

New York DMV permit practice test 7

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. If no speed limit is posted in New York State (outside cities with lower limits), what is the maximum speed?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

2. What is the speed limit in New York City unless another limit is posted?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

3. You are driving 50 mph on a 55 mph expressway in thick fog. Can you be ticketed for speeding?

- A. No, you are below the limit
- B. Yes, for a speed not reasonable for the conditions
- C. Only if you cause a crash
- D. Only on the Thruway

4. Why do some highways have minimum speed limits?

- A. To raise toll revenue
- B. To keep traffic flowing smoothly; driving too slowly can create danger
- C. To allow trucks to pass
- D. To reduce fuel use

5. Is it always safe to drive at the posted speed limit?

- A. Yes, that is what the limit is for
- B. No, the safe speed may be lower due to conditions
- C. Yes, during daytime
- D. Yes, if the road is dry

6. What is the normal speed limit on an expressway in New York, and what may be posted in some rural areas?

- A. 50 mph normally, 60 mph rural
- B. 55 mph normally, up to 65 mph in some rural areas
- C. 65 mph normally, 75 mph rural
- D. 45 mph normally, 55 mph rural

7. About how many of every 10 crashes involve rear-end collisions?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Seven

8. What following-distance rule does the New York manual recommend in good conditions?

- A. One-second rule
- B. Two-second rule
- C. Five-second rule
- D. One car length per 10 mph

9. In bad weather or when following a large truck, how much should you increase your following time?

- A. To at least three or four seconds
- B. To one second
- C. No change is needed
- D. To ten seconds

10. A driver is tailgating you. What should you do?

- A. Tap your brakes suddenly to warn them
- B. Move to another lane if possible, or slow down and pull off to let them pass
- C. Speed up
- D. Ignore them and slow down sharply

11. Why should you brake early and gently when preparing to stop or turn?

- A. To save brake pads only
- B. To give drivers behind you plenty of warning
- C. To keep the engine warm
- D. It is required only in snow

12. New York is a 'primary enforcement' seat belt state. This means:

- A. Only drivers must wear belts
- B. An officer can stop you just because you or a passenger is not wearing a seat belt
- C. You can only be ticketed for seat belts after another violation
- D. Seat belts are required only on highways

13. What is the maximum fine for a driver who fails to buckle up in New York?

- A. \$25
- B. \$50
- C. \$100
- D. \$200

14. Who is responsible for making sure passengers under 16 are properly restrained?

- A. The passengers themselves
- B. Their parents only
- C. The driver
- D. No one if they are in the back seat

15. A driver is convicted of carrying an unrestrained 10-year-old passenger. The penalty can include:

- A. A warning only
- B. A fine of \$25 to \$100 and three points
- C. A fine of \$50 and no points
- D. License revocation

16. A child under age 4 must ride in:

- A. A booster seat
- B. A federally approved child safety seat attached by a seat belt or LATCH
- C. An adult seat belt
- D. Any seat in the back

17. Until what age must a child ride rear-facing (or until reaching the seat's rear-facing weight/height limit)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 8

18. Children ages 4 through 7 must generally use:

- A. Only a lap belt
- B. An appropriate child restraint such as a booster seat used with a lap and shoulder belt
- C. No restraint in the back seat
- D. A rear-facing seat

19. A 6-year-old is over 4'9" tall and weighs more than 100 pounds. According to the manual, the child:

- A. Must stay in a rear-facing seat
- B. May be restrained by a seat belt
- C. Must ride in the front seat
- D. Does not need any restraint

20. Where should you NEVER place an infant in a rear-facing child seat?

- A. In the back seat
- B. In the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger air bag
- C. Behind the driver
- D. In the middle of the back seat

21. How far should the center of your chest be from the air bag cover?

- A. At least 5 inches
- B. At least 10 inches
- C. At least 18 inches
- D. It does not matter

22. Where on the steering wheel does the manual suggest placing your hands to stay clear of a deploying air bag?

- A. 10 and 2 o'clock
- B. 3 and 9 o'clock
- C. 12 o'clock with one hand
- D. 6 o'clock

23. Air bags are designed to:

- A. Replace seat belts
- B. Work with seat belts, not replace them
- C. Protect only rear-seat passengers
- D. Inflate slowly

24. What happens to fines for speeding in a New York work zone?

- A. They stay the same
- B. They double, even when workers are not present
- C. They double only when workers are present
- D. They are reduced

