

Virginia DMV permit practice test 4

From the Virginia Driver's Manual (DMV 39). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/virginia/

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

1. Without an E-ZPass transponder, which lanes should you look for at a toll plaza?

- A. Any lane
- B. The far left lane
- C. Lanes with the purple E-ZPass logo
- D. Cash only lanes

2. Generally, what does a red-painted curb mean?

- A. Do not stop, stand or park
- B. Parking for disabled persons
- C. Passenger pick-up only
- D. Loading only

3. Generally, a yellow-painted curb means:

- A. Stop only long enough to load or unload, and stay with your car
- B. Park for up to 2 hours
- C. No restrictions
- D. Pick up or drop off passengers only

4. Generally, a white-painted curb means:

- A. Do not stop
- B. Load or unload freight
- C. Emergency vehicles only
- D. Stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers

5. Where should your hands be on the steering wheel, using the clock positions given in the Virginia manual?

- A. 8 and 4 o'clock
- B. 9 and 3 o'clock, palms gripping tightly
- C. 10 and 2 o'clock
- D. 12 and 6 o'clock

6. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit in Virginia school, business and residential areas?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 35 mph

7. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit on unpaved roads in Virginia?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

8. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit on Virginia roads that are not school, business, residential or unpaved?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

9. In Virginia you may be charged with reckless driving for going how fast?

- A. 10 mph or more over the limit
- B. 20 mph or more over the limit, or over 85 mph
- C. Only over 100 mph
- D. 15 mph or more over the limit, or over 75 mph

10. You are driving 80 mph where the limit is 65 mph. Is this reckless driving under the speed rule in the Virginia manual?

- A. Yes, any speed over 75 is reckless
- B. No; it is 15 mph over and not above 85 mph, though it is still speeding
- C. Yes, because it is over 70 mph
- D. No, because interstates have no limit

11. What is reckless driving in Virginia classified as?

- A. A traffic infraction with a small fine
- B. A misdemeanor criminal offense
- C. A parking violation
- D. A civil penalty only

12. What additional fine applies if convicted of driving between 81 and 85 mph in a 65-mph zone?

- A. \$50
- B. \$100
- C. \$250
- D. \$500

13. Are radar detectors legal to use in passenger vehicles in Virginia?

- A. Yes
- B. No, it is illegal to use them
- C. Only if mounted out of sight
- D. Only on interstates

14. Which statement about driving slower than the speed limit is correct?

- A. It is only allowed in the right lane
- B. It is allowed as long as you don't impede the normal movement of traffic
- C. It is always illegal
- D. It is required on all highways

15. A sign reads 'Speed Photo Enforced' in a school zone. This means:

- A. Police will issue warnings only
- B. Automated cameras may be used to enforce the speed limit
- C. Only buses are photographed
- D. The speed limit does not apply

16. A speed limit is the maximum legal speed under which conditions?

- A. Any conditions
- B. Nighttime conditions
- C. Ideal conditions
- D. Rush hour

17. When you drive out of a driveway, alley or parking lot onto a street, you must:

- A. Stop only if a pedestrian is visible
- B. Sound your horn and proceed
- C. Stop before crossing the sidewalk or entering the street
- D. Slow down and merge

18. The car ahead of you stops at a stop sign and then goes. What should you do?

- A. Stop at the sign yourself, then proceed when the way is clear
- B. Follow it through without stopping
- C. Honk and follow closely
- D. Slow down and roll through

19. If you fail to obey a police officer's signal to stop and the pursuing officer is killed as a direct result, you are guilty of:

- A. A Class 4 felony
- B. A traffic infraction
- C. A Class 1 misdemeanor
- D. Reckless driving only

20. A school bus is stopped with flashing red lights and its stop sign out on a two-lane road. You are approaching from the opposite direction. What must you do?

- A. Continue at normal speed
- B. Stop, then proceed when children are off the road
- C. Stop and remain stopped until everyone is clear and the bus moves
- D. Slow down and pass carefully

21. When are you NOT required to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Virginia?

- A. When no children are visible
- B. When the bus is on a private road
- C. When you are behind the bus on a two-lane road
- D. When you are traveling the opposite direction on a road divided by a median or barrier

22. A school bus is loading children but its signals are not on. Must you stop?

- A. Yes, you must also stop when the bus is loading or unloading
- B. No, only flashing lights require a stop
- C. Only within a school zone
- D. Only if you are behind the bus

23. The requirement to stop for a stopped school bus applies on highways and also on:

- A. Private roads and school driveways
- B. Only roads with speed limits under 35 mph
- C. Only public roads
- D. Interstates only

