

Vermont DMV permit practice test 8

From the Vermont Driver's Manual (VN-007). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/vermont/

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

1. How close to a stop sign, traffic light or flashing light may you park in Vermont?

- A. 15 feet
- B. No closer than 30 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. 50 feet

2. How close to the nearest rail of a railroad crossing may you park?

- A. 100 feet
- B. No closer than 50 feet
- C. 15 feet
- D. 30 feet

3. Near a fire station driveway with signs posted, how close may you park on the same side?

- A. 50 feet
- B. No closer than 20 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 75 feet

4. If you must park on a rural highway, how far must your vehicle be visible in each direction?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. At least 150 feet
- D. 500 feet

5. Which direction must a parked vehicle face in Vermont?

- A. Against traffic
- B. Toward the curb
- C. Either
- D. The same direction as traffic flow

6. Where is parking prohibited in Vermont?

- A. In your driveway
- B. On a marked bicycle lane
- C. In a marked space
- D. In a parking lot

7. When parking on a hill, what two things should you always do?

- A. Turn the front wheels and set the parking brake
- B. Park in the lane
- C. Turn on hazards and leave
- D. Leave it in neutral and unlock

8. On the road test, when entering a parallel parking space, how far from the front vehicle should you stop alongside it?

- A. Six feet
- B. 6 inches
- C. One car length
- D. Two to three feet

9. Is it legal to leave your vehicle idling unattended in public in Vermont?

- A. Only for 10 minutes
- B. Only in winter
- C. No; you must shut it off if you leave it
- D. Yes

10. Which items are part of 'driver readiness' before you drive in Vermont?

- A. Adjust seat and mirrors, test brakes, fasten belt, lock doors, turn on headlights
- B. Open the windows
- C. Turn on the radio
- D. Check your phone

11. Who must be restrained in a Vermont vehicle?

- A. Only children
- B. Only the driver
- C. All occupants, by safety belt or child restraint
- D. Only front-seat passengers

12. What restraint must a Vermont child under 2 use?

- A. Forward-facing seat
- B. Seat belt
- C. Booster seat
- D. A rear-facing car seat with a harness

13. A Vermont child under 8 who isn't in a harnessed car seat must use what?

- A. A front seat
- B. A lap belt only
- C. A booster seat
- D. Nothing

14. Children under what age should ride in the back seat if practical in Vermont?

- A. 16
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 13

15. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for children of what ages?

- A. 15 to 20
- B. 3 to 14
- C. Under 1
- D. 21 to 25

16. How should a lap belt fit?

- A. Over the stomach
- B. Loose
- C. Under the arm
- D. Snugly across the hips

17. What does Vermont law say about objects hanging from the rearview mirror?

- A. Allowed if small
- B. Nothing may hang from the rearview mirror or sun visors
- C. Only parking permits
- D. Only air fresheners

18. What could drowsiness or nausea while driving indicate?

- A. Brake wear
- B. Carbon monoxide poisoning from a leaking exhaust
- C. Hunger
- D. Low tire pressure

19. Your vehicle swerves to one side when you brake suddenly. What is the likely cause?

- A. Bald wipers
- B. Low oil
- C. Brakes not operating together properly
- D. Low fuel

20. According to the Vermont manual, what causes most crashes?

- A. Poor decisions made by drivers
- B. Road design
- C. Animals
- D. Weather

21. When must you stop for a school bus in Vermont?

- A. When its yellow lights flash
- B. Only near schools
- C. Only when behind it
- D. When it has stopped with its red warning lights on, from any direction

22. What do a school bus's alternately flashing yellow lights mean?

- A. The bus is broken down
- B. Children have crossed
- C. You may pass
- D. The bus is about to stop to load or unload; prepare to stop

23. Must you stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in a school yard?

- A. Yes
- B. No, only on roads
- C. Only if children are visible
- D. Only during school hours

24. When do you NOT have to stop for a school bus with red lights flashing in Vermont?

- A. When you're late
- B. On a divided highway when the bus is traveling in the opposite direction
- C. When no children are seen
- D. On any four-lane road

25. When entering or leaving an alley, driveway or private road, what should you watch for as you cross the sidewalk?

- A. Pedestrians
- B. Parked cars only
- C. Nothing; you have the right-of-way
- D. Mailboxes

