

Vermont DMV permit practice test 11

From the Vermont Driver's Manual (VN-007). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/vermont/

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

1. At a crash scene, what should you do with an injured person?

- A. Give them water
- B. Move them to your car
- C. Help them walk
- D. Call 911 and leave them where they are, keeping them warm and calm

2. When must you file a written crash report with Vermont DMV?

- A. Always
- B. Within 30 days for any crash
- C. Within 72 hours if anyone is injured or damage is over \$3,000
- D. Never

3. You hit an unattended parked car and can't find the owner. What must you do?

- A. Wait one hour
- B. Leave your name, address and phone number in or on the vehicle
- C. Drive away
- D. Call a tow truck

4. A Vermont driver has a crash in another state. Where must it be reported?

- A. To the insurance company only
- B. In the state where the crash happened
- C. Nowhere
- D. Only in Vermont

5. What can be used to pinpoint the exact location of a crash for police?

- A. Clouds
- B. Mile markers
- C. Billboards
- D. Your GPS only

6. If you are stopped by police in Vermont, when should you unbuckle your seat belt?

- A. Keep it fastened until the officer has seen you wearing it
- B. Immediately
- C. When the officer approaches
- D. Never mention it

7. When being stopped by police, where should you not stop?

- A. On a straight road
- B. On the shoulder
- C. In an intersection or the center median of a divided highway
- D. On the right side

8. During a police stop in a dimly lit area, what should you do?

- A. Turn on interior lights after stopping, before the officer approaches
- B. Turn off all lights
- C. Use high beams
- D. Get out of the car

9. Who has the right to see your license, registration and insurance after a crash with another vehicle?

- A. The other driver
- B. Nobody
- C. Only your insurer
- D. Only police

10. If you are stranded in a remote area, how can you attract rescuers searching by air?

- A. Honk continuously
- B. Light a fire in the car
- C. Stomp HELP or SOS in large letters and line them with rocks or limbs
- D. Run the engine nonstop

11. If stranded in a blizzard, how should you signal for help?

- A. Leave the doors open
- B. Walk away from the car
- C. Turn off all lights
- D. Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from a door handle, antenna or window

12. While stranded in a blizzard with others, what does the manual advise about sleeping?

- A. Take turns; one person should be awake at all times
- B. Everyone sleep
- C. Nobody sleeps
- D. Sleep outside

13. What should you drink while stranded in winter?

- A. Alcohol to stay warm
- B. Fluids to avoid dehydration, but no alcohol
- C. Only coffee
- D. Nothing

14. When starting on a hill during the road test, what should you release last?

- A. The parking brake (if it doesn't release automatically) after feeling the car want to move
- B. The accelerator
- C. Nothing
- D. The clutch first

15. When driving downhill, what should you not do?

- A. Watch your speed
- B. Use your brakes
- C. Use lower gears
- D. Coast with the clutch to the floor or in neutral

16. How can you prevent rolling back when starting on a hill?

- A. Turn the wheels
- B. Quickly move from brake to gas, or use the parking brake while applying gas
- C. Rev the engine in neutral
- D. Honk

17. When backing into a side street to turn around on the road test, where should you look mostly?

- A. Through the rear window
- B. The side mirrors
- C. Forward
- D. At the dashboard

18. When turning around using a side street on the road test, how far from the curb should you stop before backing?

- A. 6 inches
- B. Five feet
- C. About 18 inches
- D. Three feet

19. What is the safest way to turn your vehicle around?

- A. Backing across an intersection
- B. A U-turn on a busy road
- C. Going around the block or using a parking lot
- D. A three-point turn on a curve

20. If an aggressive driver cuts you off, what should you do?

- A. Follow them
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Stay calm, get out of their way and don't challenge them
- D. Get even

21. Which behavior is typical of aggressive drivers?

- A. Driving the limit
- B. Keeping right
- C. Weaving in and out of traffic and following too closely
- D. Signaling lane changes

22. What should you do to deal with emotions like anger before driving?

- A. Drive anyway
- B. Drive faster to burn it off
- C. Turn up the radio
- D. Give yourself time to cool off, such as taking a walk

23. How can a passenger help reduce distraction?

- A. By acting as a 'co-pilot' for maps and navigation
- B. By adjusting the radio for you
- C. By holding your phone up
- D. By talking constantly

