

Montana MVD permit practice test 10

From the Montana Driver Manual (form 25-0100M). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/montana/

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

1. What does a drug label warning about operating heavy machinery mean for drivers?

- A. Drive only short distances
- B. Nothing for cars
- C. Do not drive your car or truck
- D. Drive only in daylight

2. According to the Montana manual, how can medical marijuana affect driving?

- A. It can affect reflexes, judgment, vision and alertness similar to alcohol
- B. It improves concentration
- C. It only affects passengers
- D. It has no effect

3. What is the main reason drinking alcohol and then driving is so dangerous?

- A. It makes you sleepy
- B. It affects your judgment and skill
- C. It improves confidence
- D. It blurs only color vision

4. What does Montana require of a driver with epilepsy?

- A. A special license plate
- B. Nothing
- C. A physician's written statement that the condition has stabilized and won't likely interfere with safe driving
- D. A two-year wait

5. According to the Montana manual, the crash rate of drivers 65 and over (per mile) is exceeded only by drivers in which group?

- A. 35-45
- B. Commercial drivers
- C. Motorcyclists
- D. Under 24

6. Which form can be used to recommend that a Montana driver be re-examined?

- A. 34-0300
- B. 32-1800 Recommendation for Re-Exam
- C. 25-0100
- D. MVD-SE1

7. How often should you have your eyes checked, according to the Montana manual?

- A. Every year or two
- B. Every ten years
- C. Only at renewal
- D. Never if you see well

8. Your brakes fail. What should you try first?

- A. Steer into a tree
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Pump the brake pedal several times
- D. Shift into park

9. A tire suddenly goes flat. What should you do?

- A. Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, and slow gradually with light braking
- B. Turn sharply to the shoulder
- C. Accelerate
- D. Brake hard

10. Your gas pedal sticks and the motor keeps going faster. What should you do?

- A. Shift to neutral and apply steady pressure on the brake
- B. Shift to park
- C. Turn the engine off immediately
- D. Reach down to pull it up

11. Your right wheels drift off the pavement. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard and jerk back
- B. Take your foot off the accelerator, steer parallel to the road, and ease back on when slowed
- C. Accelerate back onto the road
- D. Stop on the shoulder immediately

12. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you try?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Keep driving in the dark
- C. Speed up to get home
- D. Try the headlight switch a few times and turn on the high beams

13. Your engine dies while driving. What should you expect?

- A. Steering may be hard to turn and you may need to push very hard on the brake
- B. The car speeds up
- C. Nothing changes
- D. The steering locks completely

14. In avoiding a collision, what are a driver's three options?

- A. Brake, swerve, or close your eyes
- B. Reverse, stop, or honk
- C. Stop, turn, or speed up
- D. Honk, flash, or wave

15. With anti-lock brakes (ABS), how should you stop quickly?

- A. Press the brake pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing
- B. Release when the pedal pushes back
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Pump the brakes

16. Your vehicle is about to be hit from the rear. What should you do?

- A. Lean forward
- B. Unbuckle
- C. Turn around to look
- D. Press against the seat back with your head against the head restraint, ready to brake

17. If you are in a crash where someone is injured, when may you leave the scene?

- A. Right away if you are not hurt
- B. Not until police have talked to you and gotten the information they need
- C. After 15 minutes
- D. After calling your insurer

18. You hit a parked car and cannot find the owner. What should you do?

- A. Leave a visible note with how to reach you and the date and time
- B. Call your insurer only
- C. Wait one hour then leave
- D. Drive away

19. When should you move an injured crash victim?

- A. When they ask
- B. After giving them water
- C. Always, to a car
- D. Only if they are in a burning car or other immediate danger

20. At a crash, who should you help first?

- A. The person yelling loudest
- B. Only children
- C. Anyone who is not already walking and talking
- D. The driver at fault

21. How should you control bleeding from an injured person?

- A. Apply direct pressure on the wound with your hand or a cloth
- B. Pour water on it
- C. Leave it alone
- D. Apply a tourniquet immediately

22. Should you give an injured crash victim water?

- A. Only if they ask
- B. Only cold water
- C. Yes, small sips
- D. No; do not give injured people anything to drink

23. You come upon a crash that already has emergency help. What should you do?

- A. Stop to watch
- B. Keep your attention on driving and keep moving
- C. Park nearby to help
- D. Take photos

24. When a law enforcement officer pulls you over in Montana, how should you acknowledge the officer?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Honk
- C. Wave out the window
- D. Turn on your right turn signal

25. Where should you NOT stop when pulled over on an interstate?

- A. The center median
- B. A well-lit area off the road
- C. As far off the road as possible
- D. The right shoulder

