

Arizona MVD permit practice test 11

From the Arizona Driver License Manual and Customer Service Guide (form 99-0117). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arizona/

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

1. What can happen if you drive around barricades into a flooded area and need rescue?

- A. You get a warning
- B. Insurance always pays
- C. You can be held liable for the cost of the emergency response
- D. Nothing

2. After driving through water, how can you dry your brakes?

- A. Drive fast
- B. Accelerate slowly while gently holding down the brake pedal
- C. Pump them hard
- D. Park for an hour

3. Which headlights should you use in fog?

- A. High beams
- B. Parking lights
- C. No lights
- D. Low beams only

4. On ice or snow, by at least how much does your stopping distance increase, according to the manual?

- A. It does not change
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 1 second
- D. At least 6 seconds

5. On slippery surfaces, your vehicle responds better to what?

- A. Downshifting
- B. Braking
- C. Steering, because the front tires are rolling
- D. Accelerating

6. Which road surfaces freeze before others?

- A. Asphalt in sunlight
- B. Gravel roads
- C. Bridges and shady areas
- D. Downhill roads

7. When does Arizona law require headlights?

- A. Only on highways
- B. From sunset to sunrise
- C. Only in tunnels
- D. Only in rain

8. On a highway, when must you switch from high beams to low beams for oncoming traffic?

- A. Within 200 feet
- B. Within 500 feet
- C. Within 100 feet
- D. Within 1,000 feet

9. When following another car at night, within what distance should you use low beams?

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

10. An oncoming car does not dim its high beams. What should you do?

- A. Close one eye
- B. Turn on your high beams
- C. Look directly at the lights
- D. Glance toward the right side of the road

11. In sun glare, rain or dust during the day, what should you do with your headlights?

- A. Leave them off
- B. Use parking lights
- C. Turn on low beams
- D. Use high beams

12. How can you reduce sun glare when driving into the sun?

- A. Wear sunglasses, keep windows clean and use sun visors
- B. Turn on high beams
- C. Look at the center line
- D. Speed up

13. How should you respond to strong crosswinds?

- A. Drive on the shoulder
- B. Speed up
- C. Slow down and be ready to correct steering
- D. Brake hard

14. An animal is near but not yet on the road. Should you honk?

- A. Only at night
- B. No, it may startle the animal into your path
- C. Only for livestock
- D. Yes, always

15. An animal appears in the road ahead. What does the manual advise?

- A. Close your eyes
- B. Speed up
- C. Swerve sharply
- D. Slow down as much as you can and maneuver to avoid a direct crash without losing control

16. Debris is in your lane. What is a common cause of serious crashes in this situation?

- A. Changing lanes after signaling
- B. Slowing down
- C. Swerving to avoid it and losing control
- D. Driving over small debris

17. How close may you stop to the nearest rail when a railroad crossing's lights are flashing?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 5 feet
- D. No closer than 10 feet

18. Your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks. What should you do?

- A. Try to restart it repeatedly
- B. Push it alone
- C. Get out of the vehicle
- D. Wait for help inside

19. What should you do if you see an overhead message "ALERT, WRONG-WAY DRIVER AHEAD"?

- A. Safely move toward the nearest exit as soon as possible
- B. Speed up
- C. Move to the left lane
- D. Stop in your lane

20. A tire blows out. What does the Arizona manual say to do?

- A. Turn quickly onto the shoulder
- B. Brake hard right away
- C. Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas without braking, and let the car slow
- D. Accelerate

21. Your car catches fire. What should you do first?

- A. Keep driving to a gas station
- B. Pull off the road quickly, shut off the ignition, and get everyone away from the car
- C. Open the hood
- D. Pour water on it

22. What type of fire extinguisher is best for vehicle fires?

- A. Foam only
- B. CO2 only
- C. Water
- D. ABC rated dry chemical

23. Why shouldn't you use water on a gasoline fire?

- A. It's wasteful
- B. It freezes
- C. It will spread the flames
- D. It's illegal

24. Steam is coming from under your hood. What should you avoid?

- A. Pulling over
- B. Turning off the engine
- C. Opening the radiator cap while the engine is hot
- D. Raising the hood

25. When should you add water to an overheated radiator?

- A. Immediately
- B. While the engine runs
- C. Never
- D. Only after the engine has cooled

