

Utah DLD permit practice test 7

From the Utah Driver Handbook (AAMVA Model Non-Commercial). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/utah/

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

1. In hot weather your tire pressure rises. What should you do?

- A. Add more air
- B. Drive faster
- C. Let air out
- D. Do not let air out; the pressure will be too low when tires cool

2. What is the penalty for failing to stop at the scene of an injury crash in Utah?

- A. Infraction
- B. Third-degree felony
- C. Class C misdemeanor
- D. Warning

3. A crash in Utah causes injury, death, or at least how much total property damage, requiring immediate notice to police?

- A. \$500
- B. \$1,000
- C. \$2,500
- D. \$5,000

4. After a property-damage-only crash with no injuries, what does Utah law allow?

- A. Leave the scene
- B. Drive home and call later
- C. Leave the cars in the lane
- D. Move the vehicle out of the travel lanes to a safe nearby location and remain there

5. You hit an unattended parked car and cannot find the owner. What must you do?

- A. Leave a note with your name, address and the plate number of the vehicle that caused the crash
- B. Call your insurance only
- C. Wait an hour then leave
- D. Drive away

6. What are the possible penalties for leaving the scene of a crash in Utah?

- A. A \$50 fine
- B. License suspension or revocation up to one year, up to one year in jail, up to \$2,500 fine, or both
- C. Only points
- D. A warning letter

7. According to the Utah handbook, what time of day do most crashes happen?

- A. 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.
- B. Midnight to 3 a.m.
- C. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- D. Noon to 2 p.m.

8. Where does the highest rate of reported car crashes occur, according to the Utah handbook?

- A. Rural highways
- B. Residential cul-de-sacs
- C. Shopping and business areas
- D. Freeways

9. Your brakes fail while driving. What should you do first?

- A. Apply the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid
- B. Shift to park
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Jump out

10. How do you use anti-lock brakes (ABS) in an emergency stop?

- A. Tap lightly
- B. Press the pedal as hard as possible and stay on it; you can still steer
- C. Pump the pedal
- D. Use the parking brake

11. Your car breaks down. Where should you place emergency flares or triangles?

- A. Next to the car
- B. 1,000 feet behind
- C. 50 feet ahead
- D. 200 to 300 feet behind your vehicle

12. According to the Utah handbook, what should you do if your gas pedal sticks and the car speeds out of control?

- A. Turn sharply
- B. Turn off the key and brake hard
- C. Pump the gas
- D. Shift to neutral, look for a safe place, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off

13. A front tire blows out. What will happen and what should you avoid?

- A. The car pulls toward the blown tire; don't slam on the brakes
- B. The car pulls away; brake hard
- C. Nothing happens
- D. The car speeds up; shift to neutral

14. Your wheels drop off the paved surface onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Slow down gradually, then turn back onto the roadway
- C. Speed up
- D. Jerk the wheel back immediately

15. In Utah, knowingly driving without insurance (owner's security) is what level of offense?

- A. Infraction
- B. Not an offense
- C. Class B misdemeanor
- D. Felony

16. If a court judgment against you for crash damages is not satisfied within how many days, your Utah driving privilege is suspended?

- A. 60 days
- B. 30 days
- C. 90 days
- D. One year

17. How long must SR22 'future proof' of insurance be kept after a financial responsibility suspension in Utah?

- A. Two years
- B. One year
- C. Three years
- D. Five years

18. Which two types of auto insurance coverage does the Utah handbook describe as mandatory?

- A. Comprehensive and uninsured motorist
- B. Collision and comprehensive
- C. Only collision
- D. Bodily injury/property damage liability and personal injury protection (PIP)

19. May you show proof of insurance to a Utah officer on your phone?

- A. Only at the DMV
- B. Only with a QR code
- C. Yes, electronically using a mobile device
- D. No, only paper

20. What is required after a Utah conviction for driving without insurance?

- A. Retake the road test
- B. A \$10 fine
- C. Nothing extra
- D. Carry an SR22 for three years and pay a \$40 reinstatement fee

21. If a Utah vehicle owner is identified as having no insurance, what will the DMV do unless insurance is bought within 30 days?

