

Colorado DMV permit practice test 11

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

35 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last pages. Name: _____

Score: ____ / 35

1. What is 'washboarding' on gravel roads?

- A. A series of bumps or potholes that can affect steering and control
- B. Fresh pavement
- C. A type of road sign
- D. A drainage ditch

2. When do about 90% of crashes with deer and elk occur?

- A. Between dusk and dawn
- B. At midday
- C. During rush hour
- D. In summer afternoons

3. A large animal suddenly runs in front of you. What may be the safest choice?

- A. Keep control and hit the animal rather than swerving drastically
- B. Swerve hard into the other lane
- C. Swerve off the road
- D. Close your eyes and brake

4. When should you begin to accelerate in a curve?

- A. After reaching the middle of the curve
- B. Before entering the curve
- C. At the start of the curve
- D. Never in a curve

5. You can't see over the top of a hill. What should you do?

- A. Slow down until you crest the hill and can see the road
- B. Speed up to get over quickly
- C. Move to the left
- D. Turn on high beams

6. To avoid a collision, what three options do drivers have?

- A. Slow down or stop, turn, or speed up
- B. Honk, flash, or wave
- C. Brake, reverse, or park
- D. Signal, stop, or wait

7. How should you stop quickly in a vehicle with ABS?

- A. Apply hard, firm pressure and don't let up, even if the pedal pushes back
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Tap the brakes lightly

8. Without ABS, the brakes lock and the car skids during a hard stop. What should you do?

- A. Slightly let up on the brake, then press again once the skid stops, repeating until stopped
- B. Hold the pedal down harder
- C. Release the brakes completely and coast
- D. Pull the parking brake

9. Generally, which is better if a collision can't be avoided?

- A. Running off the road rather than crashing head-on
- B. Crashing head-on rather than leaving the road
- C. Stopping in your lane
- D. Swerving into oncoming traffic

10. Your brakes fail. What should you do first?

- A. Take your foot off the accelerator and pump the brake pedal several times
- B. Pull the parking brake hard
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Shift into park

11. A tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Hold the wheel tightly, keep going straight, slow gradually, use brakes lightly, then pull off
- B. Brake hard immediately
- C. Turn sharply to the shoulder
- D. Speed up

12. Your headlights suddenly fail at night. What should you do?

- A. Pull off the road, try the switch, then use flashers, turn signals or fog lights
- B. Keep driving using high beams
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow another car closely

13. Your gas pedal jams. What does the Colorado handbook say to do?

- A. Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe and turn off the engine
- B. Turn off the engine immediately while moving fast
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Shift into park

14. Your engine dies while driving. What should you expect?

- A. Steering may be hard but possible; brakes still work but need hard pressure
- B. Steering locks completely
- C. Brakes stop working
- D. The car speeds up

15. When using the parking brake after brake failure, how should you apply it?

- A. Slowly, so you don't lock the rear wheels, ready to release it if the car skids
- B. As hard as possible
- C. In quick pulls
- D. Only after stopping

16. When might speeding up help you avoid a collision?

- A. When another vehicle is about to hit you from the side or behind and there is room ahead
- B. When approaching a red light
- C. On ice
- D. Near a school

17. With ABS, why can turning while braking help in an emergency?

- A. ABS lets you steer while braking without skidding
- B. ABS turns the car for you
- C. ABS disables steering
- D. It doesn't help

18. After a crash, what must you provide to law enforcement?

- A. Proof of insurance, at the scene or at the police station
- B. Only your phone number
- C. Your vehicle title
- D. Nothing

19. A passenger is in a crash with injuries and the driver is physically unable to report it. What must the passenger do?

- A. Report the crash and stay at the scene if directed by law enforcement
- B. Leave the scene
- C. Nothing; only drivers report
- D. Call the insurance company only

20. During Accident Alert Status, if there are no injuries, no drugs or alcohol, and the cars can be driven, what must you do?