24. Where should pets ride to avoid distraction?

- A. In your lap
- B. Loose in the car
- C. On the dashboard
- D. In a carrier

25. Why should you keep your stereo volume low?

- A. So you can hear sirens, horns or train whistles
- B. To save the battery
- C. To hear passengers
- D. It's the law

Answer key: Vermont practice test 11

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1. D: Call 911 and leave them where they are, keeping them warm and calm

If someone is injured, call 911 and leave the person where they are; keep them warm and calm. (What to Do After a Crash, page 59)

2. C: Within 72 hours if anyone is injured or damage is over \$3,000

If any person is injured or damage is over \$3,000, you must report to the DMV in writing within 72 hours. (What to Do After a Crash, page 59)

3. B: Leave your name, address and phone number in or on the vehicle

Write your name, address and phone number and leave it in or on the vehicle so the owner can contact you. (What to Do After a Crash, page 59)

4. B: In the state where the crash happened

A crash in another state is reported to that state, not to Vermont. (Crash Reports, page 60)

5. B: Mile markers

Mile markers give an exact location, which helps police find and record the crash scene. (Crash Reports, page 60)

6. A: Keep it fastened until the officer has seen you wearing it

Keep your safety belt fastened until the officer has seen you wearing it. (Police Stops, page 31)

7. C: In an intersection or the center median of a divided highway

Pull as far right as you safely can; don't stop in an intersection or pull into the median of a divided highway. (Police Stops, page 31)

8. A: Turn on interior lights after stopping, before the officer approaches

If in a dimly lit area, turn on the interior lights after stopping and before the officer approaches. (Police Stops, page 31)

9. A: The other driver

After a crash with another vehicle, the other driver is entitled to see your license, registration and insurance. (Crash Reports, page 60)

10. C: Stomp HELP or SOS in large letters and line them with rocks or limbs

Stomp large block letters spelling HELP or SOS and line them with rocks or tree limbs for searching aircraft. (If you are caught in a blizzard or stranded, page 48)

11. D: Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from a door handle, antenna or window

Pull off, turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from the door handle, antenna or window. (If you are caught in a blizzard or stranded, page 48)

12. A: Take turns; one person should be awake at all times

Take turns sleeping; one person should be awake at all times to look for rescue crews. (If you are caught in a blizzard or stranded, page 48)

13. B: Fluids to avoid dehydration, but no alcohol

Drink fluids to avoid dehydration, but do not drink alcohol. (If you are caught in a blizzard or stranded, page 48)

14. A: The parking brake (if it doesn't release automatically) after feeling the car want to move

Signal, check mirrors and blind spot, accelerate gently until the vehicle wants to move, then release the parking brake and look again. (Stopping and Starting On a Hill, page 57)

15. D: Coast with the clutch to the floor or in neutral

When driving downhill, don't coast with the clutch to the floor or the gearshift in neutral. (Stopping and Starting On a Hill, page 57)

16. B: Quickly move from brake to gas, or use the parking brake while applying gas

Quickly move your foot from brake to gas, or set the parking brake, apply gas lightly and release the brake. (Stopping and Starting On a Hill, page 57)

17. A: Through the rear window

Back slowly into the side street, keeping to your side, looking mostly through the rear window. (Turning Around, page 57)

18. C: About 18 inches

Pull just past the side street and stop roughly 18 inches from the curb or road edge before backing in. (Turning Around, page 57)

19. C: Going around the block or using a parking lot

There are several options, but going around the block or using a parking lot is the safest; never back across an intersection. (Turning Around, page 58)

20. C: Stay calm, get out of their way and don't challenge them

Don't try to get even; stay calm, get out of the driver's way and don't challenge them. (Aggressive Drivers, page 46)

21. C: Weaving in and out of traffic and following too closely

Aggressive drivers speed, pass unsafely, fail to signal, weave, follow too closely and cut off cars. (Aggressive Drivers, page 46)

22. D: Give yourself time to cool off, such as taking a walk

Give yourself time to cool off and calm down; taking a walk is a good way. (Dealing with Emotions, page 56)

23. A: By acting as a 'co-pilot' for maps and navigation

Designate a front-seat passenger to serve as co-pilot rather than fumbling with maps or navigation. (Dealing with Distractions, page 56)

24. D: In a carrier

A loose pet or one on your lap can distract you; keep pets in a carrier. (Dealing with Distractions, page 56)

25. A: So you can hear sirens, horns or train whistles

Keep the volume low enough to hear things outside like a siren, horn or train whistle. (Dealing with Distractions, page 56)