- A. Revoke the vehicle registration
- B. Add points
- C. Nothing
- D. Send a reminder only

22. During ice or snow storms, which road areas are likely to freeze first?

- A. Tunnels
- B. Bridges, ramps and overpasses
- C. Straight highways
- D. Parking lots

23. Your engine shuts off while driving. What should you expect from the steering?

- A. It becomes easier
- B. It stops working entirely
- C. It locks
- D. It may be hard to turn, but you can still turn it

24. How long do alcohol/drug-related violations stay on a Utah driving record?

- A. 5 years
- B. 3 years
- C. Forever
- D. 10 years

25. What happens to your suspension if you drive while suspended in Utah?

- A. It is cut in half
- B. Nothing
- C. A warning
- D. The suspension is extended by the length of the original period, plus possible jail and fine

Answer key: Utah practice test 7

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1. D: Do not let air out; the pressure will be too low when tires cool

Air pressure rises with temperature; don't let air out, or pressure will be too low when tires cool. (Section 11: Distractions and Driving Challenges: Weather—Hot Weather, page 72)

2. B: Third-degree felony

It is a third-degree felony to fail to stop at the scene of an injury crash. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance, page 75)

3. C: \$2,500

If the crash results in injuries, death or at least \$2,500 in total property damage, notify law enforcement (911) immediately. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance, page 75)

4. D: Move the vehicle out of the travel lanes to a safe nearby location and remain there

With property damage only, you may move the vehicle out of travel lanes to a shoulder or safe location, but you must remain until all requirements are met. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance, page 75)

5. A: Leave a note with your name, address and the plate number of the vehicle that caused the crash

Leave a note with the name and address of the driver and the plate number of the vehicle that caused the crash. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance, page 75)

6. B: License suspension or revocation up to one year, up to one year in jail, up to \$2,500 fine, or both

Leaving the scene can bring license suspension or revocation up to one year, a jail sentence up to one year, a fine up to \$2,500, or both. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance, page 75)

7. C: 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The time of day when most crashes happen is between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Defensive Driving, page 76)

8. C: Shopping and business areas

The highest rate of reported crashes occurs in shopping and business areas. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Defensive Driving, page 76)

9. A: Apply the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid

If your brakes stop working, use the parking brake slowly to avoid locking the rear wheels and be ready to release it if you skid. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Braking and Brake Failure, page 76)

10. B: Press the pedal as hard as possible and stay on it; you can still steer

Press hard and keep pressure on the pedal; ABS only works if you stay on it. Vibration and clicking are normal, and you can still steer. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Braking and Brake Failure, page 77)

11. D: 200 to 300 feet behind your vehicle

Put flares or triangles 200 to 300 feet behind your vehicle, giving other drivers time to change lanes or slow down. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Breakdowns, page 77)

12. D: Shift to neutral, look for a safe place, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off

If the vehicle speeds out of control, shift to neutral, look for a safe place to pull off, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off the road. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Stuck Gas Pedal, page 77)

13. A: The car pulls toward the blown tire; don't slam on the brakes

A front blowout pulls the vehicle hard toward the blown tire; grip the wheel, steer straight, slow gradually and don't slam on the brakes. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Tire Blowout, page 77)

14. B: Slow down gradually, then turn back onto the roadway

Don't panic; slow down gradually and then turn back onto the roadway. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Uneven Surfaces/Drop-Offs, page 78)

15. C: Class B misdemeanor

Knowingly operating or permitting operation of a vehicle without owner's security is a Class B misdemeanor and may cost your license, registration and plates. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Financial Responsibility, page 78)

16. A: 60 days

If a judgment is not satisfied within 60 days after the court decision, your driving privilege will be suspended. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Unsatisfied Judgment, page 78)

17. C: Three years

SR22 future proof must be maintained for three years. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: SR22 Insurance, page 78)

18. D: Bodily injury/property damage liability and personal injury protection (PIP)

Liability coverage and personal injury protection (PIP, 'no-fault') are mandatory; collision and comprehensive are not required by law. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Insurance Coverage, page 79)

19. C: Yes, electronically using a mobile device

Proof of insurance must be in the vehicle and shown on request, and may be provided electronically using a mobile electronic device. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Uninsured Motorist, page 79)

20. D: Carry an SR22 for three years and pay a \$40 reinstatement fee

A conviction for driving without insurance or without proof requires carrying an SR22 for three years and paying a \$40 reinstatement fee. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Insurance Coverage, page 79)

21. A: Revoke the vehicle registration

The DMV must revoke the vehicle registration unless insurance is purchased within 30 days. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Uninsured Motorist, page 79)

22. B: Bridges, ramps and overpasses

When sleet, freezing rain or snow begins, bridges, ramps and overpasses are likely to freeze first. (Section 11: Distractions and Driving Challenges: Weather—Cold Weather, page 73)

23. D: It may be hard to turn, but you can still turn it

With a power failure, the steering wheel may be hard to turn but can be turned; brake gently and pull off. (Section 12: Crashes and Insurance: Power Failure, page 77)

24. D: 10 years

The record shows moving violations and suspensions from the past three years, but alcohol/drug-related violations, suspensions and revocations stay for 10 years. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Driving Record (MVR), page 80)

25. D: The suspension is extended by the length of the original period, plus possible jail and fine

Driving while suspended can bring 90 days in jail and a fine, and the original suspension period is added again. (Section 13: Suspensions and Your Record: Driving While Denied, Suspended, or Revoked, page 80)