- A. Exchange information and file a report with law enforcement within 24 hours
- B. Wait at the scene for police
- C. Nothing more
- D. File a report within 30 days

21. You hit a parked car and can't find the owner. What should you do?

- A. Call law enforcement and leave a note where the owner can find it
- B. Drive away
- C. Wait an hour, then leave
- D. Only take a photo

22. Under Colorado's Move It Law, when must you move your vehicle off a divided highway after a minor crash?

- A. When the vehicle is drivable, there are no injuries, and no drugs or alcohol are involved
- B. Never; wait for police
- C. Only if traffic is heavy
- D. Only at night

23. Under Good Samaritan principles, when should you move a crash victim?

- A. Only if the victim's life is in danger
- B. Always, to get them comfortable
- C. Never under any circumstances
- D. Only if they ask

24. Before giving first aid to a conscious victim, you should:

- A. Ask for permission
- B. Move them to your car
- C. Give them water
- D. Remove their helmet

25. What do Good Samaritan laws do for a rescuer who acts reasonably?

- A. Generally protect them from being sued for the victim's injury
- B. Require them to pay medical bills
- C. Make them responsible for the crash
- D. Require them to stay overnight

26. In the event of a crash, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. Stop immediately and never leave the scene
- B. Call your insurance company
- C. Move the other car
- D. Leave if damage is minor

27. Under Colorado law, may an adult driver hold a phone to talk while driving?

- A. No; mobile devices may be used only hands-free or in an emergency
- B. Yes, if under 50 mph
- C. Yes, on highways
- D. Yes, at any speed

28. May you text while driving in Colorado to contact a friend?

- A. No; texting is allowed only to contact law enforcement or the fire department, or in an emergency
- B. Yes, at red lights
- C. Yes, if you are over 21
- D. Yes, with one hand

29. What is aggressive driving?

- A. Willful behavior that endangers others or property without regard to safety
- B. Driving the speed limit
- C. Passing on the left
- D. Using turn signals

30. What is reckless driving under Colorado law?

- A. Driving in a way that endangers people or property, whether intentional or not
- B. Driving 5 mph over the limit
- C. Driving without a radio
- D. Driving slowly in the right lane

31. How should you deal with an aggressive driver?

- A. Don't engage: avoid eye contact, back off and let them go
- B. Match their speed
- C. Make a gesture back
- D. Block them from passing

32. Which is a tip to avoid becoming an aggressive driver?

- A. Leave early for trips and let people merge
- B. Tailgate slow drivers
- C. Honk to show frustration
- D. Close gaps so no one can merge

33. Where should your right foot be when you start the engine?

- A. On the brake
- B. On the gas
- C. On the floor
- D. On the clutch

34. Why should you secure loose objects in the vehicle?

- A. They could injure someone in a sudden stop or roll under the pedals
- B. They make noise
- C. They waste fuel
- D. It is a registration rule

35. How can you clear fog or condensation from the inside of the windshield quickly?

- A. Open a window
- B. Turn up the radio
- C. Use the wipers
- D. Turn on high beams

Answer key: Colorado practice test 11

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1. A: A series of bumps or potholes that can affect steering and control

Washboarding is a rough, rippled stretch, often on gravel roads, that can upset steering and control. (Rural Driving, page 20)

2. A: Between dusk and dawn

Approximately 90% of crashes with deer and elk occur between dusk and dawn, particularly in rural and mountain areas. (Emergencies: Animals, page 29)

3. A: Keep control and hit the animal rather than swerving drastically

Drastic evasive action may cause a more serious crash; the safest alternative may be hitting the animal while keeping control. (Emergencies: Animals, page 29)

4. A: After reaching the middle of the curve

Always slow down before entering a curve and begin accelerating only after reaching the middle of the curve. (Hills and Curves, page 19)

5. A: Slow down until you crest the hill and can see the road

When a hillcrest blocks your view, slow down until you are over the top and can see the road again. (Hills and Curves, page 19)

6. A: Slow down or stop, turn, or speed up

To avoid a collision, drivers can slow down or stop, turn, or speed up. (Emergencies: Avoiding collisions, page 28)

7. A: Apply hard, firm pressure and don't let up, even if the pedal pushes back

In a car with ABS, press the brake hard and keep pressing. A pulsing pedal means ABS is working, so don't let up. (Emergencies: Stopping quickly, page 28)

8. A: Slightly let up on the brake, then press again once the skid stops, repeating until stopped

If the brakes lock, slightly let up on the pedal; when the skid stops, press again, repeating until stopped. (Emergencies: Stopping quickly, page 28)

9. A: Running off the road rather than crashing head-on

Leaving the road is usually less dangerous than a head-on crash with another vehicle. (Emergencies: Turning quickly, page 29)

10. A: Take your foot off the accelerator and pump the brake pedal several times

Take your foot off the accelerator and pump the brake pedal; if that doesn't work, use the parking brake slowly, then downshift. (Vehicle Emergencies: Brake failure, page 29)

11. A: Hold the wheel tightly, keep going straight, slow gradually, use brakes lightly, then pull off

Hold the wheel tightly and keep straight as you slow gradually, take your foot off the gas, brake lightly, and pull off in a safe place. (Vehicle Emergencies: Tire blowout, page 29)

