

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 9

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. At what distance from an oncoming vehicle should you dim your high beams?

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

2. You are following another vehicle at night. Within what distance should you use low beams?

- A. Less than 500 feet
- B. Less than 200 feet
- C. Less than 100 feet
- D. Less than 1,000 feet

3. Which headlights should you use in fog, rain or snow?

- A. Low beams
- B. Parking lights only
- C. No lights
- D. High beams

4. An oncoming driver has high beams on. Where should you look?

- A. Toward the right side of the road
- B. Close your eyes briefly
- C. Directly at the headlights
- D. At the center line

5. Which road surfaces tend to freeze first in winter?

- A. Bridges, overpasses and infrequently traveled roads
- B. Gravel roads
- C. Busy highways
- D. Roads in the sun

6. Your car is stuck in snow. What should you avoid?

- A. Turning the wheels side to side
- B. Using a light touch on the gas
- C. Spinning your wheels
- D. Putting sand under the wheels

7. Which feature should you avoid using in winter driving conditions?

- A. Low beams
- B. Seat belts
- C. Defroster
- D. Cruise control

8. Two cars approach a narrow single-lane bridge on a rural road. Who generally has the right-of-way?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. The driver on the right
- C. The first driver to reach the bridge
- D. The vehicle going uphill

9. How should you approach an uncontrolled rural intersection with no stop or yield signs?

- A. Honk and continue
- B. Slow down and be prepared to stop
- C. At normal speed
- D. Speed up to clear it quickly

10. How should you drive on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. Use cruise control
- B. Faster to avoid getting stuck
- C. Reduce speed and increase following distance; you may skid when stopping
- D. Ride the shoulder

11. What are the three options the manual gives for avoiding a collision?

- A. Braking, steering or accelerating
- B. Honking, flashing lights or stopping
- C. Swerving, skidding or braking
- D. Reversing, stopping or honking

12. How should you brake in an emergency if your car has anti-lock brakes (ABS)?

- A. Press hard and keep constant pressure on the pedal
- B. Pump the brakes rapidly
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Tap the brakes lightly

13. During hard braking with ABS, the pedal vibrates and you hear clicking. What does it mean?

- A. A tire is flat
- B. It is normal ABS operation
- C. The brakes are failing
- D. You should release the brake

14. Your car begins to skid. What should you do first?

- A. Turn the wheel the opposite way hard
- B. Slam on the brakes
- C. Shift into park
- D. Release pressure from the brake or accelerator and steer where you want to go

15. Your right wheels drop off the pavement onto a lower shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Jerk the wheel to get back on immediately
- D. Slow down gradually and steer gently back onto the pavement when safe

16. Your brakes stop working while driving. What should you try first?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately
- B. Shift to park
- C. Jump out
- D. Use the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if the car skids

17. A front tire blows out. What will the vehicle do and how should you respond?

- A. Pull toward the blowout; grip the wheel, keep straight and slow gradually without braking hard
- B. Speed up; brake hard
- C. Nothing; keep driving
- D. Pull away from the blowout; steer hard toward it

18. Right after a tire blowout, what should you avoid doing?

- A. Gripping the wheel firmly
- B. Turning on flashers after pulling off
- C. Braking
- D. Taking your foot off the accelerator

19. Your engine shuts off while driving. What is true about steering?

- A. The steering locks completely
- B. Steering becomes easier
- C. The wheel may be hard to turn but can still be turned
- D. You must turn the key to off to steer

20. Your accelerator sticks and the car is speeding up out of control. What is the first step listed in the manual?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Steer onto the shoulder at full speed
- C. Honk
- D. Pump the gas pedal

21. Your car breaks down on the highway. Where should you place emergency flares?

- A. In the travel lane beside the car
- B. About 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle
- C. Right next to the car
- D. 500 feet ahead of the vehicle

22. Your car breaks down. What should you do first if possible?

- A. Open the hood and leave
- B. Stay in the travel lane with lights off
- C. Walk along the highway for help
- D. Get the vehicle off the road and away from traffic, and turn on emergency flashers

23. A brake warning light comes on in your dashboard. What does the manual say?

- A. Do not drive if you see this warning light
- B. Drive faster to get home
- C. Pump the brakes to reset it
- D. Ignore it until your next service

24. Why should you enter emergency contact information on your SCDMV record?

- A. It removes points
- B. It lowers insurance rates
- C. It is required for renewal
- D. Officers can access it after a collision or medical emergency and share it with medical personnel

