

California DMV permit practice test 11

From the California Driver's Handbook (DL 600). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/california/

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

1. How often may you attend traffic violator school to keep a one-point citation from being reported to your insurance company?

- A. Once in any 18-month period
- B. Once every 3 years
- C. As often as you like
- D. Once in any 12-month period

2. Traffic convictions and collisions generally stay on your driver record for:

- A. 36 months or longer, depending on the type
- B. 12 months
- C. Five years for all types
- D. Life

3. What are California's minimum liability insurance amounts?

- A. \$30,000 per person / \$60,000 per collision for injury or death / \$15,000 property damage
- B. \$15,000 / \$30,000 / \$5,000
- C. \$25,000 / \$50,000 / \$25,000
- D. \$50,000 / \$100,000 / \$50,000

4. If you are in a collision without proper insurance, your driving privilege can be suspended for up to:

- A. One year
- B. Ten years
- C. Two years
- D. Four years

5. You must report a collision to DMV within 10 days if:

- A. Police were called
- B. You were at fault
- C. Any damage occurred at all
- D. There was more than \$1,000 in property damage, or anyone was injured or killed

6. Who must file the SR 1 collision report with DMV when it is required?

- A. Only the driver at fault
- B. Only the police
- C. Each driver involved (or their representative), even on private property
- D. Only the insurance company

- 7. If anyone is injured or killed in a collision, you must make a report to law enforcement within:**
- A. 24 hours
 - B. 12 hours
 - C. 10 days
 - D. 48 hours
- 8. When you sell a vehicle, you must notify DMV within:**
- A. 10 days
 - B. 20 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 5 days
- 9. You have a tire blowout. What should you do?**
- A. Quickly take your foot off the gas and swerve to the shoulder
 - B. Turn the wheel sharply toward the good tire
 - C. Hold the wheel with both hands, keep your speed if safe, and gradually release the accelerator
 - D. Brake hard immediately
- 10. Your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder. What should you do?**
- A. Grip the wheel firmly, take your foot off the accelerator, brake gently, check traffic, and steer back carefully
 - B. Speed up to regain traction
 - C. Brake hard and stop on the shoulder
 - D. Jerk the wheel back onto the road
- 11. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. You should first:**
- A. Turn off the engine
 - B. Steer onto the shoulder at full speed
 - C. Quickly pump the brake pedal
 - D. Shift into park
- 12. Your vehicle breaks down on the freeway. After pulling onto the right shoulder, what does the handbook recommend?**
- A. Stay in the lane with your flashers on
 - B. Stand behind your car and wave at traffic
 - C. Exit on the right side if you must get out, call 511 or use a call box, and wait in the vehicle with your seat belt on
 - D. Walk along the freeway to the nearest exit
- 13. What number can you dial for CHP Freeway Service Patrol information and assistance?**
- A. 511
 - B. 311
 - C. 411
 - D. 211

14. Which service will the CHP Freeway Service Patrol NOT provide?

- A. Towing your car to your home or private repair shop
- B. Changing a flat tire
- C. Jump-starting a dead battery
- D. Providing a gallon of gas

15. When is it safer to get out of your disabled vehicle on the freeway and stay away from it?

- A. Always
- B. Only at night
- C. When there isn't enough room on the shoulder, there is a guardrail, or there is a safe area away from the lanes
- D. Never

16. Your car stalls on railroad tracks and a train is coming with warning lights flashing. What should you do?

- A. Run away in the same direction the train is traveling
- B. Get out immediately and run away from the tracks diagonally toward the direction the train is coming from, then call 911
- C. Try to restart the engine
- D. Push the car off the tracks

17. Your car stalls on railroad tracks, but no train is coming and no lights are flashing. You should:

- A. Stay in the car and wait
- B. Leave the car and walk home
- C. Get out and call the number on the crossing post or control box, give the crossing number, then call 911
- D. Flag down another driver to push you

18. You see a collision or hazard ahead. How can you warn drivers behind you?

- A. Turn on your emergency flashers, tap your brake pedal three or four times, or use a hand signal
- B. Flash your high beams
- C. Honk continuously
- D. Stop suddenly

19. Your car has trouble and you can't get completely off the road. Where should you stop?

- A. Just over a hill so you're out of the way
- B. In the middle of the lane
- C. Where people can see you and your vehicle from behind
- D. Just around a curve

20. Your engine is overheating in extreme heat. What does the handbook suggest?

- A. Drive faster to cool the engine
- B. Turn off the air conditioner and watch the temperature gauge
- C. Open the radiator cap while hot
- D. Turn up the air conditioner

21. You hit a parked car and cannot find the owner. What must you do?

- A. Leave a note with your name, phone number, and address securely attached, and report it to law enforcement
- B. Only call your insurance company
- C. Wait one hour and leave
- D. Drive away; it's minor

22. You are in a collision and no one is hurt. What should you do?

- A. Move your vehicle out of traffic, then call 911
- B. Exchange information only if police arrive
- C. Leave the cars where they are and wait for police
- D. Leave the scene if the damage is small

23. What is it called when a driver fails to stop or leaves the scene of a collision?

- A. Reckless driving
- B. A rolling stop
- C. A hit-and-run
- D. A traffic break

24. You hit and injure an animal on the road. What should you do?

- A. Move the animal off the road yourself
- B. Call the nearest humane society or law enforcement and do not try to move the injured animal
- C. Leave without doing anything
- D. Take the animal to your home

