

Virginia DMV permit practice test 8

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. How much following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. Add an extra second to the following distance rule, and double that in bad weather
- B. The same as behind a car
- C. One second less than behind a car
- D. Half a car length

2. May you drive beside a motorcycle in the same lane?

- A. Yes, if the lane is wide
- B. Yes, on multi-lane highways
- C. Only if the rider waves you by
- D. No, never

3. Why can it be hard to judge an approaching motorcycle?

- A. Its size can make you misjudge its speed and distance
- B. They are louder than cars
- C. They are always faster than cars
- D. Motorcycles have no headlights

4. What is true about light rail trains such as The Tide in Norfolk?

- A. Expect trains on any track at any time, and never drive around lowered crossing gates
- B. Cars always have the right-of-way
- C. You may stop on the tracks in traffic
- D. They only run on separate tracks away from roads

5. Low speed vehicles may be operated on public roads with speed limits of:

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

6. Which statement about low speed vehicles in Virginia is correct?

- A. They may be driven without a license
- B. Golf carts count as low speed vehicles
- C. They may use interstates
- D. They have a maximum speed of 21 to 25 mph and need registration and insurance like passenger vehicles

7. What are 'No-Zones'?

- A. Lanes closed to cars
- B. No-parking areas near truck stops
- C. Areas where trucks may not drive
- D. Danger areas around trucks, buses and RVs, including blind spots where your car disappears from the driver's view

8. If you can't see a truck driver's face in the truck's side mirror, then:

- A. The driver can't see you
- B. The driver can still see you
- C. You are at a safe distance
- D. You may pass on the right

9. Compared with cars, about how much time and room do trucks, buses and RVs need to stop?

- A. Ten times as much
- B. Half as much
- C. The same
- D. Nearly twice as much

10. After passing a truck, when is it safe to pull back in front of it?

- A. After you count 2 seconds
- B. When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror
- C. As soon as you are past the cab
- D. When the truck driver honks

11. A truck's blind spots may stretch about how far behind the vehicle?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

12. A truck ahead is swinging wide to make a right turn. What should you do?

- A. Squeeze between the truck and the curb
- B. Honk and pass on the right
- C. Pass on the left quickly
- D. Never squeeze between the truck and the curb; wait

13. A tractor-trailer may be up to how long, according to the Virginia manual?

- A. 25 feet
- B. 40 feet
- C. 65 feet
- D. 100 feet

14. Towing a light-to-medium trailer, how does it affect passing, stopping, accelerating and turning?

- A. No effect
- B. It takes half as long
- C. Only turning is affected

D. It takes about twice as long

15. Your trailer begins to sway while you are driving. What should you do?

- A. Slow down
- B. Turn sharply
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

16. When backing a trailer, to move the trailer to the left you should place your hand at the bottom of the steering wheel and:

- A. Move the wheel left with your left hand
- B. Move the wheel to the right with your right hand
- C. Keep the wheel centered
- D. Turn the wheel fully either way

17. What is the most common mistake drivers make when backing up?

- A. Backing too slowly
- B. Turning on the headlights
- C. Using the parking brake
- D. Failing to look both ways behind them

18. How should you position yourself to see as much as possible when backing straight?

- A. Lean out the driver's window
- B. Use only the side mirrors
- C. Rely on the backup camera only
- D. Turn your body and head to the right and look through the rear window

19. When parallel parking next to a curb in Virginia, how far from the curb may your vehicle be?

- A. No more than two feet
- B. No more than 6 inches
- C. No more than one foot
- D. No more than 18 inches

20. On a two-way street, on which side should you park?

- A. The side with less traffic
- B. The left side
- C. Either side
- D. The right side

21. You are parking uphill next to a curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. Left, away from the curb
- C. Right, toward the curb
- D. Straight ahead

22. You are parking downhill next to a curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Left, toward the street
- B. Straight
- C. Right, toward the curb
- D. Away from the curb

23. You are parking uphill on a road with no curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Left
- B. Toward the center of the road
- C. Right
- D. Straight

