

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 9

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. Which driving behavior does the manual call one of the most frustrating causes of congestion?

- A. Keeping right
- B. Signaling early
- C. Using cruise control
- D. Rubbernecking—slowing down to look at crashes

2. May you use the paved shoulder of the interstate for travel?

- A. Only for deceleration when marked, or in an emergency
- B. Yes, to pass on the right
- C. Yes, at night
- D. Yes, in traffic jams

3. What is the basic rule for safe night driving in the Tennessee manual?

- A. Always use high beams
- B. Never outrun your headlights
- C. Follow closely so you can see
- D. Drive faster to get home sooner

4. How far ahead must your headlights let you clearly see a person on the highway, by law?

- A. At least 350 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

5. On which nights do more fatal crashes take place, according to the manual?

- A. Monday and Tuesday
- B. Sunday
- C. Friday and Saturday
- D. Wednesday

6. What is 'glare recovery time'?

- A. Time to switch high beams
- B. The time it takes headlights to warm up
- C. The time for your eyes to readjust after being exposed to bright oncoming headlights
- D. Time to clean the windshield

7. How can you avoid being blinded by oncoming headlights?

- A. Watch the right edge of the road and use the white line as a guide
- B. Flash your high beams
- C. Close one eye
- D. Look directly at them

8. How often does the manual suggest cleaning your headlights and windows inside and out?

- A. At least once a month
- B. Once a year
- C. Only when dirty
- D. Every week

9. When is pavement especially slippery in the rain?

- A. At midday
- B. When it first begins to rain
- C. Only when it is freezing
- D. After it has rained for hours

10. Why should you never use high beams in fog or mist?

- A. They are illegal at all times
- B. The light reflects back into your eyes and reduces visibility
- C. They drain the battery
- D. They overheat

11. What does the manual say is the best advice for driving in fog or smoke?

- A. Don't drive in it if you can avoid it
- B. Drive with flashers on
- C. Use high beams
- D. Follow another car closely

12. In dense fog you can no longer see the road's edge. What should you do?

- A. Pull off as far right as possible, out of the traffic lane, and turn on emergency flashers
- B. Turn on high beams
- C. Speed up to get through
- D. Stop in your lane

13. Under Tennessee law, what lights must you use when driving through dense fog, heavy rain or snow during the day?

- A. Low-beam headlights
- B. No lights
- C. High beams
- D. Parking lights

14. Which areas tend to freeze first and dry out last in cold, wet weather?

- A. Sunny straightaways
- B. Shaded areas, bridges and overpasses
- C. Tunnels
- D. Busy intersections

15. Your car starts to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down gradually by letting up on the gas
- C. Slam on the brakes
- D. Turn sharply

16. How much can stopping distance increase when hydroplaning?

- A. It is cut in half
- B. It may double
- C. It may be tripled
- D. It stays the same

17. Your car begins to skid. What should you do first?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Brake hard
- C. Turn the wheel away from where you want to go
- D. Stay off the brake and steer in the direction you want the car to go

18. Your wheels drop off the paved road. Which is correct?

- A. Slam on the brakes
- B. Ease off the gas, brake lightly, keep steering straight and return to the pavement when traffic is clear
- C. Jerk the wheel back immediately
- D. Speed up to climb back on

19. What is the primary purpose of rumble stripes on Tennessee roads?

- A. To mark bike lanes
- B. To slow traffic
- C. To improve wet-night visibility of the edge line
- D. To wake sleepy drivers only

20. Most cars can be swept away in about how much moving water?

- A. 6 to 8 inches
- B. 18 to 24 inches
- C. 3 to 4 feet
- D. 5 feet

21. What can happen if a Tennessee driver knowingly ignores flood barricades and drives into a flooded road?

- A. Nothing
- B. They can be charged with reckless driving and made to pay rescue costs
- C. A \$10 fine
- D. A warning letter

22. You spot a tornado while driving. What does the manual advise?

- A. Stay in the car under a tree
- B. Try to outrun it
- C. Get out, find shelter in a ditch or low area and lie face down
- D. Park under an overpass

23. A strong tailwind is blowing from behind you. What effect does it have?

- A. It slows you down
- B. It improves steering
- C. It has no effect
- D. It increases your speed, so decelerate and brake earlier

24. What are the three big errors most drivers make in snow and ice?

- A. Over-powering, over-braking and over-steering
- B. Using chains, sand and salt
- C. Using low beams, wipers and defroster
- D. Driving slowly, signaling and following

25. At 20 mph on a low-traction surface, how far can it take to stop?

- A. About 20 feet
- B. About 50 feet
- C. About 100 feet
- D. 200 feet or more

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 9

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1. D: Rubbernecking—slowing down to look at crashes

