

Washington DC DMV permit practice test 3

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. At 55 mph, how far does your vehicle travel if you take your eyes off the road for three to four seconds?

- A. About the length of a football field
- B. About 10 feet
- C. About 20 feet
- D. About a mile

2. In what share of crashes is driver inattention a contributing factor, according to research cited in the DC manual?

- A. About 25 percent
- B. More than 50 percent
- C. About 10 percent
- D. Nearly 100 percent

3. What is 'highway hypnosis'?

- A. A type of road rage
- B. A trick to stay awake
- C. Being unaware of what's happening, caused by monotony on long drives
- D. A medical condition from bright lights

4. Should you rely on 'stay-awake' drugs to fight drowsiness while driving?

- A. No, they can make driving even more hazardous
- B. Only on long trips
- C. Yes
- D. Only with coffee

5. Which is a danger sign of a drowsy driver?

- A. Checking mirrors often
- B. Driving at a steady speed
- C. Not remembering the last few miles or drifting out of your lane
- D. Feeling alert

6. What are DC's rules on cell phone use while driving?

- A. Texting is allowed at red lights
- B. Handheld use is allowed
- C. There are no rules
- D. You must be hands-free; texting while driving is never allowed

7. A passenger is distracting you while driving. What does the DC manual suggest?

- A. Keep driving and argue
- B. Speed up
- C. Turn up the radio
- D. Pull over where it is safe and legal, and don't start again until it's under control

8. To reduce road rage, how long does the DC manual suggest staying behind the wheel at a time?

- A. No more than six hours
- B. No more than one hour
- C. No more than three hours
- D. As long as needed

9. Which is a simple rule to reduce road rage, according to the DC manual?

- A. Run yellow lights to save time
- B. Make eye contact with angry drivers
- C. Allow extra travel time and let other drivers merge in an orderly fashion
- D. Block the passing lane

10. Per mile driven, how does the nighttime fatal crash rate compare with daytime?

- A. About half
- B. The same
- C. Two-and-one-half times as high
- D. Ten times as high

11. At night, how should you avoid glare from oncoming headlights?

- A. Close one eye
- B. Glance back and forth between the side of the road and straight ahead
- C. Stare at the headlights
- D. Turn on your high beams

12. At night, how fast should you drive?

- A. The speed limit
- B. Slow enough to stop within the distance you can see ahead
- C. As fast as traffic
- D. 10 mph over

13. At night with no road edge line, what can you use as a guide?

- A. The car ahead's taillights
- B. The center line
- C. Nothing
- D. Street lights

14. What does the most to improve traction and stopping on ice and snow?

- A. All-season tires
- B. Chains
- C. Radial tires
- D. Lower tire pressure

15. When a snow emergency is declared in DC, what is required on designated snow emergency routes?

- A. Nothing
- B. Only four-wheel drive vehicles
- C. Headlights only
- D. Chains, snow tires or radial tires

16. Which road surfaces freeze first in winter?

- A. Ramps and bridges
- B. Parking lots
- C. Highways
- D. Tunnels

17. Does four-wheel drive let you drive normally on ice and snow?

- A. Only with chains
- B. No, four-wheel drive vehicles slide on ice and snow too
- C. Only uphill
- D. Yes

18. Your car with anti-lock brakes begins to skid. What should you do with the brakes?

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Pump them
- C. Release them completely
- D. Maintain steady pressure; do not pump

19. On a curve posted 35 mph in good weather, what speed might be safe on ice and snow?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 5 mph or less

20. Your rear wheels start skidding to the right. How do you recover?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Turn left
- C. Turn your front wheels to the right and take your foot off the gas
- D. Accelerate

21. In thick fog, if you cannot go at least how fast should you pull completely off the highway?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 30 mph

22. Which lights should you use in fog?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams or fog lights
- C. Hazard lights only
- D. Parking lights

23. Fog can reduce visibility to how far or less?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 1 mile
- C. 10 feet
- D. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

24. If you are upset or angry, what does the DC manual advise?

- A. Calm down before driving or let someone else drive
- B. Drive faster
- C. Drive to calm down
- D. Use your horn

25. What is the Dutch Reach method?

- A. Opening the car door with your far hand so you turn and see approaching bicyclists
- B. A steering technique
- C. A way to adjust mirrors
- D. A way to parallel park

Answer key: Washington DC practice test 3

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1. A: About the length of a football field

Taking your eyes off the road for three to four seconds at 55 mph means traveling the length of a football field. (Distracted Driver Syndrome, page 25)

