

West Virginia DMV permit practice test 8

From the West Virginia Driver's Licensing Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/west-virginia/

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

1. Which way do even-numbered interstates run?

- A. Diagonally
- B. East to west
- C. North to south
- D. In circles

2. What does a three-digit interstate number beginning with an even digit identify?

- A. A spur route
- B. A beltway or bypass around a city
- C. A truck route
- D. A toll road

3. Which are three of the most common types of interstate interchanges?

- A. Roundabout, tee and wye
- B. Cloverleaf, diamond and trumpet
- C. Star, cross and bow
- D. Loop, ramp and spur

4. When should you start preparing to merge on an interstate entrance ramp?

- A. After merging
- B. Before entering the ramp
- C. About halfway along the entrance ramp
- D. At the very end

5. Who has the right-of-way when you merge onto an interstate?

- A. Traffic already on the interstate
- B. You
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. Trucks

6. If no gap is available at the end of the acceleration lane, what is the last-resort option?

- A. Stop in the lane
- B. Back up
- C. Drive onto the shoulder beyond the end and stop
- D. Merge anyway

7. Where should you slow down when exiting an interstate?

- A. In the deceleration lane
- B. After the ramp
- C. On the shoulder
- D. In the travel lane

8. What are interstate shoulders for?

- A. Changing drivers
- B. Passing
- C. Disabled vehicles only
- D. Reading maps

9. Why should you never stop in an exit gore area?

- A. Another driver may cross the gore after missing the exit and hit you
- B. It's a toll zone
- C. It's for trucks
- D. It's always flooded

10. Your vehicle becomes disabled on an interstate. Where should you put flares?

- A. Only in front
- B. One about one vehicle length behind and another about 300 feet back
- C. In the travel lane
- D. On top of the car

11. Your vehicle breaks down on an interstate. What should you do with passengers?

- A. Have them direct traffic
- B. Have them push
- C. Get everyone out and well away from the road
- D. Keep them in the car

12. Who may use the gravel or paved crossovers in interstate medians?

- A. Buses
- B. Only police and emergency vehicles
- C. Trucks
- D. Anyone who misses an exit

13. When a lane is closed ahead in a construction zone, when should you move over?

- A. Only when the flagger says
- B. At the last minute
- C. As soon as possible
- D. Never

14. Where should you not change lanes?

- A. In an intersection or at a railroad crossing
- B. On an interstate
- C. On a straight road
- D. When signaling

15. What should you check besides mirrors before changing lanes?

- A. The fuel gauge
- B. Your speedometer
- C. Over your shoulder (head check) for your blind spot, and for others moving into the same lane
- D. The radio

16. On the West Virginia road test, which lane should you normally drive in on multi-lane roads?

- A. Right-most lane unless blocked
- B. Center lane
- C. Any lane
- D. Left-most lane

17. Where can animal riders NOT ride in West Virginia?

- A. County roads
- B. Rural highways
- C. Residential streets
- D. Interstate highways

18. Where may pedestrians not walk?

- A. Park paths
- B. Interstate highways
- C. Crosswalks
- D. Sidewalks

19. When must traffic stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in West Virginia?

- A. Only on two-lane roads
- B. Traffic in both directions on all highways, streets, parking lots, private roads and driveways
- C. Only near schools
- D. Only traffic behind the bus

20. Where may oncoming traffic proceed past a stopped school bus on the other side of the median?

- A. Never
- B. Only on interstate highways
- C. On any four-lane road
- D. On any divided highway

21. What is the minimum penalty for a first offense of passing a stopped school bus in West Virginia?

- A. A warning
- B. \$100 fine
- C. At least a 60-day suspension and at least a \$500 fine or up to 6 months jail
- D. Points only

22. When may you proceed after stopping for a school bus?

- A. When no children are visible
- B. After 10 seconds
- C. When the car behind honks
- D. When the bus resumes motion, the driver signals you, or the lights stop

23. Must you stop for a school bus loading students on school or private property?

- A. No
- B. Only in the morning
- C. Yes
- D. Only for buses with 20+ students

24. How much more distance does a fully loaded tractor-trailer at 55 mph need to stop than a car?

- A. Twice
- B. Three times
- C. Ten times
- D. The same

25. About how much do heavy trucks typically weigh?

- A. 200,000 pounds
- B. 8,000 pounds
- C. 20,000 pounds
- D. 80,000 pounds

Answer key: West Virginia practice test 8

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1. B: East to west

Even-numbered interstates run east to west; odd-numbered run north to south. (Route Numbering and Navigation, page 67)

