

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 11

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

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

Score: ____ / 33

1. How much farther do high beams let you see compared with low beams?

- A. About the same
- B. Ten times as far
- C. About twice as far
- D. Half as far

2. In a very heavy downpour you can barely see. What should you do?

- A. Follow the car ahead closely
- B. Turn on high beams
- C. Pull off the road in a safe place and wait
- D. Speed up to get out of it

3. When you approach a hill or curve you cannot see past, how should you adjust your driving?

- A. Move to the center of the road
- B. Use your horn
- C. Adjust your speed so you can stop if necessary
- D. Keep your speed

4. When should you use your headlights while driving away from a rising or setting sun?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only if it's raining
- C. Never; it is daytime
- D. Turn them on so oncoming drivers can see you

5. What does the manual say about parking lights while driving?

- A. Use them in fog
- B. Never drive with only your parking lights on
- C. Use them in tunnels
- D. Use them at dusk

6. Approaching a work zone, which lane change advice does the manual give?

- A. Change lanes in the work zone
- B. Wait until the last moment to merge
- C. Merge as soon as possible
- D. Use the shoulder

7. What color are temporary signs in work zones?

- A. Orange with black letters or symbols
- B. Green with white letters
- C. Yellow with black letters
- D. White with red letters

8. If no reduced speed limit is posted in a work zone, what speed should you obey?

- A. 25 mph
- B. Any safe speed
- C. 10 mph below the normal limit
- D. The normal posted speed limit

9. Your brakes suddenly fail. What should you try first?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Pump the brake pedal several times
- C. Pull the parking brake hard
- D. Shift into park

10. If pumping the brakes doesn't work, how should you use the parking brake?

- A. Yank it as hard as possible
- B. Don't use it
- C. Pull it on slowly so the rear wheels don't lock, ready to release it if you skid
- D. Use it only at low speed

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

- A. Turn sharply to the shoulder
- B. Brake hard immediately
- C. Accelerate
- D. Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, and slow down gradually

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

- A. The car will stop instantly
- B. Nothing changes
- C. The brakes stop working entirely
- D. Steering may be hard but possible, and you may need to press very hard on the brake

13. Your gas pedal sticks and the engine keeps speeding up. What should you do?

- A. Turn the ignition to lock
- B. Brake hard and turn
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Shift to neutral, pull off the road when safe, and turn off the engine

14. Why should you never turn the ignition to "lock" while the vehicle is moving?

- A. The doors will lock
- B. It drains the battery
- C. The airbags will deploy
- D. The steering will lock and you will lose control

15. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you do first?

- A. Keep driving with high beams
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Speed up to get home
- D. Slow down gradually and pull off the road as soon as possible

16. In an emergency stop with anti-lock brakes (ABS), how should you brake?

- A. Pump the brakes
- B. Press as hard as you can and keep pressing
- C. Use only the parking brake
- D. Brake lightly

17. Without ABS, your wheels lock during a hard stop. What should you do?

- A. Keep pressing harder
- B. Quickly let up on the brake, then press again once the skid stops
- C. Shift to reverse
- D. Turn off the engine

18. To avoid a collision, what are a driver's three options?

- A. Honk, flash or wave
- B. Stop, turn or speed up
- C. Turn, honk or brake
- D. Stop, reverse or honk

19. Which can you usually do more quickly to avoid a crash?

- A. Turn
- B. Honk
- C. Stop
- D. Reverse

20. Facing a choice between running off the road and a head-on crash, what does the manual say?

- A. A head-on crash is safer
- B. Brake and stay in your lane
- C. It is generally better to run off the road
- D. Swerve left

21. Your vehicle starts to skid. What should you do?

- A. Stay off the brake and steer in the direction you want to go
- B. Accelerate
- C. Steer the opposite way you want to go
- D. Brake hard

22. You are about to be hit from the rear. What should you do?

- A. Lean forward
- B. Press back against the seat with your head on the head restraint, ready to brake
- C. Release the steering wheel
- D. Turn around to look

