

Vermont DMV permit practice test 9

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. Which pedestrians are most often victims in vehicle-pedestrian collisions?

- A. Cyclists walking bikes
- B. Young, elderly, disabled or intoxicated pedestrians
- C. Joggers
- D. Crossing guards

2. Why shouldn't you block a crosswalk while waiting to turn?

- A. It's rude
- B. It blocks your view
- C. It's only illegal at night
- D. It forces pedestrians to walk around you into traffic

3. When should you honk at a bicyclist?

- A. To say hello
- B. When passing
- C. Always
- D. Only when you have good cause to warn them

4. When may a bicyclist 'take the lane' by riding toward its center?

- A. Only at night
- B. Never
- C. Only on interstates
- D. When it's safest, such as to avoid hazards or position for a turn

5. Which is one of the four common driver errors that cause collisions with bicycles?

- A. Using headlights
- B. Signaling
- C. Opening a vehicle door into a bicyclist's path
- D. Driving the speed limit

6. If a bicyclist plans to go straight and approaches a right-turn lane, what should the bicyclist do?

- A. Not enter the right-turn lane
- B. Enter the right-turn lane
- C. Ride on the sidewalk
- D. Stop

7. Why might a motorcycle slow down without showing a brake light?

- A. They are racing
- B. They signal by hand only
- C. Riders often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle
- D. Broken lights

8. Because of its small size, a motorcycle often appears how?

- A. Closer than it really is
- B. Exactly where it is
- C. Larger than it is
- D. Farther away than it really is

9. How should you pass a motorcycle?

- A. Pass closely
- B. Honk first
- C. Share its lane
- D. Change lanes completely

10. In what share of fatal car-truck crashes was the other driver, not the truck driver, at fault?

- A. About 30%
- B. Under 10%
- C. About 50%
- D. More than 70%

11. How can you tell a truck driver can't see you?

- A. You can't see the truck's side mirrors
- B. The truck honks
- C. The truck signals
- D. The truck is large

12. A truck is backing into a loading area and blocking the street. What should you do?

- A. Pass on the sidewalk
- B. Honk
- C. Drive around it
- D. Never go around it; wait

13. Before a right turn, a truck swings wide to the left. What should you avoid?

- A. Stopping
- B. Waiting
- C. Watching its signals
- D. Cutting in between the truck and the curb

14. What sign identifies a slow-moving vehicle like a tractor?

- A. An orange and red triangular sign on the rear
- B. A red octagon
- C. A yellow diamond
- D. A blue square

15. When approaching a horse and rider, what should you never do?

- A. Blow your horn or rev your engine
- B. Pass with the full lane
- C. Slow down
- D. Stop if needed

16. When are moose and deer most likely to be on Vermont highways?

- A. Only in summer
- B. Late evening, night and early morning
- C. Only at noon
- D. Midday

17. Why are moose especially hard to see at night?

- A. They avoid roads
- B. They are tall and dark, so their eyes may not reflect headlights
- C. They move fast
- D. They are small

18. You see one deer cross the road. What should you expect?

- A. A herd of 20
- B. A moose
- C. A second one
- D. Nothing more

19. Why should you be careful near snowplows in winter?

- A. They drive on the shoulder only
- B. They are hard to see in blowing snow, wider than other vehicles and often slower
- C. They have no lights
- D. They are fast

20. What does the Vermont manual say about skateboarders, roller-bladers and electric wheelchair users on the road?

- A. Always slow
- B. Not allowed on roads
- C. Pedestrians only
- D. Roadway users who can move abruptly; be especially alert

21. During what hours does Vermont law require headlights?

- A. Only in rain
- B. Sunset to sunrise
- C. From a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise
- D. Only after 9 p.m.

