

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 3

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. Alcohol is involved in about what share of traffic crashes in which someone is killed?

- A. More than 75 percent
- B. About 25 percent
- C. About 10 percent
- D. More than 40 percent

2. Which of these contains about the same amount of alcohol as a 12-ounce regular beer?

- A. A 16-ounce specialty drink
- B. A 5-ounce glass of wine
- C. A 12-ounce glass of wine
- D. Three shots of 80-proof liquor

3. What is the only thing that will sober up a person who has been drinking?

- A. A cold shower
- B. Fresh air and exercise
- C. Coffee
- D. Time

4. Why is alcohol especially dangerous for driving?

- A. It improves reaction time
- B. It only affects vision
- C. It affects judgment, so you may not know you have had too much
- D. It only affects inexperienced drivers

5. Under Connecticut's zero tolerance law, what blood alcohol content triggers penalties for a driver under 21?

- A. 0.00%
- B. 0.05% or more
- C. 0.08% or more
- D. 0.02% or more

6. A 19-year-old driver's test shows a BAC of .03%. What happens to their license?

- A. A warning only
- B. Suspension of at least 45 days, plus an ignition interlock device for at least one year
- C. Suspension of 24 hours
- D. Nothing, it is under .08

7. If you refuse to take a blood, breath or urine test after a DUI arrest in Connecticut, what is the minimum license suspension?

- A. 24 hours
- B. None
- C. 45 days
- D. 10 years

8. An adult fails a chemical test after a DUI arrest. For at least how long must they use an ignition interlock device after reinstatement?

- A. Ten years
- B. 30 days
- C. Six months
- D. Three years

9. In Connecticut, how much alcohol could make a driver under 21 legally impaired?

- A. Three drinks
- B. Only one drink
- C. Any amount above .08
- D. Five drinks

10. Which of these medicines can make you drowsy and affect your driving?

- A. None; only alcohol affects driving
- B. Cold, allergy or hay fever medicines
- C. Vitamins
- D. Only illegal drugs

11. Before driving after taking a new medicine, what should you do?

- A. Take half the dose
- B. Check the label for warnings and ask a doctor or pharmacist if unsure
- C. Drive slower than usual
- D. Drink coffee

12. What can happen if you drink alcohol while taking other drugs?

- A. You sober up faster
- B. The drugs cancel the alcohol
- C. The effects of alcohol can be multiplied
- D. Nothing unusual

13. Who is more affected by alcohol when driving?

- A. Experienced drivers
- B. Truck drivers
- C. Nobody; everyone is affected equally
- D. New drivers, because they are still learning

14. What is a good way to handle a social event where alcohol will be served?

- A. Wait 15 minutes after drinking
- B. Agree ahead of time on a designated driver who will not drink
- C. Drink only beer
- D. Drive with the windows open

15. Which statement about alcohol and driving is true?

- A. Two drinks are always safe
- B. Beer affects you less than liquor
- C. Experienced drivers can drink and drive safely
- D. Any amount of alcohol can affect your driving

16. Where should your hands be placed on the steering wheel for normal driving?

- A. Both hands on the bottom
- B. One hand at 6 o'clock
- C. Both at 12 o'clock
- D. Left between 8 and 10 o'clock, right between 2 and 4 o'clock

17. In the push/pull steering method, what should happen to your hands?

- A. They never cross and stay on the wheel
- B. They cross over each other
- C. They both slide to the bottom
- D. One hand leaves the wheel

18. After completing a sharp turn using hand-over-hand steering, how should you straighten the wheel?

- A. Straighten it by hand
- B. Let go of the wheel
- C. Use one finger
- D. Let it spin back through your fingers

19. Safe drivers look how far ahead of their vehicle?

- A. At least 12 seconds
- B. At least 4 seconds
- C. About 30 seconds
- D. About 1 second

20. On the highway, how far is 12 seconds of driving, roughly?

- A. One city block
- B. About a quarter of a mile
- C. About one mile
- D. About 100 feet

21. Before starting a vehicle with an automatic transmission, where should the shift selector be?

- A. Park
- B. Drive
- C. Neutral
- D. Reverse

22. How should you adjust your side mirrors?

- A. So that when you lean forward slightly you can see the side of your vehicle
- B. So they point at the ground
- C. Fold them in
- D. So you can see only the sky

23. How can you use a penny to check your tire tread?

- A. If part of Lincoln's head is covered by the tread, you have a safe amount of tread
- B. If Lincoln's whole head shows, the tread is fine
- C. Place the penny flat on the tire
- D. Pennies cannot check tread

24. How often should you check your tires for wear and damage?

- A. Only when a light comes on
- B. Once every month or before a long trip
- C. Only at inspection
- D. Once a year

