

Nevada DMV permit practice test 10

From the Nevada Driver's Handbook (Official Driver Handbook, DMV 700). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/nevada/

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

1. Your car breaks down on a freeway. What does the handbook recommend?

- A. Stay in your lane with flashers
- B. Stand behind the car to warn traffic
- C. Walk along the freeway to find help
- D. Move to the shoulder, use flashers, and stay in or near your car on the side away from traffic

2. Your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks. What should you do?

- A. Push the car forward
- B. Try to restart it until it moves
- C. Leave the vehicle immediately, find the Blue Emergency Notification System sign and call the railroad and police
- D. Stay inside and wait

3. You are in a minor crash with no injuries and the vehicles can be moved. What should you do?

- A. Drive home and report it later
- B. Leave a note and go
- C. Leave the cars where they are until police arrive
- D. Move to a location that does not block traffic and stay at the scene

4. You hit an unattended parked car. What must you do?

- A. Leave without stopping if damage is minor
- B. Give the owner your name, address, license number, registration and insurance information in person or by leaving a note
- C. Only call your insurance company
- D. Wait one hour for the owner

5. When you are stopped by law enforcement, you should:

- A. Stay in the vehicle with your hands in plain view, preferably on the steering wheel
- B. Search for your documents right away
- C. Argue the ticket
- D. Get out of the car and walk to the officer

6. When approaching a stopped emergency, tow, NDOT or garbage vehicle on the road, Nevada law requires you to:

- A. Slow to a reasonable speed below the posted limit, proceed with caution, be prepared to stop, and if possible use a lane not next to it
- B. Stop completely until it leaves
- C. Honk and pass quickly
- D. Keep your speed and change lanes

7. What does the Nevada handbook list as the number one crash type on Nevada's streets and highways?

- A. Head-on collisions
- B. Rear-end collisions
- C. Rollovers
- D. Side-swipes

8. What are normal driver reaction times, according to highway safety studies cited in the handbook?

- A. 0.5 to 1 second
- B. 2 to 2.5 seconds
- C. 4 to 5 seconds
- D. 6 to 8 seconds

9. If you double your speed, for example from 30 to 60 mph, your braking distance becomes:

- A. Three times as long
- B. Four times as long
- C. The same
- D. Twice as long

10. Stopping distances on a wet highway may be:

- A. Shorter than on dry pavement
- B. About the same as on dry pavement
- C. More than double those on dry pavement
- D. Ten times shorter

11. What does 'perception and reaction distance' include?

- A. The distance the car slides after braking
- B. The distance to the car ahead
- C. Only the time your brakes need to stop the car
- D. Seeing the reason to stop, your brain telling your foot to brake, and your foot moving to the brake

12. With four-wheel anti-lock brakes (ABS), what should you do in an emergency stop?

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Pump the brake pedal
- C. Press the brake pedal hard, hold it down, and steer where you want to go
- D. Release the brake and steer

13. Under Nevada's Illegal Per Se Law, what alcohol concentration results in revocation for drivers 21 and older?

- A. 0.05%
- B. 0.08% or more
- C. 0.10% or more
- D. 0.12% or more

14. What alcohol concentration leads to license action for a Nevada driver under 21?

- A. Only 0.08% or more
- B. Any amount over 0.00%
- C. 0.02% but less than 0.08%
- D. 0.05%

15. What is the alcohol concentration limit for drivers holding a commercial driver license in Nevada, per the handbook's Illegal Per Se section?

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

16. How long is the administrative license revocation for a per se DUI (0.08% or more) in Nevada?

- A. 185 days
- B. One year
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

17. Under Nevada's Implied Consent Law, what happens on a first offense if you refuse an officer's blood, breath or urine test?

- A. Nothing if you are later found not guilty
- B. Your license is revoked and you are ineligible for one year
- C. A \$100 fine only
- D. A 30-day suspension

18. If your driving privilege was revoked for refusing a test within the prior seven years, a new refusal makes you ineligible for:

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

19. What is the Nevada limit for marijuana in a driver's blood?

- A. 10 nanograms per milliliter
- B. There is no limit
- C. Any amount is legal for adults 21+
- D. 2 nanograms per milliliter (5 ng/ml for marijuana metabolite)

20. Can you be arrested and convicted of DUI in Nevada with an alcohol concentration below 0.08%?

- A. Only if you cause a crash
- B. No, never
- C. Yes
- D. Only if you are a commercial driver

21. What is the fine range for a first DUI offense in Nevada?

- A. \$100 to \$500
- B. \$400 to \$1,000
- C. \$750 to \$1,000
- D. \$2,000 to \$5,000

22. For a first DUI conviction in Nevada, the jail sentence is:

- A. 10 days to 6 months
- B. None
- C. Two days to six months, or 48 to 96 hours of community service
- D. One to six years in prison

