

Washington DOL permit practice test 11

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. Which places may be icy even when the rest of the road is not?

- A. Sunny straightaways
- B. Bridges, overpasses and shady spots
- C. Freeway on-ramps only
- D. Parking lots

2. What is black ice?

- A. Ice on a black car
- B. Ice only at night
- C. Ice mixed with dirt
- D. A thin coating of ice that is hard for drivers to see

3. When ice warms from below freezing to near freezing, the road becomes:

- A. Unchanged
- B. Safer
- C. More slippery, because the ice melts and becomes wet
- D. Dry

4. Your car starts to skid. What is the first thing to do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Turn the wheel sharply the other way
- C. Take your foot off the accelerator
- D. Shift into park

5. In a skid, which way should you steer?

- A. Do not steer
- B. Opposite to the direction the vehicle is moving
- C. In the same direction your vehicle is moving
- D. Hard left

6. What is the best way to keep from hydroplaning?

- A. Use cruise control
- B. Drive in the left lane
- C. Inflate tires above recommended pressure
- D. Slow down when the road is wet

7. If your vehicle hydroplanes, you should:

- A. Brake hard and turn
- B. Take your foot off the accelerator, brake gently, and keep the steering wheel steady
- C. Accelerate to regain traction
- D. Pump the brakes forcefully without ABS

8. Your car breaks down and you have emergency flares. Where should you place them?

- A. Right next to the car
- B. 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle
- C. 50 feet in front of the car
- D. In the middle of the road

9. If your vehicle breaks down and can't be moved off the road, where should you avoid stopping?

- A. Just over a hill or around a curve
- B. Where others can see you
- C. Near a streetlight
- D. On a straight stretch

10. How can you signal that your disabled vehicle needs help?

- A. Turn off all lights
- B. Leave the doors open
- C. Honk continuously
- D. Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, side mirror or door handle

11. A tire suddenly blows out. What should you do?

- A. Grip the wheel firmly, keep the vehicle straight, take your foot off the gas and avoid braking
- B. Turn sharply onto the shoulder
- C. Accelerate
- D. Brake hard immediately

12. Your engine shuts off while driving. What should you expect and do?

- A. Shift into reverse
- B. The wheel will lock; jump out
- C. Steering may be difficult but possible; brake with steady pressure and pull off
- D. Brake as hard as possible

13. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you do?

- A. Follow another car closely
- B. Keep going to the next town
- C. Turn on hazard lights, turn signals or fog lights and pull off the road as soon as possible
- D. Drive faster

14. Your vehicle keeps going faster and faster because the accelerator is stuck. What should you do?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately while moving fast
- B. Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe, then turn off the engine
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Shift into park

15. After a crash where someone is injured, what must you do?

- A. Wait until the next day to report it
- B. Drive to the nearest hospital
- C. Not drive away; call 911 so law enforcement is notified
- D. Exchange numbers and leave

16. You hit a parked car and can't find the owner. What must you do?

- A. Call your insurance only
- B. Move the car yourself
- C. Leave without doing anything
- D. Leave a note where it can easily be seen with the date, time and your contact information

17. When should you move an injured person after a crash?

- A. Only if they are in a burning vehicle or otherwise in immediate danger
- B. Only if they ask
- C. Never under any circumstances
- D. Always, to get them out of the road

18. Should you give an injured person water after a crash?

- A. No, don't give them anything to drink
- B. Only if they are conscious
- C. Only cold water
- D. Yes, to prevent shock

19. If you see bleeding after a crash, what is the first step the guide lists?

- A. Apply a tourniquet
- B. Apply pressure with hands
- C. Give water
- D. Elevate the person's head

20. A power line falls on your car after a crash, but there is no fire. What should you do?

- A. Touch the door to test it
- B. Get out and run
- C. Stay inside, turn off the engine and call 911
- D. Drive away immediately

21. If your vehicle is touching a power line and catches fire, how should you get out?

- A. Step out normally
- B. Jump clear with both feet landing together, don't touch the vehicle, and shuffle 35 feet away
- C. Crawl out slowly
- D. Hold the door as you climb out

22. How far should people stay from a vehicle in contact with a power line?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. At least 35 feet

23. As you drive past a crash scene, you should:

- A. Slow down to look
- B. Focus on your driving and follow directions of police or others directing traffic
- C. Stop to take pictures
- D. Honk to warn responders

24. When calling 911 after a crash, what should you do?

- A. Only report damage
- B. Call later from home
- C. Hang up once you give your name
- D. Give your location and details, follow the dispatcher's instructions and stay on the phone until help arrives

25. Which item does the guide suggest keeping in a vehicle emergency kit?

- A. Extra license plates
- B. Reflective triangles or flares
- C. A second registration
- D. Spare keys taped to the bumper

