

South Dakota DPS permit practice test 10

From the South Dakota Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/south-dakota/

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

1. At a crash scene with injuries, what should you avoid giving the injured?

- A. A blanket
- B. Anything to drink, even water
- C. Reassurance
- D. Pressure on bleeding

2. Many crashes with large vehicles at intersections happen because motorists misjudge what?

- A. Truck color
- B. The speed of an approaching truck before turning left
- C. Truck height
- D. Truck weight limits

3. Must you yield to pedestrians in an intersection when your light is green?

- A. No
- B. Yes, yield to all pedestrians in the intersection even if the light is green
- C. Only to children
- D. Only at crosswalks with signals

4. Where should you drive slower than the speed limit and be ready to stop quickly for children?

- A. On interstates
- B. In playground and residential areas
- C. On rural highways
- D. In parking garages only

5. What are bicycles considered on South Dakota roadways?

- A. Pedestrians
- B. Vehicles with the same rights and responsibilities as motorists
- C. Obstructions
- D. Toys

6. When may a motorist drive or park in a designated bike lane?

- A. Any time it's empty
- B. Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway, on official duty, directed by police, or in an emergency
- C. To pass slow cars
- D. Never, under any circumstances

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

- A. It is illegal
- B. It may startle them into steering into your path
- C. It doesn't work
- D. Bikes have horns too

8. Which road surfaces affect bicycles much more than cars?

- A. Dry pavement
- B. Wet roads or roads covered with sand or gravel
- C. Smooth asphalt
- D. Concrete

9. Before opening your door when parked on the street, what should you check for?

- A. Parking meters
- B. Bicyclists approaching from the sides and rear
- C. Pedestrians on the sidewalk
- D. Nothing

10. How much lane width should you allow a motorcyclist?

- A. Half a lane
- B. A full lane width; do not share the lane
- C. No lane; they use the shoulder
- D. One-third of a lane

11. A motorcycle's turn signal is flashing. What should you assume?

- A. It is definitely turning
- B. It may not be turning; motorcycle signals may not self-cancel
- C. It is stopping
- D. It wants you to pass

12. Which road hazards might cause a motorcyclist to change lane position suddenly?

- A. Smooth pavement
- B. Potholes, gravel, wet surfaces, pavement seams and railroad crossings
- C. Painted lines only
- D. Nothing

13. How do scooters and mopeds compare to motorcycles in speed?

- A. They are faster
- B. They travel at much lower speeds
- C. The same
- D. They can't use roads

14. About how many crashes between cars and commercial vehicles occur each year?

- A. 25,000
- B. More than 250,000
- C. 2.5 million
- D. 2,500

15. Which side of a truck has the larger blind spot?

- A. The left side
- B. The right side, starting behind the cab
- C. The front
- D. Neither

16. How can you tell if a truck driver can see you from the side?

- A. If you see the trailer
- B. If you can see the driver's face in the side view mirror
- C. If your headlights are on
- D. If the truck slows

17. After passing a large vehicle, when may you pull in front of it?

- A. Immediately
- B. When you can see the whole front of the vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. After 2 seconds
- D. When the truck flashes lights

18. Large vehicles going up or down steep hills drive about how fast and in which lane?

- A. 55 mph in the left lane
- B. About 35 mph in the right lane
- C. 25 mph on the shoulder
- D. Same as cars

19. A truck making a right turn swings wide to the left. What should you do?

- A. Squeeze in on its right
- B. Do not turn until the truck has completed its turn
- C. Honk
- D. Pass on the left

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

- A. Move toward the center
- B. Keep as far right as possible
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash your lights

21. Why do many intersections have stop lines set farther back?

- A. For pedestrians only
- B. To give larger vehicles more turning space
- C. For bicycles
- D. Decoration

22. What may indicate a runaway truck or bus?

- A. Flashing headlights
- B. Smoke coming from the brakes
- C. A loud horn
- D. Hazard lights

23. About how far does the tail of an articulated bus swing out?

- A. 6 inches
- B. About 3 feet
- C. About 10 feet
- D. It doesn't swing

24. You see an inter-city bus ahead that will stop frequently. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Tailgate it
- B. Move to another lane before the bus stops
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Honk

