

Ohio BMV permit practice test 9

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. Which event makes you an Ohio resident for licensing purposes?

- A. Getting a job, signing a lease, buying a home, or enrolling children in school in Ohio
- B. Visiting for two weeks
- C. Buying gas in Ohio
- D. Owning a vacation cabin you never use

2. At what age can you apply for an Ohio moped license?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 13

3. Who must complete the Motorcycle Ohio program before applying for a motorcycle endorsement or license?

- A. Individuals under age 18
- B. Everyone
- C. Only riders over 50
- D. Only out-of-state riders

4. Which vehicle may a Class D license holder operate?

- A. A vehicle that does not require a CDL or an additional endorsement
- B. Any bus
- C. A tractor-trailer
- D. A motorcycle

5. A CDL Class A is required for a combination of vehicles with a combined GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more when the towed vehicle weighs more than:

- A. 10,000 pounds
- B. 5,000 pounds
- C. 26,000 pounds
- D. 15,000 pounds

6. Which of these drivers needs a CDL in Ohio?

- A. A driver of a vehicle designed to carry 16 or more people including the driver
- B. A driver of a 15-passenger van including the driver
- C. A driver of a pickup truck towing a small boat
- D. A driver of a minivan carrying seven passengers

7. If you pass the vision screening using glasses or contacts, what happens?

- A. Your license will show a vision restriction and you must always wear corrective lenses when driving
- B. Nothing changes
- C. You must retake the test every year
- D. You may drive only in daylight

8. When does Ohio law require headlights to be on?

- A. Sunset to sunrise, in rain, snow or fog, when you can't see 1,000 feet ahead, and when wipers are on for precipitation
- B. Only from midnight to 6 a.m.
- C. Only in fog
- D. Only on freeways

9. Under Ohio's headlight rule, you must turn on headlights whenever natural light does not let you clearly see objects how far ahead?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

10. When may you use high beam headlights in Ohio?

- A. Whenever headlights are used, except when an oncoming vehicle is approaching
- B. Only on freeways
- C. Only in fog
- D. Never in town

11. How can you avoid being blinded by an oncoming vehicle's headlights at night?

- A. Look toward the right side of the road
- B. Stare at the headlights
- C. Close one eye
- D. Turn on your high beams

12. Why shouldn't you wear sunglasses at night or on overcast days?

- A. Tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision
- B. They are illegal
- C. They cause glare
- D. They fog up

13. Which headlights should you use in fog?

- A. Low beams
- B. High beams
- C. Parking lights only
- D. No lights

14. According to the Ohio Digest, which parts of a highway ice first in winter?

- A. Bridges, overpasses and shaded spots
- B. Hills
- C. Intersections
- D. Straight sections

15. Between which dates are studded tires legal in Ohio?

- A. November 1 through April 15
- B. October 1 through April 30
- C. December 1 through March 31
- D. November 15 through April 1

16. What is the minimum safe tire tread depth in Ohio?

- A. 1/16 inch
- B. 1/8 inch
- C. 3/32 inch
- D. 1/4 inch

17. In the penny test for tire tread, what does it mean if you can see all of Lincoln's head?

- A. The tires are too worn and should be replaced
- B. The tires are fine
- C. The tires are overinflated
- D. The tires are underinflated

18. When should you check tire pressure?

- A. When the tires are the same temperature as the surrounding air
- B. Right after a long drive
- C. Only in summer
- D. Only when a warning light comes on

19. Where can you find your vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure?

- A. On the door jamb
- B. On the tire sidewall maximum
- C. On the gas cap
- D. On the windshield

20. What is hydroplaning?

- A. The steering tires ride on top of pooled water, like water skis
- B. Brakes overheating
- C. Skidding on ice
- D. The engine flooding

21. What is the best way to avoid hydroplaning?

- A. Slow down when driving in rain and on roads with pooled water
- B. Speed up through puddles
- C. Brake hard in water
- D. Drive in the puddles

22. You see a flooded section of road ahead. What should you do?

- A. Find another route
- B. Drive through slowly
- C. Drive through quickly
- D. Follow another car through

23. Before entering a curve, you should:

- A. Reduce speed so you can apply slight, constant acceleration through the curve
- B. Brake hard in the middle of the curve
- C. Speed up
- D. Cross the center line for a better view

24. How far ahead should you ideally look while driving?

- A. 20 to 30 seconds ahead
- B. 2 to 3 seconds ahead
- C. Just past your hood
- D. One block

25. According to the Ohio Digest, at 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, braking alone takes about:

- A. 158 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 250 feet
- D. 335 feet