24. Which three factors determine the distance it takes to stop your vehicle?

- A. Perception time, reaction distance and braking distance
- B. Speed, tire size and engine size
- C. Weather, time of day and vehicle color
- D. Road width, lane count and traffic

25. 'Reaction distance' is the distance your vehicle travels:

- A. Between recognizing a problem and applying the brakes
- B. After you apply the brakes
- C. While skidding
- D. While you search for hazards

Answer key: Virginia practice test 4

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1. D: Cash only lanes

Drivers without a transponder should look for and follow signs for cash-only lanes. (Toll Plazas and Lanes, page 15)

2. A: Do not stop, stand or park

A red curb generally means do not stop, stand or park. Check with the locality for specific meanings. (Painted curbs, page 15)

3. A: Stop only long enough to load or unload, and stay with your car

Yellow generally means stop only long enough to load or unload, and stay with your car. (Painted curbs, page 15)

4. D: Stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers

White generally means you may stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers. (Painted curbs, page 15)

5. A: 8 and 4 o'clock

Virginia's manual says to place your hands at the 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock positions, holding with fingers and thumbs rather than palms. (Hand Position, page 16)

6. C: 25 mph

Unless posted otherwise, the maximum for passenger vehicles and motorcycles in school, business and residential areas is 25 mph. (Speed Limits, page 17)

7. B: 35 mph

The default maximum on unpaved roads is 35 mph unless a sign says otherwise. (Speed Limits, page 17)

8. C: 55 mph

The manual lists 55 mph for all other roads unless a speed limit sign states otherwise. (Speed Limits, page 17)

9. B: 20 mph or more over the limit, or over 85 mph

Driving 20 mph or more above the limit, or over 85 mph regardless of the limit, can bring a reckless driving charge. (Speed Limits, page 16)

10. B: No; it is 15 mph over and not above 85 mph, though it is still speeding

The reckless driving threshold is 20 mph or more over the limit or over 85 mph. 80 in a 65 is neither, but it is still a speeding violation. (Speed Limits, page 16)

11. B: A misdemeanor criminal offense

Reckless driving is a misdemeanor criminal offense; the court may fine you, suspend your privilege and/or jail you. (Speed Limits, page 16)

12. B: \$100

You are subject to an additional \$100 fine for driving 81 to 85 mph in a 65-mph zone. (Speed Limits, page 16)

13. B: No, it is illegal to use them

The manual states it is illegal to use radar detectors in Virginia. (Speed Limits, page 16)

14. B: It is allowed as long as you don't impede the normal movement of traffic

You may drive slower than the limit as long as you don't impede normal traffic, but it is illegal to drive faster. (Speed Limits, page 16)

15. B: Automated cameras may be used to enforce the speed limit

Some school zones have automated photo speed enforcement, indicated by signs such as 'Speed Photo Enforced'. (Speed Limits, page 17)

16. C: Ideal conditions

A speed limit is the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions; you must drive slower in bad weather or construction. (Speed Limits, page 16)

17. C: Stop before crossing the sidewalk or entering the street

You must always stop when entering a street or crossing a sidewalk from a driveway, alley, building or parking lot. (Stopping, page 17)

18. A: Stop at the sign yourself, then proceed when the way is clear

Each driver must stop. When the car ahead proceeds, you stop at the sign and go when the way is clear. (Stopping, page 17)

19. A: A Class 4 felony

The manual states you will be guilty of a Class 4 felony in that situation. (Stopping, page 17)

20. C: Stop and remain stopped until everyone is clear and the bus moves

You must stop for a stopped school bus with flashing red lights from any direction, unless a median or barrier separates you, and remain stopped until all persons are clear and the bus moves. (Stopping for School Buses, page 17)

21. D: When you are traveling the opposite direction on a road divided by a median or barrier

You do not have to stop if you are on the opposite side of a median or barrier dividing the road, but be ready for unexpected actions. (Stopping for School Buses, page 17)

22. A: Yes, you must also stop when the bus is loading or unloading

You must also stop if the bus is loading or unloading passengers even when the signals are not on. (Stopping for School Buses, page 17)

23. A: Private roads and school driveways

The rule applies when approaching from any direction on a highway, private road or school driveway. (Stopping for School Buses, page 17)

24. A: Perception time, reaction distance and braking distance

Stopping distance is made up of perception time, reaction distance and braking distance. (Stopping Distance, page 17)

25. A: Between recognizing a problem and applying the brakes

Reaction distance is how far you travel between recognizing a problem and applying the brakes. (Stopping Distance, page 17)