

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 4

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

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

1. What does a single solid white line between lanes going the same direction mean?

- A. Change lanes freely
- B. It marks a bike lane
- C. It marks a passing zone
- D. Stay in your lane and do not cross it to pass unless an emergency requires it

2. If there is no stop line or marked crosswalk at a stop, where should you stop?

- A. Anywhere
- B. Before the front bumper crosses the white edge line of the cross street
- C. 20 feet back
- D. In the middle of the intersection

3. How are HOV (High Occupancy Vehicle) lanes marked?

- A. With solid yellow lines
- B. With a bicycle symbol
- C. With a diamond-shaped marking in the center of the lane
- D. With an arrow

4. Your lane has a curved arrow and the word ONLY painted on it. What must you do?

- A. Turn in the direction of the arrow
- B. Go straight or turn
- C. Stop
- D. Merge left

5. On a divided highway, what color line is always on the left side of the roadway, next to the median?

- A. White
- B. Red
- C. Blue
- D. Yellow

6. When must Tennessee drivers use headlights at night?

- A. From sunset to sunrise
- B. From 1 hour after sunset
- C. From 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise
- D. Only when it is completely dark

7. In Tennessee daytime driving, when must your headlights be on?

- A. Never during the day
- B. Only on interstates
- C. When you cannot clearly see persons or vehicles 200 feet ahead, or when precipitation requires constant wiper use
- D. Only in tunnels

8. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams in Tennessee?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

9. Why is driving at night with only parking lights on dangerous and illegal?

- A. Other drivers may think your vehicle is farther away than it is
- B. It is only illegal in cities
- C. Parking lights are too bright
- D. Parking lights drain the battery

10. Which colors may steady-burning lights facing the front of a vehicle display in Tennessee (with some exceptions)?

- A. Green
- B. Only white or amber
- C. Any color
- D. Red and blue

11. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit on Tennessee primary and secondary state and federal highways?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

12. What is the maximum speed set by Tennessee law for interstate highways?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

13. What is the minimum speed in the right lane(s) of Tennessee interstates under normal conditions?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

14. Below what speed is it unlawful to drive in the left-most lane of a Tennessee interstate, unless congestion prevents it?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

15. How does Tennessee law treat exceeding the school zone speed limit?

- A. As a warning only
- B. As reckless driving, with six points added to your record
- C. As a minor infraction
- D. As a parking violation

16. What fine does Tennessee law mandate for speeding in an active work zone?

- A. \$50 to \$100
- B. \$100 to \$200
- C. \$250 to \$500
- D. \$1,000

17. In Tennessee, at what speed below the maximum limit are you considered a slow-moving vehicle?

- A. 5 mph or more below
- B. 10 mph or more below
- C. 15 mph or more below
- D. 20 mph or more below

18. You are driving slowly and five or more vehicles are lined up behind you. What should you do?

- A. Keep going; they can pass
- B. Turn or pull off the roadway as soon as it is safe
- C. Speed up past the limit
- D. Stop in the lane

19. What does the Basic Speed Rule teach?

- A. Always drive the posted limit
- B. Drive 5 mph under the limit
- C. Match the fastest car
- D. Your safe speed is limited by current conditions, even if below the posted limit

20. At 70 mph on a good road in good weather, about what total distance does the manual say it takes to stop, including seeing a hazard and moving to the brake?

- A. About 200 feet
- B. About 300 feet
- C. About 418 feet
- D. About 600 feet

21. According to the National Safety Council figure in the manual, about how far does a lightweight passenger car at 50 mph need to stop?

- A. About 200 feet
- B. About 400 feet
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 300 feet

22. What is the average reaction time (from seeing danger to starting to brake) given in the Tennessee manual?

- A. About 3 seconds
- B. About 1/4 second
- C. About 2 seconds
- D. About 2/3 of a second

23. What following distance rule does the Tennessee manual describe for normal conditions on highways with moderate speeds?

