

Washington DC DMV permit practice test 6

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're stopped behind a truck on an upgrade. What should you do?

- A. Turn off your engine
- B. Leave space in front in case it drifts back, and keep left in your lane so the driver sees you
- C. Pull up close
- D. Honk

2. Should you ever cross behind a truck that is backing up?

- A. Never; truck drivers have no rearview mirror and may not see you
- B. Yes, if quick
- C. Only during the day
- D. Only on a sidewalk

3. At 60 mph, about how far does a car need to stop compared with a truck, according to the DC manual?

- A. Car 100 ft, truck 200 ft
- B. Car 500 ft, truck 400 ft
- C. Both about 200 ft
- D. Car about 366 ft, truck more than 400 ft

4. How much more time and room do truck and bus drivers need to stop than cars?

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

5. On which side should you always pass a tractor-trailer?

- A. The shoulder
- B. The left
- C. The right
- D. Either

6. Why do drivers misjudge approaching tractor-trailers at intersections?

- A. They are loud
- B. They always signal
- C. They have no lights
- D. Their large size makes them seem slower than they really are

7. How far from a DC school vehicle with alternating flashing red lights must you stop?

- A. At least 20 feet from the front or rear
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 10 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

8. When are you not required to stop for a DC school vehicle with flashing red lights?

- A. When the bus is small
- B. Never
- C. When you're late
- D. When you are on a divided highway and the school vehicle is on the other side

9. About how many fatal motorcycle crashes involve cars?

- A. Almost half
- B. About 10%
- C. None
- D. About 90%

10. Is it legal in DC to pass a motorcycle within the same lane?

- A. Yes
- B. Only on highways
- C. Only if it's slow
- D. No, it is against the law

11. How much clearance does the DC manual say to give when passing a bicyclist?

- A. About three feet
- B. No set amount
- C. About 10 feet
- D. About 1 foot

12. How fast can an experienced cyclist travel, according to the DC manual?

- A. 40-50 mph
- B. Over 60 mph
- C. 5-10 mph
- D. 20-30 mph

13. As you approach a bicyclist in DC, what should you avoid?

- A. Waiting to pass
- B. Slowing down
- C. Giving space
- D. Using your horn

14. Is it legal in DC to make a right turn in front of a bus stopped at an intersection to load passengers?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only if you signal
- C. Yes
- D. No; stay or merge behind the bus—the fine is at least \$200

15. How are DC bus lanes marked?

- A. Yellow stripes
- B. Solid red pavement and 'Bus Only' markings
- C. Blue paint
- D. Green paint

16. When no sign is posted, within how far of an intersection may you cross a bus lane to turn right?

- A. Never
- B. 100 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 40 feet

17. Besides buses, who may operate in a DC bus lane?

- A. Taxis
- B. Bicycles, paratransit and emergency vehicles
- C. Delivery trucks
- D. Motorcycles

18. How should you pass a stopped streetcar traveling in your direction?

- A. On the right, quickly
- B. Never
- C. Honk and go
- D. With extreme caution, when safe, on the left side

19. What is the penalty for parking on or within a streetcar guideway in DC?

- A. A warning
- B. Nothing
- C. Fine and removal or impounding
- D. Points only

20. What should you do when passing a public transit bus stopped with its indicator lights flashing?

- A. Honk
- B. Pass on the right
- C. Speed up
- D. Maintain a safe speed and watch for pedestrians; give the bus the right-of-way when it re-enters

21. How long does the DC 'Bus Only' signal's priority phase last before the flashing triangle appears?

- A. Ten seconds
- B. One minute
- C. One second
- D. Three seconds

22. Should motorists make right turns across the path of bicycle traffic?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes
- C. Only with a signal
- D. No; merge safely with bicycle traffic when turning

23. In DC, must motorists yield to bicyclists at intersections?

- A. No
- B. Yes, when passing and when turning
- C. Only children
- D. Only at night

24. How far before turning must you signal continuously in DC?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 300 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

25. How far ahead should you signal before changing lanes in DC?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. No less than 300 feet

Answer key: Washington DC practice test 6

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

1. B: Leave space in front in case it drifts back, and keep left in your lane so the driver sees you

Leave space in case the truck drifts back when starting, and keep to the left of your lane so the driver can see you. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks, page 37)

2. A: Never; truck drivers have no rearview mirror and may not see you

Never cross behind a backing truck; truck drivers have no rearview mirror and may not see you. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Backing up No-Zones, page 37)

