

Virginia DMV permit practice test 5

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. 'Braking distance' is the distance your car travels:

- A. While changing lanes
- B. While accelerating
- C. After you apply the brakes
- D. Before you see a hazard

2. According to the Virginia manual, wet pavement can do what to your braking distance?

- A. Double it
- B. Have no effect
- C. Triple it
- D. Reduce it by half

3. If your vehicle has antilock brakes (ABS), you should:

- A. Brake only with your left foot
- B. Use only the parking brake
- C. Pump the brakes in an emergency
- D. Never pump them

4. You approach a stationary police car with flashing lights on a four-lane highway. What does Virginia law require?

- A. Maintain speed in the adjacent lane
- B. Use your horn while passing
- C. Stop behind the police car
- D. If reasonable and safe, change to a lane not next to the vehicle; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

5. Virginia's move-over rule for stationary vehicles with flashing lights covers emergency vehicles and also:

- A. Ice cream trucks
- B. Taxis
- C. Tow trucks
- D. Delivery vans only

6. You must pass a stopped trash truck collecting trash on a two-lane road and cannot change lanes. What must you do?

- A. Slow to 10 mph below the posted limit and pass at least 2 feet to the left
- B. Pass on the right
- C. Wait until the truck moves
- D. Pass at normal speed with 1 foot of clearance

7. A stopped trash collection vehicle is on a highway with at least four lanes. What should you do if you can change lanes safely?

- A. Change to a lane not next to the vehicle
- B. Stop behind it
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Pass on the shoulder

8. How close may you follow an emergency vehicle that has its lights flashing?

- A. No closer than 200 feet
- B. No closer than 300 feet
- C. No closer than 500 feet
- D. No closer than 1,000 feet

9. How close to fire trucks or equipment stopped to answer an alarm may you park?

- A. Not within 50 feet
- B. Not within 100 feet
- C. Not within 250 feet
- D. Not within 500 feet

10. An ambulance with its siren on approaches from behind you. What must you do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Speed up to stay ahead
- C. Immediately yield, pull safely to the right edge of the road and stop until it passes
- D. Move to the left lane

11. An emergency vehicle with lights and siren approaches in the opposite lane of an undivided highway. What should you do?

- A. Speed up to clear the area
- B. Nothing, it's on the other side
- C. Pull over to the edge of the road and stop until it passes
- D. Flash your headlights

12. When passing a stationary mail vehicle, you must:

- A. Sound your horn
- B. Proceed with caution and keep a safe speed for highway conditions
- C. Pass at least 5 feet away at 15 mph
- D. Stop until it moves

13. What does 'yield' mean, according to the Virginia manual?

- A. Slow down, and also stop if you cannot merge safely into the flow of traffic
- B. Wave other drivers through
- C. Always come to a full stop
- D. Speed up to merge

- 14. Vehicles from different directions arrive at an intersection at different times. Who goes first?**
- A. The larger vehicle
 - B. The vehicle on the right
 - C. The vehicle that arrives first
 - D. The vehicle turning left
- 15. Two vehicles arrive at the same time at an intersection with no signs or signals. Who must yield?**
- A. Neither; both proceed slowly
 - B. The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right
 - C. The driver on the right yields to the driver on the left
 - D. The driver going straight yields
- 16. You are entering an interstate from an entrance ramp. Who has the right-of-way?**
- A. Whoever is going faster
 - B. Traffic already on the highway
 - C. You do, because you are merging
 - D. Trucks only
- 17. When entering a roadway from a private road or driveway, you must:**
- A. Sound your horn and enter
 - B. Merge at the speed of traffic
 - C. Yield only to vehicles on your left
 - D. Stop and yield to all traffic and pedestrians
- 18. A pedestrian is crossing at an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection. Who has the right-of-way?**
- A. The pedestrian
 - B. Whoever is moving faster
 - C. The driver if turning right on red
 - D. The driver, because the crosswalk is not marked
- 19. Which statement about funeral processions in Virginia is correct?**
- A. You must yield and not cut through, join or interfere with it
 - B. You may pass through gaps in the procession
 - C. You may join the procession to get through the intersection
 - D. Funeral processions must obey all signals, including every vehicle
- 20. In a funeral procession not led by a police escort, who must obey all traffic signs and signals?**
- A. Every vehicle in the procession
 - B. No vehicle in the procession
 - C. Only the last vehicle
 - D. The lead vehicle

