

Utah DLD permit practice test 8

From the Utah Driver Handbook (AAMVA Model Non-Commercial). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/utah/

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

1. How many points does Utah assign for reckless driving?

- A. 40
- B. 50
- C. 60
- D. 80

2. How many points does Utah assign for following too closely (tailgating)?

- A. 35
- B. 50
- C. 60
- D. 80

3. How many points does Utah assign for texting while driving?

- A. 35
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 60

4. A Utah driver over 21 is called to a hearing after how many points within three years?

- A. 70 or more
- B. 100 or more
- C. 150 or more
- D. 200 or more

5. A Utah driver under 21 is called to a hearing after how many points within three years?

- A. 50 or more
- B. 70 or more
- C. 100 or more
- D. 200 or more

6. What happens to your Utah points if you drive one full year without a moving violation conviction?

- A. Half of your total points are removed
- B. Nothing
- C. All points are removed
- D. 10 points are removed

7. How many points can a Utah defensive driving course remove, and how often?

- A. 100 points, any time
- B. 50 points, once in any three-year period
- C. 25 points, once a year
- D. All points, once

8. Which of these results in a mandatory license revocation in Utah?

- A. A parking ticket
- B. One speeding ticket
- C. Attempting to flee or refusing to stop for a police officer's signal
- D. Failing to signal

9. How much space does Utah law require when passing a bicyclist or other vulnerable highway user?

- A. At least 6 feet
- B. At least 2 feet
- C. At least 3 feet
- D. At least 5 feet

10. Which of these is a 'vulnerable user of the highway' under Utah law?

- A. A bus passenger
- B. A person on a skateboard, bicycle, or horse, or a pedestrian
- C. A truck driver
- D. A car passenger

11. At night, within what distance must you dim your headlights when approaching or overtaking a bicyclist in Utah?

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

12. A slow bicyclist is ahead on a road with a two-way left-turn lane. What does Utah law allow?

- A. Nothing; you must stay behind
- B. Driving in the center two-way left turn lane to pass
- C. Passing on the right shoulder
- D. Honking until they move

13. Within how far of an intersection or railroad crossing may you not pass a bicycle (unless a traffic control device allows it)?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

14. How are dedicated bicycle lanes marked in Utah?

- A. With solid white lines
- B. With yellow lines
- C. With dotted blue lines
- D. With red paint only

15. Why should you be especially careful of children riding bikes on sidewalks?

- A. They ride against traffic legally
- B. They always signal
- C. They may enter the road, can't see well out of the corners of their eyes, and misjudge speed
- D. They ride very fast

16. Under Utah law, how old must you be to ride a Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle?

- A. 8
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 18

17. An emergency vehicle with siren and lights approaches. What must you do in Utah?

- A. Pull to the left
- B. Drive at once to the right side of the road and stop until it passes
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop in your lane

18. Unless on official business, how close may you follow a fire vehicle responding to an alarm in Utah?

- A. Not within 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. Any distance
- D. 300 feet

19. What does Utah's move over law require when approaching a stationary vehicle with flashing hazard lights?

- A. Honk
- B. Nothing
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Slow down, give as much space as practical, and change to a non-adjacent lane if safe

20. What happens after a conviction for not following Utah's move over law?

- A. You must attend a four-hour live defensive driving class within 90 days or your license is suspended 90 days
- B. Nothing
- C. A warning
- D. A \$10 fine

21. According to NHTSA figures in the Utah handbook, who causes most fatal crashes involving a truck and another vehicle?

- A. Another vehicle, usually a car
- B. The truck
- C. Road design
- D. Weather

22. About how far does a fully loaded tractor-trailer at 55 mph need to stop, compared with a car?

- A. About 50 feet more
- B. About the same
- C. Less than a car
- D. More than 400 feet versus about 130-140 feet for a car

23. How far may a load extend beyond the right-side fenders of a vehicle in Utah?

- A. Up to one foot
- B. Not at all
- C. No more than six inches
- D. Up to three feet

