

New York DMV permit practice test 9

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. It is illegal to drive on tires that have:

- A. All-season tread
- B. Cuts down to the cords, bumps or bulges
- C. Whitewalls
- D. Been rotated

2. In New York State, impaired driving is involved in what share of all motor vehicle fatalities?

- A. About 10 percent
- B. About 25 percent
- C. More than 40 percent
- D. About 75 percent

3. Which of these is an effect of alcohol on driving?

- A. Faster reaction time
- B. Better judgment of distance
- C. Delayed reaction time and reduced ability to see clearly
- D. Improved night vision

4. Why is it especially dangerous to drink and drive after dark?

- A. Police patrol more at night
- B. Your vision is already restricted at night and alcohol slows recovery from headlight glare
- C. Alcohol is stronger at night
- D. Roads are more crowded

5. When do the effects of alcohol on driving begin?

- A. Only at .08 BAC
- B. With the first drink
- C. Only after you feel drunk
- D. After three drinks

6. Which of these can be a criminal offense to drive while impaired by?

- A. Only alcohol
- B. Alcohol, marijuana/cannabis, illegal drugs and some prescription drugs
- C. Only illegal drugs
- D. Only prescription drugs

7. What happens when you combine alcohol with other drugs?

- A. The effects cancel out
- B. It severely reduces your ability to drive and can cause serious health problems, including death
- C. It has no effect on driving
- D. It makes you more alert

8. In New York, a BAC of more than .05 percent is legal evidence of:

- A. Intoxication
- B. Impairment (DWA)
- C. Aggravated DWI
- D. Nothing

9. A BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of:

- A. Impairment only
- B. Intoxication (DWI)
- C. Aggravated DWI
- D. A zero tolerance violation only

10. What BAC level is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated (Agg-DWI)?

- A. .10 or more
- B. .15 or more
- C. .18 or more
- D. .20 or more

11. Can you be convicted of an alcohol-related driving offense without a chemical test?

- A. No, a chemical test is always required
- B. Yes, a police officer's testimony about your driving, appearance and behavior can be enough
- C. Only if you were in a crash
- D. Only if you are under 21

12. Your BAC depends on:

- A. The type of drink and how fit you are
- B. How much alcohol you drink, the time between drinks, and your weight
- C. How well you 'hold your liquor'
- D. Whether you drink beer or liquor

13. Which of these drinks contains the most alcohol: 1½ oz of 80-proof liquor, 5 oz of wine, 12 oz of beer, or 12 oz of wine cooler?

- A. The liquor
- B. The wine
- C. The beer
- D. They contain about the same amount

14. For a 150-pound male, one standard drink raises BAC by about:

- A. .01 percent
- B. .02 percent
- C. .05 percent
- D. .08 percent

15. On average, how long does it take the body to remove the alcohol in one 12-ounce beer?

- A. 15 minutes
- B. About one hour
- C. About three hours
- D. About six hours

16. What is the only effective way to reduce your BAC?

- A. Drink coffee
- B. Take a cold shower
- C. Exercise
- D. Wait over time without drinking more

17. Eating before or while you drink alcohol:

- A. Prevents intoxication
- B. Slows absorption somewhat but cannot prevent impairment if you drink too much
- C. Has no effect
- D. Lowers BAC to zero

18. Under New York's Implied Consent law, by driving in the state you are considered to have agreed to:

- A. A vehicle search
- B. A chemical test of your BAC if arrested for an alcohol or drug violation
- C. Random roadside stops
- D. Give up your license on request

19. If you refuse a chemical test after an arrest and a DMV hearing confirms the refusal, your license will be:

- A. Returned if you are found not guilty in court
- B. Revoked even if you are found not guilty of the alcohol or drug charge
- C. Suspended for 30 days only
- D. Unaffected

20. When is your license suspended after you refuse a chemical test following an arrest?

- A. Immediately at the roadside
- B. When you are arraigned in court on the alcohol or drug charge
- C. Only after a conviction
- D. Never

21. What is the minimum revocation for a first chemical test refusal by a driver over 21?

- A. 90 days
- B. Six months
- C. One year
- D. 18 months

22. What civil penalty must be paid to DMV after a chemical test refusal revocation (non-commercial vehicle) before re-licensing?

