

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 13

From the Tennessee Comprehensive Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/tennessee/

26 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 26

1. What does the Non-Resident Violator Compact mean for a Tennessee driver who ignores a traffic ticket from another member state?

- A. The ticket expires
- B. Nothing happens
- C. Their driving privileges will be suspended, revoked or canceled until it is resolved
- D. Only a letter is sent

2. Drivers who lose consciousness due to epilepsy or similar conditions must be seizure/lapse-free for how long before reinstatement?

- A. 30 days
- B. Three months
- C. Six months
- D. Two years

3. According to research cited in the manual, who causes about two-thirds of car-motorcycle collisions?

- A. Road conditions
- B. The car driver who turned in front of the motorcycle
- C. The motorcyclist
- D. Truck drivers

4. Why should you never share a lane with a motorcycle?

- A. Riders need the full lane width to handle hazards like potholes and wind blasts
- B. Motorcycles are faster
- C. Motorcycles are wider than cars
- D. It is only illegal at night

5. Why can it be hard to judge a motorcycle's distance at night?

- A. Motorcycles are always faster
- B. Its single headlight or tail light can blend into other vehicles' lights
- C. Motorcycles have no lights
- D. Riders wear dark clothing

6. How may a motorcyclist react when crossing a metal or grated bridge?

- A. Stop on the bridge
- B. Ride on the shoulder
- C. Slow down and move to the center of the lane because the bike wobbles more
- D. Speed up and lean

7. Where must bicyclists ride on Tennessee roads?

- A. Facing traffic on the left
- B. On sidewalks only
- C. On the right side, in the same direction as traffic, as far right as practical
- D. In the center of the lane always

8. A bicyclist is riding toward the center of the lane while passing parked cars. What does this mean?

- A. The cyclist is properly avoiding opening car doors
- B. You should honk
- C. The cyclist is being careless
- D. The cyclist must move to the sidewalk

9. On a narrow road, the bicyclist ahead may not know you're coming. How should you use your horn?

- A. Tap it gently and briefly before passing
- B. Never use it
- C. Blast it to warn them
- D. Hold it while passing

10. Where are bicycles prohibited in Tennessee?

- A. Limited-access highways and expressways
- B. Two-lane roads
- C. City streets
- D. Residential streets

11. When there are no sidewalks, where should pedestrians walk?

- A. On the left side facing traffic
- B. In the center of the road
- C. Anywhere
- D. On the right side with traffic

12. About how far does a truck at 55 mph need to stop, compared with a car?

- A. About 1,000 feet
- B. About 100 feet
- C. About 450+ feet, versus about 240 feet for a car
- D. About the same as a car

13. How much can a loaded tractor-trailer weigh?

- A. Up to 20,000 pounds
- B. Up to 8,000 pounds
- C. Up to 200,000 pounds
- D. Up to 80,000 pounds (40 tons)

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

- A. Up to 500 feet
- B. Up to 50 feet
- C. Up to 20 feet
- D. Up to 200 feet

15. When are children at greatest risk around school buses?

- A. When the bus is parked at school
- B. While riding inside the bus
- C. When getting on or off the bus
- D. On the highway

16. When lights are required on a slow-moving vehicle, how far to the rear should its red lamp be visible?

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

17. What causes most work zone crashes?

- A. Flat tires
- B. Rear-end collisions from tailgating
- C. Head-on collisions
- D. Speeding only

18. Some work zones, like line painting or mowing, are mobile. When should you stop obeying the work zone signs?

- A. When no workers are visible
- B. After one mile
- C. When you see the 'End Road Work' sign
- D. Once you pass the first worker

19. About how far does a train traveling 55 mph need to stop?

- A. About a quarter mile
- B. A full mile
- C. About 500 feet
- D. About 100 yards

20. You are crossing the tracks when the warning lights start flashing or the gates begin to come down. What should you do?

- A. Get out of the car
- B. Back up
- C. Stop on the tracks
- D. Keep moving through the crossing

21. Your car stalls on the tracks and a train is approaching. Which way should you run?

- A. Along the tracks in the train's direction
- B. Toward the train at about a 45-degree angle, away from the tracks
- C. Stay in the car
- D. Down the tracks away from the train

22. Your car stalls on the tracks and no train is visible. Whom should you call?

- A. A friend
- B. No one
- C. Your mechanic
- D. The number on the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign, or 911

23. Which season is the peak for deer-vehicle crashes?

- A. Winter
- B. Fall
- C. Spring
- D. Summer

24. A collision with a deer seems unavoidable. What does the manual advise?

- A. Don't swerve; keep the vehicle under control and on the roadway
- B. Speed up
- C. Swerve hard to miss it
- D. Flash your headlights

25. Why should you avoid flashing your headlights at a deer in the road?

- A. It angers other drivers
- B. Deer tend to fixate on headlights and may freeze in the road
- C. It drains the battery
- D. It is illegal

