

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 11

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

30 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 30

1. What does South Carolina's move-over law require when you approach a stopped emergency vehicle?

- A. Speed up to pass quickly
- B. Stop completely in your lane
- C. Nothing if its siren is off
- D. Slow down and change into a lane away from it if safe; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

2. You are passing farm machinery on a rural highway. What should you keep in mind?

- A. Farm machinery always pulls over
- B. The operator can easily hear you
- C. The operator most likely cannot hear approaching vehicles
- D. Farm machinery travels at highway speed

3. How should you pass a horse-drawn vehicle or horseback rider?

- A. Honk to warn them
- B. Pass with caution without using your horn or revving your engine
- C. Rev your engine to signal
- D. Pass as closely as possible

4. When a pedestrian might step out between parked cars, what should you do?

- A. Honk continuously
- B. Speed up past them
- C. Slow down and do not pass a stopped vehicle until sure no pedestrian is crossing
- D. Drive closer to the parked cars

5. When should you not use your horn?

- A. When a pedestrian is about to step into your lane
- B. Near blind pedestrians
- C. When passing a driver who drifts into your lane
- D. When a driver does not see you

6. How far ahead should you ideally look while driving?

- A. 2 to 3 seconds
- B. 5 to 10 seconds
- C. 20 to 30 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

7. What does the manual advise about where your eyes should be while driving?

- A. Stare at the car ahead
- B. Keep your eyes moving and searching for possible problems
- C. Focus on the center line
- D. Watch only the mirrors

8. How far before turning or changing lanes does South Carolina law require you to signal?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet or more
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

9. When should you turn on your headlights during the day?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Never in daylight
- C. Only in tunnels
- D. On rainy, snowy or foggy days and when driving away from a rising or setting sun

10. When might a light tap on the horn be appropriate?

- A. To greet a friend
- B. When a pedestrian or bicyclist appears to be moving into your lane
- C. To express frustration
- D. At every intersection

11. How can you help keep the driver behind you at a safe distance?

- A. Speed up
- B. Keep a steady speed and signal in advance
- C. Brake suddenly to warn them
- D. Tap your brakes repeatedly

12. A tractor-trailer is passing you. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Move toward the truck
- D. Move to the outside part of your lane, away from the truck

13. Why should you avoid driving next to other vehicles for long periods?

- A. You may be in their blind spot and have less space to avoid a collision
- B. It confuses GPS
- C. It is illegal
- D. It uses more fuel

14. A vehicle is trying to enter the highway from a ramp beside you. What can you do to help?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Speed up to block it
- C. Move over a lane or adjust your speed to make space
- D. Honk

15. Why should you avoid crowding the center line?

- A. To keep as much space as possible between you and oncoming traffic
- B. To see signs better
- C. Because it is a passing lane
- D. To save fuel

16. Near truck weigh stations and on steep hills, which lane should you try to avoid?

- A. The right lane
- B. The center lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. The left lane

17. About how many people per year are injured in motor vehicle collisions in work zones?

- A. About 40,000
- B. About 400,000
- C. About 4,000
- D. About 400

18. Should you reduce speed in a work zone even when no workers are present?

- A. Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone
- B. No, only when workers are present
- C. Only at night
- D. Only if a flagger is present

19. Until what sign should you keep obeying work zone signs?

- A. Until you see 'End Road Work'
- B. Until the speed limit increases
- C. Until you pass the last worker
- D. For one mile

20. What should you avoid wearing when driving at night or on overcast days?

- A. Sunglasses or colored lenses
- B. A hat
- C. A seat belt
- D. Clear corrective glasses

21. In an area with blind corners created by woods, crops or hills, what should you do?

- A. Speed up to get through
- B. Drive in the center of the road
- C. Reduce speed and be prepared to stop
- D. Sound your horn continuously

22. How should cargo weight be distributed in a trailer?

- A. All in the back
- B. 50% front, 50% back
- C. 40% front, 60% back
- D. 60% in the front and 40% in the back

23. Your trailer starts to sway or whip. What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply
- B. Brake hard
- C. Steer straight and reduce speed gradually without braking
- D. Speed up to straighten it

24. When backing up a trailer with your hand at the bottom of the steering wheel, how do you move the trailer to the left?

- A. Move your hand to the right
- B. Turn the wheel at the top to the left
- C. Keep the wheel straight
- D. Move your hand to the left

25. Whom should you yield to at an intersection, besides drivers coming from the right at a four-way stop?

- A. Only trucks
- B. Only police cars
- C. No one if you have a green light
- D. Pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers still in the intersection, and anyone who arrived before you

26. Where a bicycle path or bike lane crosses the road, who must yield?

- A. No one
- B. The bicyclist always
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. You, the driver, must yield right-of-way

27. At a school crossing with a traffic patrol, what must you do if signaled?

- A. Slow down only
- B. Change lanes
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. Stop and yield

28. Before backing up in a parking lot, what should you check for?

- A. Only the backup camera
- B. Pedestrians in your path
- C. Nothing; pedestrians must watch for you
- D. Only other cars

29. When making a turn, where should you look as you turn?

- A. At your hands
- B. Through the turn to the farthest point possible along your path
- C. At the car behind you
- D. At the curb next to you

30. Before turning left in front of an oncoming large truck, what should you remember?

- A. Flash your lights and go
- B. If unsure of its speed, do not turn; it may be going faster than you think and takes longer to stop
- C. Trucks always slow for turning cars
- D. Trucks must yield to left-turning cars