- A. \$125
- B. \$250
- C. \$500
- D. \$750

23. Under New York's Zero Tolerance law, a driver under 21 with a BAC of .02 to .07 faces:

- A. A warning
- B. A six-month license suspension
- C. A 30-day suspension
- D. Nothing, since it is under .08

24. To be re-licensed after a Zero Tolerance suspension, a driver must pay:

- A. A \$50 termination fee
- B. A \$125 civil penalty and a \$100 suspension termination fee
- C. A \$500 civil penalty
- D. Nothing

25. What is the penalty for a second Zero Tolerance violation?

- A. Another six-month suspension
- B. Revocation for at least one year or until age 21, whichever is longer
- C. A \$500 fine only
- D. 90-day suspension

Answer key: New York practice test 9

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

1. B: Cuts down to the cords, bumps or bulges

It is illegal to drive with tires that have cuts down to the cords, bumps or bulges. (Vehicle Condition, page 53)

2. C: More than 40 percent

More than 40 percent of all motor vehicle fatalities in New York involve impaired driving. (Chapter 9 – Alcohol and Other Drugs, page 54)

3. C: Delayed reaction time and reduced ability to see clearly

Alcohol delays reaction time, reduces your ability to see clearly, changes your judgment of speed and distance, and makes you more likely to take chances. (What Alcohol Does, page 54)

4. B: Your vision is already restricted at night and alcohol slows recovery from headlight glare

Vision is normally restricted at night, and alcohol reduces your ability to recover from the glare of headlights. (What Alcohol Does, page 54)

5. B: With the first drink

The effects of alcohol can begin long before you are intoxicated or legally impaired, starting with the first drink. (What Alcohol Does, page 54)

6. B: Alcohol, marijuana/cannabis, illegal drugs and some prescription drugs

It can be a criminal offense to drive impaired by drugs, alcohol or both, including cannabis, illegal drugs like cocaine or heroin, and some prescription drugs. (Other Drugs, page 54)

7. B: It severely reduces your ability to drive and can cause serious health problems, including death

A combination of alcohol and other drugs severely reduces your ability to drive and can cause serious health problems, including death. (Other Drugs, page 54)

8. B: Impairment (DWAI)

A BAC of more than .05 is legal evidence that you are impaired; .08 or higher is evidence of intoxication. (Alcohol, Other Drugs and the Law, page 55)

9. B: Intoxication (DWI)

A BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication. (Alcohol, Other Drugs and the Law, page 55)

10. C: .18 or more

A BAC of .18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated. (Alcohol, Other Drugs and the Law, page 55)

11. B: Yes, a police officer's testimony about your driving, appearance and behavior can be enough

Testimony of a police officer about how you drove and your appearance and behavior can provide enough evidence to convict you, even without a chemical test. (Alcohol, Other Drugs and the Law, page 55)

12. B: How much alcohol you drink, the time between drinks, and your weight

BAC depends on how much alcohol you drink, how much time passes between drinks, and your weight; not the type of beverage or fitness. (Your BAC, page 55)

13. D: They contain about the same amount

These standard drinks all contain about the same amount of alcohol; none is safer than the others. (Your BAC, page 55)

14. B: .02 percent

For a 150-pound male, each standard drink raises BAC by about .02 percent. (Your BAC, page 55)

15. B: About one hour

On average, it takes the body about one hour to remove the alcohol in one standard drink. (Your BAC, page 55)

16. D: Wait over time without drinking more

The only effective way to reduce BAC is to not drink over a period of time. Coffee, exercise and cold showers do not lower BAC. (Your BAC, page 56)

17. B: Slows absorption somewhat but cannot prevent impairment if you drink too much

Eating helps slow alcohol absorption somewhat, but cannot prevent intoxication or impairment if you drink too much. (Your BAC, page 56)

18. B: A chemical test of your BAC if arrested for an alcohol or drug violation

Under Implied Consent, driving in New York means you are considered to have consented to a chemical test. (Chemical Tests, page 56)

19. B: Revoked even if you are found not guilty of the alcohol or drug charge

Refusal is a separate issue; if a DMV hearing confirms the refusal, your license will be revoked even if you are found not guilty of the alcohol or drug charge. (Chemical Tests, page 56)

20. B: When you are arraigned in court on the alcohol or drug charge

If you refuse the test after arrest, your license will be suspended when you are arraigned in court on the charge. (Chemical Tests, page 56)

21. C: One year

Chemical test refusal by a driver over 21 carries a minimum one-year revocation; 18 months if within five years of a prior refusal or alcohol/drug violation. (Mandatory Suspension or Revocation: Chemical Test Refusals, page 21)

22. C: \$500

A chemical test refusal carries a \$500 civil penalty (\$550 in a commercial vehicle); \$750 if within five years of an earlier alcohol, drug or refusal revocation. (Fees and Civil Penalties, page 23)

23. B: A six-month license suspension

Under Zero Tolerance, a driver under 21 with a BAC of .02 to .07 will have the license suspended for six months. (Zero Tolerance for Drivers Under Age 21, page 57)

24. B: A \$125 civil penalty and a \$100 suspension termination fee

After a Zero Tolerance suspension, the driver must pay a \$100 suspension termination fee and a \$125 civil penalty. (Zero Tolerance for Drivers Under Age 21, page 57)

25. B: Revocation for at least one year or until age 21, whichever is longer

A second Zero Tolerance violation results in revocation for at least one year or until the driver turns 21, whichever is longer. (Zero Tolerance for Drivers Under Age 21, page 57)