Rubbernecking, slowing down to look at crashes or anything unusual, is one of the worst congestion offenders. (Section B-5 Interstate Driving: Dealing with Traffic Congestion, page 86)

2. A: Only for deceleration when marked, or in an emergency

The paved shoulder is not for travel except for deceleration where marked or in an emergency. (Section B-5 Interstate Driving: Leaving/Exiting the Interstate, page 84)

3. B: Never outrun your headlights

The basic rule is never outrun your headlights: adjust speed so you can stop within the distance you can see. (Section B-6: Driving at Night, page 88)

4. D: At least 200 feet

The law requires headlights that let you see clearly any person on the highway at least 200 feet ahead. (Section B-6: Driving at Night, page 88)

5. C: Friday and Saturday

More fatal crashes occur on Friday and Saturday nights than any other day. (Section B-6: Driving at Night, page 88)

6. C: The time for your eyes to readjust after being exposed to bright oncoming headlights

Glare causes the pupil to contract; glare recovery time is the interval for it to readjust, during which you are virtually driving blind. (Section B-6: Driving at Night: Glare and Glare Recovery, page 88)

7. A: Watch the right edge of the road and use the white line as a guide

Avoid the glare by watching the right edge of the road and using the white line or road edge as a steering guide; do not flash high beams. (Section B-6: Driving at Night, page 88)

8. A: At least once a month

For maximum glare prevention, clean your headlights and windows inside and out at least once a month. (Section B-6: Driving at Night: Glare and Glare Recovery, page 88)

9. B: When it first begins to rain

When rain first begins, dirt and oil mix with water to form a greasy film, making roads most slippery. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions, page 89)

10. B: The light reflects back into your eyes and reduces visibility

In fog or mist, high beams reflect back into your eyes; use low beams. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions, page 89)

11. A: Don't drive in it if you can avoid it

The best advice for driving in fog or smoke is 'Don't'; if you must, use low beams, slow down, avoid passing and listen for traffic. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions, page 89)

12. A: Pull off as far right as possible, out of the traffic lane, and turn on emergency flashers

If you can't see the road's edge, pull off as far right as possible, well out of the lane, and turn on your emergency flashers. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions, page 89)

13. A: Low-beam headlights

When driving through dense fog, heavy rain or snow in the daytime, turn on low-beam headlights; this is required by Tennessee law. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions, page 89)

14. B: Shaded areas, bridges and overpasses

Shaded areas freeze first and dry last, and bridges and overpasses tend to freeze before the rest of the road. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions: Slippery When Wet, page 89)

15. B: Slow down gradually by letting up on the gas

If you hydroplane, ease off the gas to slow gradually and do not slam on the brakes. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 90)

16. C: It may be tripled

When hydroplaning, stopping distances may be tripled and steering may be reduced or lost. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions: Hydroplaning, page 90)

17. D: Stay off the brake and steer in the direction you want the car to go

Stay off the brake, steer where you want to go, and as the car straightens, turn back the other way to avoid a new skid. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions: Skids, page 90)

18. B: Ease off the gas, brake lightly, keep steering straight and return to the pavement when traffic is clear

Lift off the gas without sudden braking, hold the wheel firmly, brake lightly, and steer back only when no cars are nearby. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather Conditions: Regaining Control, page 90)

19. C: To improve wet-night visibility of the edge line

Rumble stripes' primary function is to improve wet-night visibility of the edge line; noise and vibration are secondary. (Section B-6: Rumble Stripes, page 90)

20. B: 18 to 24 inches

Most cars can be swept away in 18 to 24 inches of moving water; trucks and SUVs have only six to twelve inches more clearance. (Section B-6: High Water and Flooding Dangers, page 90)

21. B: They can be charged with reckless driving and made to pay rescue costs

Knowingly ignoring flood warnings or barricades can lead to a reckless driving charge and paying the cost of the rescue. (Section B-6: High Water and Flooding Dangers, page 91)

22. C: Get out, find shelter in a ditch or low area and lie face down

Don't try to outrun a tornado; get out of the car, find shelter in a ditch or low-lying area and lie face down. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather (severe weather), page 91)

23. D: It increases your speed, so decelerate and brake earlier

A strong tailwind increases your speed, so you must decelerate and begin braking earlier. (Section B-6: Driving in Inclement Weather (wind), page 91)

24. A: Over-powering, over-braking and over-steering

The three big errors are over-powering (spinning wheels), over-braking (sliding) and over-steering (skidding). (Section B-6: Driving in Winter Weather Conditions, page 91)

25. D: 200 feet or more

Low traction can increase stopping distance to 200 feet or more at 20 mph. (Section B-6: Driving in Winter Weather Conditions, page 92)