2. B: A beltway or bypass around a city

Three-digit numbers with an even first number identify beltways or bypasses; an odd first number identifies spur routes. (Route Numbering and Navigation, page 67)

3. B: Cloverleaf, diamond and trumpet

Three of the most common interchanges are cloverleaf, diamond and trumpet. (Entering an Interstate, page 67)

4. C: About halfway along the entrance ramp

About halfway on the entrance ramp, check traffic, signal, look for a gap and adjust your speed. (Entering an Interstate, page 68)

5. A: Traffic already on the interstate

Traffic on the interstate has the right-of-way; you can't count on others to make room. (Entering an Interstate, page 68)

6. C: Drive onto the shoulder beyond the end and stop

If no gap is available, it may be necessary to drive onto the shoulder beyond the acceleration lane and stop; entering from a stop is hazardous. (Entering an Interstate, page 68)

7. A: In the deceleration lane

Never slow down on the interstate; wait until you're in the deceleration lane, then brake gently to the ramp speed. (Exit Lanes, page 69)

8. C: Disabled vehicles only

Shoulders on interstates are only for disabled vehicles—not for changing drivers or reading maps. (Stopping on an Interstate, page 69)

9. A: Another driver may cross the gore after missing the exit and hit you

Don't stop in the triangular gore area; a driver who missed the exit may cross it and strike your vehicle. (Stopping on an Interstate, page 69)

10. B: One about one vehicle length behind and another about 300 feet back

Put a flare about one vehicle length behind your vehicle and another about 300 feet back, on the shoulder near the lane edge. (Adverse Conditions, page 70)

11. C: Get everyone out and well away from the road

Move as far off the road as possible, turn on flashers and get everyone out and well away from the road. (Adverse Conditions, page 70)

12. B: Only police and emergency vehicles

Median crossovers are only for police and emergency vehicles; never make a U-turn on an interstate. (U-Turns, page 70)

13. C: As soon as possible

Move over to the open lane as soon as possible; avoid waiting until the last minute. (Construction Zones, page 70)

14. A: In an intersection or at a railroad crossing

Do not change lanes in an intersection or at a railroad crossing. (Changing Lanes, page 58)

15. C: Over your shoulder (head check) for your blind spot, and for others moving into the same lane

Check mirrors, look over your shoulder for your blind spot, and watch for other drivers moving into the same lane before signaling. (Changing Lanes, page 58)

16. A: Right-most lane unless blocked

Move to or remain in the right-most lane unless it is blocked. (How You Will Be Tested: General Driving, page 40)

17. D: Interstate highways

Animal riders may use most public highways, but not interstate highways. (Sharing the Road with Animal Riders, page 63)

18. B: Interstate highways

Pedestrians must not walk on interstate highways or where signs prohibit it. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 60)

19. B: Traffic in both directions on all highways, streets, parking lots, private roads and driveways

Traffic in both directions must stop before reaching a school bus with red lights flashing that is loading or unloading students. (School Bus Rules, page 60)

20. B: Only on interstate highways

Only on interstate highways does traffic coming toward a school bus stopped on the other side of the median not have to stop. (School Bus Rules, page 60)

21. C: At least a 60-day suspension and at least a \$500 fine or up to 6 months jail

First offense: minimum 60-day license suspension and a minimum \$500 fine or up to six months in jail. (School Bus Rules, page 60)

22. D: When the bus resumes motion, the driver signals you, or the lights stop

You may not proceed until the bus resumes motion, the bus driver signals you, or the visual signals are no longer actuated. (School Bus Rules, page 60)

23. C: Yes

You must also stop for a stopped school bus receiving or discharging students on school property or private property. (School Bus Rules, page 60)

24. B: Three times

A fully loaded tractor-trailer traveling 55 mph needs three times the distance a vehicle needs to stop. (Sharing the Road with Heavy Trucks, page 62)

25. D: 80,000 pounds

Heavy trucks typically weigh 80,000 pounds. (Sharing the Road with Heavy Trucks, page 62)