

Wyoming WYDOT permit practice test 9

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. In fog, if you can't see at least how far ahead should you consider pulling off and stopping?

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. 2 seconds

2. When does rain make roads especially slippery?

- A. Only at night
- B. During the first half hour after rain begins
- C. Only in summer
- D. After several hours

3. Why should you wait a short time after rain starts before turning on wipers?

- A. To avoid smearing your windshield
- B. To save the motor
- C. It's required by law
- D. To see the rain better

4. What does the Wyoming manual say about cruise control on snow or ice?

- A. Use it below 30 mph
- B. Use it on bridges only
- C. Do not use cruise control
- D. Use it to keep speed steady

5. Where should you watch for ice even after the sun comes out?

- A. Gas stations
- B. Parking lots
- C. Open fields
- D. Bridges, overpasses and shaded areas

6. On a snow-covered road you begin to skid. What does the Wyoming winter guidance say?

- A. Turn away from the skid sharply
- B. Brake hard
- C. Accelerate
- D. Gently turn into the skid and ease your foot off the gas

7. With conventional (non-ABS) brakes on icy roads, what braking rule of thumb does Wyoming give?

- A. Pump the brakes about once every second
- B. Never brake
- C. Hold hard pressure

D. Use only the parking brake

8. You lose your bearings in a ground blizzard. How can you find your position on the road?

- A. Speed up
- B. Roll down the window and look on the downwind side for the center stripe or road edge
- C. Follow tail lights closely
- D. Stop in the lane

9. Stranded in a blizzard, what should you do?

- A. Sleep all at once
- B. Stay with the car, keep a window slightly open, run the engine sparingly and check the exhaust pipe isn't blocked
- C. Walk for help
- D. Run the engine constantly with windows shut

10. What is the best defense against strong wind while driving?

- A. Using high beams
- B. Speed up
- C. Driving in the left lane
- D. Driving at slower speeds

11. A collision seems imminent. What three things does the Wyoming manual say to remember?

- A. Honk, flash, stop
- B. Slow as fast as possible, turn away, and when appropriate speed up
- C. Swerve left, brake, stop
- D. Close your eyes, brake, hold on

12. If you must turn away to avoid a head-on crash, which direction is the rule of thumb?

- A. Left
- B. Straight
- C. Whichever is closer
- D. Right

13. With anti-lock brakes (ABS), how should you brake in an emergency?

- A. Press down hard, hold it and steer
- B. Tap lightly
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Pump rapidly

14. Your brakes fail. What should you NOT do?

- A. Use the parking brake carefully
- B. Try to drive the car to a garage
- C. Pump the pedal
- D. Shift to a lower gear

15. You have a tire blowout. What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply off the road
- B. Accelerate
- C. Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas without braking, then brake gently once in control
- D. Hit the brakes hard

16. Another vehicle is coming at you in your lane and keeps coming. What does the Wyoming manual say to do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Swerve left into the other lane
- C. Slow down, flash headlights, pull far right, and if needed steer off the road to the right
- D. Honk only

17. Why should you never turn the ignition key to LOCK while the vehicle is moving?

- A. It sets off the alarm
- B. It drains the battery
- C. It locks the steering and may cause loss of control
- D. It turns off the radio

18. Your wheels run off the road onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Stay on the shoulder, ease off the gas, brake gently, check traffic, then turn back onto the pavement
- C. Brake hard
- D. Jerk back onto the road immediately

19. Your gas pedal sticks. What should you try if freeing it with your foot fails?

- A. Turn off the ignition while moving fast
- B. Shift to reverse
- C. Jump out
- D. Push in the clutch or shift to neutral, brake, and stop at the nearest safe place

20. In a skid with conventional brakes, what should you do?

- A. Stop doing what caused the skid, don't apply the brakes, steer to keep going straight
- B. Accelerate hard
- C. Turn sharply
- D. Slam the brakes

21. After driving through deep water, what should you do?

- A. Pump the gas
- B. Drive fast
- C. Nothing
- D. Brake gently several times until the brakes are dry and work properly

22. Your car breaks down and you need to stop. How should you exit the vehicle?

- A. Don't exit, ever
- B. On the traffic side
- C. On the side away from traffic
- D. Through the trunk

23. Your car breaks down on the Interstate. Should you walk for help?

- A. No, do not walk for help on the Interstate
- B. Only with a flashlight
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes

24. You see a disabled vehicle parked on the shoulder ahead. What should you do if possible?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Honk
- C. Move to the left lane
- D. Stay in your lane at speed

25. Which is a sign of carbon monoxide poisoning?

- A. Hunger
- B. Weariness, yawning, dizziness, nausea, headache or ringing in the ears
- C. Sharper vision
- D. Sneezing