24. How far in front of a truck's cab can its front blind spot extend?

- A. Up to 100 feet
- B. Up to 5 feet
- C. Up to 20 feet
- D. Up to 200 feet

25. On which side is a truck's largest blind spot?

- A. Front
- B. There is none
- C. Left side
- D. Right side

Answer key: Utah practice test 8

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1. D: 80

Reckless driving is 80 points; failure to yield, tailgating and wrong side of road are 60; red light, stop sign and texting are 50. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Point System, page 82)

2. C: 60

Following too closely is 60 points. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Point System, page 82)

3. C: 50

Texting while driving is 50 points. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Point System, page 82)

4. D: 200 or more

Drivers over 21 with 200 or more points in three years are called to a hearing; under 21, it's 70 points. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Point System—Point Distribution, page 82)

5. B: 70 or more

Drivers under 21 with 70 or more points within three years are called to a hearing. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Point System—Point Distribution, page 82)

6. A: Half of your total points are removed

Half of the total points are removed after one full year without a moving violation; all points after two successive clean years. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Clear Points from Record, page 83)

7. B: 50 points, once in any three-year period

A division-recommended defensive driving course removes 50 points, once during any three-year period. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Clear Points from Record, page 83)

8. C: Attempting to flee or refusing to stop for a police officer's signal

Mandatory revocation offenses include fleeing police, automobile homicide, a second DUI, failing to stop and render aid, and others. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: License Revocations, page 81)

9. C: At least 3 feet

Utah law requires a minimum of three feet of distance from any bicyclist or vulnerable user of the highway you are passing. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 85)

10. B: A person on a skateboard, bicycle, or horse, or a pedestrian

Vulnerable users include pedestrians, highway workers, people riding animals, and people on bicycles, skateboards, scooters, motorcycles, wheelchairs and similar. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Vulnerable Users of the Highway, page 84)

11. C: 500 feet

Dim your headlights within 500 feet when approaching or overtaking bicyclists at night. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 85)

12. B: Driving in the center two-way left turn lane to pass

If a bicyclist travels at less than a reasonable speed, you may drive in the center two-way left turn lane on a road with three or more lanes. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 85)

13. B: 100 feet

You may not pass a bicycle or moped when approaching within 100 feet of or crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, unless indicated otherwise. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 85)

14. A: With solid white lines

Dedicated bicycle lanes are marked with solid white lines. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 84)

15. C: They may enter the road, can't see well out of the corners of their eyes, and misjudge speed

Children may ride into the road, have limited peripheral vision, trouble judging speed and distance, and lack a sense of danger. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 85)

16. C: 16

An individual under 16 may not operate a Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Electric-Assisted Bicycle, page 87)

17. B: Drive at once to the right side of the road and stop until it passes

You must yield: drive at once to the right side of the road and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Emergency Vehicles, page 87)

18. A: Not within 500 feet

Do not follow within 500 feet of any fire vehicle responding to an alarm. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Emergency Vehicles, page 87)

19. D: Slow down, give as much space as practical, and change to a non-adjacent lane if safe

Reduce speed, provide as much space as practical, and if safe make a lane change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Move Over Law, page 87)

20. A: You must attend a four-hour live defensive driving class within 90 days or your license is suspended 90 days

You must attend a four-hour live classroom defensive driving course within 90 days of conviction; failing that, your license is suspended for 90 days. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Move Over Law, page 87)

21. A: Another vehicle, usually a car

71% of fatal crashes involving two or more vehicles, one a truck, are caused by another vehicle, usually a car. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Large Trucks, page 88)

22. D: More than 400 feet versus about 130-140 feet for a car

A car at 55 mph can stop in about 130-140 feet; a fully loaded tractor-trailer may take more than 400 feet. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Large Trucks—Braking, page 89)

23. C: No more than six inches

No vehicle may carry a load beyond the left-side fenders or more than six inches beyond the right-side fenders. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: Loads Projecting to the Sides, page 89)

24. C: Up to 20 feet

Truckers have serious blind spots up to 20 feet in front of the cab, on both sides, and up to 200 feet behind. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: A Trucker's Blind Spot, page 90)

25. D: Right side

A truck's largest blind spot is on the right side, starting behind the cab and running the length of the truck. (Section 14: Sharing the Road: The No-Zone, page 90)