

# Alaska DMV permit practice test 9

From the Alaska Driver Manual. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/alaska/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/alaska/)

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

**1. Once railroad crossing warning lights activate, how much time may you have before the train arrives?**

- A. Only about 20 seconds
- B. 1 hour
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 2 minutes

**2. Your vehicle is stuck on the tracks and the lights start flashing. Which way should you run?**

- A. Away from the tracks and vehicle, in the direction the train is coming from
- B. Stay in the car
- C. Across the tracks
- D. Along the tracks away from the train

**3. After the last car of a train passes a crossing, what should you do before starting up?**

- A. Wait 5 minutes
- B. Go immediately
- C. Make sure no train is coming on another track
- D. Honk twice

**4. Where is the railroad Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign found?**

- A. Only at stations
- B. At every highway-rail grade crossing, on the crossbuck or nearby
- C. On the train
- D. At DMV offices

**5. When are headlights required in Alaska?**

- A. Only in winter
- B. Only on highways
- C. Sunset to sunrise
- D. From 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and in daytime when visibility is 1,000 feet or less

**6. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you dim to low beams in Alaska?**

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

**7. Within what distance of a vehicle ahead going the same direction must you dim your high beams in Alaska?**

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

**8. May you drive using only parking lights?**

- A. No; parking lights denote a parked vehicle
- B. Yes, in fog
- C. Yes, in town
- D. Yes, at dusk

**9. What is 'glare recovery time'?**

- A. The time to clean the windshield
- B. The time headlights take to warm up
- C. The time to replace a headlight
- D. The time for your pupils to readjust after oncoming headlights pass, when you're virtually driving blind

**10. Which lights should never be used while traveling on the roadway?**

- A. Low beams
- B. Lights marked 'off-road use only'
- C. Fog lights in fog
- D. Turn signals

**11. When do hard-surface roads often become especially slippery in rain?**

- A. Never
- B. After several hours
- C. During the first half hour after it starts raining
- D. Only when frozen

**12. Why keep your fuel tank full in cold weather?**

- A. Better mileage
- B. To prevent moisture condensation in the tank
- C. It's required by law
- D. To add weight

**13. When are most vehicle-moose crashes likely?**

- A. Afternoon rush hour
- B. Midday
- C. At dawn and dusk
- D. Midnight

**14. A moose suddenly runs in front of your vehicle. What should you do?**

- A. Swerve hard
- B. Brake firmly but do not swerve
- C. Accelerate
- D. Honk and swerve

**15. If you kill or injure a big game animal in a collision in Alaska, what must you do?**

- A. Take it home
- B. Notify a State Trooper or Fish & Wildlife Officer as soon as possible
- C. Nothing
- D. Call your insurance only

**16. Which areas become slippery before the rest of the road and stay slippery longer?**

- A. Parking lots
- B. Straightaways
- C. Shaded areas, protected areas and bridges
- D. Uphill grades

**17. To recover from a skid, which way should you turn the front wheels?**

- A. Opposite the skid
- B. In the direction of the skid
- C. Keep them straight
- D. Lock them

**18. What do front-wheel or four-wheel drive vehicles need to pull out of a skid?**

- A. Hard braking
- B. Easy acceleration
- C. Shifting to neutral
- D. Turning off the engine

**19. A tire blows out. What should you do first?**

- A. Apply the brakes hard
- B. Don't apply the brakes; concentrate on steering
- C. Turn sharply
- D. Speed up

**20. Your accelerator jams. What does the Alaska manual say to do?**

- A. Open the door
- B. Turn off the engine immediately
- C. Slap the pedal hard with your foot, use brakes, shift to neutral, and steer
- D. Pump the gas

**21. Your brakes fail. Which of these does the Alaska manual recommend?**

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Speed up
- C. Shift to park
- D. Use the parking brake, shift to a lower gear, and rub tires on the curb

**22. A vehicle is approaching in your lane. What should you do?**

- A. Swerve into the left lane
- B. Sound your horn, brake sharply, and steer for the shoulder or ditch
- C. Stop and wait
- D. Flash your high beams only

**23. How should you dry wet brakes after driving through deep water?**

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Wait an hour
- C. Drive fast
- D. Drive slowly in low gear and apply the brakes lightly

**24. Your vehicle is on fire. What might you use to put it out, per the Alaska manual?**

- A. Nothing; drive to a station
- B. Gasoline
- C. A fire extinguisher, mud, dirt, dust or snow
- D. Oil

**25. Your wheels have gone off the roadway. When should you return to the pavement?**

- A. Immediately at full speed
- B. When no cars are nearby, turning back at slow speed
- C. Never
- D. After stopping in the ditch

