

Texas DPS permit practice test 10

From the Texas Driver Handbook (DL-7). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/texas/

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

1. In dry conditions, how does a motorcycle's stopping compare with a car's?

- A. Motorcycles always need more distance
- B. They stop in exactly the same distance
- C. Motorcycles cannot brake hard
- D. Motorcycles can stop more quickly than a car

2. Why might a motorcyclist suddenly change position within a lane?

- A. To react to hazards like potholes, gravel, railroad crossings or wet surfaces
- B. Because motorcycles must ride on the center line
- C. To block cars from passing
- D. To show off

3. Why is light rail especially dangerous to pedestrians and drivers?

- A. It never uses crossing gates
- B. It always stops for cars
- C. It is very quiet and cannot stop quickly
- D. It travels only at night

4. What is the legal status of a bicycle on Texas roads?

- A. It may only use sidewalks
- B. It has no right to use roads with speed limits over 30 mph
- C. It is a vehicle with the same rights and responsibilities as other drivers
- D. It is a pedestrian device

5. You are about to turn right and a bicyclist is riding on your right. What should you do?

- A. Honk and turn
- B. Stop in the lane until the bicyclist leaves
- C. Turn quickly in front of the bicyclist
- D. Slow down and merge with the bicycle traffic, then turn

6. When may a bicyclist moving slower than traffic leave the right edge and use more of the lane?

- A. Only when riding with others
- B. Never
- C. When preparing to turn left or avoiding hazards such as debris or potholes
- D. Only on weekends

7. In Texas, a bicyclist in an outside lane less than how wide (with no bike lane) need not ride at the right edge?

- A. 12 feet
- B. 14 feet
- C. 16 feet
- D. 10 feet

8. On a one-way road with two or more marked lanes, where may a bicyclist ride?

- A. As near as possible to the left curb or edge
- B. Only on the sidewalk
- C. Only in the right lane
- D. Only in the center

9. At night, a Texas bicycle must have a white front lamp visible from at least how far?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 100 feet

10. Who must yield when a pedestrian crosses at a point other than a crosswalk at an intersection?

- A. The pedestrian
- B. Whoever is slower
- C. No one has to yield
- D. The driver

11. A pedestrian with a white cane or a guide animal is crossing ahead. What does Texas law require?

- A. Proceed slowly through the crosswalk
- B. Honk to warn them
- C. Take necessary precautions and stop completely if needed to avoid injuring them
- D. Drive around them

12. A pedestrian has entered the crosswalk on a WALK signal, and the light changes before they finish crossing. What should you do?

- A. Still give the pedestrian the right-of-way
- B. Honk to hurry them
- C. Drive around them
- D. Proceed since your light is green

13. Where there are no sidewalks, on which side of the road should pedestrians walk?

- A. Either side
- B. In the center of the lane
- C. The right side, with traffic
- D. The left side, facing traffic

14. At what blood alcohol concentration is a Texas driver 21 or older considered legally intoxicated?

- A. 0.05
- B. 0.08
- C. 0.10
- D. 0.02

15. Under Texas's zero tolerance law, a minor commits Driving Under the Influence by a Minor with what amount of alcohol?

- A. 0.02 or more
- B. Any detectable amount
- C. 0.08 or more
- D. 0.04 or more

16. Under the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code, who is a minor?

- A. Anyone under 19
- B. Anyone under 16
- C. Anyone under 18
- D. Anyone under 21

17. Besides an illegal BAC, what else meets Texas's legal definition of intoxication?

- A. Smelling of alcohol
- B. Having an open container
- C. Any amount of alcohol for drivers over 21
- D. Loss of normal use of mental or physical faculties

18. What is the only thing that sobers a person up?

- A. Exercise
- B. Time
- C. Black coffee
- D. A cold shower

19. About how long does it take the body to rid itself of one drink?

- A. 30 minutes
- B. About one hour
- C. Three hours
- D. 15 minutes

20. Which contains about the same amount of alcohol as a 12-ounce can of beer?

- A. A pint of beer
- B. A 5-ounce glass of wine
- C. A 12-ounce glass of wine
- D. Three ounces of liquor

21. What is the maximum fine for having an open container of alcohol in a vehicle's passenger area in Texas?

- A. \$500
- B. \$1,000
- C. \$100
- D. \$200

22. An adult refuses to give a breath or blood specimen after a DWI arrest. For a first refusal, how long is the license suspended?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. 90 days
- D. 180 days

23. An adult's breath test shows a BAC of 0.08 or more. How long may the license be suspended for a first offense under ALR?

