

New York DMV permit practice test 11

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. In New York, an 'expressway' is:

- A. Any road with a speed limit over 45 mph
- B. A divided highway with traffic moving one way on two or more lanes, usually entered by ramps
- C. Any toll road
- D. A road with no traffic lights in a city

2. After changing lanes on an expressway, make sure:

- A. Your directional signal goes off
- B. Your hazards are on
- C. You slow down
- D. You honk

3. About how far ahead do your headlights light the road?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

4. New York law requires headlights from:

- A. Sunset to sunrise
- B. One-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise
- C. One hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise
- D. Only when it is completely dark

5. You must turn on headlights whenever visibility is less than:

- A. 500 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. 1,500 feet
- D. 2,000 feet

6. You turn on your windshield wipers because of rain. What does New York law require?

- A. Nothing extra
- B. Turn on your headlights
- C. Turn on hazard lights
- D. Use high beams

7. You must switch to low beams when within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 350 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

8. When following another vehicle at night, you must use low beams within:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 500 feet

9. An oncoming driver does not dim their high beams. What should you do?

- A. Keep your high beams on to retaliate
- B. Flash to high beam for a second, then return to low beam, and look toward the right edge of the road
- C. Look directly at the headlights
- D. Close one eye

10. An oncoming driver flashes headlights at you at dusk. This most likely means:

- A. Police are ahead
- B. Your vehicle is hard to see and you should turn on your headlights
- C. Your high beams are on
- D. You have a flat tire

11. To reduce glare from headlights of vehicles behind you at night, you should:

- A. Tilt your side mirrors down
- B. Switch your inside rear-view mirror to the 'night' position
- C. Turn on your interior light
- D. Brake to make them back off

12. For better night visibility inside your car, you should:

- A. Turn on the dome light
- B. Keep the interior roof light off and dim the dashboard lights
- C. Brighten the dashboard
- D. Wear sunglasses

13. In fog, rain or falling snow, which headlight setting gives you better visibility?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Headlights off

14. Do daytime running lights satisfy New York's requirement to use headlights in bad weather?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only during the day
- D. Only in fog

15. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Brakes overheating on a hill
- B. Tires riding on a layer of water, causing loss of traction and steering control
- C. Skidding on ice
- D. Wind pushing the car sideways

16. Which of these increases the risk of hydroplaning?

- A. Deep tire tread
- B. Higher speeds and worn or underinflated tires
- C. Driving slowly
- D. Using low beams

17. What color must rear fog lights be in New York?

- A. White
- B. Amber
- C. Red
- D. Blue

18. During what period are tires with metal studs allowed in New York?

- A. November 1 to March 31
- B. October 16 to April 30
- C. December 1 to April 1
- D. All year

19. What does the manual say about mixing radial and non-radial tires?

- A. It improves winter traction
- B. Never combine them on the same vehicle
- C. It is fine on the rear axle
- D. It is required for snow tires

20. Before driving after an ice or snow storm, you should clear snow and ice from:

- A. Only the windshield
- B. The windows, headlights and back lights, wipers, hood and roof
- C. Only the driver's side window
- D. Nothing if you drive slowly

21. Your rear wheels start to skid to the left. Which way should you steer?

- A. Right
- B. Left, the direction the vehicle is trying to go
- C. Keep the wheel straight
- D. Brake hard and steer right

22. You are skidding in a car with anti-lock brakes (ABS). How should you brake?

- A. Pump the pedal rapidly
- B. Keep even pressure on the brake pedal
- C. Release the brake completely
- D. Use the parking brake

23. If your front wheels skid, you should first:

- A. Steer sharply in the direction you want to go
- B. Take your foot off the gas and shift to neutral or push in the clutch, without trying to steer immediately
- C. Brake hard
- D. Accelerate

24. When sleet or freezing rain begins, which surfaces freeze first?

- A. Parking lots
- B. Bridges, ramps and overpasses
- C. Roads in shady neighborhoods
- D. Gravel roads