- A. One-second rule
- B. Five-second rule
- C. One car length per 10 mph
- D. Two-second rule

24. Under what conditions should you increase your following distance to at least four seconds?

- A. Only when following trucks
- B. In bad weather, at higher interstate speeds, at night, and when following a motorcycle
- C. On dry city streets
- D. Only in fog

25. What is the difference between 'covering the brake' and 'riding the brake'?

- A. They are the same
- B. Covering the brake is illegal
- C. Riding the brake is safer
- D. Covering means hovering your foot over the brake for quick response; riding means resting on it, which wears brakes and misleads others

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 4

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

1. D: Stay in your lane and do not cross it to pass unless an emergency requires it

One solid white line between lanes means stay in your lane and do not cross it to pass except in an emergency. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 57)

2. B: Before the front bumper crosses the white edge line of the cross street

With no stop line or crosswalk, stop before your front bumper crosses the edge line of the cross street so you do not stick out into traffic. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings: Stop Lines, page 57)

3. C: With a diamond-shaped marking in the center of the lane

HOV lanes are designated by a diamond-shaped marking in the center of the lane; signs show the minimum occupants and hours. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings: High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes, page 57)

4. A: Turn in the direction of the arrow

In a lane marked with a curved arrow and ONLY, you must turn in the direction of the arrow. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings: Turn Lane Arrow, page 57)

5. D: Yellow

On a divided highway, the side of the roadway to the driver's left nearest the median always has a yellow line; the right side has a white line. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 56)

6. C: From 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise

Headlights must be on from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Use of Headlights, page 59)

7. C: When you cannot clearly see persons or vehicles 200 feet ahead, or when precipitation requires constant wiper use

Headlights are required when daylight is not enough to see persons or vehicles clearly 200 feet ahead, and when rain, mist or snow requires constant wiper use. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Use of Headlights, page 59)

8. C: 500 feet

Dim high beams when an oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet, and also when following another vehicle within 500 feet. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Use of Headlights, page 59)

9. A: Other drivers may think your vehicle is farther away than it is

Small parking lights may make other drivers think your vehicle is farther away; using them alone in limited visibility is unsafe and illegal. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Use of Headlights, page 59)

10. B: Only white or amber

Since January 1, 2018, steady-burning front lights may only be white or amber, or a combination of the two, except for certain vehicles. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Use of Headlights, page 59)

11. B: 55 mph

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on primary and secondary state and federal highways is 55 mph. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws, page 61)

12. C: 70 mph

The maximum interstate speed set by Tennessee law is 70 mph, posted on most rural sections; urban sections are typically 55 mph. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws: Interstate Speed Limits, page 61)

13. C: 45 mph

On interstates, the minimum speed limit in the right lane(s) is 45 mph under normal conditions. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws: Interstate Speed Limits, page 61)

14. C: 55 mph

It is unlawful to drive less than 55 mph in the left-most lane of an interstate unless traffic congestion prevents it. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws: Interstate Speed Limits, page 61)

15. B: As reckless driving, with six points added to your record

Exceeding the school zone speed limit is considered reckless driving by law, with an automatic six points on your record. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws: Speeding in School Zones, page 61)

16. C: \$250 to \$500

Tennessee law mandates a minimum fine of \$250 and up to \$500 for violating the posted speed limit in active work zones. (Section B-4: Tennessee Speed Laws: Speeding in Highway Work Zones, page 61)

17. B: 10 mph or more below

Traveling 10 mph or more below the lawful maximum makes you a slow-moving vehicle; if five or more vehicles line up behind you, pull off when safe. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 60)

18. B: Turn or pull off the roadway as soon as it is safe

If five or more vehicles are lined up behind you, turn or pull off the roadway as soon as you can do so safely. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 60)

19. D: Your safe speed is limited by current conditions, even if below the posted limit

The Basic Speed Rule says your speed must be reasonable for conditions such as traffic, weather and visibility; you can violate it even below the posted limit. (Section B-4 Rules of the Road: The Basic Speed Rule, page 60)

20. C: About 418 feet

In the manual's example, you travel 128 feet before braking and 290 feet braking at 70 mph, a total of about 418 feet. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping Distances, page 63)

21. A: About 200 feet

The manual cites the National Safety Council: a lightweight passenger car at 50 mph can stop in about 200 feet. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping Distances, page 63)

22. D: About 2/3 of a second

Reaction time, from perceiving danger to starting to brake, averages about 2/3 of a second. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping Distances, page 63)

23. D: Two-second rule

The manual uses the two-second rule for normal conditions: you should not reach the fixed point before counting 'one-thousand-two'. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: The Two-Second Rule, page 63)

24. B: In bad weather, at higher interstate speeds, at night, and when following a motorcycle

In inclement weather, higher-speed interstate driving, night driving, and when following a motorcycle, use a minimum of four seconds. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: The Two-Second Rule, page 63)

25. D: Covering means hovering your foot over the brake for quick response; riding means resting on it, which wears brakes and misleads others

Covering the brake (foot hovering) is a smart practice in risky situations; riding the brake (foot resting on it) wears the brakes and falsely signals a stop. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Braking, page 62)