

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 2

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. A driver who is 22 years old is convicted of two moving violations. What does Connecticut require?

- A. Completion of the DMV-certified operator retraining program
- B. Retaking the knowledge test
- C. An automatic 1-year suspension
- D. Nothing until a third violation

2. How many moving-violation convictions require a driver age 25 or older to attend operator retraining?

- A. Five
- B. Three
- C. Two
- D. Four

3. After completing operator retraining, what happens if you get another moving violation within three years?

- A. You must repeat the course only
- B. Nothing
- C. A warning letter
- D. License suspension of at least 30 days

4. A 17-year-old is convicted of speeding 20 mph or more over the limit for the first time. What is the license suspension?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 6 months
- D. 90 days

5. What is the license suspension for a 16- or 17-year-old's first reckless driving conviction?

- A. 30 days
- B. 1 year
- C. 90 days
- D. 6 months

6. A 16-year-old is convicted of a second violation of the teen passenger restrictions. What is the suspension?

- A. Permanent revocation
- B. 6 months or until age 18, whichever is longer
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

7. Which offense means a person under 18 cannot be treated as a youthful offender?

- A. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- B. Failing to signal
- C. Parking in a fire lane
- D. Speeding

8. Under Connecticut law, which children must be secured in a proper child restraint system?

- A. Children under 16
- B. Children under 5
- C. Children under 12 in the front seat only
- D. Children under 8

9. What restraint does Connecticut require for a child under age 2 or weighing less than 30 pounds?

- A. A seat belt alone
- B. A rear-facing car seat with a 5-point harness
- C. A booster seat
- D. A forward-facing seat with a lap belt

10. A child is 6 years old and weighs 45 pounds. What restraint does Connecticut require?

- A. Seat belt only
- B. No requirement
- C. Rear-facing seat only
- D. A 5-point harness or booster seat

11. When a child's age and weight fall into two different restraint categories, which rule applies?

- A. The more restrictive one
- B. The one based on age only
- C. The less restrictive one
- D. The parent may choose

12. Where may a rear-facing child seat NOT be placed under Connecticut law?

- A. In the middle of the rear seat
- B. In the rear seat
- C. Behind the driver
- D. In the front seat of a vehicle with a working passenger airbag

13. Must you wear a seat belt in Connecticut if your vehicle has airbags?

- A. No, airbags replace seat belts
- B. Only on highways
- C. Yes, state law requires seat belts even with airbags
- D. Only if you are under 18

14. Who is responsible for making sure a 12-year-old passenger is wearing a seat belt?

- A. The driver
- B. The vehicle owner only if present
- C. No one
- D. The child

15. When may an adult driver in Connecticut use a hand-held cell phone?

- A. When stopped at a red light
- B. Anytime on local roads
- C. When stopped in traffic
- D. When parked safely on the side or shoulder of the road

16. Which call may a driver of any age make on a cell phone while driving in Connecticut?

- A. A work call
- B. A call to an emergency response operator, hospital, or police or fire department in an emergency
- C. A call home
- D. A call to a friend about directions

17. What happens to the fine for illegally using a hand-held phone while driving in a work zone?

- A. It is waived on the first offense
- B. It is tripled
- C. It is doubled
- D. It is the same

18. What can a driver convicted of speeding or endangering a highway worker in a Connecticut work zone face?

- A. A one-day suspension
- B. A \$50 fine
- C. Fines up to \$1,000, license points, and possible driver retraining
- D. Only a warning

19. What must you do when a police vehicle signals you to stop?

- A. Pull as close as safely practical to the right edge or curb, clear of any intersection, and stop
- B. Drive to the nearest police station
- C. Turn on your hazard lights and keep driving
- D. Stop immediately in your lane

20. At night, what do police recommend you do after being pulled over and before the officer approaches?

- A. Turn off all lights
- B. Turn on the interior light
- C. Get out of the car
- D. Open the door

21. You disagree with a traffic ticket an officer gives you. What should you do?

- A. Refuse to sign anything
- B. Argue with the officer at the scene
- C. Not argue at the scene; the matter is decided in court
- D. Drive away

22. A limited license may restrict a driver to which of the following?

- A. Driving only on interstates
- B. Driving only with a passenger over 21
- C. Driving only on weekends
- D. Daylight driving from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset

23. How much is the duplicate license fee if you want to add or remove the organ donor insignia on a valid license?

- A. \$84
- B. \$30
- C. Free
- D. \$19

24. Under Connecticut's Vulnerable User's Law, which of these is considered a vulnerable user?

- A. A motorcycle passenger
- B. A bus passenger
- C. A highway worker
- D. A truck driver

25. What must a 16- or 17-year-old applicant who was home trained present to show the 8-hour safe driving course was completed?

