

Washington DOL permit practice test 4

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 is a sign of driver fatigue that means you should pull over and rest?

- A. Singing along to the radio
- B. Checking mirrors often
- C. Feeling alert after a coffee
- D. Not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, or drifting from your lane

2. If you are driving alone and start to feel tired, the Washington guide recommends you:

- A. Drive faster to arrive sooner
- B. Open the window and keep going
- C. Pull off the road and take a 20-minute nap
- D. Turn up the radio

3. On long trips, how often should you plan to stop?

- A. About every 100 miles or 2 hours
- B. Every 300 miles
- C. Only for fuel
- D. Every 50 miles or 1 hour

4. How much sleep do most people need to stay alert, according to the guide?

- A. 4 to 5 hours
- B. 5 to 6 hours
- C. 7 to 9 hours
- D. 10 to 12 hours

5. In Washington, aggressive driving is:

- A. A traffic offense
- B. Only a civil matter
- C. Allowed on freeways
- D. Legal if no one is hurt

6. How does the Washington guide classify road rage?

- A. A parking violation
- B. Not illegal
- C. A traffic infraction
- D. A criminal offense

7. Another driver is acting aggressively and seems to be following you. What should you do?

- A. Brake suddenly to warn them
- B. Speed up and lose them
- C. Stop and confront them
- D. Drive to an area with other people and open businesses, and call the police if necessary

8. How should you report an in-progress road rage incident?

- A. Wait and report it at a licensing office
- B. Email DOL
- C. Call 911 immediately
- D. Post it on social media

9. What are the four steps of the OODA Loop described in the Washington guide?

- A. Observe, Orient, Decide, Act
- B. Open, Observe, Drive, Arrive
- C. Organize, Obey, Drive, Avoid
- D. Observe, Operate, Decide, Accelerate

10. Which hazard management routine does the guide recommend?

- A. Plan, communicate, check, execute, evaluate
- B. Stop, look, go
- C. Brake, steer, accelerate
- D. Signal, merge, exit

11. What are the four levels of braking described in the guide?

- A. Soft, hard, harder, hardest
- B. Light, medium, firm, emergency
- C. Slow, normal, quick, panic
- D. Front, rear, ABS, parking

12. If you are stopping where the driver behind you might not expect it, what does the guide suggest?

- A. Turn on your high beams
- B. Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly
- C. Honk your horn
- D. Use the hand signal for a left turn

13. Leaving your engine running while parked, especially in a garage, can:

- A. Save fuel
- B. Keep the tires warm
- C. Charge your battery faster
- D. Release harmful gases like carbon monoxide, which can be lethal

14. When you are pulled over by police in Washington, what should you do first?

- A. Get out and walk to the officer
- B. Signal and pull to the right side of the road as soon as it is safe
- C. Stop in your lane immediately
- D. Drive to the next exit

15. When an officer approaches your vehicle, you should:

- A. Turn up the radio
- B. Reach for your license right away
- C. Keep your hands on the steering wheel and wait for instructions before reaching for documents
- D. Step out to meet the officer

16. According to the guide, collisions typically have what three causes?

- A. Weather, darkness and traffic
- B. Too much speed, too little space, and insufficient situational awareness
- C. Old cars, bad roads and signs
- D. Pedestrians, cyclists and trucks

17. Which is NOT one of the fatal crash common factors listed in the Washington guide?

- A. Speed
- B. Impairment
- C. Driving a newer car
- D. Unrestrained occupants

18. For which age group are vehicle crashes a leading cause of death in Washington?

- A. 10 to 15
- B. 16 to 25
- C. 40 to 55
- D. 65 and older

19. In the guide's definition, a 'hazard' is:

- A. Only bad weather
- B. Only something that can cause a crash
- C. Anything that requires you to make a change
- D. Only moving objects

20. Which type of vision lets you see to the side without losing focus on what is straight ahead?

- A. Fringe vision
- B. Peripheral vision
- C. Night vision
- D. Central vision

21. How do higher speeds affect your three types of vision?

- A. They improve them
- B. They reduce the quality of each type of vision
- C. They only affect central vision
- D. They have no effect

22. Before every drive, the guide suggests a 'check in with yourself.' What does that mean?

- A. Asking if you feel healthy, clearheaded and emotionally ready to focus on driving
- B. Calling someone to say you're leaving
- C. Checking the weather
- D. Checking your fuel level

23. Which of these is a reason to keep vehicle safety technology (ADAS) on, according to the guide?

- A. It lets you drive while distracted
- B. It makes speeding safe
- C. It replaces your need to check blind spots
- D. It assists healthy driving habits, though you are still fully responsible

