

South Dakota DPS permit practice test 8

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. What minimum following distance does the South Dakota manual recommend?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

2. How do you check a 4-second following distance?

- A. Count after the car ahead brakes
- B. When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count to 'one thousand four'; if you reach it first you are too close
- C. Stay four car lengths back
- D. Look four seconds ahead

3. Which is a situation where you should increase your following distance beyond 4 seconds?

- A. On a dry, empty road
- B. When following a motorcycle or bicyclist
- C. In a parking lot
- D. When the car ahead is smaller

4. How far behind a large truck can its rear blind spot extend?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 200 feet

5. When following a motorcyclist, what minimum following distance should you allow?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds, or more in wet conditions
- D. 1 car length

6. How much should you add to your following distance when driving at night?

- A. Nothing
- B. At least one additional second (two on unfamiliar roads at night)
- C. Five seconds
- D. Double it always

- 7. You are being tailgated on a two-lane road with no right lane. What should you do?**
- A. Brake suddenly
 - B. When the road ahead is clear and passing is legal, slowly reduce speed to encourage them to pass
 - C. Speed up
 - D. Flash your brake lights
- 8. At 55 mph, about how much distance do you need to pass safely on a two-lane road?**
- A. About 400 feet
 - B. About 800 feet
 - C. Over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)
 - D. About 2 miles
- 9. How long can a multiple-trailer truck be, compared to a typical 15-foot car?**
- A. 30 feet
 - B. 50 feet
 - C. 75 feet or longer
 - D. 100 feet exactly
- 10. When a vehicle far away appears to be standing still, what does the manual say?**
- A. It is safe to pass
 - B. If you can see it coming closer, it may be too close to pass
 - C. It is parked
 - D. Speed up quickly
- 11. Ideally, how far ahead should you look while driving?**
- A. 5 seconds
 - B. 10 seconds
 - C. 20 to 30 seconds
 - D. 1 minute
- 12. How far before an intersection must all drivers signal a turn?**
- A. 50 feet
 - B. At least 100 feet
 - C. 200 feet
 - D. 500 feet
- 13. What is the hand signal for a left turn?**
- A. Hand pointing up
 - B. Hand pointing straight out
 - C. Hand pointing down
 - D. Waving
- 14. When are hand signals especially useful, according to the manual?**
- A. At night
 - B. In bright sunlight or when driving an antique vehicle without turn signals
 - C. On interstates
 - D. Never

15. When slowing where others may not expect it, how can you warn drivers behind you?

- A. Honk
- B. Quickly tap the brake pedal 3 or 4 times
- C. Flash headlights
- D. Wave

16. When should you dim your high beams for an oncoming vehicle?

- A. Within 200 feet
- B. Within 500 feet (about a block)
- C. Within 1,000 feet
- D. Only if they flash you

17. When should you use low beams behind another vehicle?

- A. Closer than 200 feet
- B. Closer than 500 feet
- C. Closer than 1,000 feet
- D. Never

18. When should you NOT use the horn?

- A. When another vehicle may hit you
- B. Around blind pedestrians or animal-drawn vehicles
- C. When a driver may not see you
- D. Approaching a blind curve

19. Daytime running lights are not meant to replace headlights when?

- A. During the day
- B. At night or when foggy, raining or snowing
- C. In parking lots
- D. Never

20. What is the 'compromise space' technique?

- A. Split the lane equally always
- B. When you must deal with two risks at once, give the most room to the worst danger
- C. Pass everyone quickly
- D. Stay behind trucks

21. What does 'separate risks' mean?

- A. Drive between two hazards
- B. Adjust speed so you deal with hazards one at a time
- C. Change lanes often
- D. Use your horn

22. In which months do the most car/deer crashes happen in South Dakota?

- A. June and July
- B. October and November
- C. January and February
- D. April and May

23. Deer are the second most commonly struck object in South Dakota. What is first?

- A. Guardrails
- B. Intersection crashes (other vehicles at intersections)
- C. Mailboxes
- D. Pedestrians

24. When should you reduce speed for a curve?

- A. After entering the curve
- B. Before entering the curve
- C. Halfway through
- D. Only if wet

