

Minnesota DVS permit practice test 9

From the Minnesota Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/minnesota/

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

1. Which brakes does the emergency/parking brake usually engage?

- A. All four
- B. Only the rear brakes
- C. Only the front brakes
- D. None

2. Your wheels drift onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Swerve back immediately
- B. Stay on the shoulder, slowly release the gas, then turn back once slowed
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

3. A vehicle is coming toward you in your lane. What should you do?

- A. Move to the left lane
- B. Move to the right, and steer off the road to the right if necessary
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Flash and hold your lane

4. Your car stalls on railroad tracks with a train approaching. Which way should you walk?

- A. Along the tracks away from the train
- B. At a 45-degree angle away from the tracks toward the direction the train is coming from
- C. Straight away from the tracks in the train's direction of travel
- D. Stay in the car

5. About how long do most vehicles float after entering water?

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 30 to 60 seconds
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 10 minutes

6. You see smoke coming from under the hood. What should you do?

- A. Pour water on the engine
- B. Pull off, turn off the ignition and get out immediately
- C. Open the hood to look
- D. Keep driving to a garage

7. Your engine is overheating. Besides turning off the air conditioning, what may help?

- A. Turning on the heater
- B. Speeding up
- C. Turning off the headlights
- D. Pumping the brakes

8. Your gas pedal sticks. What should you try?

- A. Turn off the ignition and lock the steering
- B. Hook your toe under the pedal to raise it; if that fails, brake and shift to neutral
- C. Pump the gas
- D. Open the door

9. Your car hits a utility pole and wires are down. What should you do?

- A. Get out and check damage
- B. Stay in the vehicle and call 911 unless it is on fire
- C. Touch the car and the ground to discharge
- D. Move the wires

10. If you must leave a car touching a power line because it is on fire, how should you get out?

- A. Step out normally
- B. Jump with both feet together and shuffle your feet as you move away
- C. Crawl
- D. Run quickly

11. Your windshield wipers fail in heavy snow. What should you do?

- A. Brake suddenly
- B. Slow down, turn on hazard lights, avoid sudden braking, and pull off when safe
- C. Open the window and lean out at speed
- D. Follow a truck closely

12. If you must stop on a freeway in an emergency, where should flares or reflectors be placed?

- A. Directly beside the car
- B. 100 to 500 feet behind the vehicle on the right edge of the road
- C. In front of the car
- D. In the median

13. Is running out of fuel considered an emergency that allows stopping on an interstate?

- A. Yes
- B. No, and you could receive a citation
- C. Only at night
- D. Only in winter

14. In a crash with only property damage, what should you do?

- A. Stay in the lane
- B. Move to a safe location away from traffic before stepping out, then exchange information
- C. Leave the scene
- D. Wait for police in the lane

15. After a crash, if you don't have your insurance information with you, within how long must you provide it?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 72 hours
- C. 10 days
- D. 30 days

16. What should you do at the end of a freeway entry ramp when merging?

- A. Stop and wait for a big gap
- B. Use the acceleration lane to match the speed of freeway traffic and yield to vehicles already on it
- C. Merge at ramp speed
- D. Use the shoulder

17. If there is no acceleration lane and a Yield sign is posted on the ramp, what should you do?

- A. Force your way in
- B. Obey the sign and stop if necessary
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Speed up

18. When may transit buses use a freeway shoulder in Minnesota?

- A. Any time
- B. Only when main-line traffic is under 35 mph, never exceeding 35 mph or 15 mph above traffic
- C. Only at night
- D. Never

19. You missed your freeway exit. What should you do?

- A. Back up on the shoulder
- B. Proceed to the next exit
- C. Make a U-turn in the median
- D. Stop and wait

20. How do drivers turn left at a diverging diamond interchange?

- A. Sharp left across opposing traffic
- B. Traffic crosses over at each end of the bridge so you veer left without crossing opposing traffic
- C. Through a roundabout
- D. From the right lane

21. On a multi-lane highway, which lane should you use when available?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right-hand lane, moving out of the left lane to let others pass
- C. Any lane
- D. The center lane only

22. Which vehicles may use high-occupancy vehicle lanes in Minnesota?

- A. Trucks only
- B. Motorcycles, buses and vehicles with two or more people
- C. Any car
- D. Only buses

23. At what alcohol concentration can a Minnesota driver be arrested for DWI?

- A. 0.05 percent
- B. 0.08 percent or higher
- C. 0.10 percent
- D. 0.15 percent

24. What is the DWI alcohol concentration limit for a commercial vehicle driver?

- A. 0.02 percent
- B. 0.04 percent
- C. 0.06 percent
- D. 0.08 percent

25. Can a driver be arrested for DWI below 0.08 in Minnesota?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, as low as 0.04 if the officer can prove alcohol caused driving errors
- C. Only if under 18
- D. Only in a work zone

