

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 10

From the Idaho Driver's Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/idaho/

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

1. If you run your engine for heat while stranded, what must you check?

- A. That the exhaust pipe is clear of snow
- B. The tire pressure
- C. The oil level
- D. The radio

2. What is highway hypnosis?

- A. A traffic law
- B. Night blindness
- C. A safety device
- D. Drowsiness brought on by monotony and the drone of wind and tires

3. What should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?

- A. Turn up the radio
- B. Drink an energy drink and keep going
- C. Get off the road and take a nap
- D. Open the window and speed up

4. When a skid starts, what should you do?

- A. Steer opposite the skid
- B. Accelerate
- C. Brake hard
- D. Take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction of the skid

5. During an emergency stop in a car with ABS, you should:

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Pump the brake pedal
- C. Apply continuous pressure on the brake pedal
- D. Release and reapply

6. Does ABS shorten stopping distance?

- A. No, but it lets you keep steering control
- B. Only on dry roads
- C. Only on ice
- D. Yes, a lot

7. To stop quickly without ABS, what should you do if the wheels lock?

- A. Quickly let up on the brake, then press again as it stops skidding
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Steer hard
- D. Keep pressing harder

8. Your car breaks down and you have flares. Where should you place them?

- A. 1,000 feet behind
- B. Next to the car
- C. 200 to 300 feet behind your car
- D. In front of the car

9. To avoid a crash, what are your two basic choices?

- A. Stop or reverse
- B. Close your eyes or brace
- C. Honk or flash lights
- D. Change direction by steering or change speed by braking or accelerating

10. Another car is about to hit you from the side or rear. What might help?

- A. Accelerating may soften the impact or prevent the crash
- B. Turning off the engine
- C. Opening the door
- D. Braking hard

11. If you're about to be hit from the front and wearing a seat belt, what should you do?

- A. Use your arms and hands to protect your face
- B. Lean toward the door
- C. Let go of everything
- D. Brace with your legs only

12. You damage an unattended vehicle and can't find the owner. When must you also notify police?

- A. Only at night
- B. Always
- C. If the damage is more than \$1,500 or someone was injured
- D. Never

13. An oncoming car is in your lane. Which way should you go?

- A. Straight ahead
- B. Left
- C. As far right as possible
- D. Stop in your lane

14. Your wheels drop off the pavement. What should you do first?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Speed up
- C. Jerk back onto the road
- D. Grip the wheel, steer straight, ease off the gas and brake gently

15. A tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Stomp on the brakes
- C. Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas, and brake gently only once in control
- D. Turn sharply

16. You come upon a crash where police and medical help are already present. What should you do?

- A. Stop and help
- B. Don't stop; move on as officers direct
- C. Take photos
- D. Park nearby to watch

17. In Idaho, you must report a crash to police if someone is injured or property damage is more than:

- A. \$500
- B. \$1,000
- C. \$1,500
- D. \$2,500

18. What does Idaho's Good Samaritan Law do?

- A. Makes you pay for injuries
- B. Lets you leave the scene
- C. Requires everyone to give first aid
- D. Protects you from civil liability if you help in good faith

19. When stopped by law enforcement in Idaho, you should:

- A. Get out and approach the officer
- B. Pull over safely, turn off the ignition and radio, stay inside and keep your hands on the wheel
- C. Search for your documents right away
- D. Use your phone to record

20. If you have a weapon in the vehicle during a traffic stop, when should you tell the officer?

- A. Upon first contact
- B. Never
- C. After receiving the ticket
- D. Only if asked

21. In Idaho, a driver under 21 is considered under the influence at what BAC?

- A. .00
- B. .02 or more
- C. .05 or more
- D. .08 or more

22. What BAC is DUI for a driver operating a commercial vehicle in Idaho?

- A. .02
- B. .04
- C. .06
- D. .08

23. Which BAC level carries even stiffer DUI penalties in Idaho?

- A. .05 or more
- B. .10 or more
- C. .15 or more
- D. .20 or more

24. At a BAC slightly above .05, how does the risk of causing a crash change?

- A. No change
- B. It doubles
- C. It is six times as great
- D. It is 25 times as great

25. Which contains about the same amount of alcohol as 12 ounces of beer?

- A. A full glass (10 oz) of wine
- B. 5 ounces of table wine or 1.5 ounces of 80-proof liquor
- C. Two shots of liquor
- D. A pint of beer