25. A sign warns 'lane closed ahead' as you enter a work zone. What should you do?

- A. Speed to the end of the closed lane, then merge
- B. Merge into the correct lane at first notice when it is safe
- C. Stop and wait for a flagger
- D. Drive on the shoulder

Answer key: New York practice test 7

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

1. C: 55 mph

You must obey the speed limit; if none is posted, drive no more than 55 mph. (Speed, page 47)

2. B: 25 mph

The speed limit is 25 mph in New York City unless another limit is posted. (Speed, page 47)

3. B: Yes, for a speed not reasonable for the conditions

Even below the posted limit, a police officer can ticket you for a speed 'not reasonable' for hazardous conditions. (Speed, page 47)

4. B: To keep traffic flowing smoothly; driving too slowly can create danger

Minimum speed limits keep traffic flowing smoothly; driving slower than the minimum can interfere with traffic and create a dangerous condition. (Speed, page 47)

5. B: No, the safe speed may be lower due to conditions

It is often common sense to drive below the posted limit, for example on slippery or foggy roads. (Speed, page 47)

6. B: 55 mph normally, up to 65 mph in some rural areas

The expressway limit is normally 55 mph but can be posted at 65 mph in some rural areas. (Expressway Driving, page 62)

7. C: Four

Four of every 10 crashes involve rear-end collisions, usually because of following too closely. (Allow Yourself Space, page 47)

8. B: Two-second rule

Use the two-second rule: count 'one thousand one, one thousand two' after the vehicle ahead passes a fixed object. (Allow Yourself Space, page 47)

9. A: To at least three or four seconds

In bad weather and when following large trucks, increase the count to at least three or four seconds. (Allow Yourself Space, page 47)

10. B: Move to another lane if possible, or slow down and pull off to let them pass

Move to another lane, or reduce speed and pull off the road to let them by. Don't press the brakes suddenly; it may startle them and escalate to road rage. (Allow Yourself Space, page 47)

11. B: To give drivers behind you plenty of warning

Braking early and gently gives drivers behind you plenty of warning that you are slowing down. (Allow Yourself Space, page 47)

12. B: An officer can stop you just because you or a passenger is not wearing a seat belt

Primary enforcement means a police officer can pull you over solely because you or a passenger isn't wearing a seat belt. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

13. B: \$50

The driver can face a fine of up to \$50 for not wearing a seat belt; passengers 16 and older can face the same. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

14. C: The driver

The driver must make sure each passenger under 16 is restrained by a seat belt or appropriate child restraint; the driver faces a \$25-\$100 fine and 3 points per violation. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

15. B: A fine of \$25 to \$100 and three points

For each passenger under 16 not properly restrained, the driver can face a \$25 to \$100 fine and three license points. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

16. B: A federally approved child safety seat attached by a seat belt or LATCH

Children under four must be in a federally approved child safety seat attached by a safety belt or LATCH system. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

17. B: 2

A child must be restrained rear-facing until age two or until reaching the highest rear-facing weight or height limit allowed by the seat maker. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

18. B: An appropriate child restraint such as a booster seat used with a lap and shoulder belt

Children between four and seven must use an appropriate child restraint system, commonly a booster seat, with a lap and shoulder belt. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

19. B: May be restrained by a seat belt

If a child aged four to seven is over 4'9" and/or over 100 pounds, the child may use a seat belt; if it doesn't fit correctly, a child restraint is recommended. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 48)

20. B: In the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger air bag

Never put an infant in a rear-facing child safety seat in the front seat of a vehicle that has a passenger air bag. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 49)

21. B: At least 10 inches

Sit with at least 10 inches between the center of your chest and the air bag cover. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 49)

22. B: 3 and 9 o'clock

Place your hands on opposite sides of the wheel at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions to keep them away if the air bag engages. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 49)

23. B: Work with seat belts, not replace them

Air bags are meant to work with seat belts; the combination gives maximum protection. (Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats and Air Bags, page 49)

24. B: They double, even when workers are not present

When you speed in work zones, ticket fines double, even when the workers or work vehicles are not there. (How to Drive Safely in Work Zones, page 49)

25. B: Merge into the correct lane at first notice when it is safe

Merge into the correct lane when it is safe; don't speed to the end of the closing lane. Moving over at first notice is calmer and safer. (How to Drive Safely in Work Zones: Work Zone Tips, page 49)