

Texas DPS permit practice test 11

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 Texas, DWI with a passenger under what age is a state jail felony?

- A. 18
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 16

2. A minor refuses to give a breath or blood specimen for the first time. How long is the license suspended?

- A. 60 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 180 days
- D. Two years

3. A minor's specimen shows a detectable amount of alcohol below 0.08 (first offense). How long is the license suspended?

- A. 120 days
- B. 180 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 60 days

4. What is the penalty for a minor's first DUI (zero tolerance) offense in Texas?

- A. A warning
- B. Class A misdemeanor and jail
- C. A \$2,000 fine only
- D. Class C misdemeanor: fine up to \$500, 20-40 hours community service, and an alcohol awareness course

5. For a minor's first non-driving alcohol offense (such as possession), how long is the license suspended?

- A. 90 days
- B. 180 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 60 days

6. What is the penalty for an adult who buys alcohol for or furnishes alcohol to a minor in Texas?

- A. Community service only
- B. A warning
- C. A fine up to \$500
- D. A fine up to \$4,000 and/or up to one year in jail

7. Under implied consent, when has a driver agreed to give a breath or blood specimen?

- A. When arrested for driving while intoxicated in a public place
- B. Only after a crash
- C. Never; it is always voluntary with no penalty
- D. Only when a lawyer approves

8. Alcohol is classified as what type of drug?

- A. A hallucinogen
- B. A pain reliever
- C. A stimulant
- D. A depressant

9. What does the handbook say about caffeine and a drunk driver?

- A. Coffee makes a drunk driver sober
- B. Caffeine cannot make a drunk driver sober
- C. Caffeine doubles alcohol's effect
- D. Caffeine lowers BAC

10. Which kinds of over-the-counter medicine does the handbook warn may cause drowsiness?

- A. Antihistamines and cold preparations
- B. Vitamins
- C. Antacids
- D. Eye drops

11. Why is mixing alcohol with tranquilizers or sedatives especially dangerous?

- A. It makes you more alert
- B. Alcohol cancels out the sedative
- C. Alcohol increases the depressant effects of those drugs
- D. It only affects people over 65

12. What does an ignition interlock device require a driver to do?

- A. Enter a code
- B. Show a license to a camera
- C. Wear a seat belt before starting
- D. Exhale into the device before the vehicle starts

13. According to the handbook, what is one of the first effects of drinking alcohol or using drugs?

- A. Better night vision
- B. Loss of judgment and impaired sight
- C. Faster reaction time
- D. Improved concentration

14. When are Texas drivers required to use headlights?

- A. From one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise
- B. From sunset to sunrise only
- C. From 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise, and when you cannot see clearly for 1,000 feet

D. Only when it is raining

15. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you switch to low beams?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 800 feet

16. When following another vehicle, within how many feet must you use low beams?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 100 feet

17. Which headlights should you use when driving in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow or dust?

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

18. Oncoming headlights are bright. Where should you look?

- A. At the center line
- B. Close your eyes briefly
- C. Directly at the headlights
- D. Down toward the lower right side of your lane

19. If you must park on an unlighted highway at night, what lights should you leave on?

- A. No lights
- B. Interior dome light only
- C. High beams
- D. Parking lights or low beams

20. What should you never wear while driving at night?

- A. Contact lenses
- B. Clear prescription glasses
- C. Sunglasses
- D. A hat

21. How much water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars and can cause loss of control?

- A. Six inches
- B. One foot
- C. Two feet
- D. Two inches

22. How much water will float many cars?

- A. Two feet
- B. Three feet
- C. Six inches
- D. Twelve inches

23. How much rushing water can carry away pickup trucks and SUVs?

- A. Six feet
- B. One foot
- C. Two feet
- D. Four feet

24. Your vehicle stalls in floodwater. What should you do?

- A. Stay inside and wait
- B. Get out quickly and move to higher ground
- C. Keep trying to restart it
- D. Push it deeper into the water

25. Driving on snow or ice, what speed does the handbook call safe?

- A. There is no such thing as a safe speed range on snow or ice
- B. Half the speed limit
- C. 35 mph
- D. 25 mph

Answer key: Texas practice test 11

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1. C: 15

DWI with a passenger under 15 is punishable by up to \$10,000 and 180 days to 2 years in state jail. (Table 31: Penalties for DWI and DUI of Alcohol or Drugs-Adults, page 64)

