

Montana MVD permit practice test 9

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. Your tires seem to have lost traction on a wet road (hydroplaning). What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply
- B. Accelerate
- C. Brake hard
- D. Ease off the gas and keep the steering wheel straight

2. Your vehicle begins to slide. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Stay off the brake, ease off the accelerator, and steer where you want to go
- C. Turn the wheel opposite and hold it
- D. Shift to park

3. What causes most skids, according to the Montana manual?

- A. Brake failure
- B. Bad tires
- C. Drivers traveling too fast for conditions
- D. Ice only

4. An animal suddenly appears and there is no time to stop. What does the Montana manual advise?

- A. Close your eyes
- B. Swerve sharply into the other lane
- C. Do not swerve sharply; hitting the animal is safer than swerving into traffic or a ditch
- D. Speed up

5. When should you be especially watchful for animals on Montana roads?

- A. Only in winter
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Midday
- D. At sunrise and sunset

6. At night, about how far ahead can you see with your headlights, according to the Montana manual?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. About 400 feet

7. What is the 'Four Second Sight Distance Rule' used for?

- A. Signaling
- B. Merging
- C. Following distance
- D. Checking that you are not driving faster than the distance you can see

8. Most crashes between parked cars and moving cars are caused by:

- A. Moving drivers speeding
- B. Carelessness of the driver pulling away from the curb
- C. Parked cars rolling
- D. Pedestrians

9. If you feel drowsy on a long night drive, what does the Montana manual recommend?

- A. Drink coffee and keep going
- B. Pull off the road and nap, or better yet find a room for the night
- C. Open the window and speed up
- D. Turn up the radio and push on

10. After being awake 18 hours straight, your driving skills are similar to:

- A. A new driver
- B. A professional driver
- C. A rested driver
- D. Someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol

11. On a long trip, how often should you take a break to fight fatigue?

- A. Every five hours
- B. Only when you need fuel
- C. Every 30 minutes
- D. Every two hours or so

12. How far ahead should you look while driving, according to the Montana manual?

- A. At least 4 seconds
- B. At least 10 seconds
- C. At least 30 seconds
- D. Just past the hood

13. On the highway, 10 seconds of look-ahead equals about:

- A. 100 feet
- B. One block
- C. A quarter mile
- D. One mile

14. When is a red-light runner most likely to cross in front of you?

- A. When your light is yellow
- B. Late at night only
- C. On weekends
- D. Just after your light turns green

15. What does the Montana manual call the single biggest contributor to crashes?

- A. Bad weather
- B. Mechanical failure
- C. Speeding
- D. Failing to see what is happening

16. How should you pull away from the curb?

- A. Pull out quickly
- B. Signal, look over your left shoulder, and pull out when safe
- C. Honk and go
- D. Use only the mirrors

17. At what BAC can a Montana driver 21 or older be arrested for drinking and driving?

- A. 0.02%
- B. 0.05%
- C. 0.08% or more
- D. 0.10% or more

18. What is the BAC limit for Montana drivers under 21?

- A. 0.00
- B. 0.02
- C. 0.04
- D. 0.08

19. About what share of Montana traffic fatalities are alcohol-related, according to the manual?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

20. What toll-free number can you call in Montana to report a suspected drunk driver?

- A. *55
- B. 911 only
- C. 1-800-525-5555
- D. 1-406-444-1772

21. How quickly can alcohol absorbed through the stomach affect your brain?

- A. After 30 minutes
- B. After two hours
- C. Only after several drinks
- D. Within one minute

22. How fast does the average person's body process alcohol?

- A. Three drinks per hour
- B. One drink per hour
- C. Two drinks per hour
- D. One drink every three hours

23. In the Montana manual, one drink equals 12 ounces of commercial beer, 1½ ounces of 80-proof liquor, or a glass of wine of how many ounces?

