

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 5

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. How should you brake with anti-lock brakes (ABS)?

- A. Apply firm, steady pressure and steer; never pump
- B. Use only the parking brake
- C. Pump the pedal
- D. Release and reapply quickly

2. In a vehicle without anti-lock brakes, the car starts to skid while braking. What does the manual recommend?

- A. Take your foot off the brake and turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid
- B. Shift into neutral
- C. Turn opposite the skid
- D. Brake harder

3. When a train is approaching a railroad crossing, how far from the tracks must you stop in Tennessee?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. Between 15 and 50 feet
- C. Between 5 and 10 feet
- D. Right next to the gate

4. About how far from a crossing are trains required to sound their horn?

- A. About 1,500 feet
- B. About 500 feet
- C. About one mile
- D. About 1,000 feet

5. Which vehicles must stop at all Tennessee railroad crossings even if no signals are active?

- A. All trucks
- B. Church or school buses, vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and vehicles carrying flammables or explosives
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Pickup trucks with trailers

6. You meet a school bus with red lights flashing and stop arm out on a two-lane road. What must you do?

- A. Stop only if children are visible
- B. Stop and remain stopped until the stop arm is pulled back and the bus moves
- C. Slow down and pass carefully
- D. Honk and go

7. What is the fine range in Tennessee for failing to stop for a stopped school bus?

- A. \$50 to \$100
- B. \$100 to \$250
- C. \$250 to \$1,000
- D. \$1,000 to \$2,500

8. On a four-lane highway with a center turn lane, you meet a stopped school bus with red lights flashing. Must you stop?

- A. Only traffic behind the bus
- B. Yes, a center turn lane is not a barrier, so traffic in both directions must stop
- C. Only if children are crossing
- D. No, a turn lane is a divider

9. When may you proceed without stopping for a stopped school bus in Tennessee?

- A. When the bus has amber lights
- B. When you are in a hurry
- C. When there is a center turn lane
- D. When you are on the opposite side of a highway divided by a median or barrier not suitable for vehicles

10. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus mean?

- A. The bus is preparing to stop; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. The bus is stopped and children are crossing
- C. You may pass
- D. The bus is broken down

11. At an all-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who goes first?

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The one going straight
- D. The vehicle on the left

12. At a T intersection, which vehicles must yield?

- A. Vehicles turning right
- B. Whoever arrives last
- C. Vehicles on the road that ends must yield to traffic from both directions on the main road
- D. Vehicles on the main road

13. A blind pedestrian with a white cane is crossing. How far away should you stop until they are off the roadway?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 25 feet
- D. At least 5 feet

14. In a marked school zone with the warning flashers on, a pedestrian is in a crosswalk. What must you do?

- A. Proceed if they are on the other half of the road
- B. Stop and remain stopped until the pedestrian has crossed the roadway
- C. Honk
- D. Slow down and go around

15. What does the Tennessee manual say the law really gives drivers regarding right-of-way?

- A. It gives right-of-way to whoever signals
- B. It gives the right-of-way to the main road
- C. It does not give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield
- D. It gives right-of-way to the faster car

16. Where roads cross with no stop signs or signals, and another vehicle arrives at the same time, whom do you yield to?

- A. The vehicle on your right
- B. The vehicle going faster
- C. No one
- D. The vehicle on your left

17. When must you yield to a fire engine near a fire station?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only if its siren is on
- C. When it is about to back into, or is backing into, the station driveway
- D. Never

18. An emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights approaches. What does Tennessee law require?

- A. Stop in the left lane
- B. Keep driving at the same speed
- C. Speed up
- D. Pull over parallel and as close as possible to the right edge or curb, stop, and stay until it passes

19. You are stopped at a red light when an emergency vehicle approaches, and your light turns green. What should you do?

- A. Pull into the intersection
- B. Go on green
- C. Back up
- D. Stay where you are until the emergency vehicle has passed or turned

20. Is it legal to follow a fire truck responding to an alarm?

- A. Yes, if you are a volunteer
- B. Yes, at a safe distance
- C. Only at night
- D. No, it is against the law

21. A city transit bus has signaled and is pulling back into traffic from a bus stop. What must you do?

- A. Yield the right-of-way to the bus
- B. Speed up and pass
- C. Stop as for a school bus
- D. Honk

22. What does Tennessee's Move Over Law require when you approach a stationary emergency, utility, maintenance or tow vehicle with flashing lights on a multi-lane road?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Honk
- C. Speed up and pass quickly
- D. Move to a lane not adjacent to it, or slow down and proceed with caution

23. Which stationary vehicles with flashing lights are covered by Tennessee's Move Over Law?

- A. Only ambulances
- B. Only school buses
- C. Only police cars
- D. Emergency vehicles, utility vehicles, highway maintenance vehicles and tow trucks

24. About what share of all motor vehicle crashes are intersection-related, according to the manual?

- A. About 33%
- B. About 10%
- C. About 50%
- D. About 75%

25. What is the Left-Right-Left rule at intersections?

- A. Drive in the left lane
- B. Look left first, then right, and look both ways again just before moving
- C. Signal left, right, left
- D. Turn left, right, then left

