

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 3

From the North Carolina Driver Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/north-carolina/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. At what blood alcohol concentration (BAC) can a North Carolina driver age 21 or older be convicted of DWI based on the BAC alone?

- A. 0.10 percent or more
- B. 0.05 percent or more
- C. 0.08 percent or more
- D. 0.15 percent or more

2. What BAC is the DWI limit for a person driving a commercial motor vehicle in North Carolina?

- A. 0.00 percent
- B. 0.04 percent
- C. 0.08 percent
- D. 0.02 percent

3. Besides a BAC test result, how else can driving while impaired be proven in North Carolina?

- A. Only by a blood test taken at a hospital
- B. It cannot be proven without a BAC of 0.08
- C. Only by a confession
- D. By showing the driver's physical or mental faculties were appreciably impaired

4. If you refuse a required chemical test after being charged with DWI, what happens to your license?

- A. Immediate revocation for at least 30 days plus a minimum 12-month DMV revocation
- B. A \$100 fine only
- C. Nothing, refusal is your right with no penalty
- D. A 7-day suspension

5. If your chemical test shows a BAC of 0.08 or more, your license is revoked immediately for a minimum of:

- A. 1 year
- B. 10 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 6 months

6. What is the license revocation for a first DWI conviction in North Carolina?

- A. One year
- B. Six months
- C. 30 days
- D. Four years

7. A second DWI conviction, where the prior offense occurred within three years, results in a revocation of:

- A. Two years
- B. One year
- C. Permanent revocation
- D. Four years

8. When is a fourth DWI conviction treated as a felony in North Carolina?

- A. When the BAC was over 0.15
- B. Only if someone was injured
- C. Always
- D. When the three prior convictions occurred within the past seven years

9. A DWI conviction with a BAC of 0.15 or more requires which of the following?

- A. Only a fine
- B. An ignition interlock device on the vehicle
- C. A new vision test
- D. Attending a driver improvement clinic only

10. After a first DWI license restoration, what alcohol concentration restriction applies to the driver?

- A. 0.04
- B. 0.02
- C. 0.00
- D. 0.08

11. If a driver under 21 is convicted of driving with any amount of alcohol or drugs in their body, the license is revoked for:

- A. Six months
- B. 30 days
- C. Until age 21
- D. One year

12. Which of these leads to a one-year license revocation under North Carolina's underage alcohol laws?

- A. Being a passenger in a car where an adult is drinking coffee
- B. Carrying a sealed bottle for an adult in the trunk
- C. Buying alcohol at age 22
- D. Letting an underage person use your license to try to buy alcohol

13. What is the only thing that sobers up a person who has been drinking?

- A. Coffee
- B. Time
- C. A big meal
- D. A cold shower

14. Alcohol is classified as what kind of drug?

- A. A hallucinogen
- B. A painkiller
- C. A depressant
- D. A stimulant

15. How does alcohol affect a driver's confidence?

- A. It has no effect on confidence
- B. It gives false confidence, so the driver may take greater risks
- C. It makes the driver more cautious
- D. It makes the driver more aware of their mistakes

16. About what percentage of all traffic fatalities involve alcohol, according to the handbook?

- A. 80 percent
- B. 60 percent
- C. 38 percent
- D. 10 percent

17. Under North Carolina DWI laws, which of the following is illegal?

- A. Transporting an open container of alcohol in the passenger area
- B. Having a passenger who is over 21
- C. Driving to a store that sells alcohol
- D. Transporting a sealed container of alcohol in the trunk of a passenger car

18. What is the legal age to purchase alcoholic beverages in North Carolina?

- A. 19
- B. 20
- C. 18
- D. 21

19. If you must take a medication before driving, what does the handbook advise?

- A. Drink coffee to cancel out any drowsiness
- B. Drive faster to get home before it takes effect
- C. Find out how it will affect you and drive as little as possible
- D. Over-the-counter drugs never affect driving

20. Research cited in the handbook shows the risk of a crash begins to increase at what BAC?

- A. 0.10 percent
- B. 0.15 percent
- C. 0.05 percent
- D. 0.08 percent

21. Under North Carolina law, which use of a cell phone is unlawful for every driver, regardless of age?

- A. Texting or emailing while operating the vehicle
- B. Using a phone while legally parked
- C. Calling 911 to report a crash
- D. Making a phone call with a hands-free device

22. Which of these is a warning sign of drowsy driving?

- A. You cannot remember the last few miles driven
- B. You feel hungry
- C. Your radio is too loud
- D. Traffic is heavy

23. On a long trip, how often does the handbook recommend getting out of the car to stretch and walk?

- A. At least every 2 hours
- B. Every 5 hours
- C. Every 30 minutes
- D. Only when you need fuel

24. What daily driving limit does the handbook suggest to help prevent drowsy driving?

- A. 500 to 600 miles per day
- B. 300 to 400 miles per day
- C. No more than 8 hours with no limit on miles
- D. 100 to 200 miles per day

