

Texas DPS permit practice test 9

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. When should you slow down when leaving a highway?

- A. You do not need to slow down
- B. Before leaving the main lanes
- C. On the exit ramp
- D. Only at the stop sign at the end

2. To fight highway hypnosis, how often should you stop on long trips?

- A. Every hour or 50 miles
- B. At least every two hours or every 100 miles
- C. Every four hours or 200 miles
- D. Only when you feel tired

3. According to the Texas handbook, what is the most you should drive per day?

- A. Ten hours
- B. Twelve hours
- C. Six hours
- D. Eight hours

4. What is highway hypnosis?

- A. A medical condition caused by alcohol
- B. Glare from oncoming headlights
- C. Speeding without realizing it
- D. A drowsy or unaware condition caused by monotony and steady road sounds

5. On the highway, which lanes should be ready to move over so faster traffic can pass?

- A. Only the right lane
- B. Any lane except the right lane used for slower traffic
- C. Only the HOV lane
- D. No lane; faster traffic must wait

6. In bad weather on the highway, the Highway Driving section says to stay at least how far behind the vehicle ahead?

- A. At least two seconds
- B. At least six seconds
- C. At least four seconds
- D. One car length

7. What is the purpose of a deceleration lane?

- A. To slow your vehicle without blocking vehicles behind you
- B. To pass slower traffic
- C. To park in an emergency
- D. To speed up before merging

8. Large trucks on multi-lane highways often stay in which lane, according to the handbook?

- A. The center lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. The right exit lane
- D. The far left lane

9. If you plan to leave the freeway soon, what should you do?

- A. Wait until you see the exit ramp
- B. Stay in the left lane until the exit
- C. Change to the exit lane as soon as possible
- D. Slow down in the main lanes

10. Cities and counties that change a speed limit must set what for daytime and nighttime?

- A. No limit at night
- B. A lower limit at night
- C. The same speed limit day and night
- D. A higher limit during the day

11. What is the criminal penalty range in Texas for a street racing conviction?

- A. A fine only
- B. From a Class B misdemeanor to a second-degree felony
- C. Class C misdemeanor only
- D. A warning for a first offense

12. The handbook says that at night you should be able to stop within:

- A. 100 feet
- B. The distance lit by your headlights
- C. Two car lengths
- D. The distance to the next streetlight

13. For stopping purposes, the glossary says low beams limit you to about what speed?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

14. How can you tell if a truck driver can probably see you when you are behind or beside the truck?

- A. If your headlights are on
- B. If you are directly behind the trailer
- C. If you honk
- D. If you can see the truck driver in the truck's side mirror

15. When passing a truck, at what point should you move back in front of it?

- A. After counting one second
- B. When the truck honks
- C. As soon as you clear the cab
- D. When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror

16. When a truck is passing you, how can you help?

- A. Move onto the shoulder
- B. Flash your high beams
- C. Speed up so it passes quickly
- D. Keep to the far side of your lane and slightly reduce your speed

17. When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, wind turbulence tends to:

- A. Push the vehicles apart
- B. Have no effect
- C. Only affect motorcycles
- D. Pull the vehicles together

18. Why should you dim your headlights when following a truck at night?

- A. Trucks have no rear lights
- B. Bright lights reflecting off the truck's large side mirrors blind the driver
- C. It saves battery power
- D. It is required only in rain

19. You are stopped behind a truck on an upgrade. What should you do?

- A. Leave space in case it drifts back, and keep to the left in your lane
- B. Turn off your engine
- C. Pass it on the right
- D. Pull up close so others can pass

20. A truck ahead is signaling a right turn and leaves an open space on its right. What should you do?

- A. Pass on the right quickly
- B. Do not pass on the right; trucks make wide right turns
- C. Honk and pass
- D. Move into the space and stop

21. Why can a tractor-trailer be dangerous to judge at an intersection?

- A. It is quieter than a car
- B. It cannot turn left
- C. It often appears to be traveling slower than it really is
- D. It always stops early

22. What is the most common crash between cars and motorcycles?

- A. A motorcycle hits a parked car
- B. A car backs into a motorcycle
- C. A car rear-ends a motorcycle on the freeway
- D. A car turns left in front of a motorcycle at an intersection

23. May a car share a traffic lane side by side with a motorcycle?

- A. Yes, on highways only
- B. Yes, if the motorcycle is slower
- C. Yes, if the lane is wide enough
- D. No; a motorcycle is entitled to a full lane

24. A motorcycle's turn signal is flashing as it approaches an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Pull out, since it is turning
- B. Wait to be sure it is actually turning before you proceed
- C. Honk to remind the rider
- D. Flash your lights

25. How far behind a motorcyclist should you stop at an intersection or signal?

- A. About a full vehicle length
- B. Half a car length
- C. As close as possible
- D. A few inches