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 5

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1. A: Apply firm, steady pressure and steer; never pump

With ABS, apply firm steady pressure, keep your foot on the pedal and steer; pumping disengages the anti-lock system. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Braking, page 62)

2. A: Take your foot off the brake and turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid

Without ABS, take your foot off the brake and turn the wheel in the direction of the skid, if you can do so safely. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Braking, page 62)

3. B: Between 15 and 50 feet

You must stop between 15 and 50 feet from the tracks when a train is coming, and never stop on the tracks. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping for Railroad Crossings, page 64)

4. A: About 1,500 feet

Trains are required to signal with a horn when about 1,500 feet from a railroad crossing. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping for Railroad Crossings, page 64)

5. B: Church or school buses, vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and vehicles carrying flammables or explosives

School and church buses, common carriers such as taxis, and vehicles hauling flammables, explosives or dangerous cargo must stop at every railroad crossing. (Section B-4: Braking, Following and Stopping Distances: Stopping for Railroad Crossings, page 65)

6. B: Stop and remain stopped until the stop arm is pulled back and the bus moves

Drivers meeting a school or church bus with red lights flashing must stop and remain stopped until the stop arm is withdrawn and the bus resumes motion. (Section B-4: The School Bus Stop Law, page 65)

7. C: \$250 to \$1,000

It is a Class A misdemeanor with a fine between \$250 and \$1,000. (Section B-4: The School Bus Stop Law, page 65)

8. B: Yes, a center turn lane is not a barrier, so traffic in both directions must stop

A middle turn lane is not a barrier but a fifth lane usable by vehicles, so drivers in both directions must stop. (Section B-4: The School Bus Stop Law, page 65)

9. D: When you are on the opposite side of a highway divided by a median or barrier not suitable for vehicles

On a highway with separate roadways divided by a median or barrier unsuitable for vehicles, oncoming drivers need not stop but should proceed with caution. (Section B-4: The School Bus Stop Law, page 65)

10. A: The bus is preparing to stop; slow down and prepare to stop

Flashing yellow lights mean the bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children; slow down and prepare to stop. (Section B-4: The School Bus Stop Law, page 65)

11. A: The vehicle on the right

At an all-way stop, the first vehicle to arrive goes first; if vehicles arrive at the same time, yield to the vehicle on the right. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 68)

12. C: Vehicles on the road that ends must yield to traffic from both directions on the main road

At a T intersection, vehicles on the road that dead-ends must yield to traffic from both directions on the main road. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 68)

13. A: At least 10 feet

Stop at least 10 feet away until the visually impaired person is off the roadway, and do not use your horn. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 67)

14. B: Stop and remain stopped until the pedestrian has crossed the roadway

In a marked school zone with flashers on, you must stop for a pedestrian in a marked or unmarked crosswalk and remain stopped until they have crossed the roadway. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 67)

15. C: It does not give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield

The law does not really give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield. Right-of-way is to be given, not taken. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 67)

16. A: The vehicle on your right

At an uncontrolled intersection, yield to any vehicle coming at the same time on your right. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 68)

17. C: When it is about to back into, or is backing into, the station driveway

When approaching a fire station, yield to any emergency vehicle that is about to back, or is backing, into the station driveway. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures, page 67)

18. D: Pull over parallel and as close as possible to the right edge or curb, stop, and stay until it passes

Drive to a position parallel and as close as possible to the right edge or curb, stop, and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes or an officer directs you. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Yield to Emergency Vehicles, page 68)

19. D: Stay where you are until the emergency vehicle has passed or turned

If the light is red, stay put; if it turns green before the emergency vehicle has passed, do not proceed until it has passed or turned. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Yield to Emergency Vehicles, page 68)

20. D: No, it is against the law

It is against the law to follow a fire truck or other emergency vehicle responding to an emergency, or to drive within the block where it has stopped. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Following Fire or Other Emergency Vehicles, page 68)

21. A: Yield the right-of-way to the bus

You must yield to a transit bus that has signaled and is pulling back onto the roadway from a bus stop. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Yield to Emergency Vehicles and Transit Buses, page 68)

22. D: Move to a lane not adjacent to it, or slow down and proceed with caution

Change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle, or slow down and proceed with caution at a safe speed. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Slowing and Yielding to Stationary Vehicles on the Roadside, page 69)

23. D: Emergency vehicles, utility vehicles, highway maintenance vehicles and tow trucks

The law covers authorized emergency vehicles, utility service vehicles, highway maintenance vehicles and recovery vehicles like tow trucks. (Section B-4: Right-of-Way Procedures: Slowing and Yielding to Stationary Vehicles on the Roadside, page 69)

24. A: About 33%

Intersections are implicated in 33 percent of all motor vehicle crashes and 21 percent of fatal crashes. (Section B-4: Intersections, page 66)

25. B: Look left first, then right, and look both ways again just before moving

Look first to the left to check cross traffic, then to the right, and look both ways again just before you start moving. (Section B-4: Intersections: Approaching Intersections Safely, page 66)