23. How long is the license revocation for a second DUI offense within 7 years in Nevada?

- A. Three years
- B. Lifetime
- C. 185 days
- D. One year

24. A third (subsequent) DUI within 7 years in Nevada results in:

- A. A 185-day revocation and a fine
- B. A three-year revocation and 1 to 6 years in prison
- C. A one-year revocation and community service
- D. A warning letter

25. How can a Nevada DUI offender's driving privileges be immediately reinstated?

- A. By getting a license with an ignition interlock restriction and installing an interlock device
- B. By completing traffic school
- C. They cannot be reinstated early
- D. By paying double the fine

Answer key: Nevada practice test 10

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1. D: Move to the shoulder, use flashers, and stay in or near your car on the side away from traffic

Move to the shoulder, turn on flashers, and stay in or near the car on the far side from traffic; walking on a freeway is dangerous. (In an Emergency, page 50)

2. C: Leave the vehicle immediately, find the Blue Emergency Notification System sign and call the railroad and police

Leave the vehicle immediately, locate the blue Emergency Notification sign at the crossing and notify the railroad and local law enforcement. (Railroad Crossings, page 33)

3. D: Move to a location that does not block traffic and stay at the scene

For a fender bender with only property damage, move the vehicles to a spot that doesn't block traffic and return to the scene. (What to Do in a Crash, page 76)

4. B: Give the owner your name, address, license number, registration and insurance information in person or by leaving a note

If a crash involves an unattended vehicle or property, give the owner your information in person or by leaving a note. (What to Do in a Crash, page 76)

5. A: Stay in the vehicle with your hands in plain view, preferably on the steering wheel

Stop as far out of traffic as possible, stay in the vehicle, keep your hands visible and turn on the interior light at night. (What to Do if You Are Stopped by Law Enforcement, page 43)

6. A: Slow to a reasonable speed below the posted limit, proceed with caution, be prepared to stop, and if possible use a lane not next to it

NRS 484B.607 requires slowing below the posted limit, caution, being ready to stop, and moving to a non-adjacent lane if possible. (Approaching a Stopped Emergency Vehicle, page 61)

7. B: Rear-end collisions

Rear-end collisions are the most common type of crash on Nevada roads. (Stopping, page 41)

8. B: 2 to 2.5 seconds

The handbook cites highway safety research putting normal reaction time at 2 to 2.5 seconds. (Stopping, page 41)

9. B: Four times as long

Doubling your speed makes your braking distance four times as long, not twice. (Stopping, page 41)

10. C: More than double those on dry pavement

On a wet highway, your stopping distance can be more than twice what it is on dry pavement. (Stopping, page 41)

11. D: Seeing the reason to stop, your brain telling your foot to brake, and your foot moving to the brake

Perception, reaction and moving your foot to the brake together make up the perception and reaction distance. (Stopping, page 41)

12. C: Press the brake pedal hard, hold it down, and steer where you want to go

With four-wheel ABS, brake hard, hold the pedal down firmly and steer; pumping the brakes turns off the ABS. (Anti-Lock Braking Systems, page 40)

13. B: 0.08% or more

A chemical test showing .08% or more, or any detectable amount of a controlled substance, results in revocation. (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

14. C: 0.02% but less than 0.08%

For drivers under 21, a test result of .02% up to (but not including) .08% triggers administrative action; the penalties section lists a 185-day revocation. (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

15. B: 0.04%

Commercial license holders face per se action at .04% or more but less than .08%. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

16. A: 185 days

The Illegal Per Se administrative action revokes the license for 185 days. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

17. B: Your license is revoked and you are ineligible for one year

Refusing the tests results in revocation and no license for one year on a first offense (three years if revoked for refusal within the prior seven years). (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

18. B: Three years

A refusal when your privilege was revoked for refusal in the prior seven years brings a three-year period of ineligibility. (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

19. D: 2 nanograms per milliliter (5 ng/ml for marijuana metabolite)

It is unlawful to drive with more than 2 ng/ml of marijuana (5 ng/ml of metabolite) in your blood. (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

20. C: Yes

The .08% figure is only a guide; a driver can still be arrested and convicted of DUI at a lower level. (Driving Under the Influence, page 79)

21. B: \$400 to \$1,000

A first DUI offense carries a fine of \$400 to \$1,000. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

22. C: Two days to six months, or 48 to 96 hours of community service

A first offense brings two days to six months in jail or 48 to 96 hours of community service. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

23. D: One year

A second DUI within 7 years brings a one-year revocation. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

24. B: A three-year revocation and 1 to 6 years in prison

A subsequent DUI within 7 years brings a three-year revocation, 1-6 years in prison and a \$2,000-\$5,000 fine. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)

25. A: By getting a license with an ignition interlock restriction and installing an interlock device

Privileges can be reinstated immediately with an ignition interlock-restricted license and a device installed at the driver's expense. (Penalties for DUI, page 80)