

Virginia DMV permit practice test 7

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. Should you use your turn signal when no other traffic is around?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Yes; signaling is required by law and is a good habit even with no traffic
- C. No, it is only needed in traffic
- D. Only at night

2. What is the hand signal for a left turn?

- A. Right arm pointing out the window
- B. Left arm pointing upward
- C. Left arm pointing downward
- D. Left arm pointing straight out

3. What is the hand signal for a right turn?

- A. Left arm pointing straight out
- B. Left hand and arm pointing upward
- C. Waving the left hand
- D. Left hand and arm pointing downward

4. What is the hand signal for slowing or stopping?

- A. Right arm pointing down
- B. Left hand and arm pointing downward
- C. Left hand and arm pointing upward
- D. Left arm straight out

5. Using Virginia's two-, three-, four-second rule, how many seconds should you follow behind a vehicle when driving under 35 mph on a dry road?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 4 seconds

6. Under Virginia's following distance table, what is the minimum following time at 35-45 mph?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 5 seconds

7. Under Virginia's following distance table, what is the minimum following time at 46-70 mph?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

8. How do you check your following distance using the seconds rule?

- A. Count from when the car ahead brakes
- B. Watch your odometer
- C. Note when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed object and count the seconds until you reach it
- D. Measure car lengths

9. According to the Virginia manual, about how long is the typical foot response time?

- A. One-quarter second
- B. Half a second
- C. Three-quarters of a second
- D. Two seconds

10. In which situation should you increase your following distance?

- A. When driving under 35 mph
- B. When the road is empty
- C. When following a small car on a clear day
- D. When being tailgated

11. A driver is tailgating you. What does the Virginia manual recommend?

- A. Brake suddenly to warn them
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Move to another lane if possible, or gently tap your brakes and slow down
- D. Speed up

12. How far ahead do expert drivers try to focus their eyes?

- A. 20 to 30 seconds
- B. 45 to 60 seconds
- C. Only to the vehicle directly ahead
- D. 5 to 10 seconds

13. Before entering an intersection, in which order should you look?

- A. Left, right, then left again
- B. Left only
- C. Right, left, right
- D. Straight ahead only

14. How often should you check your rearview mirror?

- A. About every minute
- B. Only when changing lanes
- C. About every 10 seconds
- D. Only when braking

15. How should you adjust your side mirrors?

- A. Pointed at the sky
- B. So you can barely see the sides of your vehicle
- C. Pointed down at the road
- D. So you see a large part of your car

16. What is the best way to see a car in your blind spot?

- A. Quickly turn your head and glance over your shoulder
- B. Use the inside mirror
- C. Use the side mirror only
- D. Slow down and wait

17. You notice you are driving in another vehicle's blind spot. What should you do?

- A. Honk to let them know
- B. Move closer to their lane
- C. Stay there; it's their job to check
- D. Speed up or drop back

18. A pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog is crossing. What does Virginia law require?

- A. Slow down and pass carefully
- B. Honk to alert them
- C. Proceed if they are not in your lane
- D. Come to a full stop

19. Failing to stop for a pedestrian lawfully crossing and causing serious bodily injury or death can result in:

- A. A Class 1 misdemeanor
- B. A parking ticket
- C. A warning
- D. Only demerit points

20. You stopped for a pedestrian crossing in front of you. How long must you remain stopped?

- A. Until the pedestrian has passed the lane your vehicle is in
- B. Until the pedestrian reaches the center line
- C. Only 3 seconds
- D. Until the pedestrian reaches the curb on the other side of a 4-lane road

21. Bicyclists are legally allowed on which Virginia roads?

- A. Interstates only on the shoulder
- B. All public roads except interstates and most freeways (limited access highways)
- C. Only roads with speed limits under 35 mph
- D. Only roads with bike lanes

22. When may a bicyclist ride in the center of the lane?

- A. Never
- B. When necessary, such as preparing to turn left or when the lane is too narrow to share side by side
- C. Only on one-way streets
- D. Only at night

23. The lane is too narrow to give a bicyclist three feet of clearance. What must you do to pass?

- A. Pass anyway within the same lane
- B. Honk and pass
- C. Change lanes to pass safely
- D. Use the bike lane to pass

