

Ohio BMV permit practice test 10

From the Ohio Driver Manual — Digest of Ohio Motor Vehicle Laws (HSY 7607). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/ohio/

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

1. What is the average reaction time for a driver?

- A. 3/4 second to 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 1/4 second
- D. 3 seconds

2. Fatigue can:

- A. Affect your vision and decrease your reaction time
- B. Improve your reaction time
- C. Only affect long-distance truckers
- D. Be cured by loud music

3. How much can the temperature inside a parked car rise in 10 minutes, even with windows cracked?

- A. 20 degrees Fahrenheit
- B. 5 degrees
- C. 50 degrees
- D. 2 degrees

4. You see a child alone in a hot car and the child is unresponsive. What should you do?

- A. Call 911 and, if needed, remove the child, even breaking a window
- B. Wait for the parent
- C. Leave a note
- D. Honk the horn

5. What is the 'Look Before You Lock' habit?

- A. Checking the back seat before locking your car
- B. Checking your mirrors before backing
- C. Looking for pedestrians before turning
- D. Checking tire tread before trips

6. In a work zone, what should you do about following distance?

- A. Keep a clear distance; don't tailgate
- B. Follow closely to keep traffic moving
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Drive on the shoulder

7. If you are in a crash in fog and your vehicle can't be moved, what should you do?

- A. Leave your flashers and lights on and set up flares if possible
- B. Turn all lights off
- C. Stand behind the car
- D. Stay in the car with lights off

8. Your brakes fail while driving. What should you try first?

- A. Apply the parking brake slowly so the rear wheels don't lock
- B. Turn off the engine immediately
- C. Shift into reverse
- D. Jump out of the car

9. Your accelerator sticks and the car speeds up. What should you do?

- A. Turn on flashers, shift to Neutral, find an escape route, brake gradually and pull off
- B. Pump the gas pedal
- C. Turn off the engine at once
- D. Shift into Park while moving

10. If a front tire blows out, what will the vehicle do?

- A. Pull sharply toward the side of the blowout
- B. Wobble without pulling
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop immediately

11. After a tire blowout, what should you do?

- A. Grip the wheel firmly, keep going straight, don't brake, and slow down gradually
- B. Brake hard
- C. Steer sharply to the shoulder
- D. Accelerate

12. Your engine shuts off while driving. What should you expect and do?

- A. Steering will be harder but possible; brake steadily and pull off
- B. Steering will lock completely
- C. Brakes will stop working entirely
- D. Shift to reverse

13. If your vehicle breaks down, where should you place emergency flares?

- A. About 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle
- B. Right next to the car
- C. 50 feet in front
- D. 500 feet behind

14. After your car breaks down and is off the road with flashers on, what does the Digest advise?

- A. Stay in your vehicle until help arrives
- B. Walk along the freeway for help
- C. Stand behind the car
- D. Leave the car and hitchhike

15. Your vehicle starts to skid. What should you do?

- A. Release the brake or accelerator and turn the wheel into the skid
- B. Brake hard
- C. Accelerate
- D. Turn the wheel opposite the skid

16. What does the Ohio Digest say about braking during a skid on ice or snow?

- A. Never apply the brakes while skidding
- B. Pump the brakes hard
- C. Hold the brakes down firmly
- D. Use the parking brake

17. What causes skids?

- A. Driving too fast for conditions, stopping too suddenly, or tires losing grip
- B. Using turn signals
- C. Driving in the right lane
- D. Using low beams

18. Your wheels drift off the paved road onto a lower shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Let off the accelerator, slow gradually, and return to the pavement when safe
- B. Jerk the wheel back immediately
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

19. Which emergency technique involves quickly steering around a problem?

- A. Swerving: grip with both hands, steer to avoid, then steer back to straighten
- B. Accelerating only
- C. Braking only
- D. Shifting to neutral

20. When might accelerating help you avoid a crash?

- A. When another vehicle is about to hit you from behind or the side
- B. When approaching a red light
- C. When the road is icy
- D. When a pedestrian is ahead

21. After a minor crash, what should you do if it's safe?

- A. Move your vehicle out of traffic and turn on hazard lights
- B. Leave the cars where they are until police arrive
- C. Drive away and call later
- D. Argue about fault

22. At a crash scene, what should you do with injured people?

- A. Do not move them; keep them warm and call 911
- B. Move them to your car
- C. Give them water
- D. Help them walk around

23. When exchanging information after a crash, what should you avoid discussing?

- A. Fault or insurance coverage
- B. Your name
- C. Your license plate number
- D. Your insurance company name

24. You hit an unattended parked car. What must you do?

- A. Report it to police or leave the necessary information at the scene
- B. Drive away if damage is minor
- C. Wait one hour
- D. Only call your insurer