2. B: More than 50 percent

Research indicates driver inattention is a contributing factor in more than 50 percent of crashes. (Distracted Driver Syndrome, page 25)

3. C: Being unaware of what's happening, caused by monotony on long drives

Highway hypnosis is unawareness caused by monotony—the wind, tires and engine hum; drowsiness is the first stage of falling asleep. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: Fatigue, page 25)

4. A: No, they can make driving even more hazardous

Don't depend on stay-awake drugs; they can make your driving more hazardous. Pull off and rest or change drivers. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: Fatigue, page 26)

5. C: Not remembering the last few miles or drifting out of your lane

Warning signs include eyes closing, head nodding, constant yawning, wandering thoughts, not remembering the last miles, missing exits and drifting from your lane. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: Danger Signs of Drowsy Drivers, page 26)

6. D: You must be hands-free; texting while driving is never allowed

In DC you must be hands-free while driving with a cell phone, and texting while driving is never allowed. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: Cellular Phones, page 26)

7. D: Pull over where it is safe and legal, and don't start again until it's under control

If a passenger distracts you, pull over where safe and legal, and don't start driving until the situation is under control. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: The Solution to Distractions, page 26)

8. C: No more than three hours

Simple rules include not remaining behind the wheel for more than three hours at a time. (Road Rage and Aggressive Driving, page 27)

9. C: Allow extra travel time and let other drivers merge in an orderly fashion

Allow extra time, keep a safe distance, signal, stop fully, let others merge, don't block the passing lane, and avoid eye contact. (Road Rage and Aggressive Driving, page 27)

10. C: Two-and-one-half times as high

Nationally, the fatal crash rate at night per mile driven is two-and-one-half times the daytime rate. (Special Driving Situations: Night Driving, page 27)

11. B: Glance back and forth between the side of the road and straight ahead

Avoid glare by glancing between the side of the road and straight ahead; don't stare at headlights. (Special Driving Situations: Night Driving, page 27)

12. B: Slow enough to stop within the distance you can see ahead

Keep your speed low enough to stop within the distance you can see ahead. (Special Driving Situations: Night Driving, page 27)

13. B: The center line

Use the road edge line as a guide; if there is none, use the center line. (Special Driving Situations: Night Driving, page 27)

14. B: Chains

Chains do the most to improve traction and stopping on ice and snow, but no tire makes normal speeds safe on ice. (Special Driving Situations: Winter Driving, page 28)

15. D: Chains, snow tires or radial tires

Chains, snow tires or radial tires must be used on designated snow emergency routes when a snow emergency is declared. (Special Driving Situations: Winter Driving, page 28)

16. A: Ramps and bridges

Ramps and bridges freeze first before highways and roads; plowed roads may also refreeze at night. (Special Driving Situations: Winter Driving, page 28)

17. B: No, four-wheel drive vehicles slide on ice and snow too

Four-wheel drive vehicles slide on ice and snow too; don't drive as you would on dry pavement. (Special Driving Situations: Winter Driving, page 28)

18. D: Maintain steady pressure; do not pump

With ABS, do not pump the brakes; maintain steady pressure to regain control. Pump only if you do not have ABS. (Special Driving Situations: Anti-Lock Brake Systems, page 28)

19. D: 5 mph or less

A curve posted 35 mph may only be safe at 20 mph in wet weather and 5 mph or less on ice and snow. (Special Driving Situations: Curves, page 29)

20. C: Turn your front wheels to the right and take your foot off the gas

Don't panic or brake; steer in the direction of the skid (rear going right means turn front wheels right) and take your foot off the gas. (Special Driving Situations: Recovery From a Skid, page 29)

21. B: 10 mph

If fog is so thick you can't go at least 10 mph, pull completely off the highway or stop at a rest area or parking area. (Special Driving Situations: Driving in Fog, page 29)

22. B: Low beams or fog lights

Use low beams or fog lights; high beams reflect back into your eyes. (Special Driving Situations: Driving in Fog, page 29)

23. D: ¼ mile

Fog can reduce visibility to ¼ mile or less. (Special Driving Situations: Driving in Fog, page 29)

24. A: Calm down before driving or let someone else drive

If upset or angry, take time to calm down before driving or let someone else drive. (Distracted Driver Syndrome: Emotions Affect Your Driving, page 26)

25. A: Opening the car door with your far hand so you turn and see approaching bicyclists

The Dutch Reach means opening the door with the hand farther from it, which turns your body so you can see approaching bicyclists. (Introduction: The Dutch Reach Method, page 6)