

Nevada DMV permit practice test 9

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. What is the most important thing to do when driving in bad weather?

- A. Slow down
- B. Use cruise control
- C. Follow the car ahead closely
- D. Turn on your high beams

2. Stopping distances on slippery roads may be how much greater than on dry pavement?

- A. 1.5 times
- B. 2 to 10 times
- C. 20 times
- D. About the same

3. When may studded snow tires be used in Nevada?

- A. December 1 through February 28
- B. Any time of year
- C. October 1 through April 30
- D. November 1 through March 31

4. On snow or ice, how should you brake in a vehicle that does NOT have anti-lock brakes?

- A. Press the pedal hard and hold it down
- B. Gently, using a slow, light touch-and-release pattern
- C. Use only the parking brake
- D. Shift to neutral and coast

5. Why is the first rain of the season especially dangerous?

- A. Drivers use high beams
- B. Drains are blocked
- C. Rain is heavier
- D. Oil and water mix on the pavement and make it very slippery

6. At what speeds do most cars begin to hydroplane in heavy rain?

- A. Only above 75 mph
- B. 15 to 25 mph
- C. 35 to 55 mph
- D. 60 to 70 mph

7. According to the handbook, how much water can cause a driver to lose control of a car?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet
- C. Less than 1 inch
- D. 6 inches

8. Most vehicles can float in how much water?

- A. 6 inches or less
- B. 2 feet of water or less
- C. 4 feet
- D. 6 feet

9. What should you do if you come to a flooded roadway?

- A. Speed through to avoid stalling
- B. Drive through slowly in low gear
- C. Turn around and find another route or wait for the water to go down
- D. Follow another car through

10. Your vehicle stalls in rising flood water. If you can do so safely, you should:

- A. Stay inside with the windows closed
- B. Abandon it immediately and seek higher ground
- C. Try to restart it repeatedly
- D. Push it out of the water

11. What should you do if barricades block a road because of flooding?

- A. Move them aside
- B. Drive through if the water looks shallow
- C. Drive around them carefully
- D. Find another route; never drive around them

12. What is the penalty for moving barriers to drive on a road closed to traffic?

- A. A parking ticket
- B. None if no workers are present
- C. It is illegal and subject to double work-zone penalties
- D. A warning

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

- A. Steer onto the median
- B. Shift into park
- C. Pump the brake pedal
- D. Turn off the engine

14. If pumping the brakes does not work, what should you do next?

- A. Use the emergency parking brake and, if possible, shift to a lower gear
- B. Turn the ignition to lock
- C. Open the door
- D. Shift into park

15. After driving through deep water, how should you dry your brakes?

- A. Drive slowly in low gear and lightly apply the brakes, testing about every 200 feet
- B. Wait 30 minutes
- C. Pump them hard while stopped
- D. Drive fast to blow them dry

16. Your gas pedal sticks. If pressing hard and releasing it does not free the pedal, you should:

- A. Pump the gas pedal
- B. Turn off the ignition and lock the steering
- C. Shift to neutral, apply the brakes and pull off the road
- D. Shift into park

17. Your headlights suddenly fail at night. What should you do?

- A. Turn on the dome light
- B. Speed up to get home
- C. Keep driving to the next exit
- D. Slow down and pull off the road, using parking lights, turn signals or flashers to guide you

18. Smoke comes from under your hood. What should you do?

- A. Keep driving to a service station
- B. Slow down, pull off, and turn off the ignition immediately
- C. Pour water on the engine
- D. Open the hood quickly to check

19. Why should you not use water on a gasoline fire?

- A. Water is too cold
- B. Burning gasoline floats on water and the fire can spread
- C. Water damages the engine
- D. Water is illegal to carry

20. If you cannot control a vehicle fire, how far away should you move?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. Stay next to the vehicle

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

- A. Speed up
- B. Swerve into the oncoming lane
- C. Slow down, sound your horn, flash your lights and pull as far right as you safely can
- D. Stop in your lane

22. Your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Jerk the wheel to get back on the road
- C. Take your foot off the gas, grip the wheel firmly, and ease back on when under control
- D. Brake hard

23. A tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply to the shoulder
- B. Brake hard immediately
- C. Grip the wheel firmly and ease off the gas; don't hit the brakes
- D. Accelerate to keep control

24. Your windshield wipers fail in heavy rain. What should you do?

- A. Follow the car ahead closely
- B. Keep driving at the same speed
- C. Slow down, put your head out the window to see if needed, and pull off as soon as possible
- D. Turn on the high beams

25. You suddenly lose steering control and the car continues straight in its lane. What should you do?

- A. Turn off the ignition
- B. Brake hard
- C. Ease off the accelerator, then gently brake and use your four-way flashers
- D. Shift into park

