

Washington DC DMV permit practice test 2

From the DC DMV Automobile Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/washington-dc/

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

1. You are in a crash in DC and an unattended car was damaged. The owner can't be found. What must you do?

- A. Leave a written notice with your identifying information in a conspicuous, secure place on the vehicle
- B. Call your insurance only
- C. Wait an hour then leave
- D. Leave the scene

2. What information must drivers involved in a DC crash give each other?

- A. Name, address, vehicle registration, and insurance company and policy information; show license on request
- B. Nothing if no one is hurt
- C. Only their phone number
- D. Only insurance

3. Should you normally move a person who is unconscious or seriously hurt after a crash?

- A. Only if they ask
- B. No, normally you should not; call for an ambulance
- C. Yes, immediately
- D. Yes, to the curb

4. You hit and injure a domestic animal in DC. What should you do?

- A. Immediately notify the police department with jurisdiction
- B. Drive on
- C. Take it home
- D. Call a friend

5. According to NHTSA figures in the DC manual, aggressive drivers cause about what share of fatal crashes?

- A. 1/3
- B. 2/3
- C. All
- D. 1/10

6. How should you protect yourself from an aggressive driver?

- A. Follow them
- B. Brake check them
- C. Get out of the way, let them pass, and avoid eye contact
- D. Challenge them

7. How does DC law define reckless driving?

- A. Driving 5 mph over the limit
- B. Driving with a willful disregard for the safety of people or property
- C. Any traffic ticket
- D. Driving without a license

8. Is it legal to cut across private property to avoid a traffic signal in DC?

- A. No, you must not evade a signal or sign by traveling across private property
- B. Only at night
- C. Only in a parking lot
- D. Yes

9. A police officer directing traffic gives you a signal that conflicts with the traffic light. Which do you follow?

- A. The traffic light
- B. Whichever lets you go sooner
- C. Neither; pull over and wait
- D. The police officer

10. Is hanging something from the rearview mirror allowed in DC?

- A. Only air fresheners
- B. No, it is against DC regulations
- C. Only parking permits
- D. Yes

11. If you use a driveway to turn around, which is safer?

- A. Driving in forward and backing out
- B. Never use a driveway
- C. Both are equal
- D. Backing into the driveway and driving out

12. Should you ever back out of or into an intersection?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, if it's clear
- C. Never; turn into a side street or drive around the block instead
- D. Only with hazard lights

13. When may you use your horn in DC?

- A. To greet someone
- B. To hurry slow drivers
- C. Any time in a Quiet Zone
- D. Only to warn a pedestrian, cyclist or driver in an emergency

14. When should you use hand signals in addition to your turn signals?

- A. Only at night
- B. Never
- C. When the sun is shining brightly or vehicles behind you block your turn signal
- D. Only on highways

15. Where should you put loose objects in your car?

- A. On the seat
- B. In the trunk or on the floor (but not where they interfere with the pedals)
- C. On the rear window shelf
- D. On the dashboard

16. What does the DC manual say about pets in the vehicle?

- A. Leave them in the car briefly
- B. Let them ride with heads out the driver's window
- C. Keep them away from you, never on your lap, and never leave them unattended
- D. Let them sit on your lap

17. When must you slow down according to the DC manual?

- A. Only when it rains
- B. Only in school zones
- C. At intersections, railroad crossings, curves, hill crests, near playgrounds and schools, on narrow roads, and in bad conditions
- D. Only at night

18. Can driving too slowly be dangerous?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. No, slower is always safer
- C. Yes, drivers who block or hinder traffic by going too slowly can cause crashes
- D. Only at night

19. When is wet pavement especially dangerous?

- A. Only in winter
- B. After hours of rain
- C. At the beginning of a light rain, when oil mixes with water
- D. Only at night

20. Up to what speed do most tires with tread 'wipe' the road surface in rain?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 70 mph

21. Your car starts to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Take your foot off the gas, hold the wheel firmly in your intended direction, and let speed drop
- C. Brake hard
- D. Turn sharply

22. How much moving water can carry away most vehicles, including SUVs?

- A. Two feet
- B. One foot
- C. Six inches
- D. Four feet

23. Using the DC counting method, how do you know you're following too closely?

- A. You hear their engine
- B. You reach the reference point before finishing 'one thousand four'
- C. You reach it after 'one thousand six'
- D. You can see the driver

24. In bad weather, how much following distance does the DC manual recommend?

- A. Three seconds
- B. Two seconds
- C. Four or five seconds
- D. Ten seconds

25. What causes most rear-end collisions, according to the DC manual?

- A. Distracted pedestrians
- B. Wet roads
- C. Following too closely
- D. Bad brakes

Answer key: Washington DC practice test 2

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1. A: Leave a written notice with your identifying information in a conspicuous, secure place on the vehicle

If an unattended vehicle or property is damaged and the owner can't be located, leave a written notice with your name, address and registration in a conspicuous, secure place. (Driver Information: Crashes, page 22)

