

New York DMV permit practice test 12

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. Two-thirds of deer-vehicle collisions happen in which months?

- A. June, July and August
- B. October, November and December
- C. January, February and March
- D. March, April and May

2. At what times of day is deer activity highest?

- A. Midday
- B. Dawn and dusk
- C. Midnight
- D. Early afternoon

3. You see a deer cross the road ahead. You should:

- A. Speed up before more appear
- B. Slow down and be careful, because deer travel in groups
- C. Swerve into the other lane
- D. Honk continuously

4. What is the most important rule in any driving emergency?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Do not panic
- C. Call 911 immediately
- D. Turn off the engine

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

- A. Brake hard right away
- B. Hold the wheel tightly and slowly take your foot off the gas
- C. Steer quickly onto the shoulder
- D. Accelerate

6. Your steering suddenly fails. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Slowly take your foot off the gas, turn on emergency lights, and keep off the brake while safe
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Shift to reverse

7. Your brake pedal suddenly goes to the floor. What should you try first?

- A. Pump the brake pedal to build pressure
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Shift to park
- D. Steer into a ditch

8. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. You should:

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Try emergency lights, parking lights and turn signals to get off the road safely
- C. Turn on the dome light
- D. Keep driving at the same speed

9. Your gas pedal sticks and you cannot free it with your shoe. What should you do?

- A. Turn off the ignition
- B. Shift into neutral and brake, then get off the road
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Shift to park at speed

10. Your right wheels drift off the pavement. What should you do?

- A. Steer sharply back onto the pavement
- B. Ease off the gas, brake gently, then steer carefully back when slowed and traffic is clear
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up to get back on

11. A vehicle is coming head-on toward you in your lane. What should you do?

- A. Swerve into the left lane
- B. Slow down, pull to the right and sound your horn
- C. Stop in your lane and wait
- D. Flash high beams and keep going

12. Your car goes into water and is still floating. How should you escape?

- A. Open the door right away
- B. Release your seat belt and escape through a window
- C. Wait for the car to sink
- D. Call for help and stay inside

13. Your car sinks before you can get out. Where might an air pocket form?

- A. Near the front windshield
- B. In the back seat area
- C. Under the dashboard
- D. In the trunk

14. Smoke is coming from under your hood. What should you do?

- A. Open the hood and fight the fire
- B. Pull off the road, park, turn off the ignition, get away from the car and call the fire department
- C. Keep driving to a service station
- D. Pour water on the engine

15. Your hood flies up while driving and blocks your view. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Look out the open side window, turn on emergency lights and carefully pull off the road
- C. Speed up so the wind closes it
- D. Stop in your lane

16. How should you handle the sudden loss of a wheel while driving?

- A. The same way as a tire blowout
- B. Brake hard at once
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Swerve to the shoulder

17. Before backing into or out of a driveway when children may be near, you should:

- A. Honk and back slowly
- B. Get out and check behind your vehicle
- C. Rely on your mirrors
- D. Back up quickly to limit exposure

18. Where should pedestrians walk where there is no sidewalk?

- A. With traffic on the right
- B. Facing traffic, as far from the nearest lane as possible
- C. In the middle of the lane
- D. Anywhere they choose

19. How can you identify a blind pedestrian to whom you must yield even if signals are not in their favor?

- A. They wear a reflective vest
- B. They use a guide dog or a white or metal cane
- C. They walk slowly
- D. They carry a flag

20. In New York City, more than 35% of pedestrian injury crashes happen when a driver is:

- A. Backing up
- B. Making a left turn
- C. Speeding on highways
- D. Parking

21. At an intersection with no traffic signal, a pedestrian is in a crosswalk. You must:

- A. Proceed if the pedestrian is not in your lane
- B. Yield the right-of-way to the pedestrian
- C. Honk and drive around
- D. Yield only if the crosswalk is marked

22. What are a vehicle's 'A-pillars' and why do they matter?

- A. Rear bumpers; they absorb impact
- B. Vertical supports around the windshield that can create blind spots
- C. Tire sidewalls; they show tread wear
- D. Seat frames; they hold air bags

23. Why should you stop well back from a crosswalk when pedestrians are crossing?

- A. To save fuel
- B. So other drivers can see the pedestrians and stop too
- C. To give yourself room to turn
- D. It is required only for buses

24. Where there is no bicycle lane, where must a bicyclist ride?

- A. In the center of the lane
- B. Near the right curb or edge of the road or on a right shoulder
- C. On the sidewalk
- D. Facing traffic on the left

25. How many bicyclists may ride side by side in a single lane?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Any number

Answer key: New York practice test 12

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1. B: October, November and December

Two-thirds of all deer-vehicle collisions occur in October, November and December, when deer breed and travel most. (How to Avoid Collisions With Deer, page 64)