25. Compared with rear-wheel drive, a front-wheel drive car on ice may:

- A. Never skid
- B. Skid without warning
- C. Give an early warning of a slide
- D. Not need slower speeds

Answer key: New York practice test 11

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1. B: A divided highway with traffic moving one way on two or more lanes, usually entered by ramps

An expressway is any divided highway with traffic in one direction on two or more lanes, normally with controlled-access ramps, such as the Thruway. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

2. A: Your directional signal goes off

Signal all lane changes, check over your shoulder, and make sure your directional signal goes off after you change lanes. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

3. C: 350 feet

Headlights cover about 350 feet ahead; drive at a speed that lets you stop within that distance ('within the range' of your headlights). (Night Driving, page 62)

4. B: One-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise

Headlights are required from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, when visibility is under 1,000 feet, and when using wipers. (Night Driving, page 63)

5. B: 1,000 feet

The law requires headlights when visibility is less than 1,000 feet. (Night Driving, page 63)

6. B: Turn on your headlights

New York requires headlights when weather requires wipers to clear rain, snow, sleet or fog. Daytime running lights do not count. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

7. C: 500 feet

Headlights must be on low beam within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle or within 200 feet of a vehicle ahead. (Night Driving, page 63)

8. B: 200 feet

You must use low beams within 200 feet of a vehicle ahead of you, even if it is in a different lane. (Night Driving, page 63)

9. B: Flash to high beam for a second, then return to low beam, and look toward the right edge of the road

Flash high beams briefly and return to low. To avoid glare, move your eyes to the right and use the road edge as a guide. (Night Driving, page 63)

10. B: Your vehicle is hard to see and you should turn on your headlights

If an oncoming driver flashes headlights during low visibility, your vehicle was hard to see and you should turn on your headlights. (Night Driving, page 63)

11. B: Switch your inside rear-view mirror to the 'night' position

Switch your inside rear-view mirror to the 'night' position to reduce glare from following vehicles. (Night Driving, page 63)

12. B: Keep the interior roof light off and dim the dashboard lights

Light inside your vehicle makes it harder to see the road; keep the interior light off and dim the dashboard lights. (Night Driving, page 63)

13. B: Low beams

High beams reflect off rain, fog and snow, making it harder to see. Keep your headlights on low beam. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

14. B: No

Daytime running lights do not qualify as headlights; you must turn on your headlights. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

15. B: Tires riding on a layer of water, causing loss of traction and steering control

In heavy rain, tires can ride on water on top of the pavement, which can cause complete loss of traction and steering control. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

16. B: Higher speeds and worn or underinflated tires

Hydroplaning normally occurs at higher speeds but can also happen if tires are worn or not inflated properly. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

17. C: Red

Front fog lights can be amber or white, but back fog lights must be red. (Driving in Rain, Fog or Snow, page 63)

18. B: October 16 to April 30

Tires with metal studs can be used in New York only from October 16 through April 30. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

19. B: Never combine them on the same vehicle

Never combine radial and non-radial tires on the same vehicle. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

20. B: The windows, headlights and back lights, wipers, hood and roof

Clear ice and snow from headlights, back lights, wipers, the hood and roof, and all windows. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

21. B: Left, the direction the vehicle is trying to go

Turn the steering wheel in the direction the vehicle is trying to go: if the rear slides left, steer left. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

22. B: Keep even pressure on the brake pedal

With ABS, keep even pressure on the brake pedal. Without ABS, pump the pedal carefully. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

23. B: Take your foot off the gas and shift to neutral or push in the clutch, without trying to steer immediately

Take your foot off the gas and shift to neutral or push in the clutch, but don't steer right away. As traction returns, steer where you want to go. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

24. B: Bridges, ramps and overpasses

Bridges, ramps and overpasses will freeze first. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)

25. B: Skid without warning

In a rear-wheel drive car you can normally feel a slide starting; with front-wheel drive there might be no warning. (How to Drive in Winter, page 64)