22. Which headlights should you use in fog, heavy rain or heavy snow?

- A. Parking lights
- B. None
- C. Low beams
- D. High beams

23. When should you use high beams?

- A. When following
- B. In fog
- C. In town
- D. When driving in open country with few other vehicles

24. An oncoming car's bright lights are blinding you. Where should you look?

- A. Toward the right edge of the highway
- B. Directly at them
- C. Close your eyes
- D. At the center line

25. Can daytime running lights be mistaken for headlights?

- A. Yes; be sure to turn on your headlights at night
- B. They are the same
- C. No
- D. Only on old cars

Answer key: Vermont practice test 9

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

1. B: Young, elderly, disabled or intoxicated pedestrians

Be especially alert for young, elderly, disabled or intoxicated pedestrians—the most frequent victims. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 38)

2. D: It forces pedestrians to walk around you into traffic

Blocking a crosswalk forces pedestrians to go around you and puts them in danger. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)

3. D: Only when you have good cause to warn them

Do not honk at a bicyclist unless you have good cause; the noise could startle them and cause loss of control. (Sharing the Road with Bicyclists, page 41)

4. D: When it's safest, such as to avoid hazards or position for a turn

Sometimes it's safest for a bicyclist to take the lane—for hazards not visible to motorists or to position correctly. (Driver Responsibilities, page 41)

5. C: Opening a vehicle door into a bicyclist's path

Common errors: turning left without yielding, turning right across a bicyclist, entering without checking, and opening a door into a cyclist. (Common Vehicle-caused Collisions with Bicycles, page 42)

6. A: Not enter the right-turn lane

Bicyclists going straight should not enter the right-turn lane. (Bicyclists Responsibilities, page 42)

7. C: Riders often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle

Motorcyclists often slow by downshifting or rolling off the throttle, without activating the brake light. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 43)

8. D: Farther away than it really is

Because of its small size, a motorcycle may look farther away than it is (and seem to move faster); predict it is closer than it looks. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 43)

9. D: Change lanes completely

Motorcycles are entitled to a full lane; change lanes completely when passing and never cut in too closely. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 44)

10. D: More than 70%

In more than 70% of fatal car-truck crashes, the driver of the other vehicle caused the crash. (Sharing the Road with Large Trucks, page 44)

11. A: You can't see the truck's side mirrors

If you can't see the truck's side rearview mirrors, the truck driver can't see you. (WATCH BLIND SPOTS—THE "NO-ZONES", page 44)

12. D: Never go around it; wait

Never go around a truck preparing to back up or backing; you can enter a blind spot. (Backing Up, page 44)

13. D: Cutting in between the truck and the curb

Trucks often swing wide left to turn right; do not cut in between the truck and the curb or shoulder. (Wide Turn, page 45)

14. A: An orange and red triangular sign on the rear

A slow-moving vehicle is identified by an orange and red triangular sign mounted on the rear. (Sharing the Road with Slow Moving Vehicles, page 45)

15. A: Blow your horn or rev your engine

Never blow your horn or rev your engine near horses; use the full lane to pass and don't cut back quickly. (Sharing the Road with Domestic Animals, page 46)

16. B: Late evening, night and early morning

Moose and deer are most likely present during late evening, nighttime and early morning hours. (Moose and Deer Safety, page 46)

17. B: They are tall and dark, so their eyes may not reflect headlights

Moose are tall and darkly colored; their eyes may not reflect headlights, making them hard to see. (Moose and Deer Safety, page 46)

18. C: A second one

Deer and moose often move in pairs, so after one crosses, slow down and watch for another. (Moose and Deer Safety, page 46)

19. B: They are hard to see in blowing snow, wider than other vehicles and often slower

Snowplows are hard to see because of blowing snow, are wider than other vehicles, and often move slowly. (Winter Driving, page 48)

20. D: Roadway users who can move abruptly; be especially alert

These users can travel fast and change direction unexpectedly; be especially alert and cautious around them. (Sharing the Road with Skateboards, Scooters, etc., page 43)

21. C: From a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise

Vermont requires headlights from 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise. (Night Driving, page 50)

22. C: Low beams

When visibility is poor in fog, heavy rain or snow, use your low beam headlights. (Floods and Storms, page 47)

23. D: When driving in open country with few other vehicles

Use high beams in open country with few other vehicles; use low beams when approaching or following others, in towns and in fog. (USE HIGH AND LOW HEADLIGHT BEAMS PROPERLY, page 50)

24. A: Toward the right edge of the highway

Look ahead toward the right edge of the highway until the bright lights pass; this also helps you spot bicyclists and pedestrians. (Approaching Headlights, page 50)

25. A: Yes; be sure to turn on your headlights at night

Daytime running lights may give you the impression your headlights are on; turn on your headlights at night. (Night Driving, page 50)