

Washington DC DMV permit practice test 5

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. Your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks and a train is coming. What should you do?

- A. Stay inside
- B. Run away from the train along the tracks
- C. Try to restart
- D. Get out and run along the tracks toward the train, away from the vehicle

2. A tire blows out. What should you avoid?

- A. Signaling right
- B. Pulling onto the shoulder
- C. Gripping the wheel
- D. Applying the brakes

3. What minimum tread depth does the DC manual list for every major groove on front tires?

- A. 1/32 inch
- B. 2/32 inch
- C. 4/32 inch
- D. 6/32 inch

4. How should you start a flooded engine?

- A. Wait one hour
- B. Push-start the car
- C. Pump the gas repeatedly
- D. Hold the gas pedal to the floor and turn the key for short intervals (10-15 seconds)

5. Your vehicle is disabled. What should you do?

- A. Leave it in the lane
- B. Walk away
- C. Turn off all lights
- D. Get all four wheels off the roadway if possible, turn on flashers, set out flares or triangles, and raise the hood or tie a white cloth

6. Your headlights fail on a dark highway. What should you try?

- A. Parking lights, directional signals or emergency flashers, and get off the roadway
- B. Interior lights
- C. High beams
- D. Keep driving

7. Your steering fails and the car starts toward a pedestrian. What should you do?

- A. Brake gently
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Accelerate
- D. Apply the brakes quickly with maximum pressure

8. What will you usually notice when your anti-lock brakes (ABS) engage?

- A. The brake pedal sinks to the floor
- B. A rumble from the brakes and a vibrating brake pedal
- C. The steering wheel locks
- D. The engine shuts off

9. If you enter an intersection after another vehicle, who has the right-of-way?

- A. You do
- B. The vehicle that entered first
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The faster vehicle

10. Entering a public street from a driveway or private road in DC, what must you do?

- A. Honk and go
- B. Nothing
- C. Stop and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians
- D. Yield only to cars

11. An emergency vehicle with siren or flashing lights approaches. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Immediately drive to the curb and stop until it passes
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow it

12. How close may you follow a fire apparatus responding to an emergency in DC?

- A. Any distance
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. Not closer than 500 feet

13. You approach a block where fire engines have stopped. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Turn right or left instead of driving into the block
- C. Park nearby
- D. Drive through slowly

14. When do pedestrians in a crosswalk NOT have the right-of-way in DC?

- A. When they enter the crosswalk on a red light or against a traffic officer's direction
- B. Never; they always do
- C. On one-way streets
- D. At night

15. A vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross. You approach from behind.

What must you do?

- A. Change lanes and pass
- B. Pass it carefully
- C. Honk
- D. Do not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle

16. A pedestrian is crossing outside a crosswalk in DC. What must you do?

- A. Yield to the pedestrian
- B. Honk
- C. Speed up
- D. Proceed; they don't have the right-of-way

17. When must a DC driver come to a complete stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk?

- A. Never
- B. Only at signals
- C. Only for children
- D. When the pedestrian is on your half of the roadway or approaching closely from the other half

18. At intersections with pedestrian signals, which signals do drivers obey?

- A. The normal traffic signals
- B. The WALK signals
- C. Both
- D. Neither

19. On a level highway, how much longer does it take to pass a truck than a car?

- A. About 1 second
- B. Three to five seconds longer
- C. About 30 seconds
- D. No difference

20. How can you let a truck driver know you're passing, especially at night?

- A. Blink your headlights
- B. Turn on hazards
- C. Tailgate
- D. Honk repeatedly

21. On multi-lane highways, which lane do tractor-trailers generally use?

- A. The left lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. The right lane only
- D. The center lane

22. What are rumble strips meant to do?

- A. Mark bike lanes
- B. Slow traffic permanently
- C. Drain water
- D. Alert you with tire noise to hazards such as dangerous intersections or drifting near the road edge

23. Your brakes fail in a car without ABS. What should you try first?

- A. Pump the brake pedal
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Shift to park
- D. Jump out

24. How far behind a truck can its rear blind spot extend, according to the DC manual?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

25. When following a truck at night, what should you do with your headlights?

- A. Turn them off
- B. Always dim them
- C. Use high beams
- D. Flash them

Answer key: Washington DC practice test 5

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1. D: Get out and run along the tracks toward the train, away from the vehicle

Get out and run toward the train along the side of the tracks to avoid being struck by debris. (Emergencies: Stalling on Railroad Tracks, page 33)

