

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 7

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. On a four-lane highway with two lanes each way, you meet a stopped school bus with red lights flashing coming toward you. Must you stop?

- A. Only in a school zone
- B. No, drivers traveling in the opposite direction on a multi-lane highway do not have to stop
- C. Only if there is no median
- D. Yes, always

2. You are behind a stopped school bus with its red lights flashing on a multi-lane highway. What must you do?

- A. Pass on the right
- B. Stop and stay stopped until the bus moves or the red lights stop flashing
- C. Pass on the left
- D. Slow to 15 mph and pass

3. When must you stop for a school bus according to the South Carolina manual?

- A. Only when its stop arm is out
- B. Only on school days
- C. The entire time it is stopped or preparing to stop with red or amber lights flashing or stop arm extended
- D. Only when children are crossing

4. When are you not required to stop for a school bus on any road?

- A. When its amber lights are flashing
- B. When you are on a two-lane road going the other way
- C. When it is in a loading zone completely off the main travel lanes and pedestrians may not cross the roadway
- D. When you are late

5. How does South Carolina define a multi-lane highway for school bus stopping rules?

- A. A road of four lanes with at least two traffic lanes in each direction
- B. Any interstate
- C. Any divided road
- D. Any road with a center line

6. When parking along a curb or the edge of the road, how far from it may your wheels be?

- A. No more than 18 inches
- B. No more than 24 inches
- C. No more than 12 inches
- D. No more than 6 inches

7. Who may park in a space designated for people with disabilities?

- A. Any vehicle with hazard lights on
- B. A vehicle with a disability plate or placard, only when driven by or transporting the person named on the registration
- C. Anyone for under 15 minutes
- D. Delivery vehicles

8. How can you tell where parking is restricted?

- A. Signs or painted curb markings
- B. There are no restrictions
- C. Only by asking police
- D. By the color of nearby cars

9. When parallel parking, how far back should you continue backing before turning the wheel to center the car?

- A. Until your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the car you are parking behind
- B. Until you touch the car behind
- C. Until your rear bumper reaches the curb
- D. Until you are halfway in

10. When pulling out of a parallel parking space, when should you move fully into the traffic lane?

- A. Immediately after signaling
- B. When your door clears the rear bumper of the vehicle parked ahead
- C. When the car behind honks
- D. Before checking traffic

11. You park headed downhill next to a curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. Toward the curb (to the right)
- C. Away from the curb
- D. Straight ahead

12. You park headed uphill next to a curb. How should you position your front wheels?

- A. Turned toward the curb
- B. Straight
- C. Turned right with no curb contact
- D. Turned toward the center of the street, with the back of the front tire against the curb

13. You park headed uphill on a road with no curb. Which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. To the right, so the car rolls off the road if the brakes fail
- C. Toward traffic
- D. To the left

14. Besides turning your wheels, what else should you do when parking on a hill?

- A. Set the parking brake, put the car in park (or proper gear) and turn off the engine
- B. Leave the engine running
- C. Leave it in neutral
- D. Turn on hazard lights only

15. When backing out of a perpendicular or angle parking space, when should you begin turning the wheel?

- A. After you are fully in the lane
- B. Never; back straight out
- C. When your front bumper clears the vehicle parked beside you
- D. Immediately

16. Before changing lanes, how do you check your blind spot?

- A. Use the turn signal only
- B. Turn your head and look over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move
- C. Honk first
- D. Use only the rearview mirror

17. What is the acceleration lane used for when entering a multi-lane highway?

- A. Reaching the speed of highway traffic before merging
- B. Passing slow vehicles
- C. Parking
- D. Stopping to wait for a gap

18. When exiting a highway, when should you slow down?

- A. In the left lane
- B. After moving into the deceleration lane
- C. On the main roadway well before the exit
- D. Before signaling

19. On multi-lane roads, which lane is to be used for passing slower vehicles?

- A. Any lane
- B. The right-most lane
- C. The left-most lane
- D. The shoulder

20. May you pass another vehicle on the shoulder?

- A. No, never, whether paved or not
- B. Yes, on the right shoulder only
- C. Yes, if it is paved
- D. Yes, in heavy traffic

21. A sign says a lane is closed ahead and traffic is backing up. What does the manual recommend?

- A. Merge as early as possible
- B. Zipper merge: use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns
- C. Drive on the shoulder

D. Stop and wait for a gap

22. By how much can the zipper merge reduce the length of a traffic backup?

- A. As much as 40%
- B. About 10%
- C. About 75%
- D. It does not reduce it

23. When should you NOT use the zipper merge?

- A. When both lanes are full
- B. When traffic is heavy and slow
- C. In construction zones
- D. When traffic is moving at highway speeds with no backups

24. How far ahead must you signal before passing in South Carolina?

- A. 50 feet or more
- B. 100 feet or more
- C. 200 feet or more
- D. 300 feet or more

