

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 8

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. What should you do when another vehicle is passing you?

- A. Move to the shoulder
- B. Stay in your lane and maintain a constant speed
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

2. Where should you not attempt to pass?

- A. On a straight road with a dashed line
- B. On a multi-lane highway
- C. When the other car is going slowly
- D. When your view is blocked by a curve or hill, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge

3. Why should you pass another vehicle as quickly and safely as possible?

- A. The longer you stay alongside, the longer you may be in its blind spot
- B. To save fuel
- C. It is required by the speed limit
- D. To avoid oncoming headlights

4. What is the minimum following distance the South Carolina manual recommends?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. One car length per 10 mph
- D. 4 seconds

5. Using the counting method, how do you know you are following too closely?

- A. You can see the other car's tires
- B. You reach the fixed point before counting 'one thousand four'
- C. You reach it after 'one thousand five'
- D. The other driver brakes

6. In which situation should you increase your following distance beyond the minimum?

- A. When traffic is light
- B. On dry, clear roads
- C. When driving under the speed limit
- D. When following a school bus or vehicle carrying hazardous materials that must stop at railroad crossings

7. How much should you add to your following distance for night driving?

- A. At least one additional second
- B. At least three additional seconds
- C. Nothing
- D. Half a second

8. How much extra following distance should you allow when driving at night on an unfamiliar road?

- A. At least four additional seconds
- B. At least two additional seconds
- C. At least one additional second
- D. None

9. When should you slow down for a curve?

- A. Only if the road is wet
- B. In the middle of the curve
- C. Before entering the curve
- D. After the curve

10. What is hydroplaning?

- A. When tires ride on a layer of water on top of the road
- B. When the engine floods
- C. When brakes overheat
- D. When the car slides on ice

11. When should you reduce your speed because of slippery roads?

- A. Only when the road is covered in ice
- B. Only at night
- C. At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice
- D. Only after you start skidding

12. What is the best way to avoid hydroplaning?

- A. Slow down when driving in rain or on roads with pooled water
- B. Brake hard on wet roads
- C. Drive in the left lane
- D. Use cruise control

13. What does driving safely with respect to speed mean, according to the manual?

- A. Always driving at the posted limit
- B. Driving 5 mph under the limit at all times
- C. Adjusting speed for road and traffic conditions, keeping adequate following distance and obeying speed limits
- D. Keeping up with the fastest traffic

14. At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, about how far does it take to brake to a stop (braking distance only)?

- A. About 58 feet
- B. About 158 feet
- C. About 108 feet
- D. About 258 feet

15. What is the average perception time for an alert driver?

- A. 2 to 3 seconds
- B. 4 seconds
- C. $\frac{1}{4}$ second
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second

16. Which of these is part of total stopping distance?

- A. Only reaction time
- B. Perception, reaction and braking distance
- C. Only braking distance
- D. Following distance

17. What is the maximum recommended speed for most vehicle-trailer combinations?

- A. 65 mph
- B. The posted limit
- C. 55 mph
- D. 45 mph

18. When towing a trailer down a grade, when should you slow down?

- A. At the bottom
- B. Before starting down the hill
- C. Halfway down
- D. Only if the trailer sways

19. What does a reflective orange and red triangle on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. The vehicle carries hazardous materials
- B. The vehicle is slow-moving, traveling less than 25 mph
- C. The vehicle is towing a trailer
- D. The vehicle is an emergency vehicle

20. What should you do in a school zone when the lights are flashing or children are present?

- A. Pass slower vehicles
- B. Keep the normal speed limit
- C. Honk to alert children
- D. Obey the slower school zone speed limit

21. How deep must water be to reach the bottom of most passenger cars and possibly cause loss of control or stalling?

- A. About one foot
- B. About two inches
- C. About six inches

D. About three feet

22. How much moving water can carry away most vehicles, including SUVs and pickup trucks?

- A. Two feet
- B. Four feet
- C. One foot
- D. Six inches

23. You come to a flooded road and the water looks shallow. What should you do?

- A. Turn around and find another route
- B. Drive through quickly to avoid stalling
- C. Drive through slowly
- D. Follow the car ahead through it

24. When should you use your high beams at night?

- A. Whenever there are no oncoming vehicles
- B. When following another car
- C. Only in fog
- D. In the city