- A. 5 ounces
- B. 6 ounces
- C. 8 ounces
- D. 4 ounces

24. What does the Montana manual note about microbrews and craft beers?

- A. They often contain more alcohol than a 12-ounce commercial beer
- B. They are not counted as drinks
- C. They are illegal
- D. They contain less alcohol

25. Where may an open alcoholic beverage container legally be kept in a Montana vehicle?

- A. On the passenger's lap
- B. Under the driver's seat
- C. In the cup holder
- D. In a locked glove compartment, the trunk or cargo area, or behind the last upright seat

Answer key: Montana practice test 9

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

1. D: Ease off the gas and keep the steering wheel straight

Ease your foot off the gas, keep the wheel straight, and don't try to stop or turn until the tires grip again. (Water on the Roadway, page 70)

2. B: Stay off the brake, ease off the accelerator, and steer where you want to go

Stay off the brake, take your foot off the accelerator, and use quick hand-over-hand steering toward where you want to go, then correct. (Skid Control – Look and Steer Where You Want to Go, page 70)

3. C: Drivers traveling too fast for conditions

In most cases, skids are caused by drivers traveling too fast for conditions; the best skid control is prevention. (Skid Control – Look and Steer Where You Want to Go, page 70)

4. C: Do not swerve sharply; hitting the animal is safer than swerving into traffic or a ditch

If there isn't time to stop, do not swerve sharply; your chance of serious injury is lower if you hit the animal rather than swerve into oncoming traffic or roll over. (Wildlife and Other Animals, page 71)

5. D: At sunrise and sunset

Be aware and look for animals, especially at sunrise and sunset; deer and elk travel in herds, so look for more. (Wildlife and Other Animals, page 71)

6. D: About 400 feet

You must be able to stop within the distance you can see with your headlights, about 400 feet, so drive about 50 mph or slower. (Darkness, page 73)

7. D: Checking that you are not driving faster than the distance you can see

Pick an object as far ahead as you can see; if you reach it before counting four seconds, you are going too fast for your sight distance. (Sight-Distance Rule, page 74)

8. B: Carelessness of the driver pulling away from the curb

Most crashes between parallel-parked cars and moving cars are caused by carelessness of the driver pulling away from the curb. (Parked Cars, page 73)

9. B: Pull off the road and nap, or better yet find a room for the night

If you become drowsy, pull off the road and take a nap, or better yet find a room; it's better to arrive late than never. (Night Driving, page 65)

10. D: Someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol

After being awake for 18 hours straight, driving skills are the same as someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol. (Drowsy Driving, page 96)

11. D: Every two hours or so

Take breaks: stop every two hours or so, walk around, get fresh air. (Vision, Hearing, & Fatigue: Fatigue, page 81)

12. B: At least 10 seconds

Look down the road at least 10 seconds ahead; in the city that is about one block, on the highway about four blocks or a quarter mile. (Scanning: Look Ahead, page 62)

13. C: A quarter mile

On the highway, 10 seconds is about four city blocks or a quarter of a mile. (Scanning: Look Ahead, page 62)

14. D: Just after your light turns green

Be watchful for red-light runners, especially just after your light turns green, when cross-street drivers are most likely to run the red. (Intersections (Seeing Well), page 63)

15. D: Failing to see what is happening

The single biggest contributor to crashes is failing to see what is happening. (Seeing Well, page 61)

16. B: Signal, look over your left shoulder, and pull out when safe

When pulling away from the curb, signal, look over your left shoulder, and pull out when it is safe. (When Pulling Away From the Curb, page 64)

17. C: 0.08% or more

You can be arrested for driving with a BAC of 0.08% or more, or while driving under the influence. (Alcohol and the Law, page 82)

18. B: 0.02

The BAC for a driver under 21 years of age is 0.02. (Alcohol and the Law, page 82)

19. C: 50%

In Montana, 50% of all traffic fatalities are alcohol related. (Report a Drunk Driver, page 82)

20. C: 1-800-525-5555

To report a suspected drunk driver or an accident, call toll free 1-800-525-5555. (Report a Drunk Driver, page 82)

21. D: Within one minute

Alcohol can be absorbed through the walls of the stomach and can affect your brain within one minute. (Why is Drinking and Driving So Dangerous?, page 81)

22. B: One drink per hour

The average person's body will process one alcoholic drink in one hour; alcohol can still accumulate even at that rate. (If You Drink, When Can You Drive?, page 81)

23. A: 5 ounces

One alcoholic drink is 1½ ounces of 80-proof liquor, 12 ounces of commercial beer, or a 5-ounce glass of wine. (If You Drink, When Can You Drive?, page 81)

24. A: They often contain more alcohol than a 12-ounce commercial beer

Microbrews and craft beers often contain more alcohol than a 12-ounce commercial beer. (If You Drink, When Can You Drive?, page 81)

25. D: In a locked glove compartment, the trunk or cargo area, or behind the last upright seat

Open containers must be in a locked glove or storage compartment, a trunk or cargo area, or behind the last upright seat in vehicles without a trunk. (Open Containers, page 82)