

New York DMV permit practice test 13

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, bicyclists and passengers of what ages must wear an approved helmet?

- A. Under 18
- B. Ages 1 to 13
- C. Ages 1 to 16
- D. Everyone

2. At night, a bicycle must have a headlight visible from at least how far ahead?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

3. A bicycle's horn or bell must be audible from at least:

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

4. A bicyclist extends the right arm straight out to the right. This signals:

- A. Stop
- B. Right turn
- C. Left turn
- D. Slow down

5. Before turning right on red, how should you check for bicyclists?

- A. Look left only
- B. Stop completely and look left-right-left and behind, watching for cyclists approaching from the right rear
- C. Rely on your mirror
- D. Honk

6. A 'bike box' is:

- A. A storage locker for bikes
- B. A marked area at an intersection ahead of where traffic must stop, giving cyclists extra space
- C. A bicycle parking rack
- D. A bike-only traffic signal

7. May drivers operate in designated bicycle lanes, cycle tracks or green-painted bike lanes?

- A. Yes, when traffic is heavy
- B. No, drivers are prohibited from operating in these dedicated spaces
- C. Yes, to pass
- D. Only at night

8. Why should you reduce speed when passing a bicyclist?

- A. To read their signals
- B. Air pressure from a quickly passing vehicle can send them off balance
- C. To avoid a ticket only
- D. So they can draft behind you

9. A bicycle crash that causes death or serious injury must be reported to DMV within:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 5 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 30 days

10. Can a bicyclist legally carry an infant under one year old as a passenger in New York?

- A. Yes, in a backpack
- B. No, it is against the law
- C. Yes, in a bike seat
- D. Only on bike paths

11. May three motorcyclists ride side-by-side in a single lane in New York?

- A. Yes
- B. No; only two motorcyclists may ride side-by-side in one lane
- C. Only on expressways
- D. Only in daylight

12. Why can it be hard to judge how far away a motorcycle is?

- A. Motorcycles are always louder
- B. Their smaller size makes them seem farther away and makes speed hard to judge
- C. They always use high beams
- D. They have no headlights

13. A motorcycle's turn signal is flashing. What should you keep in mind?

- A. The rider is definitely turning
- B. On most motorcycles the signal does not turn off automatically, so it may be on by mistake
- C. Motorcycles do not have turn signals
- D. It means the rider is slowing down

14. According to NHTSA data in the manual, 41 percent of fatal motorcycle crashes in 2015 involved:

- A. The motorcycle hitting a deer
- B. The other vehicle turning left while the motorcycle went straight, passed or overtook
- C. Motorcycles on ice
- D. Single-vehicle run-off-road crashes

15. A motorcyclist moves to the center of the lane on a steel deck bridge. You should:

- A. Pass quickly
- B. Stay a good distance behind
- C. Honk
- D. Move into the same lane beside them

16. Why should you not tailgate a motorcycle?

- A. Motorcycles can stop in a shorter distance than cars and their slowing may be hard to notice
- B. Motorcycles can't brake
- C. Motorcycles have no brake lights
- D. It is legal only on expressways

17. When it is raining or dark, how much space should you give a motorcycle?

- A. Less, since they ride slowly
- B. Even more space
- C. The same as in good weather
- D. None; pass immediately

18. Approaching a railroad crossing, a motorcyclist might:

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down, rise off the seat and cross the tracks at a right angle
- C. Stop on the tracks
- D. Ride on the shoulder

19. Which mopeds must ride only in the right lane, as far right as possible?

- A. Class A only
- B. Class B and C
- C. All mopeds
- D. No mopeds

20. Are mopeds allowed on expressways?

- A. Yes, Class A only
- B. No, unless posted signs permit it
- C. Yes, in the right lane
- D. Only during the day

21. When you approach a moped, you should use the same precautions as when approaching:

- A. A truck
- B. A bicyclist
- C. A pedestrian
- D. A school bus

22. In fatal crashes involving cars and big trucks, who contributes to the cause in more than 60 percent of cases?

- A. The truck driver
- B. The car driver
- C. Road conditions
- D. Mechanical failure

23. A tractor with a long hood can have a blind spot in front of it of about:

- A. 5 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 100 feet

24. Compared with a car, a large truck's blind spots are:

- A. Smaller
- B. Larger on both sides and deep behind
- C. Only in front
- D. The same

25. Why do tractor-trailers take longer to stop than cars at the same speed?

- A. Larger tires
- B. Brake delay from air brakes transmitting braking from the tractor to the trailer
- C. They use engine braking only
- D. Drivers react slower