25. What should you do if you see a flooded roadway?

- A. Drive through slowly
- B. Find another route
- C. Drive through quickly
- D. Follow another car through

Answer key: South Dakota practice test 8

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1. C: 4 seconds

Always try to keep a minimum following distance of 4 seconds. (Space in Front, page 51)

2. B: When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count to 'one thousand four'; if you reach it first you are too close

Count from when the vehicle ahead passes a stationary point; reaching it before 'one thousand four' means you're too close. (Space in Front, page 51)

3. B: When following a motorcycle or bicyclist

Increase following distance on slippery roads, behind motorcycles or bicycles, large vehicles, with a heavy load, at night, and more. (Space in Front, page 51)

4. D: 200 feet

The blind spot to the rear of large trucks can extend for 200 feet. (Space in Front, page 51)

5. C: 4 seconds, or more in wet conditions

Allow a minimum 4-second following distance or more in wet conditions behind a motorcyclist. (Motorcyclists, page 62)

6. B: At least one additional second (two on unfamiliar roads at night)

Add at least one additional second at night and at least two additional seconds on unfamiliar roads at night. (Night Driving, page 66)

7. B: When the road ahead is clear and passing is legal, slowly reduce speed to encourage them to pass

Wait until passing is legal and clear, then slowly reduce speed; never slow quickly to discourage a tailgater. (Space Behind, page 52)

8. C: Over 1,600 feet (about one-third of a mile)

At 55 mph you travel over 800 feet in 10 seconds, and so does an oncoming car, so you need over 1,600 feet. (Space to Pass, page 53)

9. C: 75 feet or longer

A multiple-trailer truck can be 75 feet long or longer; passing it takes much longer. (Space to Pass, page 53)

10. B: If you can see it coming closer, it may be too close to pass

Oncoming vehicles are hard to judge; if you can see it is coming closer, it may be too close to pass. (Space to Pass, page 53)

11. C: 20 to 30 seconds

Ideally, look at what is happening 20 to 30 seconds in front of the car. (Look ahead, page 48)

12. B: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet from an intersection; 4 to 5 seconds before is better at higher speeds. (When changing lanes, page 49)

13. B: Hand pointing straight out

Left turn: hand pointing straight out; right turn: hand up; stop or slow: hand down. (Signaling Movements, page 56)

14. B: In bright sunlight or when driving an antique vehicle without turn signals

Hand signals help when bright sunlight hides flashing signals or in an antique vehicle (made before July 1, 1958). (Signaling Movements, page 56)

15. B: Quickly tap the brake pedal 3 or 4 times

Quickly tap the brake pedal 3 or 4 times to warn those behind you. (Signaling Movements, page 56)

16. B: Within 500 feet (about a block)

Dim high beams whenever you come within 500 feet (about one block) of an oncoming vehicle. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 55)

17. B: Closer than 500 feet

Use low beams when you are closer than 500 feet behind another vehicle or in heavy traffic. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 55)

18. B: Around blind pedestrians or animal-drawn vehicles

Do not use the horn to hurry others, point out errors, greet friends, or around blind pedestrians and animals. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 55)

19. B: At night or when foggy, raining or snowing

Daytime running lights don't replace headlights for night driving or in fog, rain or snow. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 55)

20. B: When you must deal with two risks at once, give the most room to the worst danger

When you can't separate risks, compromise by giving the most room to the greatest danger. (Compromise Space, page 54)

21. B: Adjust speed so you deal with hazards one at a time

Separate risks by speeding up or slowing down so you meet hazards one at a time. (Separate Risks, page 54)

22. B: October and November

Be especially alert for deer in October and November, the months with the most car/deer crashes. (Watch for Deer, page 50)

23. B: Intersection crashes (other vehicles at intersections)

Intersection crashes top the list, deer are second, and lane departures third. (Watch for Deer, page 50)

24. B: Before entering the curve

Always reduce speed before entering a curve; hard braking in the curve could cause the tires to lose traction. (Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 50)

25. B: Find another route

Do not drive through large bodies of standing water; find another route. (Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 50)