Answer key: Montana practice test 10

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1. C: Do not drive your car or truck

Drug warnings about operating heavy machinery mean DO NOT DRIVE YOUR CAR OR TRUCK. (Other Drugs & Driving, page 83)

2. A: It can affect reflexes, judgment, vision and alertness similar to alcohol

Prescription drugs, including medical marijuana, can affect reflexes, judgment, vision and alertness in ways similar to alcohol. (Other Drugs & Driving, page 83)

3. B: It affects your judgment and skill

Alcohol affects the areas of the brain that control judgment and skill; you don't know you've had too much until it's too late. (Why is Drinking and Driving So Dangerous?, page 81)

4. C: A physician's written statement that the condition has stabilized and won't likely interfere with safe driving

A person with epilepsy needs a physician to attest in writing that the condition has stabilized and would not likely interfere with safe driving. (Health: Epilepsy, page 83)

5. D: Under 24

The accident rate of drivers 65 and over, per mile traveled, is exceeded only by the rate of drivers under 24. (Senior Drivers, page 84)

6. B: 32-1800 Recommendation for Re-Exam

If you have concerns about a driver's ability, use the Recommendation for Re-Exam form (32-1800). (Giving Up Driving, page 85)

7. A: Every year or two

You should have your eyes checked every year or two by an eye specialist. (Vision, Hearing, & Fatigue: Vision, page 80)

8. C: Pump the brake pedal several times

Pump the brake pedal several times; if that fails, use the parking brake slowly, then shift to lower gears. (Brake Failure, page 87)

9. A: Hold the wheel tightly, keep straight, and slow gradually with light braking

Hold the steering wheel tightly, keep going straight, take your foot off the gas, brake lightly, and pull off in a safe place. (Tire Blowout, page 87)

10. A: Shift to neutral and apply steady pressure on the brake

Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, apply steady pressure on the brake, pull off when safe, and turn off the engine. (Gas Pedal Sticks, page 87)

11. B: Take your foot off the accelerator, steer parallel to the road, and ease back on when slowed

Take your foot off the accelerator, steer parallel to the road, then ease back on with a small left quarter turn when safe; brake once back on pavement. (Drift or Run off the Road, page 88)

12. D: Try the headlight switch a few times and turn on the high beams

Stay calm, take your foot off the gas, try the headlight switch and high beams; if that fails use flashers or fog lights and pull off. (Headlight Failure, page 87)

13. A: Steering may be hard to turn and you may need to push very hard on the brake

Keep a strong grip; steering may be difficult but works, and the brakes still work with harder pressure. (Power Failure, page 87)

14. C: Stop, turn, or speed up

In avoiding a collision, drivers have three options: stop, turn, and speed up. (Avoiding Collisions, page 88)

15. A: Press the brake pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing

With ABS, press the brake pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing; don't let up when you feel the pedal push back. (Stopping Quickly, page 88)

16. D: Press against the seat back with your head against the head restraint, ready to brake

Press yourself against the back of your seat with your head against the head restraint, and be ready to brake so you aren't pushed into another vehicle. (Protect Yourself in Collisions: Hit from the rear, page 89)

17. B: Not until police have talked to you and gotten the information they need

It is a crime to leave a crash site involving injury or death before police have talked to you and gotten all the information they need. (Accidents, page 89)

18. A: Leave a visible note with how to reach you and the date and time

If you cannot find the owner, leave a note where it can be seen with how to reach you and the date and time of the accident. (Report the accident, page 90)

19. D: Only if they are in a burning car or other immediate danger

Do not move the injured unless they are in a burning car or other immediate danger; moving can make injuries worse. (If someone is injured, page 90)

20. C: Anyone who is not already walking and talking

First, help anyone who is not already walking and talking; check for breathing, then for bleeding. (If someone is injured, page 90)

21. A: Apply direct pressure on the wound with your hand or a cloth

If there is bleeding, apply direct pressure on the wound; even severe bleeding can almost always be stopped or slowed that way. (If someone is injured, page 90)

22. D: No; do not give injured people anything to drink

Do not give injured people anything to drink, not even water; cover them to help prevent shock. (If someone is injured, page 90)

23. B: Keep your attention on driving and keep moving

Do not stop at an accident unless you are involved or help has not arrived; keep moving and watch for people in the road. (Accidents, page 89)

24. D: Turn on your right turn signal

Acknowledge the officer's presence by turning on your right turn signal, then move onto the right shoulder. (Enforcement Stops, page 91)

25. A: The center median

Do not move onto the center median or stop on the opposite side of a two-lane road; it endangers you and the officer. (Enforcement Stops, page 91)