23. A crash from the front can't be avoided. What should you try to do?

- A. Hit head-on
- B. Jump into the back seat
- C. Close your eyes
- D. Turn so you take a glancing blow rather than a head-on hit

24. When should you move an injured person at a crash scene?

- A. Only if they ask
- B. To get them into your car
- C. Only if they are in a burning vehicle or other immediate danger
- D. Always, to get them comfortable

25. What should you give an injured person at a crash scene to drink?

- A. Coffee
- B. Water
- C. A sports drink
- D. Nothing, not even water

26. How can you help prevent an injured crash victim from going into shock?

- A. Sit them upright
- B. Give them water
- C. Make them walk
- D. Cover them with a blanket or coat to keep warm

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

- A. Leave a note where it can be seen with the date, time and how to reach you
- B. Call a tow truck
- C. Drive away
- D. Wait 10 minutes and leave

28. When must you report a crash to police in Connecticut?

- A. Never, insurance handles it
- B. Only if someone dies
- C. Only if the other driver asks
- D. If there is an injury, a death or property damage

29. Your vehicle breaks down on the highway and you have no flares. What should you do?

- A. Stand by the side of the road, safe from traffic, and wave traffic around, using a white cloth if you have one
- B. Stay in the car with lights off
- C. Change the tire in the traffic lane
- D. Stand in the lane and wave

30. How can you signal that your disabled vehicle needs help?

- A. Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, side mirror or door handle
- B. Turn on the radio loudly
- C. Leave the trunk open
- D. Honk continuously

31. How should you stop severe bleeding at a crash scene?

- A. Raise their head
- B. Wait for police
- C. Give the person water
- D. Apply direct pressure to the wound with your hand or a cloth

32. At a railroad crossing with more than one track, when should you start across after a train passes?

- A. Immediately
- B. When the bell stops
- C. After counting 3 seconds
- D. When the train is well down the track and you can see no other train is coming

33. At a crossing with flashing lights and gates, when must you stop?

- A. Only when the gate is fully down
- B. Never if the gate is up
- C. When the lights begin to flash, before the gate lowers
- D. Only if you see a train

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 11

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1. C: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams; use them when there are no oncoming vehicles. (Lights, page 40)

2. C: Pull off the road in a safe place and wait

If you can't see well enough to drive in a heavy downpour, pull off the road in a safe place and wait until it clears. (Lights: Rain, Fog, or Snow, page 40)

3. C: Adjust your speed so you can stop if necessary

Whenever you come to a hill or curve you can't see over or around, adjust your speed so you can stop if necessary. (Lights: Hills and Curves, page 40)

4. D: Turn them on so oncoming drivers can see you

When driving away from a rising or setting sun, turn on your headlights so oncoming drivers, who face the glare, can see you. (Lights: Use Headlights, page 40)

5. B: Never drive with only your parking lights on

Do not drive at any time with only your parking lights on; they are for parked vehicles only. (Lights, page 40)

6. C: Merge as soon as possible

Merge as soon as possible: move to the appropriate lane at first notice of an approaching work zone. (Work Zones, page 18)

7. A: Orange with black letters or symbols

All temporary work zone signs have an orange background with black letters or symbols. (Work Zones, page 17)

8. D: The normal posted speed limit

If there are no reduced speed limit signs in a work zone, obey the normal posted speed limit. (Work Zones, page 17)

9. B: Pump the brake pedal several times

Pump the brake pedal several times; this often builds enough pressure to stop. If not, use the parking brake slowly, then shift to lower gears. (Equipment Failure: Brake Failure, page 41)

10. C: Pull it on slowly so the rear wheels don't lock, ready to release it if you skid

Pull the parking brake slowly so you do not lock the rear wheels and skid; be ready to release it if the vehicle starts to skid. (Equipment Failure: Brake Failure, page 41)

11. D: Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, and slow down gradually

Hold the steering wheel tightly, keep the vehicle going straight, take your foot off the gas, brake lightly and pull off in a safe place. (Equipment Failure: Tire Blowout, page 41)

