

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 4

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. When should you check traffic behind you more often?

- A. Only when backing
- B. Never; use only the road ahead
- C. When traffic is heavy
- D. Only on empty roads

2. At an intersection, when is it especially important to look left and right even if cross traffic has a red light?

- A. Just after your light turns green
- B. Only at night
- C. Never; a red light means others will stop
- D. Only at stop signs

3. Your view of the cross street is blocked while stopped at an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Honk and go
- B. Back up
- C. Accelerate quickly across
- D. Edge forward slowly until you can see

4. Which of these is listed as a distraction inside a moving vehicle?

- A. Reading billboards
- B. A crash scene
- C. Road construction
- D. Adjusting the radio or climate controls

5. How much following distance should you give a driver who appears to be distracted?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 3 to 4 seconds

6. If you are distracted and have a crash, who is responsible?

- A. The cause of the distraction
- B. Your passengers
- C. You, the driver
- D. The vehicle maker

7. On long trips, how often should you plan to take a break?

- A. Every 50 miles or 1 hour
- B. Every 300 miles
- C. Only when you need fuel
- D. About every 100 miles or 2 hours

8. How much sleep do most adults need to stay properly alert?

- A. 10 to 12 hours
- B. 5 to 6 hours
- C. 7 to 9 hours
- D. 4 to 5 hours

9. Which of these is a warning sign of fatigue?

- A. Drifting from your lane or missing exits
- B. Feeling alert after a meal
- C. Checking mirrors often
- D. Driving at the speed limit

10. What is the best way to prevent fatigue while driving?

- A. Caffeine
- B. Sleep
- C. Loud music
- D. Opening a window

11. If you feel drowsy on a trip, how long a nap does the manual recommend in a safe parking area?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 15 to 20 minutes
- C. 3 hours
- D. 5 minutes

12. Between which hours does the manual advise trying not to drive because of fatigue risk?

- A. Noon and 6 p.m.
- B. 6 p.m. and midnight
- C. 6 a.m. and noon
- D. Midnight and 6 a.m.

13. You run over a shoulder rumble strip. What should you do?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Speed up
- C. Turn up the radio
- D. Pull off the road at a safe place and check how alert you are

14. How much more likely are people with untreated obstructive sleep apnea to fall asleep at the wheel?

- A. 2 times
- B. 10 times
- C. 7 times

D. 4 times

15. You are very angry after an argument. What does the manual advise before driving?

- A. Drive faster to get home
- B. Drive with the windows down
- C. Give yourself time to cool off and stay off the road until calm
- D. Turn the radio up loud

16. An aggressive driver pursues you. Where should you go?

- A. Straight home
- B. Pull over and confront them
- C. To a police station or other public, well-lit place
- D. Onto a quiet side road

17. A hostile driver tries to pick a fight with you. What should you avoid?

- A. Calling the police later
- B. Making eye contact
- C. Staying calm
- D. Getting out of the way

18. What should you do about another driver's aggressive driving?

- A. Follow them
- B. Leave punishment to the police and report it when you reach your destination
- C. Flash your high beams
- D. Retaliate by braking hard

19. Which action does the manual list as a behavior that can cause trouble with other drivers?

- A. Blocking the passing lane
- B. Keeping right except to pass
- C. Signaling before lane changes
- D. Dimming headlights for oncoming traffic

20. How should you use your horn in a non-emergency situation to get someone's attention?

- A. Never use it
- B. Use it repeatedly
- C. Tap it lightly
- D. Hold it down

21. Which of these is NOT a proper use of your horn?

- A. Telling another driver they made a mistake
- B. Alerting a driver who may not see you
- C. Warning a vehicle about to hit you
- D. Warning a child about to run into the street

22. When should you sound a sharp blast on your horn?

- A. When a child or older person is about to walk, run or ride into the street
- B. When passing a horse
- C. When the light turns green
- D. To greet a friend

23. How far ahead should you try to signal before turning or changing lanes?

- A. At least 10 seconds
- B. At least three seconds
- C. At least one second
- D. Only as you turn

24. You plan to turn into a driveway just past an intersection. When should you signal?

- A. There is no need to signal
- B. After you pass the driveway
- C. A block before the intersection
- D. When you reach the intersection

25. How can you warn drivers behind you that you will slow down where they do not expect it?

- A. Honk twice
- B. Use your hazard lights
- C. Flash your headlights
- D. Tap your brake pedal quickly three or four times