Answer key: Minnesota practice test 9

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1. B: Only the rear brakes

The emergency/parking brake engages only the rear brakes, so apply it slowly to avoid a skid. (Brake failure, page 84)

2. B: Stay on the shoulder, slowly release the gas, then turn back once slowed

Do not swerve back; stay on the shoulder, release the gas, and return after reducing speed. (Running off the pavement, page 84)

3. B: Move to the right, and steer off the road to the right if necessary

Move to the right; don't use the left lane because the other driver may return to their lane. (Vehicle approaching in your lane, page 84)

4. B: At a 45-degree angle away from the tracks toward the direction the train is coming from

Leave immediately and walk at a 45-degree angle away from the tracks in the direction the train is approaching from. (Stalling on railroad tracks, page 85)

5. B: 30 to 60 seconds

Most vehicles float for 30 to 60 seconds; get out immediately, through open windows if possible. (Plunging under water, page 85)

6. B: Pull off, turn off the ignition and get out immediately

Pull off, turn off the ignition and exit immediately; do not use water, which can spread the blaze. (Fire, page 85)

7. A: Turning on the heater

Turning on the heater can help draw hot air away from the engine. (Overheating, page 85)

8. B: Hook your toe under the pedal to raise it; if that fails, brake and shift to neutral

Try hooking your toe under the pedal; if that fails, apply the brakes and shift into neutral, then steer to the shoulder. (Stuck gas pedal, page 86)

9. B: Stay in the vehicle and call 911 unless it is on fire

Stay in your vehicle and call 911; get out only if it is on fire, jumping with both feet together and shuffling away. (Vehicle crash with a utility pole or power box, page 86)

10. B: Jump with both feet together and shuffle your feet as you move away

Jump clear with both feet together and shuffle away, assuming all wires are electrified. (Vehicle crash with a utility pole or power box, page 86)

11. B: Slow down, turn on hazard lights, avoid sudden braking, and pull off when safe

Slow down, activate hazard lights, don't brake suddenly if others are behind you, and pull off safely. (Windshield wiper failure or sudden opening of hood, page 86)

12. B: 100 to 500 feet behind the vehicle on the right edge of the road

Place flares or reflectors from 100 to 500 feet behind your vehicle on the right edge of the main road. (Stopping, parking and backing up, page 77)

13. B: No, and you could receive a citation

Running out of fuel is not considered an emergency; you could be cited for stopping. (Stopping, parking and backing up, page 77)

14. B: Move to a safe location away from traffic before stepping out, then exchange information

If only property damage, move to a safe location; don't step out until you're away from traffic, then exchange information. (Crashes, page 78)

15. B: 72 hours

If asked and you do not have it, provide insurance information within 72 hours. (What to do in a traffic crash, page 39)

16. B: Use the acceleration lane to match the speed of freeway traffic and yield to vehicles already on it

Adjust your speed to match freeway traffic in the acceleration lane, yield, signal and merge when safe. (Entering the freeway, page 74)

17. B: Obey the sign and stop if necessary

Obey the Yield sign and stop if necessary; do not force your way into traffic. (Entering the freeway, page 74)

18. B: Only when main-line traffic is under 35 mph, never exceeding 35 mph or 15 mph above traffic

Buses may use the shoulder only when main-line traffic is slower than 35 mph and may not exceed it by more than 15 mph or go over 35 mph. (Use of freeway or expressway shoulders by buses, page 75)

19. B: Proceed to the next exit

If you miss your exit, proceed to the next one; do not back up or make a U-turn. (Getting off the freeway, page 78)

20. B: Traffic crosses over at each end of the bridge so you veer left without crossing opposing traffic

Lanes cross over at each end of the bridge, eliminating left turns across opposing traffic; you veer left for access. (Diverging diamond interchange, page 77)

21. B: The right-hand lane, moving out of the left lane to let others pass

On highways with more than one lane in your direction, drive in the right-hand lane and move out of the left lane to let others pass. (Right-hand lane travel, page 33)

22. B: Motorcycles, buses and vehicles with two or more people

HOV lanes are for motorcycles, buses and vehicles carrying two or more people. (High-occupancy vehicle lanes, page 75)

23. B: 0.08 percent or higher

A person with an alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or higher in control of a vehicle can be arrested for DWI. (Minnesota Driving While Impaired (DWI) law, page 93)

24. B: 0.04 percent

The limit is 0.04 percent when driving a commercial vehicle. (Minnesota Driving While Impaired (DWI) law, page 93)

25. B: Yes, as low as 0.04 if the officer can prove alcohol caused driving errors

If an officer can prove alcohol caused driving errors, the driver can be arrested for DWI as low as 0.04. (Minnesota Driving While Impaired (DWI) law, page 93)