25. Why should you pass farm machinery with extra caution?

- A. It is fast
- B. The operator cannot hear approaching vehicles
- C. It is always on the shoulder
- D. It has no lights

Answer key: South Dakota practice test 10

From the South Dakota Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/south-dakota/

1. B: Anything to drink, even water

Do not give injured persons anything to drink, not even water. (If someone is injured, page 59)

2. B: The speed of an approaching truck before turning left

Motorists often misjudge an approaching truck's speed before turning left; when in doubt, don't turn in its path. (Turning, page 63)

3. B: Yes, yield to all pedestrians in the intersection even if the light is green

Yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians in the intersection even if the traffic light is green. (Pedestrians, page 61)

4. B: In playground and residential areas

Children may run out between parked vehicles in playground and residential areas; drive slower than the limit there. (Pedestrians, page 61)

5. B: Vehicles with the same rights and responsibilities as motorists

Bicycles are considered vehicles; bicyclists have the same rights, privileges and responsibilities as motorists. (Bicyclists, page 61)

6. 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 in a bike lane except to enter or leave an alley or driveway, official duties, police direction or emergencies. (Bicyclists, page 61)

7. B: It may startle them into steering into your path

Sounding the horn may startle bicyclists and cause them to steer into your path. (Bicyclists, page 61)

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

Wet roads or roads with sand or gravel affect bicycles much more than vehicles. (Bicyclists, page 61)

9. B: Bicyclists approaching from the sides and rear

When parked on the street, check to the sides and rear for bicyclists before opening the door. (Bicyclists, page 62)

10. B: A full lane width; do not share the lane

Allow a motorcyclist a full lane width; do not share the lane. (Motorcyclists, page 62)

11. B: It may not be turning; motorcycle signals may not self-cancel

Motorcycle signals may not self-cancel; wait to be sure the rider is turning. (Motorcyclists, page 62)

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

Riders may need to move suddenly to avoid potholes, gravel, wet surfaces, seams, railroad crossings and grooved pavement. (Motorcyclists, page 62)

13. B: They travel at much lower speeds

Scooters and mopeds travel at much lower speeds than motorcycles. (Motorcyclists, page 62)

14. B: More than 250,000

More than 250,000 crashes occur between cars and commercial vehicles each year. (Large Trucks and Buses, page 62)

15. B: The right side, starting behind the cab

Trucks have a larger blind spot on their right side starting behind the cab and extending up to the length of the truck. (The No-Zone, page 63)

16. B: If you can see the driver's face in the side view mirror

If you cannot see the driver's face in the side view mirror, they cannot see you. (The No-Zone, page 63)

17. B: When you can see the whole front of the vehicle in your rearview mirror

Look for the whole front of the vehicle in your rearview mirror before pulling in front, and maintain speed. (The No-Zone, page 63)

18. B: About 35 mph in the right lane

On steep hills, large vehicles drive slowly, about 35 mph, using the right lane; avoid the right lane there if possible. (The No-Zone, page 63)

19. B: Do not turn until the truck has completed its turn

Don't get between the truck and the curb; do not turn until the truck or bus has completed its turn. (Turning, page 63)

20. B: Keep as far right as possible

Keep as far right as possible to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence that pushes vehicles apart. (Turning, page 63)

21. B: To give larger vehicles more turning space

Stop lines set you farther back to give larger vehicles more turning space; always stop behind them. (Turning, page 63)

22. B: Smoke coming from the brakes

Smoke from the brakes may indicate a runaway truck or bus; get out of the way. (Runaway Truck Ramps, page 64)

23. B: About 3 feet

The tail swing on articulated buses is approximately 3 feet. (Bus Related Issues, page 64)

24. B: Move to another lane before the bus stops

'Read the road' and move to another lane before the bus stops. (Bus Related Issues, page 64)

25. B: The operator cannot hear approaching vehicles

Pass farm machinery with caution; the operator cannot hear approaching vehicles. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 65)