25. How much farther do high beams let you see than low beams?

- A. Ten times as far
- B. About twice as far
- C. The same distance
- D. Three times as far

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 8

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1. B: Stay in your lane and maintain a constant speed

When being passed, stay in your lane and keep a constant speed so the other driver can pass. (Passing: When being passed, page 91)

2. D: When your view is blocked by a curve or hill, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge

Do not pass when an oncoming vehicle is approaching, your view is blocked by a curve or hill, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge. (Passing, page 91)

3. A: The longer you stay alongside, the longer you may be in its blind spot

The longer you stay beside the other vehicle, the longer you are in danger of being in its blind spot as it moves toward your lane. (Passing, page 90)

4. D: 4 seconds

You should always try to keep a minimum following distance of 4 seconds behind the vehicle in front. (Space Management: Providing an Adequate Following Distance, page 99)

5. B: You reach the fixed point before counting 'one thousand four'

Count from when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point; if you pass that point before 'one thousand four', you are too close. (Space Management: Providing an Adequate Following Distance, page 99)

6. D: When following a school bus or vehicle carrying hazardous materials that must stop at railroad crossings

Increase following distance on slippery roads, at night or in bad weather, behind large vehicles, and behind vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings. (Space Management: Providing an Adequate Following Distance, page 100)

7. A: At least one additional second

Add at least one additional second for night driving, and at least two additional seconds on unfamiliar roads at night. (Night Driving, page 127)

8. B: At least two additional seconds

Add at least two additional seconds for unfamiliar roads at night. (Night Driving, page 127)

9. C: Before entering the curve

Always reduce speed before entering a curve; hard braking in the curve can make the tires lose traction. (Speed Management: Adjusting To Roadway Conditions, page 95)

10. A: When tires ride on a layer of water on top of the road

Hydroplaning happens when the tires ride on a layer of water on top of the road, like water skis; slowing down in rain is the best prevention. (Speed Management: Adjusting To Roadway Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 96)

11. C: At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice

Reduce speed at the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice, because tires grip less and stopping takes longer. (Speed Management: Adjusting To Roadway Conditions: Slippery roads, page 96)

12. A: Slow down when driving in rain or on roads with pooled water

The best way to avoid traction loss from hydroplaning is to slow down in the rain or on roads with standing water. (Speed Management: Adjusting To Roadway Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 96)

13. C: Adjusting speed for road and traffic conditions, keeping adequate following distance and obeying speed limits

Speed management means adjusting speed for roadway and traffic conditions, providing an adequate following distance and obeying speed limits. (Speed Management, page 95)

14. B: About 158 feet

The manual states braking distance at 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes can be about 158 feet. (Stopping Distance, page 98)

15. D: $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second

The average perception time for an alert driver is $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second; reaction time is about the same. (Stopping Distance, page 98)

16. B: Perception, reaction and braking distance

Total stopping distance depends on speed and includes perception time and distance, reaction time and distance, and braking distance. (Stopping Distance, page 98)

17. C: 55 mph

The maximum recommended speed for most vehicle-trailer combinations is 55 mph, and you must never exceed the posted limit. (Safe Trailing: Safe Driving With a Trailer, page 136)

18. B: Before starting down the hill

When towing, slow down before starting down the hill. (Safe Trailing: Safe Driving With a Trailer, page 136)

19. B: The vehicle is slow-moving, traveling less than 25 mph

The slow-moving vehicle triangle on farm equipment, construction equipment or animal-drawn vehicles means it travels less than 25 mph. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 125)

20. D: Obey the slower school zone speed limit

In a school zone when lights are flashing or children are present, you must obey a slower speed limit. (Pedestrians, page 111)

21. C: About six inches

Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars, causing loss of control or possible stalling. (Speed Management: Flooded roadways, page 97)

22. A: Two feet

Two feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles, including sport utility vehicles and pickups. (Speed Management: Flooded roadways, page 97)

23. A: Turn around and find another route

Do not drive through flooded areas even if the water looks shallow; water can hide dips and washed-out pavement. Turn around and find another route. (Speed Management: Flooded roadways, page 97)

24. A: Whenever there are no oncoming vehicles

Use high beams whenever there are no oncoming vehicles; they let you see twice as far as low beams. (Night Driving, page 126)

25. B: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams. (Night Driving, page 126)