25. After a collision, what must you show the other driver and any officer?

- A. Only your name
- B. Your driver's license, vehicle registration card, insurance information, and current address
- C. Only your insurance card
- D. Nothing unless someone is injured

Answer key: California practice test 11

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1. A: Once in any 18-month period

You can attend traffic violator school for a one-point violation once in any 18-month period. (Traffic Violator School, page 54)

2. A: 36 months or longer, depending on the type

Traffic convictions and collisions stay on your record for 36 months or longer, depending on the type of conviction. (Points on Your Driver's Record, page 54)

3. A: \$30,000 per person / \$60,000 per collision for injury or death / \$15,000 property damage

Insurance must cover at least \$30,000 for one death or injury, \$60,000 for death or injury to more than one person, and \$15,000 for property damage. (Insurance Requirements, page 76)

4. D: Four years

Your driving privilege will be suspended for up to four years if you are in a collision without proper insurance, regardless of fault. (Driving Without Insurance, page 76)

5. D: There was more than \$1,000 in property damage, or anyone was injured or killed

Report to DMV within 10 days (SR 1 form) if damage was more than \$1,000 or anyone was injured or killed, no matter who was at fault. (Reporting a Collision, page 78)

6. C: Each driver involved (or their representative), even on private property

Each driver must file an SR 1 with DMV whether or not they caused the collision, even on private property. Law enforcement will not file it for you. (Reporting a Collision, page 78)

7. A: 24 hours

You must make a report to law enforcement within 24 hours of the collision if anyone is injured or killed. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)

8. D: 5 days

When you sell a vehicle, you must notify DMV within five days by completing a Notice of Transfer and Release of Liability. (Buying or Selling a Vehicle, page 79)

9. C: Hold the wheel with both hands, keep your speed if safe, and gradually release the accelerator

Don't panic. Hold the wheel with both hands, maintain speed if possible and safe, gradually release the accelerator, steer to stabilize, then slow down and pull off when safe. (Tire Blowouts, page 68)

10. A: Grip the wheel firmly, take your foot off the accelerator, brake gently, check traffic, and steer back carefully

Grip the wheel firmly, remove your foot from the accelerator, brake gently, check for traffic behind you, and carefully steer back onto the pavement. Pulling the wheel too hard can send you into oncoming traffic. (Driving Off the Pavement, page 68)

11. C: Quickly pump the brake pedal

If the brake pedal sinks to the floor, quickly pump the brakes. If that doesn't work, downshift to a lower gear and then try the emergency brake. (Locked Wheel Skids, page 61)

12. C: Exit on the right side if you must get out, call 511 or use a call box, and wait in the vehicle with your seat belt on

Pull to the right shoulder, exit on the right side if you must, dial 511 or find a call box, return through the right side, and stay inside with your seat belt on until help arrives. (If Your Vehicle Becomes Disabled on the Freeway, page 69)

13. A: 511

Call 511 for Freeway Service Patrol (FSP) information and assistance. (California Highway Patrol (CHP) Freeway Service Patrol (FSP), page 70)

14. A: Towing your car to your home or private repair shop

FSP will not tow your vehicle to a private repair service or residence. It tows free of charge only to a CHP-approved location. (California Highway Patrol (CHP) Freeway Service Patrol (FSP), page 70)

15. C: When there isn't enough room on the shoulder, there is a guardrail, or there is a safe area away from the lanes

It may be safer to get out and stay away if there is not enough space on the shoulder, there is a guardrail, or there is a safe area away from the freeway lanes. (If Your Vehicle Becomes Disabled on the Freeway, page 69)

16. B: Get out immediately and run away from the tracks diagonally toward the direction the train is coming from, then call 911

Get out immediately and run diagonally away from the tracks in the direction the train is coming from. Then call 911. (Disabled Vehicles on Railroad Tracks, page 70)

17. C: Get out and call the number on the crossing post or control box, give the crossing number, then call 911

Exit the vehicle, call the number posted on the crossing post or metal control box, give the crossing number, report the vehicle on the tracks, then call 911. (Disabled Vehicles on Railroad Tracks, page 70)

18. A: Turn on your emergency flashers, tap your brake pedal three or four times, or use a hand signal

Warn drivers behind you by turning on your emergency flashers, lightly tapping the brake pedal three or four times, or using a hand signal. (Using Your Emergency Flashers, page 12)

19. C: Where people can see you and your vehicle from behind

If you can't get off the road, stop where people can see you from behind. Do not stop just over a hill or around a curve. (Using Your Emergency Flashers, page 12)

20. B: Turn off the air conditioner and watch the temperature gauge

In extreme heat, watch the temperature gauge, avoid high speeds for long periods, and turn off the air conditioner. (Overheating Conditions, page 69)

21. A: Leave a note with your name, phone number, and address securely attached, and report it to law enforcement

Try to find the owner. If you can't, leave a note with your name, phone number, and address securely attached, and report the collision to law enforcement. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)

22. A: Move your vehicle out of traffic, then call 911

If no one is hurt, move your vehicle out of traffic and then call 911. Call 911 right away if anyone is hurt. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)

23. C: A hit-and-run

You must stop after a collision. Failing to stop or leaving the scene is a hit-and-run, and the punishment is severe. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)

24. B: Call the nearest humane society or law enforcement and do not try to move the injured animal

If you kill or injure an animal, call the nearest humane society or law enforcement. Do not try to move an injured animal. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)

25. B: Your driver's license, vehicle registration card, insurance information, and current address

Show your driver's license, registration card, insurance information, and current address to the other driver, law enforcement, and anyone else involved. (What to Do if You Are in a Collision, page 77)