25. At 55 mph, how long does it take a vehicle to travel the length of a football field?

- A. About 3.7 seconds
- B. About 7 seconds
- C. About 1 second
- D. About 10 seconds

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 3

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1. C: 0.08 percent or more

DWI can be proven by showing a BAC of 0.08 percent or more (0.04 in a commercial motor vehicle), or by showing appreciable impairment. (Driving While Impaired, page 33)

2. B: 0.04 percent

For commercial motor vehicle drivers, a BAC of 0.04 or more establishes DWI. (Driving While Impaired, page 33)

3. D: By showing the driver's physical or mental faculties were appreciably impaired

DWI can also be proven by showing the driver's physical or mental fitness was appreciably impaired by alcohol, drugs or both, regardless of BAC. (Driving While Impaired, page 33)

4. A: Immediate revocation for at least 30 days plus a minimum 12-month DMV revocation

Refusal brings an immediate revocation of at least 30 days and an additional minimum 12-month revocation by DMV, and the refusal can be used as evidence in court. (Driving While Impaired, page 33)

5. C: 30 days

A BAC of 0.08 or more (0.04 in a CMV) results in an immediate revocation of at least 30 days. (Driving While Impaired, page 33)

6. A: One year

A first DWI conviction brings a mandatory one-year license revocation. (Driving While Impaired: If you are convicted of DWI, page 34)

7. D: Four years

A second conviction with a prior offense within three years brings a mandatory four-year revocation. (Driving While Impaired: If you are convicted of DWI, page 34)

8. D: When the three prior convictions occurred within the past seven years

A fourth conviction brings permanent revocation and is a felony if the three prior DWI convictions occurred within the past seven years. (Driving While Impaired: If you are convicted of DWI, page 34)

9. B: An ignition interlock device on the vehicle

A DWI conviction with a BAC of 0.15 or more, or another conviction within seven years, requires an ignition interlock device. (Blood Alcohol Concentration Restrictions, page 34)

10. A: 0.04

On the first restoration the alcohol concentration restriction is 0.04; on later restorations it is 0.00. (Blood Alcohol Concentration Restrictions, page 34)

11. D: One year

A driver under 21 convicted of driving with any amount of alcohol or drugs in the body loses the license for one year. (Alcohol and the Young Driver, page 35)

12. D: Letting an underage person use your license to try to buy alcohol

Anyone who lets their license or ID be used by an underage person to buy or try to buy alcohol faces a one-year revocation. (Alcohol and the Young Driver, page 35)

13. B: Time

Only time sobers up a drinker; coffee, food and cold showers do not work. (Driver Safety: Alcohol, page 44)

14. C: A depressant

Alcohol is a depressant that slows brain functions, reaction time and judgment. (Driver Safety: Alcohol, page 44)

15. B: It gives false confidence, so the driver may take greater risks

Alcohol gives false confidence, leading drivers to take bigger risks because they think they are driving better than they are. (Driver Safety: Alcohol, page 44)

16. C: 38 percent

The handbook states that about 38 percent of all traffic fatalities involve alcohol. (Driver Safety: Alcohol, page 44)

17. A: Transporting an open container of alcohol in the passenger area

North Carolina DWI laws prohibit transporting an open container of any alcoholic beverage in the passenger area. (Driving While Impaired: DWI Laws, page 33)

18. D: 21

The legal age to purchase any alcoholic beverage in North Carolina is 21. (Alcohol and the Young Driver, page 35)

19. C: Find out how it will affect you and drive as little as possible

Prescription and over-the-counter medicines can affect driving; learn their effects first and drive as little as possible while taking them. (Driver Safety: Medications, page 44)

20. C: 0.05 percent

The handbook notes crash risk increases when the alcohol level is 0.05 percent, and the risk of a fatal crash is even greater at 0.08. (Chapter 2 — Alcohol and the Law, page 33)

21. A: Texting or emailing while operating the vehicle

It is unlawful for any driver to use a cell phone for email or text messages while operating a vehicle on a public street, highway or public vehicular area. (Distracted Driving: Cell Phones, page 43)

22. A: You cannot remember the last few miles driven

Warning signs include not remembering the last few miles, drifting or hitting rumble strips, repeated yawning and trouble keeping your eyes open. (Drowsy Driving, page 42)

23. A: At least every 2 hours

To prevent drowsy driving, stop and get out of the car at least every 2 hours to stretch and walk briskly. (Drowsy Driving, page 42)

24. B: 300 to 400 miles per day

The handbook suggests trying to set a limit of 300-400 miles of driving per day. (Drowsy Driving, page 43)

25. A: About 3.7 seconds

The handbook notes that at 55 mph a vehicle covers the length of a football field in 3.7 seconds, so even a brief 'mini' sleep is dangerous. (Drowsy Driving, page 42)