

Virginia DMV permit practice test 9

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. In Virginia, you may not park within how many feet of an intersection?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

2. How close to a railroad crossing may you park in Virginia?

- A. Not within 15 feet
- B. Not within 20 feet
- C. Not within 50 feet
- D. Not within 100 feet

3. You may not park within how many feet of the entrance to a fire, ambulance or rescue squad station?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

4. Where is parking prohibited in Virginia?

- A. In a marked space in a parking lot
- B. In a striped access aisle next to a disabled parking space
- C. On the left side of a one-way street
- D. Beside a curb on the right side of a two-way street

5. Which of these is NOT allowed in Virginia?

- A. Parking on a shoulder as far off the road as possible
- B. Parking within one foot of the curb
- C. Double parking beside another parked vehicle
- D. Parking on either side of a one-way road

6. Is it legal to park on the hard surface of a road when no curb is present?

- A. Only at night
- B. No
- C. Only for 15 minutes
- D. Yes, always

7. According to the Virginia manual, what is the single biggest contributor to crashes?

- A. Speeding
- B. Failing to identify a risk
- C. Bad weather
- D. Mechanical failure

8. Virginia law requires headlights in rain, fog, snow or sleet when visibility is reduced to:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

9. When must you turn on your headlights in Virginia because of the weather?

- A. Only when fog is present
- B. Only on highways
- C. Only when it is dark
- D. Whenever you use your windshield wipers because of bad weather

10. What should be your first response to reduced visibility and dangerous road conditions?

- A. Use cruise control
- B. Reduce your speed
- C. Turn on high beams
- D. Pull onto the shoulder

11. In hazardous conditions, the Virginia manual says to increase your space cushion by:

- A. Keeping the same distance
- B. Doubling your normal following distance
- C. Adding half a second
- D. Following at one car length

12. Between which times must you use headlights in Virginia?

- A. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.
- B. One hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise
- C. Sunset to sunrise
- D. Only when street lights are off

13. When following another vehicle at night, you must use low beams when within:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

14. On a highway at night, you should dim your high beams when an oncoming vehicle is within:

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

15. An oncoming driver doesn't dim their high beams. What should you do?

- A. Close one eye
- B. Glance toward the side of the road, then look quickly ahead, and keep your low beams on
- C. Turn on your high beams too
- D. Stare at the headlights

16. Which headlights should you use in heavy fog?

- A. No lights
- B. Parking lights only
- C. Low beams
- D. High beams

17. When are roads most likely to be slippery after rain begins?

- A. During the first half-hour, when oil mixes with water
- B. After several hours of rain
- C. Only after the rain stops
- D. Only at night

18. Why should you avoid driving through ponded water if possible?

- A. It improves braking
- B. It cleans the tires
- C. It can cause your vehicle to hydroplane or lose control
- D. It is illegal

19. Before driving after a snowfall, what should you clear of snow and ice?

- A. Nothing; it will blow off
- B. The entire car, including roof, hood, rear, windows, mirrors and lights
- C. Only the windshield
- D. Only the driver's window

20. Driving on packed snow is most similar to driving on:

- A. Dry pavement
- B. Gravel
- C. Ice
- D. Wet pavement

21. On a slippery surface, you have the most traction and control when:

- A. You are in neutral
- B. The front tires are rolling
- C. The wheels are locked
- D. You brake hard

22. Which road surfaces freeze before others?

- A. Downhill grades
- B. Highways near cities
- C. Roads in the sun
- D. Bridges

23. Under Virginia law, aggressive driving involves committing traffic offenses with the intent to:

- A. Save time
- B. Harass, intimidate, injure or obstruct another person
- C. Avoid a crash
- D. Pass slower vehicles

24. How should you respond to an aggressive driver?

- A. Stay out of the way, avoid eye contact and ignore gestures
- B. Brake suddenly in front of them
- C. Follow them to get their plate number
- D. Speed up so they can't pass

25. A conviction for aggressive driving in Virginia can lead to a license suspension of:

- A. Two years
- B. Exactly one year
- C. 1 to 5 days
- D. 10 days up to six months

Answer key: Virginia practice test 9

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1. B: 20 feet

You may not park within 20 feet of an intersection. (Parking, page 24)

2. C: Not within 50 feet

You may not park within 50 feet of a railroad crossing. (Parking, page 24)

3. A: 15 feet

Virginia prohibits parking within 15 feet of the entrance to a fire, ambulance or rescue squad station. (Parking, page 24)

4. B: In a striped access aisle next to a disabled parking space

You may not park in disabled parking spaces or in the striped access aisles next to them. (Parking, page 24)

5. C: Double parking beside another parked vehicle

You may not park beside another parked vehicle (double parking). (Parking, page 24)

6. B: No

The manual lists the hard surface of a road with no curb as a place you may not park; pull off onto the shoulder as far as possible. (Parking, page 24)

7. B: Failing to identify a risk

The single biggest contributor to crashes is failing to identify a risk. (Visibility, page 24)

8. C: 500 feet

Headlights are required in inclement weather when visibility is reduced to 500 feet. (Lights, page 24)

9. D: Whenever you use your windshield wipers because of bad weather

You must use headlights whenever your windshield wipers are on as a result of bad weather. (Lights, page 24)

10. B: Reduce your speed

Reducing your speed should be your first response; also double your following distance and turn on headlights. (Hazardous Conditions, page 25)

11. B: Doubling your normal following distance

Increase your space cushion by doubling your normal following distance. (Hazardous Conditions, page 25)

12. C: Sunset to sunrise

You must use headlights from sunset to sunrise. (Night Driving, page 25)

13. B: 200 feet

When following, use low beams whenever you are within 200 feet of the vehicle ahead. (Night Driving, page 25)

14. C: 500 feet

Use high beams on highways unless another vehicle is coming toward you within 500 feet. (Night Driving, page 25)

15. B: Glance toward the side of the road, then look quickly ahead, and keep your low beams on

Avoid looking directly at the lights; glance toward the road edge and don't turn on your own high beams even if the other driver doesn't dim. (Night Driving, page 25)

16. C: Low beams

Use low beams in heavy fog, because fog reflects light back into your eyes, and use road edge markings to guide you. (Fog, page 25)

17. A: During the first half-hour, when oil mixes with water

During the first half-hour of rain, roads are more slippery because oil on the surface mixes with water. (Rain, page 25)

18. C: It can cause your vehicle to hydroplane or lose control

Ponded water can cause vehicles to hydroplane or otherwise lose control. (Rain, page 25)

19. B: The entire car, including roof, hood, rear, windows, mirrors and lights

Remove snow and ice from the entire car; snow flying off can endanger others, and all windows, mirrors and lights must be clear. (Snow, page 25)

20. C: Ice

Driving on packed snow is similar to driving on ice; brake gently and slow down before stopping or turning. (Snow, page 25)

21. B: The front tires are rolling

You have the most traction and control when the front tires are rolling; keep a slow, steady speed rather than braking hard. (Snow, page 25)

22. D: Bridges

Watch for ice on bridges and in shady areas; bridges freeze before other road surfaces. (Snow, page 25)

23. B: Harass, intimidate, injure or obstruct another person

Aggressive driving is defined as intending to harass, intimidate, injure or obstruct another person while committing traffic offenses. (Aggressive Driving, page 25)

24. A: Stay out of the way, avoid eye contact and ignore gestures

Stay out of the way, don't challenge them, avoid eye contact and ignore gestures and shouting. (Aggressive Driving, page 25)

25. D: 10 days up to six months

If convicted of aggressive driving, your license could be suspended for ten days or as long as six months. (Aggressive Driving, page 25)