

Arkansas State Police / DFA permit practice test 10

From the Arkansas Driver License Study Guide, Volume 1 – Edition 10. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arkansas/

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

1. In Arkansas, if found guilty of underage DUI, your license could be revoked until:

- A. You reach 21 years of age
- B. One year passes
- C. You turn 18
- D. You complete a class

2. What is the first driving ability affected by alcohol?

- A. Judgment
- B. Hearing
- C. Coordination
- D. Vision

3. How long does it take alcohol in the bloodstream to reach the brain?

- A. About 2 hours
- B. About 4 hours
- C. 1 to 5 minutes
- D. 15 to 40 minutes

4. At what rate does the body rid itself of alcohol?

- A. One drink per hour
- B. One drink every three hours
- C. It depends only on coffee
- D. Three drinks per hour

5. In the Arkansas guide, a single drink equals a 12-ounce beer, a 1.5-ounce shot of 80-proof liquor, or a glass of wine of how many ounces?

- A. 4 ounces
- B. 5 ounces
- C. 6 ounces
- D. 8 ounces

6. What does eating food do when you drink alcohol?

- A. Slows the rate alcohol enters the blood but does not prevent intoxication
- B. Speeds up sobering
- C. Nothing
- D. Prevents intoxication

7. About what percentage of fatal traffic crashes involve alcohol, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. About 38 percent
- B. About 60 percent
- C. About 80 percent
- D. About 10 percent

8. What does the Arkansas guide say about a safe alcohol concentration for driving?

- A. One drink is always safe
- B. 0.02% is safe
- C. There is no safe alcohol concentration to operate a vehicle
- D. Anything under 0.08% is safe

9. What happens to people under 21 convicted of purchasing or possessing alcohol in Arkansas?

- A. Their driving privileges will be suspended, revoked, or disqualified
- B. They must attend a class only
- C. A \$10 fine only
- D. Nothing to their license

10. Pep pills, 'uppers' and diet pills may make you feel alert for a while. What can happen later?

- A. Nothing
- B. Faster reactions
- C. Improved vision
- D. Nervousness, dizziness, poor concentration and poor vision

11. What do studies cited in the Arkansas guide show about drivers who use marijuana?

- A. They are unaffected
- B. They drive slower and safer
- C. They drive more carefully
- D. They make more mistakes, have more trouble with glare, and are arrested for traffic violations more

12. Should you drink alcohol while taking medications?

- A. Only with food
- B. Only one drink
- C. Yes, if over the counter
- D. No; drugs may multiply alcohol's effects

13. In Arkansas, may a person with epilepsy drive?

- A. Yes, if under a doctor's care and seizure-free for one year
- B. Yes, with no conditions
- C. Only during daylight
- D. Never

14. According to the Driving Fitness chapter, how often should drivers have their eyes checked?

- A. Every year
- B. Every five years
- C. Only when renewing
- D. Never

15. Why should you avoid dark or tinted glasses at night?

- A. They fog up
- B. They are illegal
- C. They cut down too much light needed to see the road
- D. They cause headaches

16. What does the Arkansas guide say about the driving records of hearing-impaired drivers?

- A. They are much worse
- B. Studies show they are as good as those with good hearing
- C. They may not drive
- D. They need special licenses

17. Which tip helps prevent fatigue on a long trip?

- A. Drive through the night
- B. Take medicine that relaxes you
- C. Eat a large meal before leaving
- D. Eat light meals and take regular breaks

18. A driver taking insulin for diabetes should not drive:

- A. At any time
- B. When there is a chance of going into shock, such as after skipping a meal
- C. In the afternoon
- D. Only on highways

19. You are angry or upset. What does the Arkansas guide suggest before driving?

- A. Turn the radio up loud
- B. Drive anyway
- C. Drive fast to calm down
- D. Give yourself time to calm down before getting on the road

20. Your brakes stop working. What should you try first?

- A. Pump the brake pedal several times
- B. Shift into park
- C. Steer into a ditch
- D. Turn off the engine

21. Why should you apply the parking brake slowly when your brakes fail?

- A. To save the brake
- B. So you will not lock the rear wheels and skid
- C. It only works slowly
- D. To warn others

22. You have a sudden tire blowout. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Hold the wheel tightly, keep going straight, take your foot off the gas and brake lightly
- D. Turn sharply off the road

23. Your engine fails while driving. What should you expect?

- A. Steering may be hard to turn, and you may have to push very hard on the brake pedal
- B. The car speeds up
- C. Nothing changes
- D. The brakes stop working

24. Your headlights suddenly go out. What should you do first?

- A. Drive with the interior light on
- B. Speed up to get home
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Try the headlight switch a few times

