

Missouri DOR permit practice test 9

From the Missouri Driver Guide. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/missouri/

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

1. A vehicle ahead has stopped or slowed for a pedestrian. What should you do?

- A. Do not pass it
- B. Honk
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Pass it carefully

2. A pedestrian guided by a dog or carrying a white cane is crossing. What must you do?

- A. Sound your horn
- B. Proceed if they are not in your lane
- C. Slow down and steer around
- D. Come to a complete stop

3. A pedestrian crossing in the middle of a block (not at a crosswalk) must:

- A. Raise a hand to stop cars
- B. Use a flag
- C. Have the right-of-way
- D. Yield the right-of-way to all traffic

4. Where do most collisions with bicycles and mopeds happen?

- A. In parking lots
- B. On rural roads
- C. On freeways
- D. At intersections

5. You want to turn right onto a main road. Why should you look right as well as left?

- A. For wrong-way bicyclists on the road or sidewalk
- B. For parked cars
- C. For traffic signals
- D. For police

6. You are following a bicyclist and need to turn right. What should you do?

- A. Pass and turn in front of the bicyclist
- B. Slow down and stay behind the cyclist until you can turn
- C. Honk
- D. Turn from the left lane

7. May you cross a bicycle lane?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, when turning or entering or leaving the roadway, yielding to bicyclists in it
- C. Yes, to pass slower cars
- D. Only at night

8. May a moped be ridden on Missouri interstate highways?

- A. Only in the right lane
- B. Only during daylight
- C. Yes
- D. No

9. In Missouri, a motorized bicycle (moped) has a motor of not more than how many cubic centimeters?

- A. 250 cc
- B. 50 cc
- C. 100 cc
- D. 150 cc

10. At night, a bicycle in Missouri must have a front white light visible from how far?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 300 feet

11. In a funeral procession, what must every vehicle do?

- A. Turn on its flashing emergency lights
- B. Drive in the left lane
- C. Stop at every intersection
- D. Use high beams

12. What is the legal blood alcohol limit for drivers 21 and older in Missouri?

- A. 0.08%
- B. 0.10%
- C. 0.02%
- D. 0.04%

13. What BAC is illegal for a Missouri driver under 21?

- A. 0.04% or more
- B. 0.08% or more
- C. Any BAC over 0.10%
- D. 0.02% or more

14. What is the BAC limit for commercial vehicle drivers in Missouri?

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

15. If a driver's BAC is .08% or more (or .02% for minors), the officer takes the license and gives a notice. When does the suspension or revocation take effect?

- A. After 30 days
- B. After the court date
- C. Immediately

D. After 15 days

16. A judge finds you guilty of a first DWI or BAC (.08% or more) offense. What happens to your license?

- A. One-year revocation
- B. Five-year denial
- C. 30-day suspension
- D. 90-day suspension

17. What happens if you refuse to take a chemical test for BAC when stopped by a Missouri officer?

- A. Your license is taken away for one year
- B. A \$100 fine
- C. A 30-day suspension
- D. Nothing if you are not convicted

18. Under Missouri law, for how long may a first DWI conviction send you to jail?

- A. Up to one year
- B. Up to four years
- C. Up to 30 days
- D. Up to six months

19. If you injure or kill someone while driving under the influence in Missouri, you may lose your license for:

- A. Life
- B. One year
- C. Two years
- D. Five years

20. Under Missouri's Abuse and Lose law, a driver under 21 may lose their license for 90 days for:

- A. A speeding ticket
- B. Possessing or using alcohol or drugs while driving
- C. Parking illegally
- D. Failing to signal

21. A driver 21 or older who possesses or uses drugs while driving may lose the license for:

- A. 90 days
- B. One year
- C. Five years
- D. 30 days

22. What is the license penalty for a first Minor in Possession (MIP) offense in Missouri?

- A. 30-day suspension
- B. 60-day suspension
- C. 90-day suspension
- D. One-year revocation

23. What program must you complete to reinstate a license after an intoxication-related offense in Missouri?

- A. Defensive driving course
- B. Substance Awareness Traffic Offender Program (SATOP)
- C. Driver education
- D. Community service only

24. After an intoxication-related offense, for how long must proof of insurance (SR-22) be kept on file?

- A. Six months
- B. One year
- C. Two years
- D. Five years

25. A Missouri driver had an alcohol conviction with a BAC of .15% or higher. What is required for reinstatement?

- A. Nothing extra
- B. An ignition interlock device on any vehicle they operate for at least six months
- C. A new driving test only
- D. A \$10 fee

Answer key: Missouri practice test 9

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1. A: Do not pass it

Do not pass a vehicle that has stopped or slowed down for a pedestrian. (Sharing The Road With Pedestrians: As a Driver, You Should Know, page 32)

