

Wyoming WYDOT permit practice test 8

From the Rules of the Road: State of Wyoming Driver License Manual (Class C). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/wyoming/

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

1. The Slow-Moving Vehicle symbol means the vehicle cannot travel faster than:

- A. 35 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 15 mph

2. According to NHTSA statistics cited in the Wyoming manual, most fatal crashes between a heavy vehicle and other vehicles are caused by:

- A. The passenger vehicle
- B. Weather
- C. Road design
- D. The truck

3. When are vehicle-animal collisions most common in Wyoming?

- A. Winter only
- B. Midday
- C. Summer
- D. Fall and spring, during migration

4. What does the Wyoming manual advise about high beams in wildlife areas at night?

- A. Use them as often as possible to light the road and roadside
- B. Only in town
- C. Never use them
- D. Only in fog

5. An animal is on the road ahead. What should you do?

- A. Reduce speed, tap your brakes to warn others and sound your horn
- B. Swerve sharply
- C. Flash your headlights
- D. Speed up

6. A collision with a deer seems unavoidable. What should you do?

- A. Close your eyes
- B. Brake as quickly as you safely can and keep the vehicle under control on the road
- C. Accelerate
- D. Swerve suddenly

7. What does IPDE stand for?

- A. Increase, Pass, Drive, Enter
- B. Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute
- C. Indicate, Pause, Direct, Enter
- D. Inspect, Park, Drive, Exit

8. What is a 'critical object'?

- A. A traffic sign
- B. A broken part of your car
- C. A road crack
- D. Any person, vehicle, animal or thing that could cause you to slow down, speed up or turn

9. How far ahead do defensive drivers scan?

- A. Only to the next car
- B. At least 10 to 15 seconds
- C. One minute
- D. 2-3 seconds

10. How early should you give hand or electrical signals before turning, according to the IPDE communication tips?

- A. 1 second
- B. As you turn
- C. 10 seconds
- D. At least four to five seconds

11. What following-distance rule does Wyoming teach for cars?

- A. One car length per 10 mph
- B. Five seconds
- C. At least two seconds
- D. One second

12. Wyoming requires at least two seconds of following distance for each how many feet of vehicle length?

- A. 40 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 100 feet

13. How far back should tractor-trailer drivers stay from the vehicle ahead?

- A. Ten seconds
- B. Four seconds
- C. Two seconds
- D. At least six seconds

14. How much following time should a car keep at night or on wet roads?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Four seconds (double)
- C. Six seconds
- D. Eight seconds

15. How much following time should a car keep when ice covers the road?

- A. Four seconds
- B. Six seconds
- C. Ten seconds
- D. Eight seconds (quadruple)

16. How can you handle a tailgater, per the Wyoming manual?

- A. Speed up
- B. Increase your following distance ahead, move right on a multilane road, or slow to encourage them to pass
- C. Turn on hazard lights
- D. Brake hard

17. What does it mean to be 'boxed in'?

- A. Having vehicles or objects on both sides so you can only speed up or slow down
- B. Driving in a tunnel
- C. Parked in a garage
- D. Being in a traffic jam

18. Joggers are on the road edge and a truck is approaching. Using 'separate risks', what should you do?

- A. Pass both at the same time
- B. Honk
- C. Stop in the road
- D. Speed up or slow down so you pass the joggers and the truck one at a time

19. Oncoming cars are on your left and a child on a bike is on your right. Using 'compromise space', what do you do?

- A. Give the most room to the greatest danger, moving closer to the center line
- B. Move closer to the child
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop

20. When must headlights be on in Wyoming?

- A. From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and whenever people and vehicles aren't clearly visible at 1,000 feet
- B. Only after dark
- C. From sunset to sunrise
- D. Only in rain

21. Is it legal to drive with only your parking lights on when headlights are required?

- A. Only at dusk
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only in town

22. How far before meeting an oncoming vehicle should you dim your high beams in Wyoming?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. At least 500 feet (about 4-5 seconds)
- C. At least 300 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

23. When approaching a vehicle from behind, within what distance must you dim to your lowest beam?

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

24. When should rear fog lights (red) be used?

- A. Always at night
- B. In rain
- C. When parked
- D. Only in heavy fog or similar seriously reduced visibility, and turned off when it improves