26. Which statement about weather and crashes matches the Tennessee manual?

- A. Most crashes happen in clear weather, so a sunny day is no reason to relax
- B. Most crashes happen in snow
- C. Most crashes happen in fog
- D. Crashes almost never happen on dry, sunny days

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 13

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1. C: Their driving privileges will be suspended, revoked or canceled until it is resolved

If you ignore a citation from a member state, your driving privileges will be suspended, revoked or canceled until the court reports it resolved. (Section B-8 Driving Responsibilities: Non-Resident Violator Compact, page 100)

2. C: Six months

Drivers who lose consciousness or control from epilepsy, cardiac syncope, diabetes or similar conditions must be lapse-free at least six months. (Section B-8 Driving Responsibilities: Physical or Mental Disabilities, page 102)

3. B: The car driver who turned in front of the motorcycle

Two-thirds of car-motorcycle collisions are caused by the car driver who turned in front of the motorcycle, often not seeing it. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 121)

4. A: Riders need the full lane width to handle hazards like potholes and wind blasts

Motorcycles have the right to the full lane and need its full width to respond to hazards; never try to share a lane with one. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 121)

5. B: Its single headlight or tail light can blend into other vehicles' lights

The single headlight or tail light of a motorcycle can blend into the lights of other vehicles, so distance is easily misjudged. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 121)

6. C: Slow down and move to the center of the lane because the bike wobbles more

Grated bridges cause a cycle to wobble; experienced riders slow and move to the center of the lane, so give them room. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 121)

7. C: On the right side, in the same direction as traffic, as far right as practical

Bicyclists must travel on the right side in the same direction as vehicles, as close to the right as practical while avoiding hazards. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 119)

8. A: The cyclist is properly avoiding opening car doors

Cyclists move away from parked cars toward the center of the lane to avoid opening doors; this is proper riding. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 119)

9. A: Tap it gently and briefly before passing

Tap your horn gently and briefly to signal you are passing; don't blast it or try to intimidate the rider. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 119)

10. A: Limited-access highways and expressways

Bicyclists are prohibited on limited-access highways, expressways and certain other marked roadways. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 119)

11. A: On the left side facing traffic

With no sidewalks, pedestrians should walk on the left side facing oncoming traffic, in single file. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 118)

12. C: About 450+ feet, versus about 240 feet for a car

A car at 55 mph can stop in about 240 feet, but a truck at the same speed needs about 450+ feet. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Large Trucks and Buses, page 123)

13. D: Up to 80,000 pounds (40 tons)

A typical loaded tractor-trailer may weigh up to 80,000 pounds, or 40 tons, and exceed 70 feet long. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Large Trucks and Buses, page 123)

14. D: Up to 200 feet

A truck's blind spots are immediately in front, on either side, and up to 200 feet in the rear. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Large Trucks and Buses, page 123)

15. C: When getting on or off the bus

More children are hurt outside a bus than inside; they are at greatest risk when getting on or off. (Section C: Sharing the Road with School Buses, page 125)

16. C: 500 feet

A self-luminous red lamp on the rear of a slow-moving vehicle is normally visible for 500 feet to the rear. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Slow Moving Vehicles and Equipment, page 126)

17. B: Rear-end collisions from tailgating

Most work zone accidents are caused by rear-end collisions, so don't tailgate. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Highway Work Zones, page 127)

18. C: When you see the 'End Road Work' sign

Mobile work zones may have workers far beyond the first signs; observe posted signs until you see 'End Road Work'. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Highway Work Zones, page 127)

19. B: A full mile

A train traveling at 55 mph takes a full mile to stop. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Trains, page 127)

20. D: Keep moving through the crossing

If you are already crossing when lights flash or gates lower, don't stop—keep moving; signals give enough time to clear, and never back up. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Trains, page 128)

21. B: Toward the train at about a 45-degree angle, away from the tracks

Get everyone out and run toward the train at a 45-degree angle, away from the tracks, to avoid flying debris. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Trains, page 128)

22. D: The number on the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign, or 911

Get everyone out and away, then call the emergency number on the blue ENS sign with the DOT crossing number, or 911 if you can't find it. (Section C: Sharing the Road with Trains, page 128)

23. B: Fall

Fall is the peak season for deer-car crashes because it is mating and hunting season. (Section C-2: Collisions with Animals, page 111)

24. A: Don't swerve; keep the vehicle under control and on the roadway

If a collision seems inevitable, don't swerve; your injury risk may be greater. Keep control and stay on the road. (Section C-2: Collisions with Animals, page 111)

25. B: Deer tend to fixate on headlights and may freeze in the road

Deer tend to fixate on headlights, so flashing them may cause the animal to freeze in the road. (Section C-2: Collisions with Animals, page 111)

26. A: Most crashes happen in clear weather, so a sunny day is no reason to relax

The manual stresses that more crashes happen in clear weather than in snow, rain or fog, so you need avoidance skills (stop, turn, speed up) in every kind of weather. (Section C-2: Special Driving Conditions and Your Vehicle, page 110)