2. D: Come to a complete stop

Drivers must always yield to blind persons; vehicles must come to a complete stop for a pedestrian with a guide dog or white cane. (Sharing The Road With Pedestrians, page 33)

3. D: Yield the right-of-way to all traffic

Pedestrians must yield the right-of-way to all traffic when crossing in the middle of a block. (Sharing The Road With Pedestrians, page 32)

4. D: At intersections

Most collisions with bicycles and mopeds happen at intersections, where they are easy to overlook. (Sharing the Road with Mopeds and Bicycles, page 33)

5. A: For wrong-way bicyclists on the road or sidewalk

Crashes with wrong-way bicyclists frequently occur when a motorist turning right looks only left; look right too. (Sharing the Road with Mopeds and Bicycles, page 33)

6. B: Slow down and stay behind the cyclist until you can turn

If you are following a bicyclist and need to make a right turn, slow down and remain behind the cyclist until you can turn. (Sharing the Road with Mopeds and Bicycles, page 33)

7. B: Yes, when turning or entering or leaving the roadway, yielding to bicyclists in it

You may cross a bicycle lane when turning or entering or leaving the roadway, but you must yield to bicyclists in it. (Sharing the Road with Mopeds and Bicycles, page 33)

8. D: No

The law does not allow you to ride a moped on any part of the federal interstate highway system. (Where to Ride Mopeds and Bicycles, page 34)

9. B: 50 cc

A motorized bicycle has an automatic transmission and a motor of not more than 50 cc, under 3 brake horsepower, and a top speed of not more than 30 mph. (Moped Drivers Need a Driver License, page 34)

10. A: 500 feet

From ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, a bicycle needs a white front light visible from 500 feet. (Equipment Required on Mopeds and Bicycles, page 35)

11. A: Turn on its flashing emergency lights

Every vehicle in the procession must use its flashing emergency lights and follow the vehicle ahead as closely as is practical and safe. (Funeral Processions, page 35)

12. A: 0.08%

It is illegal to drive with a BAC of 0.08% or more. (Physical and Mental Effects of Alcohol and Drugs: Alcohol, page 73)

13. D: 0.02% or more

The limit is 0.02% for drivers under 21. (Physical and Mental Effects of Alcohol and Drugs: Alcohol, page 73)

14. A: 0.04%

Commercial vehicle drivers may not drive with a BAC of 0.04% or more. (Physical and Mental Effects of Alcohol and Drugs: Alcohol, page 73)

15. D: After 15 days

The notice says the license will be suspended or revoked after 15 days and may include a 15-day driving permit. (Administrative Actions, page 69)

16. D: 90-day suspension

For a first court-convicted DWI or BAC offense, the license is suspended for 90 days. You may qualify for a 90-day or 60-day Restricted Driving Privilege. (Court-Convicted Actions (chart), page 70)

17. A: Your license is taken away for one year

If you refuse a chemical test, your driver license will be taken away for one year. (Refusal to Submit to a Chemical Test of Your Blood Alcohol Content (BAC), page 72)

18. D: Up to six months

A first DWI/BAC offense carries up to six months in jail and up to a \$500 fine. (Court-Convicted Actions (chart), page 70)

19. D: Five years

You may spend two to seven years in jail, pay a \$5,000 fine, and/or lose your license for five years. (Chapter 10 - Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving, page 69)

20. B: Possessing or using alcohol or drugs while driving

Under Abuse and Lose, a driver under 21 can lose the license for 90 days for possessing or using alcohol or drugs while driving, altering a license, or any intoxication-related traffic offense. (Missouri's Abuse and Lose Law, page 71)

21. B: One year

If you are 21 or older, you may have your license taken away for one year if you possess or use drugs while driving. (Missouri's Abuse and Lose Law, page 71)

22. A: 30-day suspension

MIP: first offense 30-day suspension, second 90-day suspension, third one-year revocation. (Minor in Possession (MIP) and Other Intoxication-Related Offenses, page 71)

23. B: Substance Awareness Traffic Offender Program (SATOP)

Reinstatement requires a \$45 fee, proof of SATOP or a comparable program, two years of SR-22 insurance, and in some cases an ignition interlock. (Reinstatement Requirements for Intoxication-Related Offenses, page 72)

24. C: Two years

Proof of insurance must be kept on file with the Driver License Bureau for two years. (Proof of Insurance, page 71)

25. B: An ignition interlock device on any vehicle they operate for at least six months

With a BAC of .15% or higher, more than one intoxication contact, or damage/injury, an IID must be installed for at least six months from reinstatement. (Ignition Interlock, page 72)