2. B: Dawn and dusk

Daily deer activity is highest at dawn and dusk, often the busiest commuting times. (How to Avoid Collisions With Deer, page 64)

3. B: Slow down and be careful, because deer travel in groups

Deer travel in groups; if you see one cross, decrease speed and expect others to follow. (How to Avoid Collisions With Deer, page 65)

4. B: Do not panic

The most important rule in any emergency is do not panic; you usually have a second or two to think. (Driving Emergencies, page 65)

5. B: Hold the wheel tightly and slowly take your foot off the gas

Hold the steering wheel tightly and slowly take your foot off the gas. Don't brake until the vehicle is under control. (Driving Emergencies: Tire Blowout, page 65)

6. B: Slowly take your foot off the gas, turn on emergency lights, and keep off the brake while safe

Ease off the gas, turn on emergency lights and keep your foot off the brake while safe; as you slow, brake very carefully. (Driving Emergencies: Steering Failure, page 65)

7. A: Pump the brake pedal to build pressure

Try pumping the brake pedal. If that doesn't help, use the emergency brake gently and gradually, and shift to a lower gear. (Driving Emergencies: Brake Failure, page 65)

8. B: Try emergency lights, parking lights and turn signals to get off the road safely

If headlights go out, try emergency lights, parking lights and turn signals, which may give enough light to leave the road safely. (Driving Emergencies: Headlight Failure, page 65)

9. B: Shift into neutral and brake, then get off the road

Shift into neutral and use the brake to slow and leave the road. Don't turn off the ignition; you could lose steering control or lock the wheel. (Driving Emergencies: Stuck Gas Pedal, page 65)

10. B: Ease off the gas, brake gently, then steer carefully back when slowed and traffic is clear

Do not suddenly steer back. Ease off the gas, brake gently, check traffic behind, then turn carefully back onto the pavement. (Driving Emergencies: Running off the Pavement, page 65)

11. B: Slow down, pull to the right and sound your horn

Decrease speed, pull over to the right and sound your horn. Don't turn into the left lane; the other driver may recover and pull back. (Driving Emergencies: Vehicle Approaching Head-On in Your Lane, page 65)

12. B: Release your seat belt and escape through a window

A vehicle usually floats for a while. Release your seat belt and escape through a window; opening a door lets water rush in and the car could roll over. (Driving Emergencies: Going into Water, page 66)

13. B: In the back seat area

Get into the back seat; an air pocket can form there as the engine's weight pulls the front down first. (Driving Emergencies: Going into Water, page 66)

14. B: Pull off the road, park, turn off the ignition, get away from the car and call the fire department

Pull off, park, turn off the ignition, get away and call the fire department. Fighting the fire yourself is dangerous.
(Driving Emergencies: Fire, page 66)

15. B: Look out the open side window, turn on emergency lights and carefully pull off the road

Open the side window so you can see, turn on your emergency lights, and carefully pull off the road and park.
(Driving Emergencies: Blocked Vision, page 66)

16. A: The same way as a tire blowout

Handle loss of a wheel like a blowout, then leave the roadway, stop, and check the vehicle. (Driving Emergencies: Loss of a Wheel, page 65)

17. B: Get out and check behind your vehicle

Before you back into or out of a driveway, get out of the vehicle and check behind it; don't rely only on mirrors when children are near. (Pedestrians, page 67)

18. B: Facing traffic, as far from the nearest lane as possible

Pedestrians must use the sidewalk when available or face traffic as they walk, as far from the near traffic lane as possible. (Pedestrians, page 67)

19. B: They use a guide dog or a white or metal cane

Blind pedestrians with a guide dog or a white or metal cane must always be given the right-of-way at marked or unmarked crosswalks, even if signals are not in their favor. (Pedestrians, page 67)

20. B: Making a left turn

The manual notes that over 35% of NYC pedestrian injury crashes occur when a driver is attempting a left turn.
(Pedestrians: Tips for Drivers, page 67)

21. B: Yield the right-of-way to the pedestrian

Pedestrians have the right-of-way at all crosswalks, marked or unmarked. Every driver approaching an intersection or crosswalk must yield to a pedestrian. (Pedestrians: Tips for Drivers, page 68)

22. B: Vertical supports around the windshield that can create blind spots

A-pillars are vertical supports around the glass that can interfere with seeing clearly and create blind spots.
(Pedestrians: Tips for Drivers, page 68)

23. B: So other drivers can see the pedestrians and stop too

Stopping well back gives other vehicles a chance to see the crossing pedestrians so they can stop too. (Pedestrians: Tips for Drivers, page 68)

24. B: Near the right curb or edge of the road or on a right shoulder

Without a bike lane, cyclists must stay near the right curb or edge or on the right shoulder, except when preparing for a left turn or avoiding hazards. (Bicyclists, page 69)

25. B: Two

Bicyclists must never travel more than two side-by-side in a single lane. (Bicyclists, page 69)