12. A: Pull off the road, try the switch, then use flashers, turn signals or fog lights

Get off the road quickly and flick the headlight switch a few times. If they stay off, use your flashers, turn signals or fog lights. (Vehicle Emergencies: Headlight failure, page 29)

13. A: Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe and turn off the engine

Keep eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, pull off when safe, then turn off the engine. (Vehicle Emergencies: Jammed gas pedal, page 29)

14. A: Steering may be hard but possible; brakes still work but need hard pressure

Keep a strong grip; steering may be difficult but you can turn it. The brakes will still work but may need very hard pressure. (Vehicle Emergencies: Power failure, page 29)

15. A: Slowly, so you don't lock the rear wheels, ready to release it if the car skids

Pull the parking brake handle or push the pedal slowly so you won't lock the rear wheels; be ready to release it if you skid. (Vehicle Emergencies: Brake failure, page 29)

16. A: When another vehicle is about to hit you from the side or behind and there is room ahead

If a vehicle is about to hit you from the side or behind and the road ahead is clear, accelerating may get you out of the way. Slow down again afterward. (Emergencies: Speeding up, page 29)

17. A: ABS lets you steer while braking without skidding

With ABS you can turn your vehicle while braking without skidding. (Emergencies: Turning quickly, page 28)

18. A: Proof of insurance, at the scene or at the police station

After a crash, you must show proof of insurance to police, either at the scene or at the police station. (Crash Tips, page 29)

19. A: Report the crash and stay at the scene if directed by law enforcement

If the driver is physically incapable of reporting a crash with injuries, a passenger is required to report it and remain if directed. (Crash Tips, page 29)

20. A: Exchange information and file a report with law enforcement within 24 hours

Under Accident Alert Status, exchange information and file an accident report with law enforcement within 24 hours. (Crash Tips, page 29)

21. A: Call law enforcement and leave a note where the owner can find it

If a crash involves a parked car and you can't find the owner, call law enforcement and leave a note where the owner can find it. (Crash Tips, page 29)

22. A: When the vehicle is drivable, there are no injuries, and no drugs or alcohol are involved

After a minor crash on a divided highway, move the cars off the road if they can be driven, nobody is hurt and no alcohol or drugs are involved. (Crash Tips: Move It Law, page 29)

23. A: Only if the victim's life is in danger

A reasonable rescuer moves an injured person only when staying put would threaten their life. (First aid, page 30)

24. A: Ask for permission

Ask a conscious victim for permission before giving care. (First aid, page 30)

25. A: Generally protect them from being sued for the victim's injury

Good Samaritan immunity generally protects a reasonable rescuer from being sued and held financially responsible. (First aid, page 30)

26. A: Stop immediately and never leave the scene

Stop immediately and never leave the scene; check for injuries, call law enforcement and exchange information. (Crash Tips, page 29)

27. A: No; mobile devices may be used only hands-free or in an emergency

Drivers may use a phone or other mobile device only hands-free or in an emergency. Holding the phone to talk is not allowed. (Distracted Driving, page 27)

28. A: No; texting is allowed only to contact law enforcement or the fire department, or in an emergency

Texting while driving is banned, except to reach police or the fire department or in an emergency. (Using a cell phone while driving, page 21)

29. A: Willful behavior that endangers others or property without regard to safety

Driving aggressively means deliberately acting in a way that endangers people or property, with no regard for safety. (Aggressive driving, page 27)

30. A: Driving in a way that endangers people or property, whether intentional or not

Reckless driving is operating a vehicle in a way that puts people or property in danger, whether intentional or not. (Reckless driving, page 28)

31. A: Don't engage: avoid eye contact, back off and let them go

Don't engage; avoid eye contact, don't match the act, back off and let the aggressive driver go. (Protecting yourself from aggressive drivers, page 28)

32. A: Leave early for trips and let people merge

Leave early, expect others to make mistakes, keep calm, and let people merge even if they've been uncourteous. (Tips to Avoid Becoming an Aggressive Driver, page 28)

33. A: On the brake

Keep your right foot on the brake whenever you start the engine. (Basic Driving: Starting the engine, page 9)

34. A: They could injure someone in a sudden stop or roll under the pedals

Objects on the rear shelf or back seat could injure someone in a sudden stop, and objects on the floor could roll under the pedals. (Vehicle: Loose objects, page 9)

35. A: Open a window

Cracking a window is a quick way to clear fog or condensation from the inside of the windshield. (Seasonal Driving, page 20)