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 4

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1. C: When traffic is heavy

You need to check behind you more often when traffic is heavy, so you know if someone is following too closely or coming up too fast. (Scanning: Look Behind, page 16)

2. A: Just after your light turns green

Just after the light turns green, drivers on the cross street are most likely to hurry through; look both ways even if they have a red light. (Intersections, page 17)

3. D: Edge forward slowly until you can see

If your view is blocked, edge forward slowly until you can see; crossing drivers can see your front end and slow down. (Intersections, page 17)

4. D: Adjusting the radio or climate controls

Inside distractions include phones, adjusting radio or climate controls, GPS, grooming, passengers, children or pets, eating and reading. (Driver Distractions, page 29)

5. D: 3 to 4 seconds

Give a distracted driver plenty of room and keep a safe following distance of 3 to 4 seconds. (Driver Distractions, page 29)

6. C: You, the driver

You are completely and solely responsible for operating your vehicle safely; if you are distracted and crash, the responsibility is yours. (Driver Distractions, page 29)

7. D: About every 100 miles or 2 hours

The manual recommends planning a rest stop roughly every two hours or 100 miles on a long drive. (Fatigue: Before a Trip, page 30)

8. C: 7 to 9 hours

Most adults need 7 to 9 hours of sleep to maintain proper alertness during the day. (Fatigue: Before a Trip, page 30)

9. A: Drifting from your lane or missing exits

Warning signs include drifting from your lane, tailgating, missing signs or exits, yawning, trouble keeping your eyes open, and daydreaming. (Fatigue: Warning Signs of Fatigue, page 30)

10. B: Sleep

The manual says the best way to prevent fatigue is sleep; caffeine wears off and should not be relied on. (Fatigue: Ways to Prevent a Fatigue-Related Crash, page 30)

11. B: 15 to 20 minutes

Find a safe parking area and take a 15 to 20 minute nap. (Fatigue: Ways to Prevent a Fatigue-Related Crash, page 30)

12. D: Midnight and 6 a.m.

Try not to drive late at night between midnight and 6 a.m. (Fatigue: Ways to Prevent a Fatigue-Related Crash, page 30)

13. D: Pull off the road at a safe place and check how alert you are

Rumble strips help prevent fatigue crashes; if you run over one, pull off at a safe place immediately and check your alertness. (Fatigue, page 30)

14. C: 7 times

The manual warns that untreated obstructive sleep apnea makes a driver about seven times as likely to doze off while driving. (Fatigue, page 30)

15. C: Give yourself time to cool off and stay off the road until calm

If you are angry or excited, give yourself time to cool off—take a short walk or nap—and stay off the road until you have calmed down. (Emotions, page 30)

16. C: To a police station or other public, well-lit place

If a motorist pursues you, do not go home; drive to a police station, convenience store or other public, well-lit location. (Behaviors That Can Cause Trouble: Eye Contact, page 28)

17. B: Making eye contact

Do not make eye contact; it can be seen as a challenge and incite violence. Get out of the way and do not acknowledge the driver. (Behaviors That Can Cause Trouble: Eye Contact, page 28)

18. B: Leave punishment to the police and report it when you reach your destination

It is best to leave punishment to the police; call to report aggressive driving when you arrive at your destination. (Avoiding the Risks, page 28)

19. A: Blocking the passing lane

Lane blocking causes conflict; stay out of the far left lane and yield to the right for vehicles that want to pass. (Behaviors That Can Cause Trouble, page 28)

20. C: Tap it lightly

Use your horn sparingly; in a non-emergency, tap it lightly. (Behaviors That Can Cause Trouble: Horn, page 28)

21. A: Telling another driver they made a mistake

Do not use your horn to notify other drivers of an error, to hurry someone, to greet a friend, around blind pedestrians or near horses. (Horn: When Not to Use Your Horn, page 40)

22. A: When a child or older person is about to walk, run or ride into the street

Sound a sharp blast when there is danger, such as a child or older person about to move into the street or a vehicle about to hit you. (Horn, page 40)

23. B: At least three seconds

Try to signal at least three seconds before you make your move. (Turn Signals, page 41)

24. D: When you reach the intersection

Do not signal too early; if there is an intersection before your driveway, wait until you reach the intersection before signaling. (Turn Signals, page 41)

25. D: Tap your brake pedal quickly three or four times

A few quick taps on the brake pedal flash your brake lights and warn following drivers before you slow somewhere they would not expect. (Signal When You Slow Down, page 41)