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 11

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1. D: Slow down and change into a lane away from it if safe; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

Proceed with caution, slow down, and change lanes away from the stopped emergency vehicle if safe; if not, slow down and keep a safe speed. (Move-Over Law, page 124)

2. C: The operator most likely cannot hear approaching vehicles

Pass with caution; the farm machinery operator most likely cannot hear approaching vehicles over the noise. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 125)

3. B: Pass with caution without using your horn or revving your engine

Pass with caution and do not use your horn or rev the engine, which may scare the animal and cause a collision. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 125)

4. C: Slow down and do not pass a stopped vehicle until sure no pedestrian is crossing

Pedestrians can walk out between parked or stopped vehicles; slow down and do not pass until you are sure no one is crossing. (Pedestrians, page 111)

5. B: Near blind pedestrians

Use the horn only to communicate when needed; you should not use your horn near blind pedestrians. (Communicating: Not using your horn, page 102)

6. C: 20 to 30 seconds

Ideally, look at what is happening 20 to 30 seconds in front of your vehicle so you can plan ahead. (Visual Search, page 94)

7. B: Keep your eyes moving and searching for possible problems

Avoid staring at any one thing; keep your eyes moving and develop a searching pattern ahead, to the sides and behind. (Visual Search, page 94)

8. B: 100 feet or more

State law requires a turn signal 100 feet or more before changing lanes, turning, or merging into traffic. (Communicating: Signaling Your Movements, page 102)

9. D: On rainy, snowy or foggy days and when driving away from a rising or setting sun

Headlights help others see you, especially on rainy, snowy or foggy days (use low beams), at dusk, and when driving away from a rising or setting sun. (Communicating: Letting Others Know You Are There, page 101)

10. B: When a pedestrian or bicyclist appears to be moving into your lane

A light tap is appropriate when pedestrians or bicyclists seem about to enter your lane, when a driver starts to turn into you, or when a driver may not see you. (Communicating: Using your horn, page 102)

11. B: Keep a steady speed and signal in advance

Keep a steady speed, signal in advance, and leave more space in front before you slow down or turn. (Space Management: Space Behind Affects Your Following Distance, page 101)

12. D: Move to the outside part of your lane, away from the truck

When a tractor-trailer passes, leave a little more space by moving to the outside portion of your lane away from it. (Space Management: Space to the Side, page 101)

13. A: You may be in their blind spot and have less space to avoid a collision

You may be in their blind spot, and it reduces the side space you may need to avoid a collision. (Space Management: Space to the Side, page 100)

14. C: Move over a lane or adjust your speed to make space

Make space for vehicles entering a multiple-lane or limited access roadway by moving over a lane or adjusting your speed. (Space Management: Space to the Side, page 100)

15. A: To keep as much space as possible between you and oncoming traffic

Avoid crowding the centerline and keep as much space as possible between you and oncoming traffic. (Space Management: Space to the Side, page 100)

16. A: The right lane

Avoid the right lane, if possible, on steep hills and near weigh stations where slow trucks are re-entering traffic. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Rear No Zones, page 119)

17. A: About 40,000

Approximately 40,000 people per year are injured as a result of motor vehicle collisions in work zones. (Work Zones, page 128)

18. A: Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone

Always reduce your speed in a work zone even if there are no workers; narrow lanes and rough pavement are hazards. (Work Zones, page 128)

19. A: Until you see 'End Road Work'

Observe the posted work zone signs until you see 'End Road Work'. (Work Zones, page 129)

20. A: Sunglasses or colored lenses

Do not wear sunglasses or colored lenses at night or on overcast days; tinted lenses reduce your vision. (Night Driving, page 127)

21. C: Reduce speed and be prepared to stop

Where blind corners limit how far you can see, always reduce speed and be prepared to stop. (Rural Road Driving, page 130)

22. D: 60% in the front and 40% in the back

Load trailers heavier in the front: about 60 percent of cargo weight in front, nearest the towing vehicle, and 40 percent in back. (Safe Trailing: Loading a Trailer, page 135)

23. C: Steer straight and reduce speed gradually without braking

If the trailer sways, steer straight and reduce speed gradually; do not apply the brakes and never increase speed. (Safe Trailing: Loading a Trailer, page 135)

24. D: Move your hand to the left

With your hand at the bottom of the wheel, move your hand left to move the trailer left, and right to move it right. (Safe Trailing: Safe Driving With a Trailer, page 137)

25. D: Pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers still in the intersection, and anyone who arrived before you

Yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers still in the intersection and to the driver who arrived at the intersection before you. (Yielding Right-of-Way, page 60)

26. D: You, the driver, must yield right-of-way

Yield right-of-way when a bicycle path or bike lane intersects a road. (Bicyclists, page 112)

27. D: Stop and yield

At a school crossing with traffic patrol, stop and yield if you are signaled to do so. (Pedestrians, page 111)

28. B: Pedestrians in your path

Check for pedestrians in your path before backing up, especially in parking lots and busy areas. (Pedestrians, page 111)

29. B: Through the turn to the farthest point possible along your path

Look through the turn to the farthest point possible along the intended path. (Turning and Turnabouts, page 76)

30. B: If unsure of its speed, do not turn; it may be going faster than you think and takes longer to stop

Many truck crashes happen at intersections because drivers misjudge truck speed; when in doubt, do not turn left in its path. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Turning, page 120)