25. You see emergency lights behind you signaling you to stop. What should you do?

- A. Signal and pull to the side of the road as soon as it is safe
- B. Speed up to find a parking lot
- C. Ignore them if you did nothing wrong
- D. Stop immediately in your lane

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 9

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1. D: 500 feet or more

Dim your high beams when you are 500 feet or more away from any oncoming vehicle. (Night Driving, page 126)

2. B: Less than 200 feet

Use low beams when following another vehicle that is less than 200 feet in front of you. (Night Driving, page 127)

3. A: Low beams

Use low beams in fog, rain or snow; high beams cause glare that makes it harder to see. (Night Driving, page 127)

4. A: Toward the right side of the road

Glance toward the right side of the road so you are not momentarily blinded by the other vehicle's headlights. (Night Driving, page 126)

5. A: Bridges, overpasses and infrequently traveled roads

Bridges, overpasses and infrequently traveled roadways tend to freeze first, and ice can form in shady areas even above freezing. (Winter Driving Techniques, page 131)

6. C: Spinning your wheels

Do not spin your wheels; it digs the vehicle in deeper. Turn the wheels side to side, use a light touch on the gas, shovel, or add sand or litter for traction. (Winter Driving Techniques, page 132)

7. D: Cruise control

Avoid using cruise control in winter driving conditions. (Winter Driving Techniques, page 132)

8. C: The first driver to reach the bridge

Take turns crossing a narrow or single-lane bridge; generally the first driver to the bridge has the right-of-way. (Rural Road Driving, page 130)

9. B: Slow down and be prepared to stop

Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic at an uncontrolled rural intersection. (Rural Road Driving, page 131)

10. C: Reduce speed and increase following distance; you may skid when stopping

Traction is reduced on gravel or dirt; reduce speed, increase following distance, and expect that you may skid when stopping. (Rural Road Driving, page 130)

11. A: Braking, steering or accelerating

You have three options to avoid a collision or reduce its impact: braking, steering, or accelerating. (Emergencies and Avoiding Collisions, page 104)

12. A: Press hard and keep constant pressure on the pedal

With ABS, press the brake as hard as you can and keep constant pressure; pumping deactivates ABS. You can still steer. (Emergencies and Avoiding Collisions: Braking, page 104)

13. B: It is normal ABS operation

ABS works only while you keep pressure on the pedal; vibration and clicking are normal. (Emergencies and Avoiding Collisions: Braking, page 104)

14. D: Release pressure from the brake or accelerator and steer where you want to go

Release pressure from the brake or accelerator, look where you want to go, and steer in that direction. (Emergencies and Avoiding Collisions: Dealing with Skids, page 105)

15. D: Slow down gradually and steer gently back onto the pavement when safe

Avoid panic steering; slow down gradually and steer gently back onto the pavement when it is safe. (Uneven Surface Drop-Offs, page 106)

16. D: Use the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if the car skids

Use the parking brake slowly so the rear wheels do not lock; be ready to release it if the vehicle skids. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Brake Failure, page 106)

17. A: Pull toward the blowout; grip the wheel, keep straight and slow gradually without braking hard

A front blowout pulls the car sharply toward the blown tire. Grip the wheel firmly, keep straight, take your foot off the gas and avoid braking. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Tire Blowout, page 107)

18. C: Braking

Do not brake; let the vehicle slow by itself or brake gently only if necessary, then pull off and turn on flashers. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Tire Blowout, page 107)

19. C: The wheel may be hard to turn but can still be turned

Keep a strong grip; the steering wheel may be difficult to turn but it can still be turned. Brake with steady pressure and pull off. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Power Failure, page 107)

20. A: Turn off the engine

If the vehicle is accelerating out of control: turn off the engine, shift to neutral and look for an escape path, then steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Stuck Accelerator, page 108)

21. B: About 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle

Place flares about 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle to give other drivers time to change lanes. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Vehicle Breakdown, page 108)

22. D: Get the vehicle off the road and away from traffic, and turn on emergency flashers

Get the vehicle off the road if possible, turn on emergency flashers, and warn other drivers. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Vehicle Breakdown, page 108)

23. A: Do not drive if you see this warning light

A brake warning light tells you the brakes are not working properly; do not drive if you see it. (Vehicle Malfunctions: Brake Failure, page 106)

24. D: Officers can access it after a collision or medical emergency and share it with medical personnel

If you are in a collision or have a medical emergency, SC law enforcement can access your emergency contacts and may share them with medical personnel. (Emergency Contact Information, page 109)

25. A: Signal and pull to the side of the road as soon as it is safe

Stay calm, activate your turn signal and pull to the side of the road as soon and as safely as possible. (What to Do and Expect When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 121)