

# Rhode Island DMV permit practice test 2

From the Rhode Island Driver's Manual. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/rhode-island/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/rhode-island/)

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

**1. Looking away from your path of travel for two or more seconds does what to the likelihood of a crash?**

- A. Has no effect
- B. Triples it
- C. Cuts it in half
- D. Doubles it

**2. What is the difference between distraction and inattention?**

- A. Inattention only happens at night
- B. Distraction only involves phones
- C. Distraction is caused by a situation, event or person; inattention is attention drifting without outside influence
- D. They are the same

**3. Which is a 'mental' distraction?**

- A. Looking at the GPS
- B. Thinking about something that happened during the day
- C. Loud music
- D. Reaching for a drink

**4. Which is an 'auditory' distraction?**

- A. Checking the navigation screen
- B. Daydreaming
- C. Reaching for an object
- D. Phone notifications or loud music

**5. For a teen driver, adding just one teen passenger has what effect on the likelihood of a fatal crash?**

- A. Doubles it
- B. Reduces it
- C. Triples it
- D. No effect

**6. By how much does using a wireless communication device increase the overall risk of a collision?**

- A. 50 percent
- B. 100 percent
- C. 400 percent
- D. 1,000 percent

**7. Is a hands-free phone safer than a hand-held phone while driving, according to research cited in the manual?**

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only for adults
- C. No, research shows no difference in risk
- D. Yes, much safer

**8. What is the key to preventing distractions while driving?**

- A. Driving faster
- B. Using a hands-free phone
- C. Preparing as much as possible before you drive
- D. Driving only at night

**9. You need to attend to a child in the back seat. What should you do?**

- A. Use the mirror while driving
- B. Pull safely off the road and out of traffic first
- C. Turn around while driving slowly
- D. Ask the child to wait until you get home

**10. About how many police-reported crashes does NHTSA attribute to drowsy driving each year, per the Rhode Island manual?**

- A. 10,000
- B. 50,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 1,000,000

**11. More than what share of fatal collisions involve a drowsy driver?**

- A. One in five
- B. Three in four
- C. One in two
- D. One in ten

**12. During which hours do most people experience a natural 'low' in alertness?**

- A. 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- B. Midnight to 6 a.m. and about 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- C. 6 a.m. to 10 a.m.
- D. 10 a.m. to noon

**13. Being awake for 20 hours produces impairment equal to what BAC?**

- A. .02
- B. .05
- C. .08
- D. .10

**14. Drivers under what age are involved in over two-thirds of fall-asleep crashes?**

- A. 21
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 40

**15. How much sleep do sleep experts recommend for teens?**

- A. 5 to 6 hours
- B. 6 to 7 hours
- C. 7 to 9 hours
- D. 8 to 10 hours

**16. On long trips, how often should you stop for a break, according to the Rhode Island manual?**

- A. Every 100 miles or every two hours
- B. Every 300 miles
- C. Only for fuel
- D. Every 50 miles

**17. Which action actually counters drowsiness?**

- A. Opening the windows
- B. Products with caffeine
- C. Rest
- D. Playing loud music

**18. Sleeping for more than 20 minutes can leave you groggy for how long after waking?**

- A. It doesn't
- B. At least five minutes
- C. At least an hour
- D. At least 1 minute

**19. What is the difference between aggressive driving and road rage?**

- A. Aggressive driving is a crime and road rage is not
- B. Road rage only involves honking
- C. They are the same
- D. Road rage is using the vehicle or a weapon to threaten or harm someone; aggressive driving is driving in a pushy, bold manner

**20. To avoid provoking others, how should you use your horn?**

- A. One long blast
- B. Repeatedly
- C. Sparingly; a couple of short taps
- D. Never

**21. Except when passing, which lane should you stay out of to avoid blocking others?**

- A. The right lane
- B. The middle lane
- C. The far-left lane
- D. The breakdown lane

**22. An enraged driver confronts you. Should you get out of your vehicle?**

- A. Yes, to talk calmly
- B. Only in daylight
- C. No, your vehicle offers protection
- D. Only if they get out first

**23. If an aggressive driver keeps following you, where should you go?**

- A. A quiet side road
- B. Home
- C. The highway shoulder
- D. A busy public place with witnesses, such as a fire station or busy gas station