21. How should you treat a military convoy?

- A. Yield to it and never cut through or join it
- B. Pass it whenever safe
- C. Merge into gaps in it
- D. Follow closely behind it

22. Who must yield when entering a roundabout?

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. No one; it's first come, first served
- C. Entering traffic, to pedestrians and traffic already in the circle
- D. Traffic already in the roundabout

23. In which direction do you travel in a roundabout?

- A. Whichever direction is shortest
- B. Clockwise
- C. Counterclockwise
- D. Either direction

24. In a two-lane roundabout, which lane should you use to turn left?

- A. The right lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. The left lane
- D. Either lane

25. In a dual-lane roundabout, you plan to go straight through. Which lane may you use?

- A. Only the right lane
- B. Only the left lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The center island

Answer key: Virginia practice test 5

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1. C: After you apply the brakes

Braking distance is the distance your car travels after you apply the brakes. (Stopping Distance, page 17)

2. A: Double it

Braking distance depends on pavement condition; wet pavement can double your braking distance. (Stopping Distance, page 17)

3. D: Never pump them

Learn how your antilock brakes work and remember never to pump them. (Antilock Brakes, page 17)

4. D: If reasonable and safe, change to a lane not next to the vehicle; otherwise slow down and proceed with caution

Move to a lane not adjacent to a stopped emergency vehicle or tow truck with flashing lights if safe; if you can't, reduce speed and proceed with caution. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Stationary vehicles, page 18)

5. C: Tow trucks

The rule applies to stationary emergency vehicles and tow trucks with flashing lights, and you must also change lanes for vehicles with hazard flashers, caution signs or flares. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Stationary vehicles, page 18)

6. A: Slow to 10 mph below the posted limit and pass at least 2 feet to the left

On highways with fewer than four lanes, or if you can't change lanes, slow to 10 mph below the limit and pass at least two feet to the left. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Stationary vehicles, page 18)

7. A: Change to a lane not next to the vehicle

On highways of four or more lanes, change to a lane not next to the trash vehicle if you can do so safely. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Stationary vehicles, page 18)

8. C: No closer than 500 feet

Never follow an emergency vehicle closer than 500 feet when its lights are flashing. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Approaching vehicles - same direction, page 18)

9. D: Not within 500 feet

You may not park within 500 feet of where fire trucks or equipment are stopped answering an alarm. (Parking, page 24)

10. C: Immediately yield, pull safely to the right edge of the road and stop until it passes

Yield immediately: pull over to the right edge and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Approaching vehicles - same direction, page 18)

11. C: Pull over to the edge of the road and stop until it passes

When an emergency vehicle approaches in the opposite lane of an undivided highway, pull to the edge and stop until it passes. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Approaching vehicles - opposite direction, page 18)

12. B: Proceed with caution and keep a safe speed for highway conditions

When passing a stationary mail vehicle, proceed with caution and maintain a safe speed for highway conditions. (Yielding to Vehicles with Flashing Lights: Stationary vehicles, page 18)

13. A: Slow down, and also stop if you cannot merge safely into the flow of traffic

Yield also means to stop if you cannot merge safely into the flow of traffic. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

14. C: The vehicle that arrives first

When vehicles arrive at different times, the vehicle that arrives first goes first. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

15. B: The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right

At an uncontrolled intersection, the driver on the left must let the driver on the right go first. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

16. B: Traffic already on the highway

Drivers entering an interstate from a ramp must yield to traffic already on the highway. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

17. D: Stop and yield to all traffic and pedestrians

When entering a roadway from a private road or driveway, stop and yield to all traffic and pedestrians. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

18. A: The pedestrian

You must yield to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing in a marked crosswalk or at an unmarked intersection. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

19. A: You must yield and not cut through, join or interfere with it

You must yield to funeral processions; do not cut through, join or interfere with them. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

20. D: The lead vehicle

Unless led by a police escort, the lead vehicle must obey all signs and signals; others in the procession may follow carefully without stopping. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

21. A: Yield to it and never cut through or join it

You must yield to all military convoys and never cut through or join one. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 18)

22. C: Entering traffic, to pedestrians and traffic already in the circle

Entering traffic must yield to pedestrians and to traffic already in the circle. (Roundabouts, page 18)

23. C: Counterclockwise

After entering a roundabout, drivers travel counterclockwise. (Roundabouts, page 18)

24. C: The left lane

If you plan to turn left, stay to the left as you enter the roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 18)

25. C: Either lane

To go straight in a dual-lane roundabout, you may stay in either lane. (Roundabouts, page 18)