It is a traffic violation
- C. A car's brakes are more powerful than a bicycle's
- D. Bicyclists ride too fast

12. Which road conditions affect bicycles much more than cars?

- A. Wide lanes
- B. Wet roads or roads covered with sand or gravel
- C. Dry pavement
- D. Daylight

13. How much of the lane is a motorcyclist entitled to?

- A. The right third
- B. Only the shoulder
- C. A full lane width; do not share the lane
- D. Half a lane

14. What following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least 2 seconds
- B. At least 1 second
- C. A minimum of 4 seconds, more in wet conditions
- D. One car length

15. A motorcycle ahead has its turn signal flashing. What should you assume?

- A. The signal may not have self-canceled; wait to be sure it is turning
- B. It wants you to pass
- C. It will definitely turn
- D. It is about to stop

16. Which road hazards may cause a motorcyclist to suddenly change speed or lane position?

- A. Wide lanes
- B. Potholes, gravel, wet surfaces, pavement seams and railroad crossings
- C. Smooth new pavement
- D. Painted crosswalks only

17. What is the 'No Zone' around a large truck or bus?

- A. The blind spots around the vehicle where cars disappear from the driver's view
- B. A no-parking area
- C. The area where trucks may not drive
- D. A lane reserved for trucks

18. If you cannot see a truck driver's face in the truck's side mirror, what does that mean?

- A. You are at a safe distance
- B. The driver is not paying attention
- C. The mirror is broken
- D. The driver cannot see you

19. On which side does a large truck have its bigger side blind spot?

- A. Only the front
- B. The right side
- C. Neither
- D. The left side

20. A loaded truck traveling at 55 mph needs a minimum of about how far to stop under ideal conditions?

- A. 135 feet
- B. 235 feet
- C. 335 feet
- D. 535 feet

21. How far behind a large vehicle can its rear blind spot extend?

- A. Up to 200 feet
- B. Up to 20 feet
- C. Up to 50 feet
- D. Up to 500 feet

22. After passing a large truck, when is it safe to pull back in front of it?

- A. As soon as you clear its bumper
- B. When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror
- C. When the truck flashes its lights
- D. After 2 seconds

23. A truck ahead swings wide to the left before turning right. What should you do?

- A. Pass it on the right
- B. Follow closely behind
- C. Honk and go around
- D. Do not move between the truck and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

24. When you meet a large truck coming from the opposite direction, what should you do?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Keep as far to the right as possible
- C. Move toward the center line
- D. Speed up

25. About how fast do large vehicles travel on steep hills, according to the manual?

- A. About 55 mph
- B. About 45 mph
- C. About 35 mph
- D. About 25 mph

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 10

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1. B: On the steering wheel where they can be seen

Keep your hands on the steering wheel so they can be seen, and do not search for documents until the officer instructs you. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 121)

2. A: Turn on your interior lights

At night, turn on your interior lights as soon as you stop to help the officer see inside the vehicle. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 122)

3. A: No, it is not a requirement in SC

In SC it is not a requirement that a driver sign a traffic ticket, though other states may arrest drivers who refuse. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 122)

4. C: Inform the officer of all weapons upon first contact

If you have one or more weapons in the vehicle, inform the officer of all weapons upon first contact. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 121)

5. A: Ask to see the officer's law enforcement credentials

If the officer is in an unmarked vehicle or not in uniform, you may ask to see his or her law enforcement credentials. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 122)

6. A: The same rights, privileges and responsibilities as motorists

Bicycles are considered vehicles on roadways, and bicyclists have the same rights, privileges and responsibilities as motorists. (Bicyclists, page 111)

7. A: Slow down and allow as much space as possible

Allow as much space as possible and slow down when approaching or passing a bicyclist, considering the bicyclist's speed. (Bicyclists, page 112)

8. A: It may startle them and cause them to steer into your path

Sounding your horn close to a bicyclist can startle them and cause them to steer into your path; use it only if a collision is possible. (Bicyclists, page 112)

9. B: Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway, on official duty, directed by police, or in an emergency

Do not stop, park or drive on a designated bicycle path or lane except to enter or leave an alley or driveway, on official duty, as directed by police, or in an emergency. (Bicyclists, page 112)

10. D: Your mirrors and the sides and rear for bicyclists

Before opening your door when parked on the street, check to the sides and rear for bicyclists. (Bicyclists, page 114)

11. C: A car's brakes are more powerful than a bicycle's

A motor vehicle's brakes are more powerful than a bicycle's, so sudden stops in front of a cyclist could cause a collision. (Bicyclists, page 112)

12. B: Wet roads or roads covered with sand or gravel

Be particularly careful around bicyclists when the roadway is wet or covered with sand or gravel. (Bicyclists, page 113)

13. C: A full lane width; do not share the lane

Allow a motorcyclist a full lane width; do not share the lane, because the rider needs space to react. (Motorcyclists, page 114)

14. C: A minimum of 4 seconds, more in wet conditions

Allow at least a 4-second following distance behind a motorcycle, or more in wet conditions. (Motorcyclists, page 116)

15. A: The signal may not have self-canceled; wait to be sure it is turning

Motorcycle turn signals may not self-cancel, so wait until you are sure the rider is turning before you proceed. (Motorcyclists, page 116)

16. B: Potholes, gravel, wet surfaces, pavement seams and railroad crossings

Riders may need to adjust suddenly for potholes, gravel, wet or slippery surfaces, pavement seams, railroad crossings and grooved pavement. (Motorcyclists, page 116)

17. A: The blind spots around the vehicle where cars disappear from the driver's view

The No Zone is the area around commercial vehicles where other vehicles disappear into blind spots on the sides, rear and front. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: The No Zone, page 117)

18. D: The driver cannot see you

If you cannot see the driver's face in the side mirror, the driver cannot see you. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: The No Zone, page 117)

19. B: The right side

Trucks have a larger blind spot on the right side, starting behind the cab and extending up to the length of the truck. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: The No Zone, page 117)

20. C: 335 feet

A loaded truck at 55 mph needs a minimum of 335 feet to stop, more than 1½ times a car's stopping distance. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Front No Zones, page 118)

21. A: Up to 200 feet

Large vehicles have huge blind spots directly behind them that extend up to 200 feet. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Rear No Zones, page 118)

22. B: When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Look for the whole front of the large vehicle in your rearview mirror before pulling in front, and keep your speed. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Front No Zones, page 118)

23. D: Do not move between the truck and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

Trucks may swing left to make a right turn; never get between the truck and the curb, and wait until it has completed the turn. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Turning, page 119)

24. B: Keep as far to the right as possible

Keep as far right as possible to avoid a sideswipe and reduce the wind turbulence that pushes the vehicles apart. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles, page 120)

25. C: About 35 mph

Large vehicles must drive slowly, about 35 mph, on steep hills and use the right lane, so avoid the right lane there if possible. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Rear No Zones, page 119)