**24. What does the Rhode Island manual say about driving when upset?**

- A. Turn up the radio
- B. Drive alone
- C. Delay driving until the strength of the emotion has faded
- D. Drive faster to get home

**25. According to the Rhode Island manual, where do most motor vehicle collisions occur?**

- A. In other states
- B. On interstates
- C. In parking garages
- D. Within a few miles of people's homes

# Answer key: Rhode Island practice test 2

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**1. D: Doubles it**

Taking your eyes off your path for two seconds or more makes a crash twice as likely. (Distracted Driving, page 17)

**2. C: Distraction is caused by a situation, event or person; inattention is attention drifting without outside influence**

Distraction is drawn by something; inattention is when attention drifts on its own. Both can cause collisions. (Distracted Driving, page 17)

**3. B: Thinking about something that happened during the day**

Mental distractions take your mind off the road, such as conversation or thinking about your day. (Distracted Driving, page 17)

**4. D: Phone notifications or loud music**

Auditory distractions are noises that take attention away, like loud music or device notifications. (Distracted Driving, page 17)

**5. A: Doubles it**

One teen passenger doubles the likelihood of a fatal crash; two or more increase the risk by 300 percent. (Distractions inside the vehicle, page 18)

**6. C: 400 percent**

Overall risk of a collision while using a wireless device increases by 400 percent. (Distractions inside the vehicle, page 18)

**7. C: No, research shows no difference in risk**

Research indicates no differences in risk between hand-held and hands-free use. (Distractions inside the vehicle, page 18)

**8. C: Preparing as much as possible before you drive**

Prepare before driving: set radio and climate, secure items, review directions. (Preventing and Managing Distractions, page 19)

**9. B: Pull safely off the road and out of traffic first**

Never deal with children or passengers while moving; get off the road and out of traffic first. (Preventing and Managing Distractions, page 19)

**10. C: 100,000**

The manual cites an NHTSA estimate of about 100,000 police-reported crashes a year caused directly by drowsiness. (Drowsy Driving, page 20)

**11. A: One in five**

Drowsy drivers are involved in over 20 percent of fatal crashes. (Drowsy Driving, page 20)

**12. B: Midnight to 6 a.m. and about 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.**

Most people have lows between midnight and 6 a.m. and again roughly 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Drowsy Driving, page 21)

**13. B: .05**

Being awake 20 hours equals a BAC of .05; after 24 hours awake it equals .10. (Drowsy Driving, page 21)

**14. C: 30**

Drivers younger than 30 account for more than two-thirds of crashes where the driver fell asleep. (Drowsy Driving, page 21)

**15. D: 8 to 10 hours**

Experts recommend 7 to 9 hours for adults and 8 to 10 hours for teens. (Drowsy Driving, page 21)

**16. A: Every 100 miles or every two hours**

Plan a break of at least 10 minutes about every two hours or 100 miles on long drives. (Drowsy Driving, page 22)

**17. C: Rest**

Caffeine, cold air and loud music only help for a few minutes; rest is the only real fix for drowsiness. (Drowsy Driving, page 22)

**18. B: At least five minutes**

Naps longer than 20 minutes can leave you groggy for five minutes or more, so walk around before driving again. (Drowsy Driving, page 22)

**19. D: Road rage is using the vehicle or a weapon to threaten or harm someone; aggressive driving is driving in a pushy, bold manner**

Aggressive driving is pushy, bold driving; road rage escalates to threatening or causing harm with the vehicle or a weapon. (Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 23)

**20. C: Sparingly; a couple of short taps**

Use your horn sparingly; a couple of short taps may seem less aggressive than one long blast. (Preventing Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 24)

**21. C: The far-left lane**

Do not block the passing lane; except when passing, stay out of the far-left lane. (Preventing Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 24)

**22. C: No, your vehicle offers protection**

Stay inside with the doors locked; leaving the car removes the protection it gives you. (Responding to Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 24)

**23. D: A busy public place with witnesses, such as a fire station or busy gas station**

Drive to a busy public place such as a hospital, fire station or busy store, and sound your horn if needed. (Responding to Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 24)

**24. C: Delay driving until the strength of the emotion has faded**

Most emotional upsets are temporary; wait until the emotion fades before driving. (Guidelines to Controlling Emotions, page 24)

**25. D: Within a few miles of people's homes**

Most crashes come from driver mistakes and happen close to home, on familiar roads. (Before Starting The Engine, page 26)