

South Dakota DPS permit practice test 11

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

14 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 14

1. What should you avoid when passing an animal-drawn vehicle or horseback rider?

- A. Slowing down
- B. Using the horn or revving the engine
- C. Giving extra space
- D. Watching for left turns

2. Do animal-drawn vehicles and horseback riders have the same rights to use the road?

- A. No
- B. Yes, and they must follow the same rules of the road
- C. Only on weekends
- D. Only on gravel roads

3. When stopped by police, what should you do with the engine and lights?

- A. Leave the engine running
- B. Turn off the engine, turn on hazard flashers, and at night the interior lights
- C. Turn off all lights
- D. Open the trunk

4. Why does the manual say to drive well below the posted limit in winter conditions?

- A. To save fuel
- B. Posted limits are intended for summer months on dry pavement
- C. It is required by law
- D. To avoid tickets

5. In a school zone when lights are flashing or children are present, what must you do?

- A. Speed up to get through
- B. Obey the slower speed limit
- C. Honk
- D. Nothing special

6. Farm tractors and roadway maintenance vehicles usually travel at what speed?

- A. 25 mph or less
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

7. If you are driving faster than other traffic, what happens?

- A. You arrive much sooner
- B. You must keep passing, increasing the chance of a collision
- C. Nothing
- D. You save fuel

8. How should you adjust speed on gravel or dirt rural roads?

- A. Keep highway speed
- B. Reduce speed and increase following distance
- C. Speed up for traction
- D. Use cruise control

9. When should you reduce speed for slippery roads?

- A. After you start skidding
- B. At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice
- C. Only on bridges
- D. Only at night

10. What is the best way to avoid hydroplaning?

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down in rain or when water is pooled on the road
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Brake hard in puddles

11. Where may you need to slow down because space is limited?

- A. Open highways
- B. Shopping centers, rush hours, narrow bridges, schools and railroad crossings
- C. Empty parking lots
- D. Interstates at night

12. On a road with multiple lanes in the same direction, when do multi-vehicle crashes often happen?

- A. When everyone drives the same speed
- B. When drivers go faster or slower than other vehicles
- C. At night only
- D. Never

13. When leaving a road that has exit ramps, when should you slow down?

- A. Well before the ramp
- B. Not until you move onto the exit ramp
- C. In the left lane
- D. After the ramp ends

14. How can drivers help trucks merging onto the interstate?

- A. Slow down suddenly
- B. Maintain the proper speed for the flow of traffic
- C. Block the lane
- D. Honk

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1. B: Using the horn or revving the engine

Do not use the horn or rev the engine; it may scare the horse and cause a crash. Anticipate left turns into fields and driveways. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 65)

2. B: Yes, and they must follow the same rules of the road

They have the same rights as motor vehicles and must follow the same rules. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 65)

3. B: Turn off the engine, turn on hazard flashers, and at night the interior lights

Turn off the engine, turn on hazards, and at night turn on interior lights; roll down the window. (Police and Traffic Stops, page 64)

4. B: Posted limits are intended for summer months on dry pavement

Posted limits are intended for summer months on dry pavement; drive well below them in winter conditions. (Winter Driving Safety Tips, page 67)

5. B: Obey the slower speed limit

In a school zone when lights are flashing or children are present, obey the slower speed limit. (Pedestrians, page 61)

6. A: 25 mph or less

Farm tractors, animal-drawn vehicles and roadway maintenance vehicles usually go 25 mph or less. (Adjusting to Traffic and Interstate Driving, page 45)

7. B: You must keep passing, increasing the chance of a collision

Driving faster means repeated passing and more chances of collision; speeding saves only a few minutes per hour. (Adjusting to Traffic and Interstate Driving, page 45)

8. B: Reduce speed and increase following distance

Traction is reduced on gravel or dirt; reduce speed, increase following distance and expect possible skids. (Rural Road Driving, page 67)

9. B: At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice

Reduce speed at the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice. (Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 50)

10. B: Slow down in rain or when water is pooled on the road

The best way to avoid traction loss from hydroplaning is to slow down when the road is wet with pooled water. (Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 50)

11. B: Shopping centers, rush hours, narrow bridges, schools and railroad crossings

Trouble spots include shopping centers and downtowns, rush hours, narrow bridges, schools and railroad crossings. (Trouble spots, page 46)

12. B: When drivers go faster or slower than other vehicles

Crashes often happen when drivers go faster or slower than other vehicles; keep pace with traffic. (Adjusting to Traffic and Interstate Driving, page 45)

13. B: Not until you move onto the exit ramp

Keep up with traffic on the main road and don't slow down until you're on the exit ramp. (Adjusting to Traffic and Interstate Driving, page 45)

14. B: Maintain the proper speed for the flow of traffic

Maintaining proper speed for the traffic flow lets trucks and buses enter the freeway smoothly. (Merging, page 63)