

Texas DPS Permit - Form DL-84 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. How can you identify that you are on a short state highway in a city or urban area?**
 - A. Loop ###, rectangle with black writing**
 - B. Colorful circular sign**
 - C. Square sign with city name**
 - D. Green highway sign**
- 2. What is required for a vehicle in terms of lights according to state law?**
 - A. Only headlights are required**
 - B. Two headlights, tail lights, brake lights, and turn signals**
 - C. Only brake lights and turn signals are required**
 - D. No lights are necessary during daytime**
- 3. If you do not receive the renewal notice card for your driver's license, what action should you take?**
 - A. Wait for the card to arrive**
 - B. Not worry, the license renews automatically**
 - C. Send in an application for renewal**
 - D. Call the DMV for assistance**
- 4. What new equipment is required on all cars manufactured in 1968 and after?**
 - A. Anti-lock braking system**
 - B. Air conditioning system**
 - C. An exhaust emission system**
 - D. Navigation system**
- 5. What does a posted speed limit of 55 mph indicate?**
 - A. It allows drivers to go as fast as they want**
 - B. It means the minimum speed is 55 mph**
 - C. It denotes that the maximum speed is 55 mph in ideal conditions**
 - D. It applies only during nighttime driving**

- 6. What must a driver do when encountering a pedestrian crossing?**
- A. Accelerate to pass quickly**
 - B. Yield the right-of-way**
 - C. Only stop if the pedestrian is in the crosswalk**
 - D. Signal the pedestrian to hurry**
- 7. What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another?**
- A. One lane merging onto the arrow that's pointing ahead**
 - B. Yield sign with a merging lane indicator**
 - C. Crossroad sign with warning symbols**
 - D. Road widening sign**
- 8. What is the maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license?**
- A. \$100**
 - B. \$200**
 - C. \$300**
 - D. \$400**
- 9. What does a "Yield" sign look like?**
- A. A red and white triangular sign**
 - B. A blue circular sign**
 - C. A yellow square sign**
 - D. A green rectangular sign**
- 10. How far will the average driver traveling at 50 mph cover from the moment of perceiving danger until hitting the brakes?**
- A. 50 feet**
 - B. 75 feet**
 - C. 110 feet**
 - D. 140 feet**

Answers

SAMPLE

- 1. A**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. C**
- 5. C**
- 6. B**
- 7. A**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. C**

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How can you identify that you are on a short state highway in a city or urban area?

A. Loop ###, rectangle with black writing

B. Colorful circular sign

C. Square sign with city name

D. Green highway sign

Identifying a short state highway in a city or urban area can be effectively done by recognizing the specific characteristics of the signage. The correct choice, which describes a loop sign with a rectangle shape and black writing, indicates that the route in question is a loop or bypass road designated as a short state highway. These signs are intentionally designed to provide clear guidance for drivers navigating within urban environments, signifying that they are on a smaller highway that connects back to major routes. The rectangular shape and the black writing on a white background are standardized features that help differentiate these signs from other types of road signs. This allows drivers to easily understand they are on a short state highway, particularly in cities where multiple routes may converge and intersect. Understanding these signage features is important for safe navigation and efficient driving, especially in busy urban areas where clear cues are crucial for making quick decisions.

2. What is required for a vehicle in terms of lights according to state law?

A. Only headlights are required

B. Two headlights, tail lights, brake lights, and turn signals

C. Only brake lights and turn signals are required

D. No lights are necessary during daytime

In Texas, state law stipulates that vehicles must be equipped with several essential lighting systems for safety and visibility. This includes having two headlights, tail lights, brake lights, and turn signals. Headlights are crucial for nighttime driving and adverse weather conditions to ensure the vehicle can be seen by others and to illuminate the road ahead. Tail lights serve to signal the vehicle's position to vehicles behind, while brake lights are vital to indicate when a vehicle is slowing down or stopping. Turn signals are necessary for communicating lane changes or turns to other drivers, thereby helping to prevent accidents. Without this comprehensive lighting setup, the vehicle would not meet safety standards, which could pose a risk to both the driver and other road users, particularly in low visibility conditions. Thus, the correct answer reflects the complete range of lighting requirements mandated by state law, highlighting the importance of maintaining these features for road safety.

