

Washington DOL permit practice test 10

From the Washington Driver Guide. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/washington/

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

1. How should you secure a load in your vehicle or trailer?

- A. Tie everything down with rope, netting or straps
- B. Cover it with a sheet only
- C. Drive slowly instead
- D. Rely on its weight

2. Who receives priority loading on most Washington State Ferries?

- A. Vehicles with passengers
- B. Trucks
- C. Bicyclists
- D. Motorcycles

3. What is ferry line-cutting in Washington?

- A. Legal on weekends
- B. Allowed for residents
- C. Allowed if you are late
- D. A traffic offense that can lead to a fine

4. In which Washington counties is driving allowed on ocean beaches?

- A. Whatcom and Skagit
- B. King and Pierce
- C. Grays Harbor and Pacific
- D. Clallam and Jefferson

5. When should you watch for sharrow markings?

- A. They mark a bus stop
- B. They mark a lane shared with bicycle traffic; drive slowly and give at least 3 feet when passing
- C. They mark a truck lane
- D. They mark a no-passing zone

6. May you turn right on red at an intersection with a bicycle box?

- A. Only during the day
- B. Yes, after stopping
- C. No; stay behind the white line until the bicycle box is clear
- D. Yes, if no bicycles are present

7. A buffered bike lane has two solid white lines with diagonal crosshatching between them. May you drive in the buffer?

- A. Yes, to park
- B. Yes, during rush hour
- C. Yes, to pass

D. No, the buffer is part of the bike lane; enter only to make a legal turn after checking it's safe

8. How much space does the Washington guide say to leave between you and the vehicle ahead?

- A. At least twice the length of your vehicle
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least one car length

9. When following a large truck, why should you adjust your following distance?

- A. To keep a wide view of the roadway ahead
- B. To read its signs
- C. To stay in its blind zone
- D. To draft behind it

10. On a two-way, two-lane road with a dashed yellow center line, may you use the oncoming lane to pass?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if it is safe
- C. Only at night
- D. Only to pass a bicycle

11. May you use the road's shoulder to pass another vehicle in Washington?

- A. Yes, at low speed
- B. Yes, in traffic jams
- C. Yes, on the right
- D. No, unless directed by officials or signs

12. When using the left lane to pass, you must:

- A. Pass within 3 seconds at any speed
- B. Speed up as much as needed
- C. Still obey the speed limit
- D. Flash your lights

13. When is it OK to temporarily travel on the left side of a two-lane road?

- A. When turning right
- B. To avoid potholes any time
- C. Only when safely and legally passing another vehicle
- D. When the road is empty

14. How can you judge whether you have enough time to turn left in front of oncoming traffic?

- A. Guess based on the car's color
- B. Watch oncoming vehicles pass a roadside marker and count the seconds until they clear the road you want to enter
- C. Always turn after 2 seconds
- D. Wait for a honk

15. To practice judging distance in seconds, the guide suggests picking a marker you think is how many seconds ahead and counting?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. 15 seconds
- D. 60 seconds

16. Why should you never cross into oncoming traffic to pass a bicyclist?

- A. It creates a head-on collision risk; wait until it's safe
- B. Bicyclists will speed up
- C. It's allowed if you honk
- D. It wastes fuel

17. At night, you should drive at a speed that lets you stop within the glow of your headlights, which is usually about:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 250 feet
- C. 400 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

18. When should you switch from high beams to regular headlights?

- A. Never on open roads
- B. Within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle and 300 feet when following another vehicle
- C. Within 100 feet of any vehicle
- D. Only in cities

19. When does Washington law require headlights?

- A. One hour after sunset
- B. From sunset to sunrise
- C. From a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise
- D. Only when it is raining

20. Why aren't daytime running lights a substitute for headlights at dusk?

- A. They are too bright
- B. They aren't as bright as headlights and don't turn on your taillights
- C. They only work in winter
- D. They are illegal

21. Should you wear sunglasses when driving on an overcast day or at night?

- A. No, tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision
- B. Only on freeways
- C. Only polarized ones
- D. Yes, to reduce glare

22. An oncoming vehicle has its high beams on. Where should you look?

- A. At your dashboard
- B. Close your eyes briefly
- C. Directly at the headlights
- D. Toward the right side of the road

23. When approaching a curve, where should you position your vehicle?

- A. Slightly to the outside of the lane
- B. On the center line
- C. On the shoulder
- D. Slightly to the inside of the lane

24. What should you do while driving through a curve?

- A. Change lanes
- B. Brake hard in the middle
- C. Maintain a steady speed and steer smoothly
- D. Accelerate sharply