25. Within what time may you file a Crash Report (BMV 3303) with the BMV when the other driver was uninsured?

- A. Six months
- B. 30 days
- C. 10 days
- D. One year

Answer key: Ohio practice test 10

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1. A: 3/4 second to 1 second

The average driver has a reaction time of 3/4 second to 1 second; perception time for an alert driver is also 3/4 to 1 second. (Stopping Distance = Space Cushion, page 34)

2. A: Affect your vision and decrease your reaction time

Fatigue can affect your vision and decrease your reaction time. (Fatigue, page 10)

3. A: 20 degrees Fahrenheit

Even with the windows cracked, the temperature in a vehicle can increase 20 degrees (F) in just 10 minutes. (Preventing Injury from Hot Vehicles: Pets, page 36)

4. A: Call 911 and, if needed, remove the child, even breaking a window

Call 911; if the child is in distress or unresponsive, remove the child, breaking a window if necessary. Ohio has Good Samaritan protections. (Preventing Injury from Hot Vehicles: Children, page 36)

5. A: Checking the back seat before locking your car

Make it a habit to look in the backseat before locking your doors. (Preventing Injury from Hot Vehicles: Children, page 36)

6. A: Keep a clear distance; don't tailgate

Maintain a clear distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead—don't tailgate—in work zones. (Work Zone Signs, page 15)

7. A: Leave your flashers and lights on and set up flares if possible

Get off the road if possible; if the vehicle can't move, leave flashers and lights on and set up flares if possible. (Driving in Fog, page 32)

8. A: Apply the parking brake slowly so the rear wheels don't lock

Use the parking brake, applying it slowly so you don't lock the rear wheels; if that fails, turn off the engine, pull off the road and turn on flashers. (Brake Failure, page 43)

9. A: Turn on flashers, shift to Neutral, find an escape route, brake gradually and pull off

Turn on emergency flashers, shift to Neutral and look for an escape route; steer smoothly, brake gradually and pull off, then shift to Park and turn off the engine. (Stuck Accelerator, page 43)

10. A: Pull sharply toward the side of the blowout

A front tire blowout makes the vehicle pull sharply in the direction of the blowout; a rear blowout causes wobbling and some pull. (Tire Blowout, page 43)

11. A: Grip the wheel firmly, keep going straight, don't brake, and slow down gradually

Grip the steering wheel, keep the vehicle straight, do not brake, slow down gradually and pull off in a safe place. (Tire Blowout, page 43)

12. A: Steering will be harder but possible; brake steadily and pull off

Keep a strong grip; the wheel may be hard to turn but you can turn it. Brake with steady pressure and pull off the road. (Power Failure, page 43)

13. A: About 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle

If possible, place flares about 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle to warn drivers and give them time to move over. (Vehicle Breakdown, page 43)

14. A: Stay in your vehicle until help arrives

Stay in your vehicle until help arrives. (Vehicle Breakdown, page 43)

15. A: Release the brake or accelerator and turn the wheel into the skid

When you begin to skid, release pressure from the brake or accelerator and turn the wheel into the skid. (Skids, page 42)

16. A: Never apply the brakes while skidding

If your vehicle starts to skid, take your foot off the accelerator, steer in the direction of the skid and never apply brakes while skidding. (Winter Driving, page 32)

17. A: Driving too fast for conditions, stopping too suddenly, or tires losing grip

Skids are caused by traveling too fast for conditions, stopping too suddenly, or when tires can no longer grip the road. (Skids, page 42)

18. A: Let off the accelerator, slow gradually, and return to the pavement when safe

If your vehicle leaves the pavement, let off the accelerator, slow gradually, and return to the pavement when safe. (Uneven Surface Drop-Offs, page 42)

19. A: Swerving: grip with both hands, steer to avoid, then steer back to straighten

You may avoid a crash by steering around a problem ('swerving'): grip with both hands, steer to avoid traffic, then steer the opposite way to straighten out. (Steering, page 42)

20. A: When another vehicle is about to hit you from behind or the side

It may be necessary to accelerate when another vehicle is about to hit you from behind or the side. (Accelerating, page 42)

21. A: Move your vehicle out of traffic and turn on hazard lights

Stop, warn traffic, turn on hazard lights, and in minor crashes remove your vehicle from traffic if possible and safe. (In the Event of a Crash, page 44)

22. A: Do not move them; keep them warm and call 911

Call 911 if anyone is injured; do not move the injured and keep them warm. (In the Event of a Crash, page 44)

23. A: Fault or insurance coverage

Exchange names, addresses, plates and insurance details, but do not discuss fault or insurance coverage. (In the Event of a Crash, page 44)

24. A: Report it to police or leave the necessary information at the scene

If involved in a crash with an unattended vehicle, you must report it to the police or leave the necessary information at the scene. (In the Event of a Crash, page 44)

25. A: Six months

You may file Form BMV 3303 within six months if there was more than \$400 damage or injury and the other party had no insurance. (In the Event of a Crash, page 44)