

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 10

From the Connecticut Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/connecticut/

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

1. Before changing lanes, which step uncovers vehicles your mirrors can't show?

- A. Honking
- B. Looking over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move
- C. Flashing your headlights
- D. Slowing down

2. Why should you check the far lane before changing lanes on a three-lane road?

- A. It is the fast lane
- B. It is usually empty
- C. A driver there may be planning to move into the same lane
- D. To find a place to pass

3. What should you do for vehicles entering from an on-ramp on a multi-lane highway, if no one is beside you?

- A. Honk
- B. Move over a lane to make room
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

4. When may you drive on the highway shoulder?

- A. To pass slow traffic
- B. When told to by officials
- C. When you're late
- D. When traffic stops

5. When would you need a big enough gap in traffic to get all the way across a road?

- A. Only for trucks
- B. Only at night
- C. When crossing traffic, unless there is a median large enough to hold your vehicle
- D. Never; you may stop halfway

6. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Connecticut?

- A. No closer than 10 feet
- B. No closer than 25 feet
- C. No closer than 5 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

7. How close to a stop sign may you park?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 25 feet

8. How far from the curb may your wheels be when you park parallel?

- A. No more than 2 feet
- B. No more than 1 foot
- C. No more than 3 feet
- D. No more than 18 inches

9. How close to a pedestrian safety zone may you park?

- A. No closer than 10 feet
- B. No closer than 20 feet
- C. No closer than 50 feet
- D. No closer than 25 feet

10. Which of these is a legal place to park?

- A. On a bridge
- B. Along a curb more than 25 feet from a stop sign, within a foot of the curb
- C. On the roadside of a parked car
- D. In a bike lane

11. When parking on a hill, how should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Sharply toward the side of the road or curb
- B. Straight ahead
- C. Toward the center of the road
- D. It does not matter

12. When you park, what should you always do?

- A. Set the parking brake and leave an automatic in park
- B. Leave it in neutral
- C. Leave the engine running
- D. Leave the keys in case of emergency

13. Before opening your door to get out on the street side, what should you do?

- A. Check traffic, including bicyclists, and close the door as soon as you can
- B. Honk
- C. Signal
- D. Open it quickly

14. You want to parallel park and traffic is behind you. What should you do?

- A. Park in the travel lane
- B. Back up past the space
- C. Signal, pull next to the space, and let following vehicles pass before you park
- D. Stop suddenly and back in

15. At about what speed do most tires begin to hydroplane on a wet road?

- A. Above 55 mph
- B. Above 15 mph
- C. Above 35 mph
- D. Above 70 mph

16. Your tires lose traction on a wet road. What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply
- B. Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight
- C. Accelerate
- D. Brake hard

17. Why can bridges and overpasses be icy when other roads are not?

- A. They are not plowed
- B. They are made of metal
- C. They are in the shade
- D. They have no earth underneath to insulate them, so they freeze first

18. When is a road especially slippery after rain begins on a hot day?

- A. Only at night
- B. It is never slippery
- C. After an hour
- D. During the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface

19. When are studded tires allowed in Connecticut?

- A. October 1 through March 31
- B. December 1 through March 1
- C. All year
- D. November 15 through April 30

20. Ice is most slippery at what temperature?

- A. Well below freezing
- B. Temperature makes no difference
- C. At 0°F
- D. Around the freezing point, when it becomes wet

21. Why should you slow down on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. Speed limits are lower
- B. You have less traction, it takes longer to stop and it is easier to skid
- C. They are always one-lane
- D. They damage your car

22. Which headlights should you use in fog or heavy snow?

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

23. When must you turn on your headlights in Connecticut, by law, during the day?

- A. Only in tunnels
- B. Only after sunset
- C. Only on highways
- D. Whenever your windshield wipers are on

24. When should you dim your high beams for an oncoming vehicle?

- A. Never on highways
- B. Only if it flashes its lights
- C. Within 50 feet
- D. Within about one block of it

25. An oncoming driver doesn't dim their high beams. What should you do?

- A. Flash your headlights quickly, then look toward the right side of the road if they don't dim
- B. Turn on your high beams
- C. Look at the center line
- D. Close your eyes briefly