Answer key: Nevada practice test 9

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1. A: Slow down

The most important thing in bad weather is to slow down. (Driving in Bad Weather, page 57)

2. B: 2 to 10 times

On slippery pavement it can take 2 to 10 times as far to stop as on dry pavement. (Driving in Bad Weather, page 57)

3. C: October 1 through April 30

Studded snow tires are legal only between October 1 and April 30. Retractable studs are allowed year-round but may be extended only during that period. (Driving in Bad Weather, page 57)

4. B: Gently, using a slow, light touch-and-release pattern

Without ABS, a slow, light touch-and-release braking pattern helps you slow and stop on snow and ice without locking the wheels. Vehicles with ABS need firm, steady pressure instead. (Driving in Bad Weather, page 57)

5. D: Oil and water mix on the pavement and make it very slippery

During the first rain of a season, the mixture of oil and water on the pavement is very dangerous. (Stopping, page 41)

6. C: 35 to 55 mph

Most cars begin to lose traction and hydroplane between 35 and 55 mph in heavy rainfall. (Stopping, page 41)

7. C: Less than 1 inch

Even under an inch of water on the road can make a driver lose control. (Tips for Driving in a Flash Flood, page 59)

8. B: 2 feet of water or less

Most vehicles can float in 2 feet of water or less. (Tips for Driving in a Flash Flood, page 59)

9. C: Turn around and find another route or wait for the water to go down

Don't try to drive through a flooded road; you can't judge its depth or whether the road has washed away. Turn around. (Tips for Driving in a Flash Flood, page 59)

10. B: Abandon it immediately and seek higher ground

If the vehicle stalls in rising water and it is safe, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground. (Tips for Driving in a Flash Flood, page 59)

11. D: Find another route; never drive around them

Barricades protect people from unsafe roads; find another route and never drive around them. (Tips for Driving in a Flash Flood, page 60)

12. C: It is illegal and subject to double work-zone penalties

Moving barriers or signs to cross a closed road is illegal and subject to double penalties for work-zone violations. (Highway Work Zones, page 60)

13. C: Pump the brake pedal

Try pumping the brake pedal; if that doesn't work, use the emergency parking brake and shift to a lower gear. Never shift into park. (Brakes Fail, page 58)

14. A: Use the emergency parking brake and, if possible, shift to a lower gear

Use the parking brake and shift to a lower gear; never place the vehicle into park. (Brakes Fail, page 58)

15. A: Drive slowly in low gear and lightly apply the brakes, testing about every 200 feet

Put the car in low gear, drive slowly and apply the brakes lightly, testing about every 200 feet until they work normally. (Wet Brakes, page 58)

16. C: Shift to neutral, apply the brakes and pull off the road

Shift to neutral, apply the brakes and pull off to the right if possible; never place the vehicle into park. (Accelerator (Gas Pedal) Sticks, page 58)

17. D: Slow down and pull off the road, using parking lights, turn signals or flashers to guide you

Slow down and pull off as soon as you can; parking lights, turn signals or four-way flashers usually still work. (Headlights Fail, page 58)

18. B: Slow down, pull off, and turn off the ignition immediately

Slow down, pull off and turn off the ignition immediately; use extreme caution when opening the hood. (Fire, page 58)

19. B: Burning gasoline floats on water and the fire can spread

Burning gasoline floats on water and spreads the fire; smother it with sand or dirt or use a chemical extinguisher. (Fire, page 58)

20. C: At least 100 feet

If the fire gets out of control, move well away, at least 100 feet, from the vehicle. (Fire, page 58)

21. C: Slow down, sound your horn, flash your lights and pull as far right as you safely can

Slow down, honk, flash your headlights and move right; don't swerve into the other lane because the driver may return to it. (Oncoming Vehicle in Your Lane, page 58)

22. C: Take your foot off the gas, grip the wheel firmly, and ease back on when under control

Stay calm, ease off the accelerator, grip the wheel, stay on the shoulder until in control, then gently ease back on. (Running Off the Pavement, page 59)

23. C: Grip the wheel firmly and ease off the gas; don't hit the brakes

Grip the steering wheel firmly and ease up on the gas pedal; do not hit the brakes. Brake gently once under control. (Blowouts, page 59)

24. C: Slow down, put your head out the window to see if needed, and pull off as soon as possible

Slow down, lower the window and look outside if needed, and move off the highway to the right and stop as soon as possible. (Windshield Wipers Fail, page 58)

25. C: Ease off the accelerator, then gently brake and use your four-way flashers

Ease up on the accelerator; if the car holds the lane, slow down and gently brake, using flashers to warn others. (Steering Fails, page 58)