

New York DMV permit practice test 10

From the New York State Driver's Manual (MV-21). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-york/

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

1. How much alcohol could produce a .02 BAC in a young driver, according to the manual?

- A. Only one drink
- B. At least four drinks
- C. Six drinks
- D. No amount; .02 is impossible

2. What is the license penalty for a first conviction of driving while ability impaired by alcohol (DWAI)?

- A. 90-day suspension
- B. Six-month revocation
- C. One-year revocation
- D. No license action

3. What is the minimum license action for a first DWI conviction (.08 BAC or more)?

- A. 90-day suspension
- B. Six-month revocation
- C. One-year revocation
- D. 18-month revocation

4. What is the minimum license action for a first Aggravated DWI conviction?

- A. Six-month revocation
- B. One-year revocation
- C. 90-day suspension
- D. Two-year revocation

5. What is the fine range for a first DWI conviction (not counting surcharges)?

- A. \$300 to \$500
- B. \$500 to \$1,000
- C. \$1,000 to \$2,500
- D. \$1,000 to \$5,000

6. Under Leandra's Law, driving while intoxicated with a child under what age in the vehicle can be charged as a class E felony?

- A. Under 12
- B. Under 16
- C. Under 18
- D. Under 21

7. Courts must order a person convicted of DWI to install an ignition interlock on vehicles they own or operate for at least:

- A. 3 months
- B. 6 months
- C. 12 months
- D. 5 years

8. Under New York's open container law, it is a traffic infraction for a driver or passenger on a public road to:

- A. Carry a sealed bottle of wine in the trunk
- B. Drink alcohol or possess an open container of alcohol, or consume cannabis
- C. Carry groceries that include beer
- D. Drive past a bar

9. What is the maximum fine for a first open container conviction in New York?

- A. \$50
- B. \$150
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,000

10. Using your driver license to illegally buy alcohol under age 21 results in:

- A. A warning
- B. Suspension of your license or privilege to apply for one
- C. A \$25 fine only
- D. Nothing, if you are 20

11. Flashing red lights and lowered gates at a railroad crossing. How far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

12. At an active railroad crossing, when may you proceed after a train passes?

- A. As soon as the train is gone
- B. When the lights are off and the gates are completely raised
- C. When the gates start to rise
- D. After 10 seconds

13. When crossing railroad tracks, you should:

- A. Shift to a lower gear on the tracks
- B. Stay in your lane and in the same gear
- C. Stop on the tracks to look
- D. Change lanes to get a better view

14. At a crossing with multiple tracks, after one train passes you should:

- A. Cross immediately
- B. Wait until you can clearly see down all tracks in both directions
- C. Follow the train
- D. Cross only if the bell stops

15. Traffic on the other side of a railroad crossing prevents you from getting fully across. You should:

- A. Stop on the tracks until traffic moves
- B. Wait and cross only when there is room for your vehicle on the other side
- C. Drive across and stop partly on the tracks
- D. Use the shoulder

16. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings?

- A. All passenger cars
- B. School buses with or without passengers, other buses with passengers, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable cargo
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Only trucks over 26,000 pounds

17. Your car stalls on the railroad tracks. What should you do first?

- A. Try to restart the engine
- B. Get everyone out of the vehicle and away from the tracks
- C. Call a tow truck from inside the car
- D. Push the car off the tracks

18. A train is approaching your stalled car. Which way should you run?

- A. Down the track in the same direction the train is going
- B. Toward the general direction the train is coming from, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle
- C. Straight across the tracks
- D. Stay in the car

19. After your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks and everyone is out, whom should you call?

- A. Your insurance company
- B. The number on the Emergency Notification System sign
- C. A friend
- D. No one

20. You entered an expressway going the wrong direction or missed your exit. What should you do?

- A. Back up on the shoulder
- B. Cross the median
- C. Stay on until the next exit
- D. Stop and make a U-turn

21. What is an expressway entrance ramp used for?

- A. Stopping to check traffic
- B. Accelerating to expressway speed and blending with traffic
- C. Parking
- D. Passing slow vehicles

22. The expressway entrance lane is too short to reach highway speed. What is the safest way to enter?

- A. Enter slowly and let others adjust
- B. Stop and wait for a large space in traffic, then enter and accelerate quickly
- C. Use the shoulder to speed up
- D. Drive onto the expressway at once

23. How far before an expressway exit ramp should you signal?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. Signaling is not required

24. As you approach an expressway entrance where traffic is merging, you should if possible:

- A. Speed up to block merging traffic
- B. Move out of the right lane to give entering vehicles room
- C. Stop in the right lane
- D. Honk