24. May a motorist drive in a marked bicycle lane to pass another vehicle?

- A. Yes, on the right side only
- B. Yes, during rush hour
- C. No, using marked bicycle lanes is prohibited for motor vehicles, including while passing
- D. Yes, if no bicycles are present

25. According to the Virginia manual, what is the main cause of many motorcycle-car crashes?

- A. Motorcycles speeding
- B. The motorist failing to see the motorcycle
- C. Bad weather
- D. Mechanical failure

Answer key: Virginia practice test 7

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1. B: Yes; signaling is required by law and is a good habit even with no traffic

Using your turn signal is required by law. Make it a habit even if no other traffic is on the road. (Turn Signals, page 20)

2. D: Left arm pointing straight out

For a left turn, extend your left hand and arm straight out. (Hand Signals, page 20)

3. B: Left hand and arm pointing upward

For a right turn, point your left hand and arm upward. (Hand Signals, page 20)

4. B: Left hand and arm pointing downward

To slow or stop, point your left hand and arm downward. (Hand Signals, page 20)

5. B: 2 seconds

The manual's table calls for 2 seconds under 35 mph on dry surfaces. (Following Distance, page 21)

6. B: 3 seconds

The table calls for 3 seconds at 35-45 mph on dry surfaces. (Following Distance, page 21)

7. C: 4 seconds

The table calls for 4 seconds at 46-70 mph on dry surfaces; the cushions don't work if you're speeding over 70. (Following Distance, page 21)

8. C: Note when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed object and count the seconds until you reach it

Watch the vehicle ahead pass a fixed object, then count the seconds until you reach the same spot. (Following Distance, page 21)

9. C: Three-quarters of a second

Hand response time is close to half a second and foot response time is normally three-quarters of a second. (Following Distance, page 21)

10. D: When being tailgated

Increase following distance behind large vehicles, in bad weather or heavy traffic, when exiting an expressway, behind motorcycles or bicycles, and when tailgated. (Following Distance, page 21)

11. C: Move to another lane if possible, or gently tap your brakes and slow down

Don't brake suddenly. Move over if you can, or gently tap the brakes to flash your brake lights and slow down. (Following Distance, page 21)

12. A: 20 to 30 seconds

Expert drivers try to look 20 to 30 seconds ahead, which in the city is about one block. (Searching, page 21)

13. A: Left, right, then left again

Check left, then right, then left again; vehicles from the left are closer to you. (Searching, page 21)

14. C: About every 10 seconds

Check the traffic behind you frequently, about every 10 seconds. (Searching, page 21)

15. B: So you can barely see the sides of your vehicle

Adjust both side mirrors so you can barely see the sides of your vehicle, and set the inside mirror to frame the whole back window. (Blind Spots, page 22)

16. A: Quickly turn your head and glance over your shoulder

The best way is to quickly turn your head and glance over your shoulder before changing lanes or passing. (Blind Spots, page 22)

17. D: Speed up or drop back

Avoid driving in someone else's blind spot: speed up or drop back. (Blind Spots, page 22)

18. D: Come to a full stop

Drivers must come to a full stop for a pedestrian using a cane or guide dog, which indicates blindness or vision impairment. (Sharing the Road: Pedestrians, page 22)

19. A: A Class 1 misdemeanor

The manual states this can result in a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Sharing the Road: Pedestrians, page 22)

20. A: Until the pedestrian has passed the lane your vehicle is in

Stop and remain stopped until pedestrians have passed the lane in which your vehicle is stopped. (Sharing the Road: Pedestrians, page 22)

21. B: All public roads except interstates and most freeways (limited access highways)

Bicyclists may ride on all public roads except interstates and most limited access highways. (Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 22)

22. B: When necessary, such as preparing to turn left or when the lane is too narrow to share side by side

Bicyclists may ride in the center of the lane when necessary, such as when about to turn left or the lane is too narrow to share. (Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 22)

23. C: Change lanes to pass safely

If the lane is not wide enough for three feet of clearance, the motorist must change lanes to pass. (Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 22)

24. C: No, using marked bicycle lanes is prohibited for motor vehicles, including while passing

The manual says using marked bicycle lanes is prohibited for motor vehicles, including while passing. (Sharing the Road: Bicycles, page 22)

25. B: The motorist failing to see the motorcycle

Many crashes are caused by the motorist's failure to see the motorcycle; in more than half, the driver didn't see it until too late. (Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 22)