3. If you do not receive the renewal notice card for your driver's license, what action should you take?

- A. Wait for the card to arrive**
- B. Not worry, the license renews automatically**
- C. Send in an application for renewal**
- D. Call the DMV for assistance**

When you do not receive the renewal notice card for your driver's license, it is important to be proactive to ensure that you can renew your license on time. Sending in an application for renewal is the appropriate action to take because it helps you keep your driving privileges current, even in the absence of a reminder. If you wait for the card to arrive or assume that the license renews automatically, you risk missing the renewal deadline, leading to potential penalties or the need to go through additional steps to regain your driving status. Contacting the DMV for assistance might provide helpful information, but it still does not replace the necessity of submitting your renewal application in a timely manner. Thus, actively sending in the application allows you to maintain compliance with Texas driver's licensing requirements.

4. What new equipment is required on all cars manufactured in 1968 and after?

- A. Anti-lock braking system**
- B. Air conditioning system**
- C. An exhaust emission system**
- D. Navigation system**

The correct answer is that all cars manufactured in 1968 and after are required to have an exhaust emission system. This requirement stems from the growing concern over air quality and environmental protection during the late 1960s, which led to the implementation of regulations aimed at reducing vehicle emissions. The establishment of the first federal emissions standards under the Clean Air Act made it essential for vehicles to be equipped with systems designed to minimize harmful emissions released into the atmosphere. The exhaust emission system is crucial as it captures and treats exhaust gases before they exit the vehicle, thereby reducing pollutants. This technology has evolved significantly since its inception, leading to the modern systems we see today that help cars meet stringent environmental standards. While modern vehicles often include anti-lock braking systems, air conditioning systems, and navigation systems as standard, those features were not universally required for cars made starting in 1968. Therefore, the focus on exhaust emission systems marks a critical step in automotive manufacturing to ensure public health and environmental protection.

5. What does a posted speed limit of 55 mph indicate?

- A. It allows drivers to go as fast as they want**
- B. It means the minimum speed is 55 mph**
- C. It denotes that the maximum speed is 55 mph in ideal conditions**
- D. It applies only during nighttime driving**

A posted speed limit of 55 mph denotes that this is the maximum speed allowed on that stretch of roadway under ideal driving conditions. It's important to understand that speed limits are set based on the safety of all road users, and 55 mph represents the upper limit for safe travel in optimal conditions, which includes good weather, visibility, and road conditions. While drivers may legally exceed this speed limit only in specific circumstances, such as when overtaking another vehicle safely, exceeding the limit in any other situation can lead to penalties. Similarly, this posted limit does not imply that drivers must travel at this speed if conditions are less than ideal; they are expected to adjust their speed accordingly, potentially driving slower in adverse conditions. Understanding the meaning of posted speed limits is crucial for maintaining safety and compliance on the road, as it helps to regulate the flow of traffic and minimize accidents.

6. What must a driver do when encountering a pedestrian crossing?

- A. Accelerate to pass quickly**
- B. Yield the right-of-way**
- C. Only stop if the pedestrian is in the crosswalk**
- D. Signal the pedestrian to hurry**

When encountering a pedestrian crossing, a driver must yield the right-of-way. This means that when a pedestrian is in or approaching a crosswalk, the driver has a legal and moral obligation to stop and allow the pedestrian to cross safely. Yielding is essential for the safety of pedestrians, who are more vulnerable road users compared to vehicles. Ensuring that pedestrians can cross without interference contributes to overall road safety and helps prevent accidents. This rule is backed by traffic laws in Texas and many other places, emphasizing the importance of protecting pedestrians. The other options do not align with safe driving practices or legal requirements. For example, accelerating to pass quickly endangers pedestrians, while signaling them to hurry could create confusion and put their safety at risk. Only stopping if a pedestrian is already in the crosswalk fails to account for those who may be intending to cross. So, yielding the right-of-way is the correct and safest approach for drivers when encountering pedestrian crossings.