Answer key: Washington practice test 11

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

1. B: Bridges, overpasses and shady spots

On cold, wet days shady spots can be icy, and overpasses and bridges can have icy spots when the rest of the road doesn't. (5.6 Slippery roads, page 171)

2. D: A thin coating of ice that is hard for drivers to see

Black ice is a thin coating of ice that is hard to see; pay attention in temperatures near or below freezing. (5.6 Slippery roads, page 171)

3. C: More slippery, because the ice melts and becomes wet

When below-freezing temperatures warm to near freezing, ice can melt and become wet, which makes the road more slippery. (5.6 Slippery roads, page 171)

4. C: Take your foot off the accelerator

First take your foot off the accelerator, then brake appropriately and steer in the direction the vehicle is moving. (5.6 Skidding, page 171)

5. C: In the same direction your vehicle is moving

Steer in the same direction your vehicle is moving and keep correcting until the tires regain traction. (5.6 Skidding, page 172)

6. D: Slow down when the road is wet

The best way to keep from hydroplaning is to slow down when the road is wet. (5.6 Hydroplaning, page 172)

7. B: Take your foot off the accelerator, brake gently, and keep the steering wheel steady

Ease off the accelerator, gently press the brakes, keep the wheel steady and look where you want to go. (5.6 Hydroplaning, page 172)

8. B: 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle

Warn others by placing emergency flares 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle. (5.7 Vehicle failures, page 173)

9. A: Just over a hill or around a curve

Stop where other drivers have a clear view of your vehicle; avoid stopping just over a hill or around a curve. (5.7 Vehicle failures, page 173)

10. D: Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, side mirror or door handle

Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, mirror or door handle to signal an emergency. (5.7 Vehicle failures, page 173)

11. A: Grip the wheel firmly, keep the vehicle straight, take your foot off the gas and avoid braking

Grip the wheel, keep going straight, slow gradually without braking (or brake gently), and pull off in a safe place. (5.7 Tires, page 173)

12. C: Steering may be difficult but possible; brake with steady pressure and pull off

Keep a strong grip; the wheel may be hard to turn but you can turn it. Brake with steady pressure, slow down and pull off. (5.7 Power, page 174)

13. C: Turn on hazard lights, turn signals or fog lights and pull off the road as soon as possible

Put on hazard lights, turn signals or fog lights, and pull off the road as soon as possible. (5.7 Headlight, page 174)

14. B: Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe, then turn off the engine

Keep your eyes on the road, shift to neutral, pull off when safe, and then turn off the engine. (5.7 Accelerator, page 174)

15. C: Not drive away; call 911 so law enforcement is notified

Do not drive away. If anyone is injured or killed, call 911; law enforcement must be notified. (5.9 Crashing a vehicle, page 175)

16. D: Leave a note where it can easily be seen with the date, time and your contact information

If you can't locate the owner, leave a note in a visible place with the date and time of the collision and your contact information. (5.9 Crashing a vehicle, page 176)

17. A: Only if they are in a burning vehicle or otherwise in immediate danger

Don't move injured people unless they're in a burning vehicle or otherwise in immediate danger. (5.9 Reporting an injury, page 176)

18. A: No, don't give them anything to drink

Do not give injured people anything to drink, not even water; cover them to keep them warm. (5.9 Reporting an injury, page 177)

19. B: Apply pressure with hands

Apply pressure with hands, then a bandage or dressing, then a tourniquet if needed. (5.9 Reporting an injury, page 177)

20. C: Stay inside, turn off the engine and call 911

Turn off the engine, call 911 and stay inside until responders arrive; assume all lines are energized. (5.9 Encountering power lines, page 178)

21. B: Jump clear with both feet landing together, don't touch the vehicle, and shuffle 35 feet away

Jump away with arms at your sides, land with both feet together without touching the vehicle, and shuffle 35 feet away. (5.9 Encountering power lines, page 178)

22. D: At least 35 feet

Encourage people to stay at least 35 feet away; the ground around the vehicle could be energized. (5.9 Encountering power lines, page 178)

23. B: Focus on your driving and follow directions of police or others directing traffic

Focus on driving as you pass; slowing to stare creates congestion. Follow directions of authorized people at the scene. (5.9 Witnessing a crash, page 179)

24. D: Give your location and details, follow the dispatcher's instructions and stay on the phone until help arrives

Provide your location, describe the situation, follow instructions, give details and stay on the phone until help arrives. (5.9 Calling 911, page 177)

25. B: Reflective triangles or flares

Suggested items include a first aid kit, flashlight, blanket, water, jumper cables, tools, phone charger, spare tire and reflective triangles or flares. (5.9 Emergency kit, page 179)