Answer key: New York practice test 13

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1. B: Ages 1 to 13

Bicyclists and their passengers ages 1-13 must wear an approved helmet; adults must follow local helmet laws. (Bicyclists, page 69)

2. C: 500 feet

A bicycle used at night needs a headlight visible from at least 500 feet ahead and a red taillight visible from at least 300 feet behind. (Bicyclists, page 69)

3. B: 100 feet

A bicycle on public highways must have adequate brakes and a horn or bell that can be heard at least 100 feet away. (Bicyclists, page 69)

4. B: Right turn

A bicyclist can signal a right turn by extending the right arm straight out to the right. (Bicyclists, page 69)

5. B: Stop completely and look left-right-left and behind, watching for cyclists approaching from the right rear

Stop completely and look left-right-left and behind before turning right on red, to avoid hitting a bicyclist approaching from the right rear. (Bicyclists: Tips for Drivers, page 70)

6. B: A marked area at an intersection ahead of where traffic must stop, giving cyclists extra space

A bike box is a marked area at an intersection ahead of where traffic is required to stop, providing extra space for bicyclists. (Bicyclists: Tips for Drivers, page 70)

7. B: No, drivers are prohibited from operating in these dedicated spaces

Drivers are prohibited from operating in bike lanes, bike boxes, cycle tracks and other dedicated bicycle spaces. (Bicyclists: Tips for Drivers, page 70)

8. B: Air pressure from a quickly passing vehicle can send them off balance

Air pressure from a vehicle passing quickly can send a bicyclist off balance, so reduce speed and give them room. (Bicyclists, page 68)

9. C: 10 days

Bicyclists must report any bicycle crash causing death or serious injury to DMV within 10 days. (Bicyclists, page 69)

10. B: No, it is against the law

It is against the law to carry an infant under a year old on a bicycle; children ages 1 to 4 must ride in attached bicycle safety seats. (Bicyclists, page 69)

11. B: No; only two motorcyclists may ride side-by-side in one lane

Two motorcyclists may ride side-by-side in a single lane, but a motorcyclist cannot share a lane with a vehicle that is not a motorcycle. (Motorcyclists, page 71)

12. B: Their smaller size makes them seem farther away and makes speed hard to judge

A motorcycle's smaller size makes it seem farther away and makes it difficult to judge its distance and speed. (Motorcyclists, page 71)

13. B: On most motorcycles the signal does not turn off automatically, so it may be on by mistake

On most motorcycles the directional signal does not cancel automatically, so it may be on when the rider does not intend to turn. (Motorcyclists, page 71)

14. B: The other vehicle turning left while the motorcycle went straight, passed or overtook

In 2015, 41% of fatal motorcycle crashes occurred with the other vehicle turning left while the motorcycle was going straight, passing or overtaking. (Motorcyclists, page 72)

15. B: Stay a good distance behind

On steel deck bridges a motorcyclist may move to the center of the lane; stay a good distance behind. (Motorcyclists, page 73)

16. A: Motorcycles can stop in a shorter distance than cars and their slowing may be hard to notice

Motorcycles can stop in a shorter distance than cars under the right conditions, and it may be harder to notice them slowing. (Motorcyclists, page 73)

17. B: Even more space

If it's raining or dark, give motorcycles even more space. (Motorcyclists, page 73)

18. B: Slow down, rise off the seat and cross the tracks at a right angle

A motorcyclist may slow, rise off the seat to cushion the crossing, and change direction to cross the tracks at a right angle. (Motorcyclists, page 73)

19. B: Class B and C

Class B and C mopeds can be driven only in the right lane as far right as possible; Class A mopeds may use any lane. (Moped Operators, page 74)

20. B: No, unless posted signs permit it

Mopeds are not permitted on expressways or other controlled-access highways unless posted signs permit it. (Moped Operators, page 74)

21. B: A bicyclist

When approaching a moped, use the same precautions you would with a bicyclist. (Moped Operators, page 74)

22. B: The car driver

In more than 60 percent of fatal car-truck crashes, the car driver contributes to the cause; four out of five times the car driver is killed. (Large Vehicles, page 74)

23. B: 20 feet

Tractors with long hoods can have a blind spot of 20 feet in front of the vehicle. (Large Vehicles, page 74)

24. B: Larger on both sides and deep behind

Large vehicles have deep blind spots behind them and larger blind spots on both sides than cars ('no zones'). (Large Vehicles, page 74)

25. B: Brake delay from air brakes transmitting braking from the tractor to the trailer

For tractor-trailers, the difference comes from brake delay: air brakes transmit braking power from tractor to trailer, adding many feet to stopping distance. (Large Vehicles: Distance to Stop, page 74)