Answer key: Ohio practice test 9

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1. A: Getting a job, signing a lease, buying a home, or enrolling children in school in Ohio

Once you are employed, sign a lease, buy a home or enroll children in school in Ohio, you are a resident. (New Ohio Residents, page 53)

2. A: 14

Individuals age 14 or older can apply for a moped license; probationary moped holders aged 14-15 may drive in daylight only. (Motorcycle, Motor Scooter, or Moped License or Endorsement, page 51)

3. A: Individuals under age 18

Motorcycle Ohio training is required for individuals under 18 before they can apply for a motorcycle endorsement or license. (Motorcycle Ohio Program, page 52)

4. A: A vehicle that does not require a CDL or an additional endorsement

A Class D license allows operating a motor vehicle that doesn't require a CDL or an additional endorsement. (Class D Operator's License, page 50)

5. A: 10,000 pounds

Class A covers combinations of 26,001+ pounds GVWR when the towed vehicle's GVWR exceeds 10,000 pounds. (Commercial Driver License (CDL), page 51)

6. A: A driver of a vehicle designed to carry 16 or more people including the driver

Class C applies to vehicles designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver, or placarded hazardous materials, among others. (Commercial Driver License (CDL), page 51)

7. A: Your license will show a vision restriction and you must always wear corrective lenses when driving

If you complete the vision screening with corrective lenses, your license will show a vision restriction and you must always wear them when driving. (Vision, page 10)

8. A: Sunset to sunrise, in rain, snow or fog, when you can't see 1,000 feet ahead, and when wipers are on for precipitation

Lights must be on from sunset to sunrise, in rain, snow, fog or other unfavorable conditions, whenever you cannot clearly see objects 1,000 feet ahead, and whenever wipers are in use due to precipitation. (When to Use Headlights – OAC 4501-15-01, page 31)

9. A: 1,000 feet

Headlights are required any time natural light does not make it possible to clearly see objects 1,000 feet ahead. (When to Use Headlights – OAC 4501-15-01, page 31)

10. A: Whenever headlights are used, except when an oncoming vehicle is approaching

High beams can be used any time headlights are used except when an oncoming vehicle is approaching; Ohio law requires dimming for approaching traffic. (Know When to Use Your Lights, page 8)

11. A: Look toward the right side of the road

To keep from being momentarily blinded, look toward the right side of the road. (Night Driving, page 31)

12. A: Tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision

Do not wear sunglasses or colored lenses at night or on overcast days; they reduce your vision. (Night Driving, page 31)

13. A: Low beams

In fog, use low beam headlights, not high beams, and keep scanning for hazards. (Driving in Fog, page 32)

14. A: Bridges, overpasses and shaded spots

Bridges, overpasses and shaded spots on a highway ice first. (Winter Driving, page 32)

15. A: November 1 through April 15

In Ohio, studded tires are legal from November 1 through April 15. (Tire Safety, page 8)

16. A: 1/16 inch

A safe tire has a minimum of 1/16-inch tread depth with no major bumps, bulges or damage. (Inspecting Your Vehicle, page 7)

17. A: The tires are too worn and should be replaced

If you can see all of the President's head, your tires are too worn—replace them. (Tire Safety, page 8)

18. A: When the tires are the same temperature as the surrounding air

Check tire pressure when the tires are the same temperature as the surrounding air, using a gauge. (Tire Safety, page 8)

19. A: On the door jamb

The recommended tire pressure, in PSI, is indicated on the door jamb. (Tire Safety, page 8)

20. A: The steering tires ride on top of pooled water, like water skis

Hydroplaning occurs when the steering tires start to ride on top of pooled water, similar to water skis. (Hydroplaning, page 33)

21. A: Slow down when driving in rain and on roads with pooled water

The best way to avoid traction loss from hydroplaning is to slow down in rain and when the road has pooled water. (Hydroplaning, page 33)

22. A: Find another route

Do not drive through large bodies of standing water; find another route. (Flooded Roadways, page 33)

23. A: Reduce speed so you can apply slight, constant acceleration through the curve

Before a curve, reduce to a safe speed that allows slight and constant acceleration through it; slow more when traction is poor or you can't see the end. (Speed Management — Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 33)

24. A: 20 to 30 seconds ahead

Ideally, try to look at what is occurring 20 to 30 seconds in front of your car. (Visual Search, page 33)

25. A: 158 feet

At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, it can take about 158 feet to stop. (Stopping Distance = Space Cushion, page 34)