25. In fog, the chance of a crash is extremely high when your speed differs from other traffic by more than:

- A. 25 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 5 mph

Answer key: Wyoming practice test 8

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1. B: 25 mph

The symbol warns you to slow down; the vehicle cannot travel faster than 25 miles per hour. (Farm and slow-moving vehicles, page 71)

2. A: The passenger vehicle

Most fatal crashes involving a heavy vehicle and other vehicles are caused by the passenger vehicle. (Heavy vehicles (trucks), page 71)

3. D: Fall and spring, during migration

They can occur any time but are most prevalent in fall and spring while animals migrate. (Share with animals, page 72)

4. A: Use them as often as possible to light the road and roadside

Use high beams as often as possible at night to better illuminate the highway and roadside. (Share with animals, page 72)

5. A: Reduce speed, tap your brakes to warn others and sound your horn

Reduce speed, tap your brakes and sound your horn; be careful flashing headlights, which may 'freeze' the animal. (Share with animals, page 73)

6. B: Brake as quickly as you safely can and keep the vehicle under control on the road

Don't swerve suddenly; brake as quickly as safely possible and keep control on the road. (Share with animals, page 73)

7. B: Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute

IPDE is Identify, Predict, Decide, Execute, the Wyoming defensive driving method. (Safe driving tips (IPDE), page 73)

8. D: Any person, vehicle, animal or thing that could cause you to slow down, speed up or turn

A critical object is anything that could cause a driver to slow down, speed up or turn. (Safe driving tips (IPDE), page 73)

9. B: At least 10 to 15 seconds

Defensive drivers scan at least 10 to 15 seconds ahead. (Scan ahead, page 74)

10. D: At least four to five seconds

Give hand or electrical signals at least four to five seconds before turning. (Communicate, page 74)

11. C: At least two seconds

If you are driving a car, stay at least two seconds back from the vehicle ahead. (Isolate your vehicle in traffic: Following distance, page 75)

12. B: 20 feet

You must allow at least two seconds following distance for each 20 feet of vehicle length. (Isolate your vehicle in traffic: Following distance, page 75)

13. D: At least six seconds

Bus drivers should stay at least four seconds back and tractor-trailer drivers at least six seconds. (Isolate your vehicle in traffic: Following distance, page 75)

14. B: Four seconds (double)

Double the number of seconds on wet roads, with heavier loads, or at night: four seconds for cars. (It makes sense to INCREASE your following distance, page 75)

15. D: Eight seconds (quadruple)

Quadruple the seconds when ice covers the road: eight seconds for cars; triple (six) on snow and slush. (It makes sense to INCREASE your following distance, page 76)

16. B: Increase your following distance ahead, move right on a multilane road, or slow to encourage them to pass

Communicate with signals and brake lights, leave more space ahead, move to the right lane, and reduce speed to encourage passing. (Tailgaters, page 76)

17. A: Having vehicles or objects on both sides so you can only speed up or slow down

If there are vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians or objects on both sides, you're boxed in and can only speed up or slow down. (Space to the sides, page 76)

18. D: Speed up or slow down so you pass the joggers and the truck one at a time

Separate risks by adjusting speed so you deal with the joggers and the truck one at a time. (Separate risks, page 76)

19. A: Give the most room to the greatest danger, moving closer to the center line

Compromise by giving the most room to the worst danger, the child, by moving closer to the center line. (Compromise space, page 77)

20. A: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and whenever people and vehicles aren't clearly visible at 1,000 feet

Headlights are required from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise and when visibility is under 1,000 feet. (Special driving conditions: Reduced light, page 77)

21. B: No

Never use parking lights while driving; it's not legal when headlights are required. (Special driving conditions: Reduced light, page 77)

22. B: At least 500 feet (about 4-5 seconds)

Dim at least 500 feet, about four to five seconds, before meeting an oncoming vehicle. (Special driving conditions: Reduced light, page 78)

23. D: 300 feet

If you are within 300 feet from the rear of a vehicle you are approaching, dim your lights to their lowest beam. (Special driving conditions: Reduced light, page 78)

24. D: Only in heavy fog or similar seriously reduced visibility, and turned off when it improves

Rear fog lights should only be used in heavy fog or similar hazards and switched off when visibility improves. (Weather conditions: Fog, page 78)

25. C: 15 mph

The chance of a crash is extremely high whenever the speed difference is more than 15 mph. (Weather conditions: Fog, page 78)