25. Why should you never run your engine in a closed garage?

- A. Exhaust gases can kill in a very short time
- B. It is noisy
- C. It damages the engine
- D. It wastes fuel

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 3

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1. D: More than 40 percent

The manual states alcohol is involved in more than 40 percent of fatal traffic crashes. (Drinking and Driving, page 35)

2. B: A 5-ounce glass of wine

One drink is 1.5 oz of 80-proof liquor, 12 oz of beer, or a 5 oz glass of wine. (Alcohol and You, page 35)

3. D: Time

There is no way to sober up quickly; coffee, fresh air, exercise and cold showers do not help—only time does. (Alcohol and You, page 35)

4. C: It affects judgment, so you may not know you have had too much

Alcohol affects the parts of the brain that control judgment and skill, so you do not know you have had too much until it is too late. (Drinking and Driving, page 35)

5. D: 0.02% or more

Drivers under 21 face penalties for a BAC of two hundredths of one percent (.02%) or more, on public roads and private property. (Alcohol and the Law, page 35)

6. B: Suspension of at least 45 days, plus an ignition interlock device for at least one year

Under zero tolerance, a result of .02% or higher leads to a suspension of at least 45 days and an IID for at least one year as a condition of reinstatement. (Alcohol and the Law, page 35)

7. C: 45 days

Regardless of age, refusing the test results in a suspension of at least 45 days and an ignition interlock device for at least one year. (Alcohol and the Law, page 35)

8. C: Six months

An adult who fails the test faces a suspension of at least 45 days and must use an IID for at least six months, or longer with prior offenses. (Alcohol and the Law, page 35)

9. B: Only one drink

People under 21 could be considered impaired after only one drink of alcohol. (Alcohol and You, page 35)

10. B: Cold, allergy or hay fever medicines

Drugs taken for headaches, colds, hay fever or allergies, or to calm nerves, can make a person drowsy and affect driving. (Drugs and Driving, page 35)

11. B: Check the label for warnings and ask a doctor or pharmacist if unsure

Check the label for warnings and, if unsure whether it is safe to drive, ask your doctor or pharmacist about side effects. (Drugs and Driving, page 35)

12. C: The effects of alcohol can be multiplied

Other drugs can multiply the effects of alcohol or add effects of their own, which can be dangerous and even deadly. (Drugs and Driving, page 35)

13. D: New drivers, because they are still learning

Alcohol hurts new drivers more because they are still building basic driving skills, so any impairment hits them harder than experienced drivers. (Drinking and Driving, page 35)

14. B: Agree ahead of time on a designated driver who will not drink

Arrange for one person in your group not to drink and be the designated driver, or use public transportation or a cab. (Alcohol and You, page 35)

15. D: Any amount of alcohol can affect your driving

No one can drink and drive safely; any amount of alcohol can affect your driving and you could be arrested. (Alcohol and You, page 35)

16. D: Left between 8 and 10 o'clock, right between 2 and 4 o'clock

Place your hands on opposite sides of the wheel: left hand between 8 and 10 o'clock and right hand between 2 and 4 o'clock. (Steering, page 16)

17. A: They never cross and stay on the wheel

Done correctly, push/pull steering keeps both hands on the wheel at all times and they never cross. (Steering, page 16)

18. A: Straighten it by hand

Return the wheel to center with your hands after the turn; letting the wheel spin back through loose fingers can cost you control. (Steering, page 16)

19. A: At least 12 seconds

Safer drivers tend to look at least 12 seconds ahead—about one block in the city and about a quarter mile on the highway. (Scanning, page 16)

20. B: About a quarter of a mile

Twelve seconds of travel at highway speed covers roughly a quarter mile, or about four city blocks. (Scanning, page 16)

21. A: Park

For an automatic transmission, put the shift selector in park, with the parking brake on, before you start the vehicle. (Starting, page 16)

22. A: So that when you lean forward slightly you can see the side of your vehicle

A good adjustment is to set the side mirrors so that when you lean forward slightly you can see the side of your vehicle. (Interior Equipment: Mirrors, page 14)

23. A: If part of Lincoln's head is covered by the tread, you have a safe amount of tread

Put Lincoln's head into a groove; if any part of his head is covered by the tread, you have a safe amount of tread. (Exterior Equipment: Tires, page 13)

24. B: Once every month or before a long trip

Check your tires once every month, or before a long road trip, for wear and damage. (Exterior Equipment: Tires, page 13)

25. A: Exhaust gases can kill in a very short time

Gases from a leaky exhaust can cause death in a very short time; never run the motor in a closed garage. (Exhaust System, page 14)