- A. 30 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 180 days
- D. Two years

24. What is the maximum fine for a first DWI offense by an adult in Texas?

- A. \$1,000
- B. \$2,000
- C. \$4,000
- D. \$500

25. What is the jail range for a first adult DWI offense in Texas?

- A. 30 days to 1 year
- B. 2 to 10 years
- C. 24 hours to 30 days
- D. 72 hours to 180 days

Answer key: Texas practice test 10

From the Texas Driver Handbook (DL-7). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/texas/

1. D: Motorcycles can stop more quickly than a car

In dry conditions, motorcycles can stop more quickly than a car, so stay alert and keep your distance. (Allow Plenty of Space When Following a Motorcycle, page 59)

2. A: To react to hazards like potholes, gravel, railroad crossings or wet surfaces

Riders adjust speed or lane position in reaction to road hazards such as potholes, gravel, crossings, and wet or slippery surfaces. (Hazardous Road Conditions, page 58)

3. C: It is very quiet and cannot stop quickly

Light rail is quieter than most buses and cars and trains can't start or stop quickly; stay alert and listen for horns and bells. (Share the Road with Light Rail, page 59)

4. C: It is a vehicle with the same rights and responsibilities as other drivers

A bicycle is a vehicle, and its rider has all the rights and responsibilities of a vehicle driver. (Share the Road with Bicycles, page 59)

5. D: Slow down and merge with the bicycle traffic, then turn

A motorist should slow down and merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right turn, not turn across the bicycle's path. (Share the Road with Bicycles: Rules for Motorists and Bicyclists, page 59)

6. C: When preparing to turn left or avoiding hazards such as debris or potholes

Bicyclists may take more of the lane when passing, preparing for a left turn, avoiding unsafe conditions, or in a lane too narrow to share. (Share the Road with Bicycles: Rules for Motorists and Bicyclists, page 59)

7. B: 14 feet

A slower bicyclist need not ride at the right edge in an outside lane less than 14 feet wide without an adjacent bike lane. (Bicycle Traffic Laws: Do's, page 68)

8. A: As near as possible to the left curb or edge

On a one-way road with two or more marked lanes, a bicyclist may ride as near as possible to the left curb or edge. (Bicycle Traffic Laws: Do's, page 68)

9. B: 500 feet

A bicycle used at night needs a front lamp emitting white light visible at least 500 feet ahead, and a red rear reflector. (Bicycles Must Be Properly Equipped, page 69)

10. A: The pedestrian

A pedestrian crossing anywhere other than a crosswalk at an intersection must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles. (Laws and Safety Tips for Pedestrians, page 67)

11. C: Take necessary precautions and stop completely if needed to avoid injuring them

Take the necessary precautions to avoid injuring or endangering the pedestrian, and come to a full stop if that is the only way. (Laws and Safety Tips for Motorists, page 67)

12. A: Still give the pedestrian the right-of-way

If the light changes after the pedestrian has entered the crosswalk, still give the pedestrian the right-of-way. (Yield the Right-of-Way to Pedestrians (Persons on Foot), page 29)

13. D: The left side, facing traffic

Pedestrians should walk on the left side of the road if there are no sidewalks and step off the pavement when a car approaches. (Laws and Safety Tips for Pedestrians, page 67)

14. B: 0.08

In Texas, a person 21 or over is legally intoxicated with a BAC of 0.08 or more, or with loss of normal use of mental or physical faculties. (The Number One Killer is Alcohol, page 61)

15. B: Any detectable amount

Even if not intoxicated, a minor with any detectable amount of alcohol while driving in a public place commits DUI by a minor. (Zero Tolerance for Minors, page 62)

16. D: Anyone under 21

A minor is any individual under 21 years of age. (Zero Tolerance for Minors, page 62)

17. D: Loss of normal use of mental or physical faculties

The legal limit is 0.08 BAC or any amount that results in the loss of normal use of mental or physical faculties. (Know Your Legal Limit, page 64)

18. B: Time

Cold showers, black coffee or exercise will not make a person sober; only time can. (Myths about Drinking Alcohol, page 62)

19. B: About one hour

It takes about one hour for the body to rid itself of each drink consumed. (Myths about Drinking Alcohol, page 62)

20. B: A 5-ounce glass of wine

A 12-ounce beer, a mixed drink with 1.5 ounces of liquor, and a 5-ounce glass of wine contain about the same amount of alcohol. (Know Your Legal Limit: Table 32, page 64)

21. A: \$500

Possessing an open container in the passenger area on a public highway is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, whether the vehicle is moving, stopped or parked. (Open Container, page 62)

22. D: 180 days

Refusing a breath or blood specimen results in a 180-day suspension, up to 730 days for subsequent offenses. (Implied Consent Laws for Adults, page 64)

23. B: 90 days

A specimen showing 0.08 or greater may lead to a 90-day suspension, up to 365 days for subsequent offenses. (Implied Consent Laws for Adults, page 64)

24. B: \$2,000

A first adult DWI offense carries a fine of up to \$2,000, 72 hours to 180 days in jail, and a 90- to 365-day license suspension. (Table 31: Penalties for DWI and DUI of Alcohol or Drugs-Adults, page 64)

25. D: 72 hours to 180 days

A first adult DWI carries confinement of 72 hours to 180 days in jail. (Table 31: Penalties for DWI and DUI of Alcohol or Drugs-Adults, page 64)