25. After you leave an expressway, you should:

- A. Keep the same speed
- B. Check speed limit signs and your speedometer, since you are likely not on a 55 mph road
- C. Speed up
- D. Turn on high beams

Answer key: New York practice test 10

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1. A: Only one drink

The manual notes a .02 BAC could occur from only one drink. (Drivers Under Age 21, page 21)

2. A: 90-day suspension

A first DWAI (alcohol) conviction brings a 90-day suspension. (Penalties for Alcohol/Drug Related Violations, page 58)

3. B: Six-month revocation

A first DWI conviction carries a minimum six-month revocation, a \$500-\$1,000 fine and up to one year in jail. (Penalties for Alcohol/Drug Related Violations, page 58)

4. B: One-year revocation

A first Agg-DWI (.18 BAC or higher) conviction brings a minimum one-year revocation and a fine of \$1,000 to \$2,500. (Penalties for Alcohol/Drug Related Violations, page 58)

5. B: \$500 to \$1,000

A first DWI conviction carries a fine of \$500 to \$1,000 plus surcharges, up to one year in jail, and a minimum six-month revocation. (Penalties for Alcohol/Drug Related Violations, page 58)

6. B: Under 16

Committing these alcohol-related offenses with a child under 16 in the vehicle may be charged as a class E felony, punishable by up to four years in prison. (The Ignition Interlock Program and Leandra's Law, page 59)

7. C: 12 months

Courts must order an ignition interlock for at least 12 months; it may be waived if the device was installed at least six months, unless ordered longer. (The Ignition Interlock Program and Leandra's Law, page 59)

8. B: Drink alcohol or possess an open container of alcohol, or consume cannabis

It is a traffic infraction for a driver or passenger to drink alcohol, possess an open alcohol container, or consume cannabis in a motor vehicle on a public road. (Open Container Law, page 57)

9. B: \$150

A first conviction carries a fine up to \$150, a mandatory surcharge, a crime victim assistance fee, and possible imprisonment of 15 days. (Open Container Law, page 57)

10. B: Suspension of your license or privilege to apply for one

State law requires suspension of your license or privilege to apply for one when you use it as proof of age to illegally buy alcohol. (Illegal Purchase of Beverages Containing Alcohol, page 57)

11. B: At least 15 feet

Flashing red lights, lowered gates and/or a bell mean you must stop at least 15 feet from the tracks. (Railroad Crossing Signals, page 61)

12. B: When the lights are off and the gates are completely raised

Do not proceed until the gates are completely raised and the lights are off; never drive around or under a moving gate. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

13. B: Stay in your lane and in the same gear

When crossing tracks, always stay in your lane and in the same gear. Never stop on the tracks. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

14. B: Wait until you can clearly see down all tracks in both directions

If there are multiple tracks, wait until you can clearly see down all sets of tracks in both directions before crossing. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

15. B: Wait and cross only when there is room for your vehicle on the other side

You cannot cross unless there is room on the other side for your entire vehicle; wait until there is room. (Railroad Crossing Signals, page 61)

16. B: School buses with or without passengers, other buses with passengers, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable cargo

School buses (with or without passengers), other buses carrying passengers, and vehicles with explosives or flammable cargo must stop at all railroad crossings. (Railroad Crossing Signals, page 61)

17. B: Get everyone out of the vehicle and away from the tracks

Get out (everyone), get away from the tracks even if you see no train, then call the number on the Emergency Notification System sign. (Stalling on Railroad Tracks, page 61)

18. B: Toward the general direction the train is coming from, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle

Run toward the train but away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle; running the same direction as the train risks being hit by debris. (Stalling on Railroad Tracks, page 61)

19. B: The number on the Emergency Notification System sign

Locate the Emergency Notification System sign and call the number to report the stalled vehicle. (Stalling on Railroad Tracks, page 61)

20. C: Stay on until the next exit

Stay on the expressway until the next exit. It is dangerous to back up on a ramp or try to cross a median. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

21. B: Accelerating to expressway speed and blending with traffic

Unless a STOP or YIELD sign or light controls the ramp, use it to accelerate to expressway speed and blend with traffic. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

22. B: Stop and wait for a large space in traffic, then enter and accelerate quickly

If the entrance lane is too short, stop and wait for a large gap, then enter and accelerate quickly. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

23. B: At least 100 feet

Signal your exit at least 100 feet before you reach the exit ramp. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

24. B: Move out of the right lane to give entering vehicles room

If possible, move from the right lane when you approach entrances to give room to traffic entering from the ramp. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

25. B: Check speed limit signs and your speedometer, since you are likely not on a 55 mph road

After you leave an expressway, check speed limit signs and your speedometer; you are not likely to be on a 55 mph road. (Expressway Driving, page 62)