2. A: Name, address, vehicle registration, and insurance company and policy information; show license on request

Drivers must identify themselves with name, address and vehicle registration, show their license on request, and provide insurance company and policy information. (Driver Information: Crashes, page 22)

3. B: No, normally you should not; call for an ambulance

Render assistance, usually by calling an ambulance; normally you should not move someone unconscious or seriously hurt. (Driver Information: Crashes, page 22)

4. A: Immediately notify the police department with jurisdiction

Immediately notify the police department with jurisdiction; police will contact the proper agency for the animal's care. (Driver Information: Duty of a Motorist Striking a Domestic Animal, page 22)

5. B: 2/3

NHTSA estimates aggressive drivers cause 2/3 of all fatal crashes and nearly 35% of all crashes. (Driver Information: Aggressive Driving, page 21)

6. C: Get out of the way, let them pass, and avoid eye contact

Get out of the way and let the aggressive driver pass, don't challenge them, avoid eye contact, and stay courteous. (Driver Information: Aggressive Driving, page 21)

7. B: Driving with a willful disregard for the safety of people or property

Reckless driving is driving with, or in a manner indicating, a willful disregard for the safety of people or property. (Driver Information: Reckless Driving, page 21)

8. A: No, you must not evade a signal or sign by traveling across private property

You must not try to evade a traffic signal or sign by leaving the road and traveling across private property. (Driver Information: General Laws, page 21)

9. D: The police officer

An officer's directions come before signs, signals and markings, because officers may need to override them to keep traffic moving safely. (Driver Information: General Laws, page 21)

10. B: No, it is against DC regulations

Having something attached to or hanging from the rearview mirror while driving is against DC regulations. (Safe Driving Practices: Crowding Inside the Vehicle, page 23)

11. D: Backing into the driveway and driving out

If you use a driveway to turn around, it is safer to back into it and drive out than vice versa. (Safe Driving Practices: Backing, page 23)

12. C: Never; turn into a side street or drive around the block instead

Never back out or into an intersection; turn into a side street and turn around, or drive around the block. (Safe Driving Practices: Backing, page 23)

13. D: Only to warn a pedestrian, cyclist or driver in an emergency

Sound your horn only to warn others in an emergency; never in a posted Quiet Zone unless an emergency, and not just to announce your approach. (Safe Driving Practices: Use of the Horn, page 23)

14. C: When the sun is shining brightly or vehicles behind you block your turn signal

Use hand signals in addition to turn signals when bright sun or vehicles immediately behind you obscure your signal. (Safe Driving Practices: Hand Signals under Special Conditions, page 23)

15. B: In the trunk or on the floor (but not where they interfere with the pedals)

Loose objects can become projectiles; put them in the trunk or on the floor, keeping them clear of the pedals. (Safe Driving Practices: Loose Objects, page 23)

16. C: Keep them away from you, never on your lap, and never leave them unattended

Keep pets away from you; don't let them sit on your lap or use the driver's window, and never leave them unattended. (Safe Driving Practices: Pets, page 23)

17. C: At intersections, railroad crossings, curves, hill crests, near playgrounds and schools, on narrow roads, and in bad conditions

Slow down approaching intersections, railroad crossings, curves or hill crests, near playgrounds and schools, on narrow or winding roads, when pedestrians are in danger, or when conditions require. (Driving Conditions: When to Reduce Speed, page 23)

18. C: Yes, drivers who block or hinder traffic by going too slowly can cause crashes

Never drive so slowly as to interfere with normal traffic; drivers who hinder traffic by driving too slowly can cause crashes. (Driving Conditions: When to Reduce Speed, page 24)

19. C: At the beginning of a light rain, when oil mixes with water

Be especially careful at the beginning of a light rain; oil and water on the pavement are particularly dangerous. Watch for wet leaves in autumn too. (Driving Conditions: Wet Pavements, page 24)

20. B: 35 mph

At speeds up to 35 mph most treaded tires wipe the road; above that, they may start to ride on water (hydroplaning). (Driving Conditions: Hydroplaning and Flooding, page 24)

21. B: Take your foot off the gas, hold the wheel firmly in your intended direction, and let speed drop

Take your foot off the gas, hold the steering firmly in the direction you want to go, and let the vehicle slow until you regain control. (Driving Conditions: Hydroplaning and Flooding, page 24)

22. A: Two feet

Six inches can cause loss of control or stalling; two feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles. (Driving Conditions: Hydroplaning and Flooding, page 24)

23. B: You reach the reference point before finishing 'one thousand four'

Count 'one thousand one' to 'one thousand four' as the car ahead passes a reference point; if you reach it first, you're too close. (Driving Conditions: Following Distance, page 24)

24. C: Four or five seconds

In bad weather, increase the distance to the vehicle ahead to four or five seconds. (Driving Conditions: Following Distance, page 24)

25. C: Following too closely

Most rear-end collisions are caused by following too closely. (Driving Conditions: Following Distance, page 24)