

Colorado DMV permit practice test 10

From the Colorado Driver Handbook (DR 2337). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/colorado/

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

1. Your vehicle stalls on a railroad crossing. What should you do?

- A. Get everyone out and move far away, then call the number on the blue ENS sign or police
- B. Stay in the car and try to restart
- C. Push the car off the tracks
- D. Wait for a tow truck in the car

2. Which vehicles must stop at most railroad crossings, so you should be ready to stop behind them?

- A. Commercial buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials
- B. Pickup trucks
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Police cars

3. At a railroad crossing with gates, when may you cross?

- A. When the gates are raised and the lights have stopped flashing
- B. When the gates start rising
- C. When the train is out of sight
- D. When the car ahead goes

4. How much can a single light rail car weigh?

- A. Up to 40 tons
- B. Up to 4 tons
- C. Up to 10 tons
- D. Up to 100 tons

5. What is the standard height of overhead light rail wires above the center of the tracks?

- A. 18 feet 6 inches
- B. 12 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. 14 feet 6 inches

6. A light rail vehicle has just passed and the gates are still down. What should you do?

- A. Never drive around the gates; another train may be coming
- B. Drive around the gates carefully
- C. Honk and go
- D. Back up and turn around through the tracks

7. Under Colorado's Move Over Law, what must you do when passing any stationary vehicle with hazards flashing?

- A. Move over one lane if safe; if not, slow to at least 20 mph below the limit
- B. Stop behind it
- C. Honk
- D. Keep your speed

8. How do pedestrians who are blind or deaf-blind often identify themselves?

- A. By a white cane and/or a guide dog
- B. By a red jacket
- C. By a whistle
- D. By flashing lights

9. When stopped at a light, how should your vehicle be positioned relative to the crosswalk?

- A. No part of it should cover the crosswalk
- B. It may cover half the crosswalk
- C. Front wheels in the crosswalk
- D. It doesn't matter if no one is walking

10. May bicyclists ride side-by-side in Colorado?

- A. Yes, if they are not impeding the normal and reasonable movement of traffic
- B. No, never
- C. Only on bike paths
- D. Only children

11. When does Colorado law require headlights?

- A. From sunset to sunrise or when visibility is less than 1,000 feet
- B. Only after 9 p.m.
- C. Only in rain
- D. Only on highways

12. When must you dim high beams (or low beams with fog lights) for an oncoming vehicle?

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

13. When following another vehicle at night, within what distance must you use low beams with fog lights off?

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

14. As an oncoming vehicle with bright lights approaches, where should you look?

- A. Below the glare, using the painted edge lines
- B. Directly at the headlights
- C. Straight up
- D. At the center line only

15. Which lights should you use when driving through fog at night?

- A. Low beams and/or fog lights
- B. High beams
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Hazard lights only

16. Should you use cruise control on wet or icy highways?

- A. No
- B. Yes, it keeps speed steady
- C. Only uphill
- D. Only at night

17. If your car starts to hydroplane, what should you do?

- A. Take your foot off the gas and slowly steer in the direction you are hydroplaning
- B. Brake hard
- C. Jerk the wheel
- D. Accelerate

18. When are snowy and icy roads MOST hazardous?

- A. When the snow or ice begins to melt
- B. When it is very cold
- C. At midday in winter
- D. When first snow falls

19. Can a 4-wheel-drive vehicle stop sooner on snow than a conventional car?

- A. No
- B. Yes, much sooner
- C. Yes, if it has chains
- D. Only on ice

20. If your car starts to skid on snow or ice, what should you do first?

- A. Take your foot off both the brake and the accelerator
- B. Brake hard
- C. Accelerate
- D. Shift to park

21. What is threshold braking?

- A. Applying brake pressure just short of locking the brakes
- B. Pumping the brakes rapidly
- C. Using only the parking brake
- D. Braking with your left foot

22. Which statement about threshold braking and ABS is true?

- A. You can use threshold braking with ABS, but not ABS techniques in a car without ABS
- B. ABS techniques work in any car
- C. Threshold braking damages ABS
- D. Neither works on snow

23. What should you do when driving down steep mountain hills?

- A. Shift to lower gears to control speed
- B. Shift to neutral
- C. Ride the brakes the whole way
- D. Speed up

24. Your vehicle struggles up a steep mountain road. What should you do?

- A. Pull off at the first safe place or stay in the right lane so others can pass
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Use the left lane
- D. Turn on high beams