Answer key: Texas practice test 9

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1. C: On the exit ramp

Slow down on the exit ramp so that by the time you are off the highway, you are within the new, slower speed limit. (Leaving the Highway, page 54)

2. B: At least every two hours or every 100 miles

Stop at least every two hours or every 100 miles, even if you feel well. (Fight Highway Hypnosis, page 54)

3. D: Eight hours

Do not drive more than eight hours per day. (Fight Highway Hypnosis, page 54)

4. D: A drowsy or unaware condition caused by monotony and steady road sounds

Highway hypnosis is drowsiness or unawareness brought on by reduced activity and the steady sounds of wind, engine and tire hum. (Fight Highway Hypnosis, page 54)

5. B: Any lane except the right lane used for slower traffic

Vehicles in any lane except the right lane used for slower traffic should be prepared to move to another lane to let faster traffic pass. (Once You are in the Proper Lane, page 54)

6. C: At least four seconds

The Highway Driving section says to stay at least two seconds behind the vehicle ahead and to increase that to at least four seconds in bad weather. (Once You are in the Proper Lane, page 54)

7. A: To slow your vehicle without blocking vehicles behind you

A deceleration lane is an expressway lane used to slow your vehicle without blocking vehicles behind you. (Appendix A: Glossary of Terms, page 78)

8. A: The center lane

Tractor-trailers stay in the center lane to help local traffic flow on and off and to keep options open to avoid a crash. (Share the Road with Trucks: Maneuverability, page 57)

9. C: Change to the exit lane as soon as possible

If you plan to leave the freeway soon, change to the exit lane as soon as possible. (Driving on the Highway: Choose the Proper Lane, page 53)

10. C: The same speed limit day and night

Entities that establish or alter a speed limit must establish the same limit for daytime and nighttime. (Speed Limits, page 52)

11. B: From a Class B misdemeanor to a second-degree felony

The penalty for a speed racing conviction ranges from a Class B misdemeanor to a second-degree felony. (Street Racing, page 52)

12. B: The distance lit by your headlights

Slow down at night and be sure you can stop within the distance lit by your headlights. (Headlights, page 53)

13. C: 45 mph

Overdriving headlights: low beams are limited to 45 mph and high beams to 65 mph for stopping purposes. (Appendix A: Glossary of Terms (over driving headlights), page 80)

14. D: If you can see the truck driver in the truck's side mirror

A good rule of thumb: if you can't see the truck driver in the side mirror, the driver can't see you. (Share the Road with Trucks: Following a Truck, page 57)

15. D: When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Move back only when you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror, then maintain your speed. (Share the Road with Trucks: Passing, page 57)

16. D: Keep to the far side of your lane and slightly reduce your speed

Keep to the far side of your lane and slightly reduce your speed; don't speed up while the truck is passing. (Share the Road with Trucks: Passing, page 57)

17. A: Push the vehicles apart

Keep as far to the side as possible; remember turbulence pushes vehicles apart, it does not pull them together. (Share the Road with Trucks: Passing, page 57)

18. B: Bright lights reflecting off the truck's large side mirrors blind the driver

Bright lights from behind reflect off the truck's large side mirrors and blind the truck driver. (Share the Road with Trucks: Following a Truck, page 57)

19. A: Leave space in case it drifts back, and keep to the left in your lane

Leave space in case the truck drifts back when starting, and keep to the left in your lane so the driver can see you. (Share the Road with Trucks: Following a Truck, page 57)

20. B: Do not pass on the right; trucks make wide right turns

Trucks make wide right turns and sometimes leave open space on the right; don't pass on the right if the truck might turn right. (Share the Road with Trucks: Right Turns, page 57)

21. C: It often appears to be traveling slower than it really is

Because of its size, a tractor-trailer often appears slower than it is, so drivers misjudge how close it is. (Never Underestimate the Size and Speed of an Approaching Tractor-trailer, page 58)

22. D: A car turns left in front of a motorcycle at an intersection

The most common crash is at an intersection when a car driver makes a left turn in front of a motorcycle. (Situations When Crashes Are Most Likely to Occur: Left Turns, page 58)

23. D: No; a motorcycle is entitled to a full lane

Allow a motorcyclist the full lane width; do not attempt to share the lane with a motorcycle. (Respect a Motorcycle, page 58)

24. B: Wait to be sure it is actually turning before you proceed

Motorcycle signals often are not self-canceling and riders forget to turn them off; wait to be sure the motorcycle is turning. (Signal Your Intentions, page 58)

25. A: About a full vehicle length

A full vehicle length is recommended to help prevent pushing into the motorcycle if you are rear-ended. (Allow Plenty of Space When Following a Motorcycle, page 59)