25. The motor keeps running faster and faster (faulty accelerator). What should you do?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately while moving
- B. Jump out
- C. Pump the gas
- D. Quickly shift to neutral, pull off the road when safe, and turn off the engine

Answer key: Arkansas practice test 10

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1. A: You reach 21 years of age

If found guilty you could have your license revoked until you reach 21 and could be fined \$2,000. (Alcohol and the Law, page 87)

2. A: Judgment

The first driving ability to be affected by alcohol is judgment. (Alcohol Impairment, page 85)

3. D: 15 to 40 minutes

Alcohol in the bloodstream reaches the brain in fifteen to forty minutes. (Alcohol Impairment, page 85)

4. A: One drink per hour

The body rids itself of alcohol at a rate of one drink per hour; only time will sober you up. (Body Metabolism, page 86)

5. C: 6 ounces

A single drink is 1.5 ounces of 80-proof liquor, a 6-ounce glass of wine, or a 12-ounce container of beer. (Body Metabolism, page 86)

6. A: Slows the rate alcohol enters the blood but does not prevent intoxication

Food slows the rate at which alcohol enters the blood; it will not prevent you from getting intoxicated. (Body Metabolism, page 86)

7. A: About 38 percent

Alcohol is involved in approximately thirty-eight percent of traffic crashes in which someone is killed. (Drinking and Driving, page 85)

8. C: There is no safe alcohol concentration to operate a vehicle

There is no safe alcohol concentration to operate a vehicle; every driver is affected by alcohol. (Drinking and Driving, page 85)

9. A: Their driving privileges will be suspended, revoked, or disqualified

Any person under 21 convicted of purchasing or being in possession of alcohol will have driving privileges suspended, revoked, or disqualified. (Alcohol and the Law, page 87)

10. D: Nervousness, dizziness, poor concentration and poor vision

Later these drugs can cause a person to be nervous, dizzy, unable to concentrate, and have poor vision. (Other Types of Drugs and Driving, page 87)

11. D: They make more mistakes, have more trouble with glare, and are arrested for traffic violations more

People who use marijuana make more mistakes, have more trouble adjusting to glare, and get arrested for traffic violations more than other drivers. (Other Types of Drugs and Driving, page 87)

12. D: No; drugs may multiply alcohol's effects

Never drink alcohol while taking medications or other drugs; they may multiply the effects of alcohol. (Other Types of Drugs and Driving, page 87)

13. A: Yes, if under a doctor's care and seizure-free for one year

You may drive with epilepsy in Arkansas if you are under the care of a doctor and seizure-free for one year. (Health: Epilepsy, page 84)

14. A: Every year

Drivers should have their eyes checked every year by an eye specialist. (Vision (Driving Fitness), page 83)

15. C: They cut down too much light needed to see the road

Avoid dark or tinted glasses or lenses at night; they cut down too much light. (Vision (Driving Fitness), page 83)

16. B: Studies show they are as good as those with good hearing

Studies have shown driving records of hearing-impaired drivers to be as good as those with good hearing. (Hearing, page 83)

17. D: Eat light meals and take regular breaks

Eat light meals (large meals cause drowsiness), take breaks, get a good night's sleep, and avoid driving during hours you normally rest. (Fatigue, page 84)

18. B: When there is a chance of going into shock, such as after skipping a meal

Diabetics who take insulin should not drive when there is a chance of going into shock, which could result from skipping a meal or the wrong insulin dose. (Health: Diabetes, page 84)

19. D: Give yourself time to calm down before getting on the road

If you are angry or excited, give yourself time to calm down; stay off the road until you have. (Health: Emotional Distress, page 84)

20. A: Pump the brake pedal several times

Pump the brake pedal several times; if that fails, use the parking brake slowly, then shift to lower gears. (Brake Failure, page 89)

21. B: So you will not lock the rear wheels and skid

Pull the parking brake handle slowly or press the pedal slowly so you will not lock the rear wheels and cause a skid. (Brake Failure, page 89)

22. C: Hold the wheel tightly, keep going straight, take your foot off the gas and brake lightly

Hold the steering wheel tightly, keep straight, slow gradually by easing off the gas and braking lightly, and pull off in a safe place. (Blowouts, page 89)

23. A: Steering may be hard to turn, and you may have to push very hard on the brake pedal

Keep a strong grip; steering may be hard to turn but will work, and the brakes still work though you may need to push very hard. (Engine Failure, page 89)

24. D: Try the headlight switch a few times

Try the headlight switch a few times; if that fails, use flashers, turn signals or fog lights and pull off the road. (Headlight Failure, page 89)

25. D: Quickly shift to neutral, pull off the road when safe, and turn off the engine

Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe, and turn off the engine. (Faulty Accelerator, page 89)