Answer key: Vermont practice test 8

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1. B: No closer than 30 feet

You may not park within 30 feet of a flashing red or yellow light, stop sign or traffic light. (Where You May Not Park, page 30)

2. B: No closer than 50 feet

You may not park on railroad tracks or within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing. (Where You May Not Park, page 30)

3. B: No closer than 20 feet

With signs, you may not park within 20 feet of a fire station driveway, or within 75 feet of it across the street. (Where You May Not Park, page 30)

4. C: At least 150 feet

Don't stop where your vehicle can't be seen for at least 150 feet in either direction; keep all wheels off the traveled portion. (Parking Your Vehicle, page 30)

5. D: The same direction as traffic flow

Your vehicle must be parked in the same direction as traffic flow. (Parking Your Vehicle, page 30)

6. B: On a marked bicycle lane

You may not park in a marked bicycle lane, on a sidewalk, crosswalk, bridge, tunnel, or in front of a driveway, among others. (Where You May Not Park, page 30)

7. A: Turn the front wheels and set the parking brake

Always turn the front wheels and set the parking brake to prevent the vehicle rolling into traffic. (Parking on Hills, page 30)

8. D: Two to three feet

Stop alongside the front vehicle, two to three feet away, then check traffic and back in. (Parallel Parking, page 58)

9. C: No; you must shut it off if you leave it

Idling while unattended in public violates Vermont's unattended motor vehicle law; if you leave your vehicle you must shut it off. (Drive Smart and Save - "Green Driving" Tips, page 69)

10. A: Adjust seat and mirrors, test brakes, fasten belt, lock doors, turn on headlights

Before driving: adjust seat and mirrors, test foot and parking brakes, fasten the belt, lock doors, and turn on headlights. (Driver readiness, page 26)

11. C: All occupants, by safety belt or child restraint

The law requires all occupants of a motor vehicle to be restrained by a safety belt or federally approved child restraint. (Safety Belts, page 63)

12. D: A rear-facing car seat with a harness

A child under two must be secured in a federally approved rear-facing car seat with a harness. (Child Restraint Systems 23 V.S.A. § 1258, page 63)

13. C: A booster seat

A child under eight who isn't in a harnessed car seat must be secured in a booster seat. (Child Restraint Systems 23 V.S.A. § 1258, page 64)

14. D: 13

A child under 13 must, if practical, ride in the back seat. (Child Restraint Systems 23 V.S.A. § 1258, page 64)

15. B: 3 to 14

Crashes are the top cause of death for children from 3 to 14, which is why proper car seats and boosters matter. (Protect Your Child – It's the Law!, page 63)

16. D: Snugly across the hips

Lap belts should fit snugly across the hips, not over the stomach; never tuck the shoulder belt under your arm. (Wearing Your Safety Belt, page 63)

17. B: Nothing may hang from the rearview mirror or sun visors

Vermont law bans hanging anything from the rearview mirror or the sun visors, since it can block your view. (Other Things to Keep In Mind, page 62)

18. B: Carbon monoxide poisoning from a leaking exhaust

Leaking exhaust can cause carbon monoxide poisoning, which you can't smell; drowsiness or nausea could be a sign. (Exhaust System, page 61)

19. C: Brakes not operating together properly

The most common cause of bad brakes is that they don't operate together, making the vehicle swerve when braking. (Brakes, page 60)

20. A: Poor decisions made by drivers

Poor decisions by drivers—speeding, inattention, following too close, failing to yield—cause most crashes. (CRASHES, page 59)

21. D: When it has stopped with its red warning lights on, from any direction

It is against the law to pass a stopped school bus with red warning lights on, from any direction. (School Bus Stops, page 40)

22. D: The bus is about to stop to load or unload; prepare to stop

Flashing yellow lights mean the driver is slowing to pick up or discharge students; you should prepare to stop. (School Bus Stops, page 40)

23. A: Yes

The red-light stop rule for school buses applies everywhere, including school yards. (School Bus Stops, page 41)

24. B: On a divided highway when the bus is traveling in the opposite direction

You don't have to stop on a divided highway (e.g., separated by a concrete barrier) if the bus is traveling the opposite direction. (School Bus Stops, page 41)

25. A: Pedestrians

Watch for pedestrians whenever you cross a sidewalk or road shoulder entering or leaving an alley, driveway or private road. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)