3. D: Car about 366 ft, truck more than 400 ft

A car at 60 mph can stop in about 366 feet; a truck at the same speed takes more than 400 feet. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Truck Stopping Distance, page 37)

4. B: Nearly twice

Truck and bus drivers need nearly twice the time and room to stop as cars, so don't cut in too soon after passing. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Front No-Zones, page 37)

5. B: The left

Always pass a tractor-trailer completely and always on the left side, without lingering alongside. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Common Mistakes to Avoid, page 37)

6. D: Their large size makes them seem slower than they really are

Because of its size, a tractor-trailer often appears to travel slower than it is, leading to intersection crashes. (Sharing the Road With Large Trucks: Common Mistakes to Avoid, page 38)

7. A: At least 20 feet from the front or rear

All vehicles must stop at least 20 feet from the front or rear of a school vehicle with alternating flashing red lights. (Stopping for School Vehicles, page 38)

8. D: When you are on a divided highway and the school vehicle is on the other side

Drivers on a divided highway are not required to stop when the school vehicle is on the other side. (Stopping for School Vehicles, page 38)

9. A: Almost half

Almost half of all fatal motorcycle crashes involve cars; drivers often say they never saw the motorcycle. (Sharing the Road With Motorcyclists, page 38)

10. D: No, it is against the law

A motorcycle is entitled to the entire lane; it is against the law to overtake or pass a motorcycle within the same lane. (Sharing the Road With Motorcyclists, page 38)

11. A: About three feet

Allow adequate clearance—usually about three feet—and return when you can clearly see the bicyclist in your mirror. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles: Passing a Bicyclist, page 38)

12. D: 20-30 mph

Experienced cyclists commonly reach 20-30 mph and may be closer than you think. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles: Passing a Bicyclist, page 38)

13. D: Using your horn

Slow down and avoid using your horn; loud noises can startle the rider and cause a crash. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles: Following a Bicyclist, page 38)

14. D: No; stay or merge behind the bus—the fine is at least \$200

District law makes it illegal to turn right in front of a bus stopped at an intersection to receive or discharge passengers; fines are at least \$200. (Sharing the Road with Buses, page 39)

15. B: Solid red pavement and 'Bus Only' markings

Bus lanes are indicated by solid red pavement and Bus Only markings; hours may vary. (Sharing the Road with Buses: Bus Lanes, page 39)

16. D: 40 feet

Where no official sign is posted, you may turn within 40 feet of an intersection, yielding to bicycles and buses in the lane. (Sharing the Road with Buses: Bus Lanes, page 39)

17. B: Bicycles, paratransit and emergency vehicles

Transit, tour, charter and school buses may use bus lanes, as may bicycles, paratransit and emergency vehicles. (Sharing the Road with Buses: Bus Lanes, page 39)

18. D: With extreme caution, when safe, on the left side

Use extreme caution since passengers may be boarding; wait until safe and pass on the left side of the streetcar. (Sharing the Road with Streetcars: Passing a Streetcar, page 40)

19. C: Fine and removal or impounding

Parking, stopping or standing on or within a streetcar guideway or next to a platform is subject to fine and removal or impounding. (Sharing the Road with Streetcars: Parking Along a Streetcar Route, page 40)

20. D: Maintain a safe speed and watch for pedestrians; give the bus the right-of-way when it re-enters

Keep a safe speed, watch for pedestrians, change lanes to give space where possible, and always yield to buses entering and exiting traffic. (Sharing the Road with Buses, page 39)

21. D: Three seconds

The bus-only signal shows a vertical bar (go for buses); after three seconds a flashing triangle shows the priority is ending. (Sharing the Road with Buses: Bus Signals, page 39)

22. D: No; merge safely with bicycle traffic when turning

Merge safely with bicycle traffic when turning; do not make right turns across the path of bicycle traffic. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles: Passing a Bicyclist, page 38)

23. B: Yes, when passing and when turning

Bicycles are vehicles in DC; motorists must yield to bicyclists at intersections, when passing and when turning. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles: Bicycle Right-of-Way, page 38)

24. B: At least 100 feet

Use a turn signal, hand signal or both continuously for at least 100 feet before turning; longer at high speed. (Driving Rules: Signaling, page 41)

25. D: No less than 300 feet

You should signal no less than 300 feet before changing lanes, and sooner is preferable. (Driving Rules: Driving on Roads With Marked Lanes, page 42)