2. C: 180 days

A minor's first refusal results in a 180-day suspension; second and later refusals result in 2 years. (Table 27: Penalties for Refusal to Provide a Specimen - Minors, page 63)

3. D: 60 days

A first failure by a minor results in a 60-day suspension; 120 days for a second, and 180 days for a third or later. (Table 28: Minor Provided Specimen Confirming Detectable Amount of Alcohol (failure), page 63)

4. D: Class C misdemeanor: fine up to \$500, 20-40 hours community service, and an alcohol awareness course

A first DUI offense by a minor is a Class C misdemeanor with a fine up to \$500, 20 to 40 hours of community service, and a required alcohol awareness course. (Table 29: Penalties for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) of Alcohol and Drugs-Minors, page 63)

5. C: 30 days

A first non-driving alcohol offense by a minor brings a fine up to \$500, 8 to 12 hours of community service, an alcohol awareness course, and a 30-day suspension. (Table 26: Penalties for Non-Driving Alcohol-Related Offenses - Minors, page 62)

6. D: A fine up to \$4,000 and/or up to one year in jail

Purchasing, furnishing, or selling alcohol to a minor carries a fine up to \$4,000 and/or confinement in jail for up to one year. (Table 10: Penalties for Purchasing, Furnishing, or Selling Alcohol to a Minor, page 20)

7. A: When arrested for driving while intoxicated in a public place

A driver implies consent to give breath or blood specimens if arrested for operating a vehicle or watercraft in a public place while intoxicated. (Implied Consent Laws for Adults, page 64)

8. D: A depressant

Alcohol is a depressant drug affecting coordination, judgment, perception and emotional state. (Table 25: Alcohol and Other Types of Drugs, page 61)

9. B: Caffeine cannot make a drunk driver sober

Caffeine can help drowsy drivers stay alert, but it can't make a drunk driver sober. (Table 25: Alcohol and Other Types of Drugs, page 61)

10. A: Antihistamines and cold preparations

Be careful with antihistamines, other cold preparations, or any medicine that relaxes or promotes sleep; read the labels. (Table 25: Alcohol and Other Types of Drugs, page 61)

11. C: Alcohol increases the depressant effects of those drugs

Alcohol increases the depressant effects of tranquilizers and barbiturates; mixing them can be hazardous. (Table 25: Alcohol and Other Types of Drugs, page 61)

12. D: Exhale into the device before the vehicle starts

A driver must exhale into the ignition interlock device to start the vehicle; installation is court-ordered. (Appendix A: Glossary of Terms, page 79)

13. B: Loss of judgment and impaired sight

One of the first effects is losing judgment and impaired sight, causing slower reactions and difficulty judging other vehicles' speed. (Chapter 10: Alcohol and Drug Impact on the Driving Ability, page 61)

14. C: From 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise, and when you cannot see clearly for 1,000 feet

Use headlights from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise, or anytime people or vehicles cannot be seen clearly for at least 1,000 feet. (Headlights, page 53)

15. C: 500 feet

Use low beams within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle. (Headlights, page 53)

16. B: 300 feet

Use low beams when following closely, within 300 feet, behind another vehicle. (Headlights, page 53)

17. C: Low beams

Use low beam headlights in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow, or dust. (Headlights, page 53)

18. D: Down toward the lower right side of your lane

Avoid looking directly into approaching headlights; shift your eyes down to the lower right side of your lane. (Headlights, page 53)

19. D: Parking lights or low beams

If you must park on an unlighted highway at night, leave your parking lights or low beam headlights on. (Headlights, page 53)

20. C: Sunglasses

On bright days wear good sunglasses, but never wear sunglasses at night. (Highway Safety Tips, page 54)

21. A: Six inches

Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars, causing loss of control and possible stalling. (Floods, page 56)

22. D: Twelve inches

Twelve inches of water will float many cars. (Floods, page 56)

23. C: Two feet

Two feet of rushing water will carry away pick-up trucks, SUVs and most other vehicles. (Floods, page 56)

24. B: Get out quickly and move to higher ground

If your vehicle stalls in floodwater, get out quickly and move to higher ground. Better yet, turn around, don't drown. (Floods, page 56)

25. A: There is no such thing as a safe speed range on snow or ice

There is no such thing as a safe speed range on snow or ice; be extremely cautious until you know how much traction you have. (Winter Driving: Table 23, page 55)