25. After passing a vehicle, when is it safe to return to your lane?

- A. After counting to two
- B. As soon as your rear bumper clears its front
- C. When you can see the complete front of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- D. When the other driver flashes headlights

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 7

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1. B: No, drivers traveling in the opposite direction on a multi-lane highway do not have to stop

Drivers traveling in the opposite direction on a multi-lane highway (at least two lanes each way) do not have to stop; drivers behind the bus must stop. (Rules for School Buses, page 85)

2. B: Stop and stay stopped until the bus moves or the red lights stop flashing

You must always stop on any highway when behind the bus, and not proceed until it moves or its red lights stop flashing. (Rules for School Buses, page 85)

3. C: The entire time it is stopped or preparing to stop with red or amber lights flashing or stop arm extended

You must stop for the entire time a school bus is stopped or preparing to stop with red or amber lights flashing or its stop arm extended. (Rules for School Buses, page 83)

4. C: When it is in a loading zone completely off the main travel lanes and pedestrians may not cross the roadway

No stop is required when the bus is in a passenger loading zone completely off the main lanes and pedestrians are not allowed to cross. (Rules for School Buses, page 84)

5. A: A road of four lanes with at least two traffic lanes in each direction

A multi-lane highway or private road is one with four lanes, having at least two traffic lanes in each direction. (Rules for School Buses, page 85)

6. A: No more than 18 inches

Do not park more than 18 inches from the curb or edge of the pavement. (Parking, page 86)

7. B: A vehicle with a disability plate or placard, only when driven by or transporting the person named on the registration

Vehicles with disability plates or placards may use those spaces only when driven by or transporting the person with the disability named on the registration. (Parking, page 85)

8. A: Signs or painted curb markings

Check for signs or painted curbs; some parking restrictions are indicated by colored curb markings. (Parking: No-Parking Zones, page 86)

9. A: Until your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the car you are parking behind

Back up until your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle you are parking behind, then turn to center the vehicle. (Parking: Parallel Parking, page 87)

10. B: When your door clears the rear bumper of the vehicle parked ahead

Move forward into the lane when the door of your vehicle clears the rear bumper of the vehicle parked ahead. (Parking: Exiting a Parallel Parking Space, page 88)

11. B: Toward the curb (to the right)

Headed downhill, with or without a curb, turn the wheels to the right, toward the curb (except when parking on the left side of a one-way street). (Parking: Parking on Hills, page 88)

12. D: Turned toward the center of the street, with the back of the front tire against the curb

Uphill with a curb, turn the wheels toward the center of the street so the back of the front tire rests against the curb. (Parking: Parking on Hills, page 88)

13. B: To the right, so the car rolls off the road if the brakes fail

Uphill without a curb, turn the wheels to the right so the vehicle will roll off the road if the brakes fail. (Parking: Parking on Hills, page 88)

14. A: Set the parking brake, put the car in park (or proper gear) and turn off the engine

In each case set the parking brake, place the vehicle in park or the proper gear (first or reverse for a manual) and turn off the engine. (Parking: Parking on Hills, page 88)

15. C: When your front bumper clears the vehicle parked beside you

Back straight until your front bumper clears the vehicle beside you, then turn the wheel sharply in the direction the rear should move. (Parking: Exiting a Perpendicular or Angle Parking Space, page 86)

16. B: Turn your head and look over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move

Check mirrors, then check blind spots by turning your head and looking over your shoulder in the direction you will move. (Changing Lanes, page 89)

17. A: Reaching the speed of highway traffic before merging

Use the acceleration lane, which runs alongside the main roadway, to reach the speed of other vehicles before merging. (Entering a Multi-lane Highway, page 89)

18. B: After moving into the deceleration lane

Keep your speed while on the main roadway, signal, move into the deceleration lane, then adjust to the posted exit speed. (Exiting a Roadway, page 90)

19. C: The left-most lane

On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is to be used for passing slower vehicles. (Passing, page 90)

20. A: No, never, whether paved or not

Never pass on the shoulder, paved or not; it is an emergency stopping lane, not for through traffic. (Passing, page 90)

21. B: Zipper merge: use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns

With slow, backed-up traffic, stay in your lane until the merge point and then take turns merging; this is the zipper or late merge. (Zipper Merge (Late Merge), page 92)

22. A: As much as 40%

Zipper merging can reduce the overall length of a backup by as much as 40%. (Zipper Merge (Late Merge), page 92)

23. D: When traffic is moving at highway speeds with no backups

When traffic moves at highway speeds without backups, move to the open lane sooner; merge when it is safe. (Zipper Merge (Late Merge): When not to use the zipper merge, page 93)

24. B: 100 feet or more

When it is safe to pass, signal your intention 100 feet or more before passing. (Passing, page 91)

25. C: When you can see the complete front of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

Continue until the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror, then signal and return. (Passing, page 91)