24. A pedestrian is crossing in front of you. How long must you wait before proceeding?

- A. Until the pedestrian reaches the center line
- B. Until the light turns green
- C. Until the pedestrian has cleared your lane
- D. Until the pedestrian has cleared your lane and one additional lane

25. A pedestrian using a cane, wheelchair or guide dog is crossing. When may you continue?

- A. Immediately if you honk first
- B. When they clear your lane
- C. When they have completely crossed the street
- D. When they reach the middle

Answer key: Washington practice test 4

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1. D: Not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, or drifting from your lane

Difficulty focusing, not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, missing exits and drifting or hitting rumble strips are signs of fatigue. (3.1 Fatigue and drowsy driving, page 75)

2. C: Pull off the road and take a 20-minute nap

If you're traveling alone and tired, pull off the road and take a 20-minute nap. (3.1 Fatigue and drowsy driving, page 76)

3. A: About every 100 miles or 2 hours

Plan to stop about every 100 miles or 2 hours during long trips. (3.1 Fatigue and drowsy driving, page 76)

4. C: 7 to 9 hours

Most people need 7 to 9 hours of sleep to stay alert. (3.1 Fatigue and drowsy driving, page 76)

5. A: A traffic offense

Aggressive driving is a traffic offense: purposely doing something that endangers people or property. (3.1 Aggressive driving, page 77)

6. D: A criminal offense

Road rage is a criminal offense: an angry response leading to violent behavior with a vehicle or other weapon. (3.1 Road rage, page 78)

7. D: Drive to an area with other people and open businesses, and call the police if necessary

Move out of the way, avoid gestures, and if you feel followed drive to a public place with open businesses and call police if needed. (3.1 If you are the victim of road rage, page 79)

8. C: Call 911 immediately

Report in-progress road rage incidents immediately by calling 911. (3.1 Reporting road rage, page 80)

9. A: Observe, Orient, Decide, Act

The OODA Loop is Observe, Orient, Decide, Act. (3.3 Problem solving on the road, page 83)

10. A: Plan, communicate, check, execute, evaluate

The routine is: plan, communicate, check, execute and evaluate. (5.0 Hazard management, page 156)

11. B: Light, medium, firm, emergency

There are four levels of braking: light, medium, firm and emergency; ideally you only need light and medium. (2.8 Braking pressure, page 58)

12. B: Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly

Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly to alert the person behind you. (2.5 Headlights (Pro tip), page 49)

13. D: Release harmful gases like carbon monoxide, which can be lethal

Idling can release carbon monoxide, which can be lethal, and adds pollution. (3.6 The environment, page 90)

14. B: Signal and pull to the right side of the road as soon as it is safe

Use your turn signal and pull to the right side of the road as soon as it's safe, then turn off the engine and stay in the vehicle. (5.10 Getting pulled over, page 180)

15. C: Keep your hands on the steering wheel and wait for instructions before reaching for documents

Keep your hands on the wheel, tell the officer if there's a weapon, and wait for instructions before reaching for documents. (5.10 Getting pulled over, page 181)

16. B: Too much speed, too little space, and insufficient situational awareness

Collisions typically result from too much speed, too little space, and insufficient situational awareness. (5.9 Collisions, page 175)

17. C: Driving a newer car

The common factors are speed, impairment, distractions, unrestrained occupants and inexperience. (5.0 Dangers of driving, page 154)

18. B: 16 to 25

In Washington, vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death for people ages 16 to 25. (5.0 Dangers of driving, page 154)

19. C: Anything that requires you to make a change

A hazard is anything that requires you to make a change in speed or direction, and it can be stationary or moving. (5.0 Hazard perception, page 155)

20. B: Peripheral vision

Peripheral vision is what you can see to the side while still focused ahead. (5.5 Field of vision, page 164)

21. B: They reduce the quality of each type of vision

Higher speeds reduce the quality of central, fringe and peripheral vision. (5.5 Field of vision, page 164)

22. A: Asking if you feel healthy, clearheaded and emotionally ready to focus on driving

Check in with yourself: are you healthy, clearheaded, focused, and in control of your emotions? (2.14 Before you go, page 66)

23. D: It assists healthy driving habits, though you are still fully responsible

VST and ADAS assist your habits but don't replace them; leave them on unless severe weather makes alerts a distraction. (2.4 Vehicle safety technology, page 45)

24. D: Until the pedestrian has cleared your lane and one additional lane

Wait until a pedestrian has cleared your lane and one additional lane before proceeding. (4.1 Sharing with people, page 93)

25. C: When they have completely crossed the street

If the pedestrian uses a wheelchair, cane, guide dog or other service animal, wait until they have completely crossed the street. (4.1 Sharing with people, page 93)