Answer key: Idaho practice test 10

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1. A: That the exhaust pipe is clear of snow

Make sure the exhaust pipe is clear of snow if you run the car for heat. (Getting Stranded During Winter Weather, page 114)

2. D: Drowsiness brought on by monotony and the drone of wind and tires

Highway hypnosis is drowsiness from monotony; keep shifting your eyes to different areas. (Fatigue & Highway Hypnosis, page 93)

3. C: Get off the road and take a nap

Stop and nap at the first rest area; stay-awake drugs and energy drinks can make your driving more dangerous. (Fatigue & Highway Hypnosis, page 93)

4. D: Take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction of the skid

Don't hit the brake; take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction of the skid. (Skidding, page 116)

5. C: Apply continuous pressure on the brake pedal

Apply continuous pressure; pumping defeats the ABS and increases stopping distance. (Stopping Quickly, page 116)

6. A: No, but it lets you keep steering control

ABS lets you retain steering control but does not decrease stopping distances. (Stopping Quickly, page 116)

7. A: Quickly let up on the brake, then press again as it stops skidding

If the brakes lock, quickly let up on the pedal, then press again; repeat as needed. (Stopping Quickly, page 117)

8. C: 200 to 300 feet behind your car

Put flares 200 to 300 feet behind your car to warn approaching drivers. (If You Have Car Trouble, page 117)

9. D: Change direction by steering or change speed by braking or accelerating

You can change direction by steering or change speed by braking or accelerating. (Avoiding Crashes, page 118)

10. A: Accelerating may soften the impact or prevent the crash

If you're about to be struck from the side or rear, speeding up may lessen the impact or avoid the crash entirely. (Avoiding Crashes, page 118)

11. A: Use your arms and hands to protect your face

If you're belted in and a frontal crash is coming, shield your face with your arms and hands. (Protecting Yourself in a Crash, page 118)

12. C: If the damage is more than \$1,500 or someone was injured

Leave a note with your name and number; also notify police if damage is more than \$1,500 or someone was injured. (If You Hit an Unattended Vehicle, page 119)

13. C: As far right as possible

Slow down, warn the driver with lights and horn, and move as far right as you can; swerving left risks a broadside crash if they correct. (Oncoming Car in Your Lane, page 119)

14. D: Grip the wheel, steer straight, ease off the gas and brake gently

Grip the wheel and steer straight, stay on the shoulder if clear, ease off the gas and brake gently, then return when safe. (Running Off the Road, page 120)

15. C: Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, ease off the gas, and brake gently only once in control

Instead of stomping on the brakes, hold the wheel, keep straight, ease off the gas, then brake gently when under control. (Tire Blowouts, page 120)

16. B: Don't stop; move on as officers direct

When police or medical crews are already on scene, keep moving and follow officers' directions. (At the Scene of the Crash, page 120)

17. C: \$1,500

You must report to police any crash with injury or property damage over \$1,500. (Crashes & the Law, page 121)

18. D: Protects you from civil liability if you help in good faith

Idaho's Good Samaritan Law shields you from civil liability when you help in good faith at a crash. (Crashes & the Law, page 121)

19. B: Pull over safely, turn off the ignition and radio, stay inside and keep your hands on the wheel

Stay calm, pull over, turn off the ignition and radio, stay in the vehicle and keep your hands visible on the wheel. (What to Expect and Do When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 132)

20. A: Upon first contact

Tell the officer about any weapon in the vehicle as soon as they first contact you. (What to Expect and Do When Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 133)

21. B: .02 or more

You are considered DUI at .02 or more if under 21, .04 or more in a commercial vehicle, and .08 or more if 21 or older. (Driving Under the Influence, page 131)

22. B: .04

A BAC of .04 or more is DUI when operating a commercial vehicle. (Driving Under the Influence, page 131)

23. D: .20 or more

A BAC of .20 or higher brings harsher DUI penalties in Idaho. (Driving Under the Influence, page 131)

24. B: It doubles

At slightly above .05 the crash risk doubles; at .10 it's six times; at .15 it's 25 times. (How Much is Too Much, page 128)

25. B: 5 ounces of table wine or 1.5 ounces of 80-proof liquor

A 1.5-ounce jigger of 80-proof liquor, five ounces of wine, or 12 ounces of beer each contain about the same alcohol. (Is Beer Safer Than Hard Liquor, page 129)