24. Before opening your car door after parking on a street, you should:

- A. Turn off your headlights
- B. Honk the horn
- C. Open it quickly to get out of traffic
- D. Look for cars, bicyclists and pedestrians

25. In Virginia, you may not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. 30 feet

Answer key: Virginia practice test 8

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1. A: Add an extra second to the following distance rule, and double that in bad weather

Add an extra second to the following distance rule behind a motorcycle; in inclement weather, double this distance. (Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 22)

2. D: No, never

A motorcyclist may use the whole lane; never drive beside a motorcycle in the same lane. (Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 22)

3. A: Its size can make you misjudge its speed and distance

A motorcycle's small size can make you misjudge its speed and distance; check twice before pulling out. (Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 22)

4. A: Expect trains on any track at any time, and never drive around lowered crossing gates

Light rail shares the road with traffic; expect trains at any time, never drive around lowered gates, and never stop on the tracks. (Sharing the Road: Light Rail, page 23)

5. B: 35 mph or less

Low speed vehicles may be used on public roads with speed limits of 35 mph or less. (Low Speed Vehicles, page 23)

6. D: They have a maximum speed of 21 to 25 mph and need registration and insurance like passenger vehicles

Low speed vehicles have top speeds of 21 to 25 mph, must meet passenger vehicle registration and insurance requirements, and golf carts are not low speed vehicles. (Low Speed Vehicles, page 23)

7. D: Danger areas around trucks, buses and RVs, including blind spots where your car disappears from the driver's view

No-Zones are danger areas on the sides, front and rear of large vehicles where crashes are more likely and your car may be invisible to the driver. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

8. A: The driver can't see you

If you can't see the driver's face in the side mirror, the driver can't see you. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

9. D: Nearly twice as much

These vehicles need nearly twice the time and room to stop as cars, so don't cut in front of them. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

10. B: When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Look for the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror before pulling in front, then maintain your speed. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

11. C: 200 feet

Blind spots may stretch up to 20 feet in front of the cab and about 200 feet behind the vehicle. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

12. D: Never squeeze between the truck and the curb; wait

Trucks may swing wide to turn. Never try to squeeze between a truck, bus or RV and the curb or another vehicle. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

13. C: 65 feet

A truck and its trailer may be as long as 65 feet, and passing it may take more than half a mile of clear road. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, Buses and RVs, page 23)

14. D: It takes about twice as long

Towing a trailer stresses the vehicle; it takes twice as long to pass, stop, accelerate and turn. (Light to Medium Trailers, page 23)

15. A: Slow down

If your trailer starts to sway, slow down. (Light to Medium Trailers, page 23)

16. A: Move the wheel left with your left hand

With your hand at the bottom of the wheel, use your left hand to move the wheel left to back the trailer to the left. (Light to Medium Trailers, page 23)

17. D: Failing to look both ways behind them

The most common backing mistake is failing to look both ways behind; mirrors do not give a full view. (Backing, page 24)

18. D: Turn your body and head to the right and look through the rear window

Turn your body and head to the right and look out the rear window, backing slowly. (Backing, page 24)

19. C: No more than one foot

You may not park more than one foot from the curb. (Parking, page 24)

20. D: The right side

On a two-way street, park on the right side of the road; on a one-way road you may park on either side. (Parking, page 24)

21. B: Left, away from the curb

Uphill with a curb, turn the front wheels left so the tire rests against the curb if the car rolls back. (Parking on a hill, page 24)

22. C: Right, toward the curb

Downhill with a curb, turn the front wheels right, toward the curb. (Parking on a hill, page 24)

23. C: Right

Without a curb, turn the wheels right (uphill or downhill) so that if the car rolls, the rear rolls away from traffic. (Parking on a hill, page 24)

24. D: Look for cars, bicyclists and pedestrians

Be aware of traffic when exiting; look for cars, bicyclists and pedestrians before opening the door. (Parking, page 24)

25. B: 15 feet

You may not park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (Parking, page 24)