25. Which roads have the highest fatality rate per mile driven in the U.S.?

- A. Rural highways
- B. Urban interstates
- C. City streets
- D. Parking lots

Answer key: Colorado practice test 10

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1. A: Get everyone out and move far away, then call the number on the blue ENS sign or police

Get everyone out and away from the tracks right away, even if no train is in sight. Then call the number on the blue ENS sign or the police. (Railroad Crossing, page 24)

2. A: Commercial buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials

Commercial buses and hazmat trucks are required to stop at most railroad crossings, so be ready to stop behind them. (Railroad Crossing, page 24)

3. A: When the gates are raised and the lights have stopped flashing

Cross only after the gates have lifted completely and the lights are dark. Lowered gates mean the road is closed. (Railroad Crossing: Gates, page 24)

4. A: Up to 40 tons

A light rail car can weigh as much as 40 tons, so it cannot stop quickly. (Light Rail: Driver safety tips, page 24)

5. A: 18 feet 6 inches

Light rail wires are normally 18 feet 6 inches above the center of the tracks. Treat any hanging wire as live. (Light Rail, page 25)

6. A: Never drive around the gates; another train may be coming

Never go around lowered gates. Even after one light rail train passes, another may be coming from the other direction. (Light Rail, page 25)

7. A: Move over one lane if safe; if not, slow to at least 20 mph below the limit

When you encounter any stationary vehicle on a highway with hazards flashing, move over one lane if you safely can; otherwise slow to at least 20 mph below the limit. (Move Over Law, page 30)

8. A: By a white cane and/or a guide dog

A white cane or a guide dog usually identifies a person who is blind or deaf-blind. Be ready to stop for them. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrians, page 14)

9. A: No part of it should cover the crosswalk

Stop behind the crosswalk so no part of your vehicle blocks it. (Pedestrians, page 27)

10. A: Yes, if they are not impeding the normal and reasonable movement of traffic

Bicyclists may ride side-by-side if they are not impeding normal and reasonable traffic movement. (Bicyclists: Colorado laws regarding motorists and bicyclists, page 25)

11. A: From sunset to sunrise or when visibility is less than 1,000 feet

Headlights are required by law between sunset and sunrise, and any time you can't see 1,000 feet ahead. (Night Driving, page 19)

12. A: Before coming within 500 feet

Switch from high beams (or low beams with fog lights) before you get within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle, so its driver isn't blinded. (Night Driving: Tips for driving at night, page 19)

13. A: 200 feet

When following another vehicle, use low beams with fog lights off if you are within 200 feet of it. (Night Driving: Tips for driving at night, page 19)

14. A: Below the glare, using the painted edge lines

Don't stare into oncoming headlights. Lower your eyes below the glare and follow the painted edge line until the vehicle passes. (Night Driving: Tips for driving at night, page 19)

15. A: Low beams and/or fog lights

Use low beams and/or fog lights in fog at night; high beams are like shining your lights on a mirror. (Night Driving: Tips for driving at night, page 19)

16. A: No

Turn cruise control off when roads are wet or icy. (Weather, page 19)

17. A: Take your foot off the gas and slowly steer in the direction you are hydroplaning

Take your foot off the gas, slowly steer in the direction you are hydroplaning until you regain control, and don't stop or turn until the tires grip again. (Weather, page 19)

18. A: When the snow or ice begins to melt

Snow, snowpack or ice are most hazardous when they begin to melt. (Snow and Ice, page 19)

19. A: No

Vehicles with 4-wheel drive have increased traction but cannot stop any sooner than a conventional car. (Seasonal Driving, page 20)

20. A: Take your foot off both the brake and the accelerator

When a skid starts, lift your feet off both the gas and the brake. Then steer the way you want the car to go. (Seasonal Driving, page 20)

21. A: Applying brake pressure just short of locking the brakes

Threshold braking means pressing the brake firmly, but stopping just before the wheels lock. It is the technique for cars without ABS. (Seasonal Driving, page 20)

22. A: You can use threshold braking with ABS, but not ABS techniques in a car without ABS

Threshold braking works in a car with ABS too. Anti-lock braking techniques, however, only work in cars that have ABS. (Seasonal Driving, page 20)

23. A: Shift to lower gears to control speed

On steep downgrades, use a lower gear so the engine helps hold your speed. (Mountain Driving, page 20)

24. A: Pull off at the first safe place or stay in the right lane so others can pass

If your vehicle has difficulty going up steep roads, pull off at the first safe place or stay in the right lane to let others pass. (Mountain Driving, page 20)

25. A: Rural highways

The handbook calls rural highways the most dangerous roads, with the highest U.S. death rate per mile driven. (Rural Driving, page 20)