

Texas DPS permit practice test 8

From the Texas Driver Handbook (DL-7). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/texas/

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

1. Before leaving your car parked and unattended, Texas law requires you to:

- A. Leave the engine running if you will be back soon
- B. Stop the engine, lock the ignition, remove the key and set the brake
- C. Only set the parking brake
- D. Turn on hazard lights

2. You park uphill on a street with no curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Straight ahead
- B. It does not matter
- C. Toward the center of the road (left)
- D. To the right, toward the side of the road

3. Is it legal in Texas to coast downhill with the transmission in neutral?

- A. Only on a hill under 6 percent grade
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Only in an automatic transmission

4. What is the statutory speed limit in a Texas urban district unless otherwise posted?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

5. What is the speed limit in an alley in Texas?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 20 mph

6. What is the maximum speed limit for passenger cars on a Texas- or U.S.-numbered highway outside an urban district, unless otherwise posted?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 55 mph

7. What is the speed limit for passenger cars on a highway outside an urban district that is NOT numbered by Texas or the U.S.?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 50 mph

8. Up to what speed limit may some Texas limited-access highways be posted?

- A. 80 mph
- B. 85 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

9. What is the speed limit on a beach in Texas (where declared by the county)?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 25 mph

10. Under the basic speed law, can you be unsafe while driving at the posted speed limit?

- A. Only for trucks
- B. No, the posted limit is always safe
- C. Yes; you may not drive faster than is safe and prudent for conditions
- D. Only at night

11. According to the handbook, how long does it take the average driver to think, react and apply the brakes?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 4 seconds
- C. ½ second
- D. 1½ seconds

12. According to the handbook's stopping distance chart, about how many feet does it take to stop from 70 mph on dry pavement?

- A. 387 feet
- B. 164 feet
- C. 229 feet
- D. 303 feet

13. At 60 mph, your field of vision is reduced to about what fraction of normal?

- A. 1/2
- B. 2/5
- C. 1/5
- D. 2/3

14. In good conditions at speeds of 30 mph or less, what is the minimum following time the Texas handbook recommends?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 1 second

15. In good conditions at speeds above 30 mph, what following gap does the Texas handbook say to maintain?

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

16. What following interval does the Texas handbook call the best practice for a beginning driver?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four seconds
- D. One car length per 10 mph

17. The car ahead passes a fixed object, and you reach the same object in less than two seconds. What does that mean?

- A. You are driving below the minimum speed
- B. You are following at a safe distance
- C. You are following too closely
- D. You should speed up

18. How much following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least 4 to 6 seconds
- B. One car length
- C. At least 2 seconds
- D. At least 3 seconds

19. About how far does an average passenger car at 55 mph need to stop, according to the trucks section?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 240 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 600 feet

20. When should you increase your following distance?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only behind trucks
- C. When the road is wet, crowded, or your vision is limited
- D. Only on the freeway

21. On a level highway, how much longer does it take to pass a truck than a car?

- A. It takes the same time
- B. About 1 second
- C. 3 to 5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

22. What must you do when entering a highway from an entrance ramp?

- A. Expect highway traffic to make room for you
- B. Enter slowly in the left lane
- C. Stop at the end of the ramp
- D. Yield to vehicles already on the highway and speed up to merge

23. On a freeway, which lane should you use if you are driving at the minimum speed or slower than traffic?

- A. The shoulder
- B. The left lane
- C. The middle lane
- D. The right lane

24. If you cannot or do not want to drive at or above the minimum speed limit, what does the handbook say?

- A. Drive in the left lane
- B. Use the shoulder
- C. Do not use the highway
- D. Turn on hazard lights

25. Exit signs on highways are usually placed at least how far ahead of the exit?

- A. 1,000 yards
- B. 2 miles
- C. 100 yards
- D. 500 yards

Answer key: Texas practice test 8

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1. B: Stop the engine, lock the ignition, remove the key and set the brake

It is illegal to leave a car unattended without turning off the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key and setting the brake (and turning the wheels to the curb on a grade). (Unattended Motor Vehicle, page 49)

2. D: To the right, toward the side of the road

With no curb, turn the wheels to the right (toward the side of the road) so the car rolls away from traffic. (Parking on Hills, page 50)

3. C: No

It is illegal to coast on a downgrade with the gears or transmission in neutral. (Coasting, page 50)

4. C: 30 mph

The speed limit in an urban district is 30 mph. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

5. C: 15 mph

The speed limit in an alley is 15 mph. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

6. C: 70 mph

On highways numbered by Texas or the U.S. outside an urban district, including Farm to Market roads, the limit is 70 mph. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

7. B: 60 mph

On a highway not numbered by Texas or the U.S. and outside an urban district, the limit is 60 mph. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

8. B: 85 mph

Many limited access highways have speed limits of 75 up to 85 mph. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

9. C: 15 mph

Beaches and county roads adjacent to a public beach (if declared by the commissioners court) have a 15 mph limit. (Speed Limits: Table 22, page 52)

10. C: Yes; you may not drive faster than is safe and prudent for conditions

The basic speed law means you may not drive faster than is safe and prudent for existing conditions, regardless of posted limits. (Appendix A: Glossary of Terms (basic speed law), page 77)

11. D: 1½ seconds

It takes the average person 1½ seconds to think, react and apply the brakes. (Speed, page 51)

12. A: 387 feet

The chart shows about 387 feet to stop from 70 mph with good brakes and tires on dry, level pavement. (Speed: Approximate Stopping Distances, page 51)

13. C: 1/5

When stationary, the field of vision is 180 degrees or more; at 60 mph it is reduced to about 1/5. (Speed Reduces Your Field of Vision, page 51)

14. A: 2 seconds

For speeds of 30 mph or less, the minimum time behind the car ahead is 2 seconds in good road conditions. (Speed, page 51)

15. B: 4 seconds

For speeds above 30 mph, maintain a 4-second gap during good road conditions; allow more time in poor conditions. (Speed, page 51)

16. C: Four seconds

Using a four-second following interval is the best practice for a beginning or less experienced driver. (Speed, page 51)

17. C: You are following too closely

If you reach the same fixed object in less than two seconds, you are following too closely. (Speed (Special Note), page 51)

18. A: At least 4 to 6 seconds

Allow more following distance, at least four to six seconds, when following a motorcycle. (Allow Plenty of Space When Following a Motorcycle, page 59)

19. B: About 240 feet

The average passenger car at 55 mph can stop in about 240 feet; a fully loaded tractor-trailer may need more than 400 feet. (Share the Road with Trucks: Following a Truck, page 57)

20. C: When the road is wet, crowded, or your vision is limited

Slow down and increase following distance when the road is wet, when it is crowded, and when your vision is limited. (Speed, page 51)

21. C: 3 to 5 seconds

On a level highway it takes three to five seconds longer to pass a truck than a car. (Share the Road with Trucks: Passing, page 57)

22. D: Yield to vehicles already on the highway and speed up to merge

You must yield to vehicles already on the highway; use the speed change lane, signal, and increase speed to merge. (Highway Driving: Entering the Highway, page 53)

23. D: The right lane

Use the right lane to drive at the minimum posted speed or below the normal flow of traffic. (Driving on the Highway: Choose the Proper Lane, page 53)

24. C: Do not use the highway

If you cannot or do not want to drive at or above the minimum speed limit, do not use the highway. (Highway Driving: Before Using a Highway, page 53)

25. A: 1,000 yards

Exit signs are usually placed at least 1,000 yards ahead of the exit. (Leaving the Highway, page 54)