2. D: Applying the brakes

Do not apply the brakes; grip the wheel tightly, signal right, decelerate and pull onto the shoulder. (Emergencies: Blowouts, page 34)

3. C: 4/32 inch

You need at least 4/32-inch tread in every major groove on front wheels and 2/32-inch on other wheels. (Emergencies: Tires, page 34)

4. D: Hold the gas pedal to the floor and turn the key for short intervals (10-15 seconds)

Press the gas pedal to the floor and hold it, turn the key for 10-15 second intervals, release the gas when it starts; don't pump. (Emergencies: Flooded Engine, page 34)

5. D: Get all four wheels off the roadway if possible, turn on flashers, set out flares or triangles, and raise the hood or tie a white cloth

Get all four wheels off the road if possible, use parking lights or flashers, set out flares or triangles, and raise the hood or tie a white cloth. (Emergencies: Disabled Vehicle, page 34)

6. A: Parking lights, directional signals or emergency flashers, and get off the roadway

On a dark highway, try parking lights, turn signals or flashers and get off the road; if all lights fail, slow down enough to pull off safely. (Emergencies: Headlights Fail, page 33)

7. D: Apply the brakes quickly with maximum pressure

If steering fails, ease off the gas; if the car stays in lane brake gently, but if it heads off the road or toward someone, brake quickly with maximum pressure. (Emergencies: Steering Fails, page 32)

8. B: A rumble from the brakes and a vibrating brake pedal

When ABS engages, you hear a rumble and feel the pedal vibrate. That is normal, so keep firm, steady pressure on the pedal and steer. (Emergencies: Braking with Anti-Lock Braking Systems (ABS), page 32)

9. B: The vehicle that entered first

If you enter the intersection after another vehicle, you must yield the right-of-way. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

10. C: Stop and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians

When entering a public street from a private road or driveway, you must stop and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

11. B: Immediately drive to the curb and stop until it passes

When you hear or see an emergency vehicle signaling, immediately drive to the curb and stop, remaining stopped until it passes. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

12. D: Not closer than 500 feet

Do not follow any fire apparatus closer than 500 feet when it is responding to an emergency. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

13. B: Turn right or left instead of driving into the block

Don't drive into a block with stopped fire engines or emergency vehicles; turn right or left—it's against traffic regulations to drive into the block. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

14. A: When they enter the crosswalk on a red light or against a traffic officer's direction

Pedestrians in marked or unmarked crosswalks have the right-of-way except when they enter on a red light or against a traffic officer. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrians Right-of-Way, page 35)

15. D: Do not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle

When a vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk for a pedestrian, approaching drivers must not overtake and pass it. (Right-of-Way: Crossing at Crosswalks, page 35)

16. A: Yield to the pedestrian

Even though a pedestrian outside a crosswalk doesn't have the right-of-way, drivers must always yield to them. (Right-of-Way: Crossing at Locations Other Than Crosswalks, page 35)

17. D: When the pedestrian is on your half of the roadway or approaching closely from the other half

Stop completely when the pedestrian is on your half of the roadway or approaching so closely from the other half as to be in danger. (Right-of-Way: Crossing at Crosswalks, page 35)

18. A: The normal traffic signals

Drivers must obey the normal traffic signals; pedestrians obey the WALK and DON'T WALK signals. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrian Signals, page 35)

19. B: Three to five seconds longer

On a level highway it takes only three to five seconds longer to pass a truck than a car. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Passing, page 36)

20. A: Blink your headlights

Let the truck driver know you're passing by blinking your headlights, especially at night. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Passing, page 36)

21. D: The center lane

Tractor-trailers generally stay in the center lane to help traffic flow on and off and to keep options for avoiding hazards. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Maneuverability, page 36)

22. D: Alert you with tire noise to hazards such as dangerous intersections or drifting near the road edge

Rumble strips are corrugated sections that warn of hazards like dangerous intersections or driving too close to the edge. (Emergencies: Rumble Strips, page 34)

23. A: Pump the brake pedal

Try pumping the brake pedal (non-ABS). If that fails, use the parking brake, shift to a lower gear, and if necessary rub the tires against a curb. (Emergencies: Brake Failure, page 32)

24. C: 200 feet

Truck blind spots extend up to 20 feet in front of the cab, along both sides, and up to 200 feet behind. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Following a Truck, page 36)

25. B: Always dim them

Always dim your headlights when following a truck at night; bright lights reflect off its mirrors and blind the driver. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks, page 37)