- A. A course completion certificate (CS-1) from a secondary or commercial driving school
- B. Nothing
- C. A note from a parent
- D. A report card

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 2

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1. A: Completion of the DMV-certified operator retraining program

Anyone age 24 or younger who commits two or more moving or suspension violations must complete the operator retraining program. (Operator Retraining Program for Repeat Offenders, page 37)

2. B: Three

A motorist 25 or older with three or more such convictions must attend and pass a certified operator retraining program. (Operator Retraining Program for Repeat Offenders, page 37)

3. D: License suspension of at least 30 days

An additional moving violation within three years of completing operator retraining results in a license suspension of at least 30 days. (Operator Retraining Program for Repeat Offenders, page 37)

4. B: 60 days

For 16- and 17-year-olds, a first conviction for speeding 20 mph over the limit brings a 60-day suspension plus a \$175 restoration fee and court fines. (Other Suspensions for 16- and 17-Year-Old Drivers, page 36)

5. D: 6 months

A first reckless driving conviction for a 16- or 17-year-old brings a 6-month suspension, a \$175 restoration fee and court fines or jail. (Other Suspensions for 16- and 17-Year-Old Drivers, page 36)

6. B: 6 months or until age 18, whichever is longer

For second and later GDL violations (such as passenger or curfew rules), the suspension is 6 months or until age 18, whichever is longer. (Other Suspensions for 16- and 17-Year-Old Drivers, page 36)

7. A: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Someone under 18 who commits negligent homicide with a motor vehicle, evades responsibility after a crash causing death or serious injury, or drives under the influence cannot be a youthful offender. (Youthful Offender Status, page 37)

8. A: Children under 16

Connecticut's child restraint law covers every passenger under age 16, who must ride in a restraint or safety system suited to their age and weight. (Child Safety Requirements, page 14)

9. B: A rear-facing car seat with a 5-point harness

Children under 2, or under 30 pounds regardless of age, must ride in a rear-facing-only or rear-facing convertible seat with a 5-point harness. (Child Safety Requirements, page 14)

10. D: A 5-point harness or booster seat

Children age 5 to 8, or weighing between 40 and 60 pounds, must use a 5-point harness or booster seat. (Child Safety Requirements, page 14)

11. A: The more restrictive one

If a child's age and weight fall in two different categories, the more restrictive requirement applies. (Child Safety Requirements, page 14)

12. D: In the front seat of a vehicle with a working passenger airbag

The law prohibits putting a rear-facing child restraint in the front seat of a vehicle with a functional passenger-side airbag. (Child Safety Requirements, page 14)

13. C: Yes, state law requires seat belts even with airbags

State law requires safety belts to be worn even if the vehicle has airbags; airbags do not protect in side, rear or rollover crashes. (Connecticut Seat Belt Laws, page 14)

14. A: The driver

The driver is legally responsible for making sure passengers aged 7 to 16 are buckled; the 12-year-old falls in that range. (Child Safety Requirements, page 15)

15. D: When parked safely on the side or shoulder of the road

Hand-held devices may not be used while driving or while temporarily stopped for traffic or signals; you may use them when parked safely on the side or shoulder. (Connecticut Cell Phone Laws, page 15)

16. B: A call to an emergency response operator, hospital, or police or fire department in an emergency

Drivers of any age may use a phone in an emergency to contact an emergency response operator, hospital, physician's office, health clinic, ambulance company, or fire or police department. (Connecticut Cell Phone Laws, page 15)

17. C: It is doubled

Distracted driving fines are doubled for illegally using a hand-held phone or mobile electronic device in a work zone. (Work Zones, page 17)

18. C: Fines up to \$1,000, license points, and possible driver retraining

Speeding, disobeying traffic control devices, using an improper lane or endangering a worker in a work zone can bring fines up to \$1,000, points and the retraining program. (Work Zones, page 17)

19. A: Pull as close as safely practical to the right edge or curb, clear of any intersection, and stop

Drive as close as is safely practical to the right-hand edge or curb, clear of any intersection, then stop and park. (Stopping for Police Vehicles, page 37)

20. B: Turn on the interior light

After a night-time stop, switching on the dome (interior) light before the officer walks up helps the officer see inside the car. (Stopping for Police Vehicles, page 37)

21. C: Not argue at the scene; the matter is decided in court

Do not argue with the officer at the scene; traffic violations and crimes are decided in court. (Stopping for Police Vehicles, page 37)

22. D: Daylight driving from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset

Limited license restrictions can include daylight-only driving (a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset), corrective lenses, non-limited-access roads, automatic transmission, mirrors, or special controls. (Limited Licenses Program, page 11)

23. B: \$30

Registering as a donor is free when you get or renew a license, but changing the insignia on a valid license requires a duplicate credential and a \$30 fee. (Becoming an Organ and Tissue Donor, page 10)

24. C: A highway worker

Vulnerable users include pedestrians, bicyclists, wheelchair users, people riding or driving animals, highway workers, garbage trucks, tank vehicles, mail vehicles and express delivery carriers. (Vulnerable Users, page 18)

25. A: A course completion certificate (CS-1) from a secondary or commercial driving school

Home-trained applicants must show a course completion certificate (form CS-1) for the approved eight-hour course from a secondary school or commercial driving school. (Home Training Program, page 8)