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 10

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1. B: Looking over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move

Blind spots near the rear corners can't be seen in mirrors; turn your head and look over your shoulder before changing lanes. (Changing Lanes, page 25)

2. C: A driver there may be planning to move into the same lane

Someone in the far lane may be planning to move into the same lane you want to enter. (Changing Lanes, page 25)

3. B: Move over a lane to make room

Make room for entering vehicles; if there is no one next to you, move over a lane. (Space to the Side, page 24)

4. B: When told to by officials

Do not use the shoulder as a travel lane; drive on it only when officials direct you to. (Other Hints, page 22)

5. C: When crossing traffic, unless there is a median large enough to hold your vehicle

When crossing traffic you need a big enough gap to get all the way across; stopping halfway is only safe in a median divider large enough for your vehicle. (Space to Cross, page 23)

6. A: No closer than 10 feet

Do not park within 10 feet of a fire hydrant. (No-Parking Zones, page 39)

7. D: No closer than 25 feet

Do not park within 25 feet of a stop sign. (No-Parking Zones, page 39)

8. B: No more than 1 foot

Do not park more than one foot from the curb. (No-Parking Zones, page 39)

9. D: No closer than 25 feet

Do not park within 25 feet of a pedestrian safety zone. (No-Parking Zones, page 39)

10. B: Along a curb more than 25 feet from a stop sign, within a foot of the curb

You may not park on bridges, in bike lanes, or double-parked; parking within a foot of the curb away from restricted spots is allowed. (No-Parking Zones, page 39)

11. A: Sharply toward the side of the road or curb

Turn your wheels sharply toward the side of the road or curb so that if the vehicle rolls, it rolls away from traffic. (Parking, page 39)

12. A: Set the parking brake and leave an automatic in park

Always set your parking brake; leave a manual in gear or an automatic in park, and never leave the keys in the vehicle. (Parking, page 39)

13. A: Check traffic, including bicyclists, and close the door as soon as you can

Check traffic before you open the door, get out on the curb side if you can, and shut the door as soon as possible. (Parking, page 39)

14. C: Signal, pull next to the space, and let following vehicles pass before you park

Signal, pull up beside the space, and let the traffic behind you go by before you back in. (Space Behind: Parallel Parking, page 24)

15. C: Above 35 mph

Most tires have good traction up to about 35 mph on a wet road; faster than that they can start to ride up on the water. (Water on the Roadway, page 27)

16. B: Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight

Ease your foot off the gas, keep the steering wheel straight, and don't try to stop or turn until the tires grip again. (Water on the Roadway, page 27)

17. D: They have no earth underneath to insulate them, so they freeze first

Bridges do not have earth underneath to insulate them, so they can be colder and icier than other roads. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

18. D: During the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface

When it starts to rain on a hot day, pavement is more slippery for the first few minutes because oil in the asphalt rises to the surface. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

19. D: November 15 through April 30

Studded tires are permitted in Connecticut from November 15th through April 30th. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

20. D: Around the freezing point, when it becomes wet

When the temperature is around freezing, ice can become wet, making it more slippery than at colder temperatures. (Slippery Roads, page 27)

21. B: You have less traction, it takes longer to stop and it is easier to skid

You have less traction on gravel or dirt than on pavement; it takes longer to stop and it's easier to skid when turning. (Tire Conditions, page 27)

22. A: Low beams

Use low beams in fog or heavy rain or snow; high beams reflect back and cause glare. (Lights, page 40)

23. D: Whenever your windshield wipers are on

Connecticut law ties headlights to wipers: whenever the wipers are running, your headlights must be on too. (Lights: Use Headlights, page 40)

24. D: Within about one block of it

Switch to low beams once an oncoming vehicle is about a block away so you do not blind its driver. (Lights, page 40)

25. A: Flash your headlights quickly, then look toward the right side of the road if they don't dim

Flash your headlights quickly a couple of times; if the driver does not dim, look toward the right edge of the road to avoid being blinded. (Lights, page 40)