7. What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another?

- A. One lane merging onto the arrow that's pointing ahead**
- B. Yield sign with a merging lane indicator**
- C. Crossroad sign with warning symbols**
- D. Road widening sign**

The correct answer is the sign indicating that the road you are on merges with another shows one lane merging onto the arrow that's pointing ahead. This specific sign visually represents that your lane is transitioning into another lane, often indicating that you need to reduce speed or prepare to yield to merging traffic from the other road. These types of signs are critical for ensuring safety on the roadway by clearly indicating the change in traffic patterns and helping drivers adjust their behavior accordingly. As drivers approach a merging area, understanding what the sign indicates allows them to anticipate and react appropriately, such as preparing for vehicles joining from another lane or adjusting their speed to maintain a safe distance. This awareness is key in preventing accidents, especially in high-traffic areas where lanes may merge frequently.

8. What is the maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license?

- A. \$100**
- B. \$200**
- C. \$300**
- D. \$400**

The maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license in Texas is indeed \$200. This penalty reflects the state's approach to encouraging compliance with licensing laws for the safety of all road users. Driving without a license poses risks, as it suggests that the driver may not have completed the necessary training or demonstrated the required knowledge of road rules and safety protocols. Fines like this serve as a deterrent to individuals who may consider driving without a valid license. By establishing a clear and enforceable penalty, Texas aims to promote responsible driving and ensure that all drivers on the road meet legal standards. This fine can increase with subsequent offenses, emphasizing the importance of compliance and the desire to maintain public safety on the roads.

9. What does a "Yield" sign look like?

A. A red and white triangular sign

B. A blue circular sign

C. A yellow square sign

D. A green rectangular sign

A "Yield" sign is designed to alert drivers to give way to other vehicles and pedestrians, and its distinctive triangular shape is a key visual element in this instruction. The sign features a red background with a white border and a white upside-down triangle in the center, which enhances visibility and communicates the importance of the action required when approaching the sign. This design is standardized, making it easily recognizable to drivers across various regions. The characteristics of the "Yield" sign serve to ensure that drivers understand their responsibility to slow down or stop if necessary when merging or encountering traffic. Recognizing this sign and its significance helps prevent accidents at intersections and ensures smoother traffic flow. Understanding this visual cue is critical for driver safety and compliance with traffic regulations.

10. How far will the average driver traveling at 50 mph cover from the moment of perceiving danger until hitting the brakes?

A. 50 feet

B. 75 feet

C. 110 feet

D. 140 feet

The average distance a driver traveling at 50 mph will cover from the moment they perceive a danger to the point they hit the brakes is approximately 110 feet. This distance accounts for the average reaction time of a driver, which is typically around 1.5 seconds. At 50 miles per hour, the vehicle travels approximately 73 feet each second. Therefore, in 1.5 seconds, the distance covered before braking begins can be calculated by multiplying the speed (in feet per second) by the reaction time. Converting 50 mph to feet per second: $(50 \text{ miles/hour}) \times \frac{5280 \text{ feet}}{1 \text{ mile}} \div 3600 \text{ seconds/hour} \approx 73.33 \text{ feet/second}$. Now, multiplying this speed by the average reaction time of 1.5 seconds results in the calculation: $(73.33 \times 1.5 \approx 110 \text{ feet})$. This highlights the importance of being aware of one's surroundings and maintaining a safe following distance, as reaction time can greatly affect stopping distance in emergency situations. The calculated distance represents how far a vehicle will continue to