12. D: Steering may be hard but possible, and you may need to press very hard on the brake

Keep a strong grip; steering may be difficult but possible, and the brakes still work though you may have to push very hard. (Power Failure, page 42)

13. D: 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, then turn off the engine. (Gas Pedal Sticks, page 42)

14. D: The steering will lock and you will lose control

Turning the ignition to lock while moving locks the steering and you lose control. (Steering Wheel Locks, page 42)

15. D: Slow down gradually and pull off the road as soon as possible

Slow down gradually and pull off the road as soon as possible; try the switch, then use flashers or other lights. (Headlight Failure, page 42)

16. B: Press as hard as you can and keep pressing

With ABS, press the pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing; you may feel it push back but do not let up. (Stopping Quickly, page 42)

17. B: Quickly let up on the brake, then press again once the skid stops

Without ABS, if the brakes lock and you skid, quickly let up on the pedal, then push down again once the skid stops; repeat until stopped. (Stopping Quickly, page 42)

18. B: Stop, turn or speed up

To avoid a crash you can brake to a stop, steer away, or accelerate out of the way. (Avoiding Collisions, page 42)

19. A: Turn

Steering around a hazard is usually quicker than stopping for it, so turning is often your best way out. (Turning Quickly, page 42)

20. C: It is generally better to run off the road

Leaving the road is generally a better outcome than a head-on collision with another vehicle. (Turning Quickly, page 42)

21. A: Stay off the brake and steer in the direction you want to go

Stay off the brake and steer where you want the vehicle to go; as it straightens, turn the wheel back and keep correcting. (Dealing with Skids, page 42)

22. B: Press back against the seat with your head on the head restraint, ready to brake

Press yourself against the back of your seat with your head against the head restraint and be ready to brake. (Traffic Crashes: Hit From the Rear, page 43)

23. D: Turn so you take a glancing blow rather than a head-on hit

Try to turn so you get a glancing blow instead of being struck head-on. (Traffic Crashes: Hit From the Front, page 43)

24. C: Only if they are in a burning vehicle or other immediate danger

Do not move the injured unless they are in a burning vehicle or in immediate danger of being hit; moving can worsen injuries. (Traffic Crashes: If someone is injured, page 43)

25. D: Nothing, not even water

Do not give injured persons anything to drink, not even water. (Traffic Crashes: If someone is injured, page 43)

26. D: Cover them with a blanket or coat to keep warm

Cover them with a blanket or coat to keep them warm. (Traffic Crashes: If someone is injured, page 43)

27. A: Leave a note where it can be seen with the date, time and how to reach you

Try to find the owner; if you can't, leave a note in a visible place with the date and time and how the owner can reach you. (Traffic Crashes: Report the Accident, page 43)

28. D: If there is an injury, a death or property damage

Connecticut drivers must report a crash to police if anyone is hurt or killed or if there is property damage. (Traffic Crashes: Report the Accident, page 43)

29. A: Stand by the side of the road, safe from traffic, and wave traffic around, using a white cloth if you have one

Without flares, stand by the side of the road where you are safe and wave traffic around your vehicle, using a white cloth if you have one; never stand in the roadway. (Vehicle Emergencies: Use Emergency Signals, page 41)

30. A: Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, side mirror or door handle

Raise the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, a side mirror or a door handle to show you need help. (Vehicle Emergencies: Use Emergency Signals, page 41)

31. D: Apply direct pressure to the wound with your hand or a cloth

Apply pressure directly on the wound with your hand or a cloth; even severe bleeding can almost always be stopped or slowed this way. (Traffic Crashes: If someone is injured, page 43)

32. D: When the train is well down the track and you can see no other train is coming

Wait until the passing train is well down the track; it may hide another train approaching on the other track. (Railroad Crossings, page 17)

33. C: When the lights begin to flash, before the gate lowers

Stop when the lights begin to flash and before the gate lowers; stay stopped until the gates rise and lights stop flashing, and never drive around a gate. (Railroad Crossbuck, Flashing Lights and Gate, page 54)