Answer key: Arizona practice test 11

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1. C: You can be held liable for the cost of the emergency response

A driver who goes around flood barricades is liable for the expenses of any emergency response needed to remove them or passengers. (Liability for Emergency Responses in Flood Areas, page 56)

2. B: Accelerate slowly while gently holding down the brake pedal

Dry wet brakes by accelerating slowly while gently holding down the brake pedal. (Rain, page 56)

3. D: Low beams only

Fog bounces headlight beams back into your eyes, so use low beams and follow the road's edge markings. (Fog, page 56)

4. D: At least 6 seconds

Snow or ice sharply reduces traction; the manual says it adds at least 6 seconds to the distance you need to stop. (Snow and Ice, page 56)

5. C: Steering, because the front tires are rolling

Rolling front tires give the best grip on a slippery road, so the car answers steering better than braking. (Snow and Ice, page 56)

6. C: Bridges and shady areas

Bridges and shaded spots ice over sooner than the rest of the road, so watch for ice there. (Snow and Ice, page 57)

7. B: From sunset to sunrise

You must use headlights from sunset to sunrise. (Headlight Use: Night Driving, page 57)

8. B: Within 500 feet

Use high beams on highways only when no oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet. (Headlight Use: Night Driving, page 57)

9. D: 200 feet

Dim to low beams when you are within 200 feet of a vehicle you are following. (Headlight Use: Night Driving, page 57)

10. D: Glance toward the right side of the road

Avoid looking directly at the bright lights; glance toward the right side of the road and keep checking ahead until you pass. (Headlight Use: Night Driving, page 57)

11. C: Turn on low beams

In low visibility like glare, rain or dust, turn on your low-beam headlights so others can see you. (Headlight Use: Low Visibility Conditions, page 57)

12. A: Wear sunglasses, keep windows clean and use sun visors

Glare can be reduced by sunglasses, clean windows and sun visors. (Sun Glare, page 54)

13. C: Slow down and be ready to correct steering

To gain control in strong wind, slow down and be ready for steering corrections, especially when leaving protected areas. (Wind, page 54)

14. B: No, it may startle the animal into your path

If the animal isn't yet on the road, don't sound your horn; it may startle it into running in front of you. (Animals on the Road, page 70)

15. D: Slow down as much as you can and maneuver to avoid a direct crash without losing control

Brake as much as you safely can and steer to avoid hitting the animal head-on, but don't swerve so hard that you lose control. (Animals on the Road, page 70)

16. C: Swerving to avoid it and losing control

A common debris-related crash is swerving, losing control and leaving the road; sometimes driving over the debris is less severe. (Debris on the Road, page 70)

17. B: No closer than 15 feet

Stop no closer than 15 feet from the nearest track when you see flashing lights, a lowered barricade, ringing bells or a flagger. (Railroad Crossing Sign, page 42)

18. C: Get out of the vehicle

If your vehicle stalls on the tracks, get out of the vehicle. (Railroad Crossing Sign, page 42)

19. A: Safely move toward the nearest exit as soon as possible

That overhead warning means a wrong-way vehicle may be close; leave the freeway at the nearest exit as soon as it is safe. (What to Do if You See a Message on an Overhead Sign Warning of a Wrong-Way Driver, page 58)

20. C: Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas without braking, and let the car slow

Hold the wheel tightly, ease off the gas without applying the brakes, let the vehicle slow until almost stopped, then signal and pull off and brake. (Tire Failure, page 68)

21. B: Pull off the road quickly, shut off the ignition, and get everyone away from the car

Pull quickly off the road, shut off the ignition to cut power, get all passengers away and call 911. (Fire, page 68)

22. D: ABC rated dry chemical

An ABC rated dry chemical extinguisher is best for vehicle fires. (Fire, page 68)

23. C: It will spread the flames

Do not use water if gasoline is burning; it will spread the flames. A heavy blanket, coat or sand can help smother flames. (Fire, page 68)

24. C: Opening the radiator cap while the engine is hot

Pull over, turn off the engine and raise the hood, but do not open the radiator cap while hot—escaping steam can cause severe burns. (Overheating, page 68)

25. D: Only after the engine has cooled

Add water only after the engine has cooled; never add water while the engine is hot. (Overheating, page 68)