# Answer key: Alaska practice test 9

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**1. A: Only about 20 seconds**

You may only have 20 seconds to escape; twenty seconds is the minimum time for a train to reach the crossing once the lights activate. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

**2. A: Away from the tracks and vehicle, in the direction the train is coming from**

Get out and run away from both the tracks and the vehicle, in the direction the train is coming, then call 911. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

**3. C: Make sure no train is coming on another track**

Watch out for a second train; don't start until you are sure no train is coming on another track. (Railroad Crossings, page 63)

**4. B: At every highway-rail grade crossing, on the crossbuck or nearby**

The typically blue ENS sign is at every crossing, on the crossbuck or nearby, with a 24/7 number and a DOT crossing number. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

**5. D: From 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and in daytime when visibility is 1,000 feet or less**

Headlights must be on from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and in daytime when visibility is reduced to 1000 feet or less. (Use of Lighting Equipment, page 67)

**6. C: 500 feet**

Change to low beam 500 feet or more from an oncoming vehicle. (Use of Lighting Equipment, page 67)

**7. C: 300 feet**

Change to low beam 300 feet or more from a vehicle going the same direction. (Use of Lighting Equipment, page 67)

**8. A: No; parking lights denote a parked vehicle**

Do not use only parking lights, day or night, when the vehicle is in motion. (Use of Lighting Equipment, page 67)

**9. D: The time for your pupils to readjust after oncoming headlights pass, when you're virtually driving blind**

Glare recovery time is the interval for your pupils to readjust after glare; during it you're virtually driving blind. (Glare and Glare Recovery, page 66)

**10. B: Lights marked 'off-road use only'**

Do not use lights marked or intended for off-road use only on the roadway; they worsen glare. (Glare and Glare Recovery, page 66)

**11. C: During the first half hour after it starts raining**

Early in a rain, oil, dirt and tire dust that haven't washed away yet mix with the water and make the surface slick; the manual says the first half hour is often the worst. (Weather Conditions, page 71)

**12. B: To prevent moisture condensation in the tank**

Keep your fuel tank full in cold weather to prevent moisture condensation. (Weather Conditions, page 71)

**13. C: At dawn and dusk**

Most vehicle-moose accidents occur at dawn and dusk when light is low and moose are most active. (Animals, page 72)

**14. B: Brake firmly but do not swerve**

Brake firmly but don't swerve; swerving can cause collisions with vehicles, pedestrians, or fixed objects. (Animals, page 72)

**15. B: Notify a State Trooper or Fish & Wildlife Officer as soon as possible**

Big game animals killed or injured in a collision are state property; notify a State Trooper or Fish & Wildlife Officer. (Animals, page 72)

**16. C: Shaded areas, protected areas and bridges**

Shaded areas, protected areas and bridges become slippery before the rest of the road and stay so longer. (Skids, page 73)

**17. B: In the direction of the skid**

Turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid, don't brake suddenly, and don't overcorrect. (Skids, page 73)

**18. B: Easy acceleration**

Front-wheel drive or four-wheel drive vehicles require easy acceleration to pull out of a skid. (Skids, page 73)

**19. B: Don't apply the brakes; concentrate on steering**

Don't apply brakes; concentrate on steering, slow down gradually, brake softly and pull off the pavement. (Emergencies, page 78)

**20. C: Slap the pedal hard with your foot, use brakes, shift to neutral, and steer**

Slap the pedal hard with your foot, use the brakes, shift to neutral and concentrate on steering. (Emergencies, page 78)

**21. D: Use the parking brake, shift to a lower gear, and rub tires on the curb**

Use the parking brake, shift to a lower gear, and rub the tires on the curb. (Emergencies, page 78)

**22. B: Sound your horn, brake sharply, and steer for the shoulder or ditch**

Sound your horn, brake sharply and steer for the shoulder or ditch. (Emergencies, page 78)

**23. D: Drive slowly in low gear and apply the brakes lightly**

Test brakes lightly, then dry them by driving slowly in low gear and applying the brakes lightly. (Emergencies, page 78)

**24. C: A fire extinguisher, mud, dirt, dust or snow**

If safe, use a fire extinguisher, ditch water, mud, dirt, dust or snow until the fire is out or it's no longer safe. (Emergencies, page 78)

**25. B: When no cars are nearby, turning back at slow speed**

Stop feeding gas, grip the wheel, brake lightly, and return at slow speed only when no cars are in your immediate vicinity. (Wheel(s) Off Roadway, page 79)