Answer key: Wyoming practice test 9

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1. B: 10 seconds

When you can't see at least 10 seconds ahead, consider pulling off at the nearest safe spot and stopping. (Weather conditions: Fog, page 78)

2. B: During the first half hour after rain begins

Be careful in the first half hour after rain begins, when dust and oil mix with water. (Weather conditions: Rain, page 79)

3. A: To avoid smearing your windshield

Waiting a short time after rain starts helps avoid smearing the windshield. (Weather conditions: Rain, page 79)

4. C: Do not use cruise control

On snow or ice, do not use cruise control, never lock your brakes, and don't change speed or direction suddenly. (Weather conditions: Snow or ice, page 79)

5. D: Bridges, overpasses and shaded areas

Watch for ice on bridges, overpasses and shaded areas, where it can remain after the sun comes out. (Winter Wheelin' (It's icy), page 44)

6. D: Gently turn into the skid and ease your foot off the gas

If you begin to skid, gently turn into the skid and ease off the gas until you regain control. (If you begin to skid, page 46)

7. A: Pump the brakes about once every second

Pumping conventional brakes once every second is a good rule of thumb; don't pump ABS brakes. (How brakes can best be used (ABS or conventional brakes), page 46)

8. B: Roll down the window and look on the downwind side for the center stripe or road edge

Roll down the window and look on the downwind side of the car to find the center stripe or edge of the road. (In a ground blizzard, page 46)

9. B: Stay with the car, keep a window slightly open, run the engine sparingly and check the exhaust pipe isn't blocked

Stay with the car, keep some fresh air, run the engine and heater sparingly with ventilation, check the exhaust, and take turns keeping watch. (Blizzards, page 80)

10. D: Driving at slower speeds

Wind is especially hazardous for trucks, RVs, campers and trailers; slower speed is the best defense. (Weather conditions: Wind, page 79)

11. B: Slow as fast as possible, turn away, and when appropriate speed up

First slow as fast as possible, second turn away, third, when appropriate, speed up. (Emergency situations: When a crash seems imminent, page 80)

12. D: Right

The rule of thumb is to turn right; if the other driver does the same, the crash may be avoided. (Turn away quickly, page 81)

13. A: Press down hard, hold it and steer

With ABS, press down hard on the brake, hold it and steer; pumping or releasing disengages the ABS. (Skids (ABS note), page 82)

14. B: Try to drive the car to a garage

Pump the brakes, use the parking brake while holding the release, shift lower and stop off the road; do not try to drive to a garage. (Brake failure, page 82)

15. C: Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas without braking, then brake gently once in control

Hold the wheel, keep straight, ease off the gas without braking; once under control, brake gently and pull off. (Blowout, page 82)

16. C: Slow down, flash headlights, pull far right, and if needed steer off the road to the right

Slow and flash your headlights; if it keeps coming pull far right; if a collision is still possible, steer off the road to the right. (Oncoming car in your lane, page 82)

17. C: It locks the steering and may cause loss of control

Turning the key to lock while moving will lock the steering and may cause loss of control. (Be cautious with vehicles with steering-lock devices, page 83)

18. B: Stay on the shoulder, ease off the gas, brake gently, check traffic, then turn back onto the pavement

Don't panic; grip the wheel, stay on the shoulder, ease off and brake gently, check traffic, then turn onto the pavement. (Wheels off the road, page 83)

19. D: Push in the clutch or shift to neutral, brake, and stop at the nearest safe place

Concentrate on steering, try to free the pedal, then push in the clutch or shift to neutral, brake, stop safely and turn off the ignition. (Gas pedal sticks, page 81)

20. A: Stop doing what caused the skid, don't apply the brakes, steer to keep going straight

Stop doing what started the skid (ease off brakes or gas), don't apply the brakes, and steer straight, ready to counter-steer. (Skids, page 81)

21. D: Brake gently several times until the brakes are dry and work properly

Wet brakes may pull or not hold well; test them and brake gently several times until they dry and work properly. (Wet brakes, page 84)

22. C: On the side away from traffic

Stop with all four wheels on the shoulder, turn on flashers and get out on the side away from traffic. (Hazardous situations: Breakdowns, page 84)

23. A: No, do not walk for help on the Interstate

Do not walk for help if you are on the Interstate. (Hazardous situations: Breakdowns, page 84)

24. C: Move to the left lane

Move to the left lane if possible; the driver may open a door or pull out. (Hazardous situations: Breakdowns, page 84)

25. B: Weariness, yawning, dizziness, nausea, headache or ringing in the ears

Signs include weariness, yawning, dizziness, nausea, headache and ringing ears; stop the engine and get fresh air. (Carbon monoxide, page 84)