25. Why is the pavement especially slippery when it starts to rain on a hot day?

- A. Rain freezes on contact
- B. Tires get softer
- C. The water is hot
- D. Heat brings oil in the asphalt to the surface until the rain washes it away

Answer key: Washington practice test 10

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1. A: Tie everything down with rope, netting or straps

Driving with an unsecured load is illegal; tie everything down and tie large objects directly to the vehicle. (4.19 Secure your load, page 151)

2. C: Bicyclists

Bicyclists receive priority loading on most ferries and can proceed past vehicles waiting in the holding lane. (4.20 Ferries, page 152)

3. D: A traffic offense that can lead to a fine

Ferry line-cutting is a traffic offense that can lead to a fine; all rules of the road apply on the marine highway system. (4.20 Ferries, page 152)

4. C: Grays Harbor and Pacific

Driving on ocean beaches is allowed only in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties, through marked approaches and on hard-packed sand. (4.20 Beaches, page 152)

5. B: They mark a lane shared with bicycle traffic; drive slowly and give at least 3 feet when passing

Sharrows show a vehicle lane is shared with bicycles; watch for riders and give at least 3 feet when passing. (4.16 Other road markings, page 139)

6. C: No; stay behind the white line until the bicycle box is clear

You can't turn right on red near a bicycle box; stay behind the white line until it is clear. (4.16 Other road markings, page 140)

7. D: No, the buffer is part of the bike lane; enter only to make a legal turn after checking it's safe

The buffer is part of the bike lane and should not be entered unless you're making a legal turn after checking it's safe. (4.16 Other road markings, page 138)

8. A: At least twice the length of your vehicle

When driving near other vehicles, leave a distance at least twice the length of your vehicle between you and the vehicle ahead. (5.2 Space, page 159)

9. A: To keep a wide view of the roadway ahead

When following large vehicles, adjust your following distance so you have a wide view of the road ahead. (4.4 Sharing with large vehicles, page 98)

10. B: Yes, if it is safe

A dashed yellow line shows the center of a two-lane road; if it's safe, you may use the oncoming lane to pass. (4.16 Lanes, page 132)

11. D: No, unless directed by officials or signs

Don't use the shoulders to pass; unless directed by officials or signs, you shouldn't drive on the shoulder. (4.10 General driving guidance, page 108)

12. C: Still obey the speed limit

Follow speed limit laws, even when using the left lane to pass. (4.10 General driving guidance, page 108)

13. C: Only when safely and legally passing another vehicle

Drive on the right; the only time you might travel on the left is when safely and legally passing on a two-lane road. (4.10 General driving guidance, page 108)

14. B: Watch oncoming vehicles pass a roadside marker and count the seconds until they clear the road you want to enter

Count how long oncoming vehicles take from a marker until they clear your turn path, and use that to judge the next

gap; approaching traffic has the right-of-way. (5.4 Turning in front of approaching vehicles, page 162)

15. C: 15 seconds

Pick a marker you think is 15 seconds ahead and count until you reach it. (5.4 Count seconds, page 161)

16. A: It creates a head-on collision risk; wait until it's safe

Don't pass until it's safe for you and the bicyclist, and never into oncoming traffic. (4.6 Passing a bicyclist, page 103)

17. C: 400 feet

Drive at a speed that lets you stop within the glow of your headlights, usually 400 feet. (5.6 Night driving, page 166)

18. B: Within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle and 300 feet when following another vehicle

Switch back to regular headlights when you're 500 feet in front of an oncoming vehicle or 300 feet behind another vehicle. (2.5 Headlights, page 50)

19. C: From a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise

Washington law requires headlights from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise; it's easier to keep them on all the time. (2.5 Headlights, page 49)

20. B: They aren't as bright as headlights and don't turn on your taillights

Daytime running lights aren't as bright as headlights and don't activate your taillights. (2.5 Headlights, page 49)

21. A: No, tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision

Do not wear sunglasses or colored lenses at night or on overcast days; they reduce your vision. (5.6 Night driving, page 167)

22. D: Toward the right side of the road

Look toward the right side of the road to keep from being distracted by the headlights. (5.6 Night driving, page 167)

23. A: Slightly to the outside of the lane

Position your vehicle slightly to the outside of the lane as you approach a curve for more room and better visibility. (5.6 Curves, page 168)

24. C: Maintain a steady speed and steer smoothly

Reduce speed before the curve; in the curve, keep a steady speed and steer gently. (5.6 Curves, page 168)

25. D: Heat brings oil in the asphalt to the surface until the rain washes it away

Heat causes oil in the asphalt to come to the surface; the road stays slippery until the oil washes away. (5.6 Slippery roads, page 170)