

West Virginia DMV permit practice test 9

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. How can you tell you're in a truck's "No-Zone"?

- A. You are directly behind at 4 seconds
- B. You cannot see the driver's reflection in the side mirror
- C. The truck signals
- D. The truck honks

2. Which is listed as a truck safety DON'T?

- A. Pass a truck on the right during a turn
- B. Avoid lingering in the No-Zone
- C. Give trucks room for right turns
- D. Call authorities about unsafe trucks

3. How much following space should you give a truck in wet conditions?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. At least 4 to 6 seconds
- D. 1 second

4. Why do motorcyclists move around in their lane?

- A. They are lost
- B. To maneuver around hazards and traffic situations
- C. To block cars
- D. To show off

5. Why should you stay farther back behind a motorcycle than behind a car?

- A. It can usually slow or stop much faster than you can
- B. It's illegal to follow
- C. It has no brake lights
- D. It is slower

6. When approaching a horse on the road, what should you never do?

- A. Give extra room
- B. Sound your horn
- C. Slow down
- D. Pass with care

7. When meeting an oncoming bicyclist at night, what should you do?

- A. Use high beams
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Honk
- D. Always dim your lights

8. How far must a bicycle's bell or signal device be audible in West Virginia?

- A. 500 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

9. For riding after dark, how far must a bicycle's white headlight be visible?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

10. There's no room to pass a bicyclist safely and traffic is approaching. What should you do?

- A. Squeeze by
- B. Wait until traffic has gone by before passing
- C. Honk
- D. Pass on the right

11. Where should pedestrians walk when there is no sidewalk?

- A. In the middle
- B. On the left side, facing oncoming traffic
- C. Anywhere
- D. On the right, with traffic

12. Where should drivers be alert for joggers?

- A. Only on tracks
- B. Only in parks
- C. Only at night
- D. Unexpected places like curves, hilltops and around corners

13. What emblem must slow-moving vehicles like farm equipment display?

- A. A special triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem
- B. A yellow diamond
- C. A blue light
- D. A red flag

14. Who may park in a designated mobility-impaired parking space in West Virginia?

- A. Anyone briefly
- B. Delivery drivers
- C. Seniors
- D. Vehicles displaying a mobility impaired placard or license plate

15. Trucks and buses entering the interstate may need what from you?

- A. Nothing
- B. Tailgating
- C. A horn warning
- D. Extra time and space to adjust to traffic

16. Why should you be extra watchful backing out of a driveway?

- A. To save fuel
- B. To avoid mailboxes
- C. For the road test only
- D. Children may have run behind the vehicle

17. When are bicyclists allowed to ride side by side in West Virginia?

- A. If they stay within a single lane and don't hold up traffic
- B. Always
- C. Never
- D. Only on interstates

18. Whether a bicyclist is riding lawfully or not, what should drivers do?

- A. Pass closely
- B. Honk to correct them
- C. Report them
- D. Always give them the benefit of the doubt

19. When does West Virginia require headlights?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only in rain
- C. Sunset to sunrise and in fog, smoke, rain, or when you can't see clearly at 500 feet
- D. Only on interstates

20. Within what distance of an approaching vehicle must you dim your headlights in West Virginia?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

21. Within what distance of a vehicle in front of you must you dim your headlights?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 100 feet

22. How does the fatal crash rate at night compare with daytime?

- A. Ten times
- B. About three times greater
- C. Half
- D. About the same

23. When should you use parking lights?

- A. In rain
- B. In fog
- C. Only when parked
- D. At dusk

24. At about what speed does partial hydroplaning occur in a standard passenger vehicle?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 20 mph

25. At what speed can tires lose all contact with the road in a severe rainstorm?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 65 mph

Answer key: West Virginia practice test 9

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

1. B: You cannot see the driver's reflection in the side mirror

If you cannot see the truck driver's reflection in the side mirror, you are in the driver's blind spot. (The No-Zone, page 62)

2. A: Pass a truck on the right during a turn

Never pass a truck on the right during a turn, linger in the No-Zone, cut off, tailgate or slam on brakes in front of a truck. (Truck Safety, page 63)

3. C: At least 4 to 6 seconds

In wet conditions give trucks at least four to six seconds of space. (Truck Safety, page 63)

4. B: To maneuver around hazards and traffic situations

Motorcyclists are entitled to and need the entire lane to maneuver around hazards; expect them to move around. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 61)

5. A: It can usually slow or stop much faster than you can

Stay farther back; a motorcycle can usually slow or stop much faster than you can. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 62)

6. B: Sound your horn

Never sound your horn approaching or near a horse; it may frighten the horse and cause a crash. (Sharing the Road with Animal Riders, page 63)

7. D: Always dim your lights

When meeting an oncoming bicyclist at night, always dim your lights. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 63)

8. B: At least 100 feet

Bicycles need a bell or device audible for at least 100 feet; sirens and whistles are not permitted. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 64)

9. A: At least 500 feet

After dark a bicycle needs a white headlight visible for at least 500 feet to the front, plus a red rear reflector. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 64)

10. B: Wait until traffic has gone by before passing

If there is no room to pass and traffic is approaching, wait until traffic has gone by. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 63)

11. B: On the left side, facing oncoming traffic

When walking along a road without sidewalk, walk on the left side facing oncoming traffic, on the shoulder if possible. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 60)

12. D: Unexpected places like curves, hilltops and around corners

Be alert for joggers in unexpected places such as curves, hilltops or around corners, and in parks. (Sharing the Road with Joggers, page 64)

13. A: A special triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem

Slow-moving vehicles must display a special triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem. (Sharing the Road with Slow Vehicles, page 62)

14. D: Vehicles displaying a mobility impaired placard or license plate

It is illegal to park a vehicle in a designated area without a mobility impaired placard or license plate. (Parking for the Mobility Impaired, page 65)

15. D: Extra time and space to adjust to traffic

Be cooperative and give trucks and buses entering the interstate extra time and space. (Driving On Interstates, page 67)

16. D: Children may have run behind the vehicle

Always be extra watchful when backing out of a driveway for children who may have run behind the vehicle. (Children at Play, page 64)

17. A: If they stay within a single lane and don't hold up traffic

Bicyclists riding side by side must keep within a single lane and not hold up traffic. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 64)

18. D: Always give them the benefit of the doubt

Whether the bicyclist is operating lawfully or not, always give him or her the benefit of the doubt. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 63)

19. C: Sunset to sunrise and in fog, smoke, rain, or when you can't see clearly at 500 feet

Turn on headlights from sunset to sunrise, during fog, smoke or rain, or whenever persons and vehicles can't be seen clearly at 500 feet. (Headlights and Their Use, page 61)

20. B: 500 feet

Dim your headlights within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle. (Headlights and Their Use, page 61)

21. C: 200 feet

Dim your headlights within 200 feet of the vehicle in front of you. (Headlights and Their Use, page 61)

22. B: About three times greater

The fatal crash rate for night driving is three times greater than for day driving. (Headlights and Their Use, page 61)

23. C: Only when parked

Use your parking lights only when you are parked. (Headlights and Their Use, page 61)

24. A: 35 mph

Partial hydroplaning occurs at about 35 mph; at 55 mph tires ride totally on the water. (Rain, page 73)

25. B: 55 mph

In a severe rainstorm, tires lose all contact with the road at 55 mph. (Rain, page 73)