

Vermont DMV permit practice test 3

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 what blood alcohol concentration is a Vermont driver considered 'under the influence'?

- A. .08 or above
- B. .05
- C. .15
- D. .10

2. What happens to a Vermont driver under 21 who drives with a BAC of .02 or more?

- A. Points only
- B. Nothing
- C. A warning
- D. A civil traffic violation, license suspension and an alcohol and driving education program

3. Can a driver be impaired below .08 BAC?

- A. No
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes; even one drink impairs judgment
- D. Only if under 21

4. How often is someone killed by a drunk driver, on average, according to the Vermont manual?

- A. Every 4 hours
- B. Every 40 minutes
- C. Every day
- D. Every 10 minutes

5. How long does it take the body to process the alcohol from one drink?

- A. At least an hour per drink
- B. 4 hours per drink
- C. It depends only on coffee
- D. 10 minutes

6. What does alcohol do to your sense of speed?

- A. Suppresses your feelings, so you may not realize you're speeding
- B. Nothing
- C. Makes you feel faster
- D. Improves it

7. Alcohol is what type of drug?

- A. Not a drug
- B. A stimulant
- C. A depressant
- D. A hallucinogen

8. Under Vermont's Implied Consent law, what happens if you refuse a test for alcohol or drugs?

- A. Nothing
- B. A warning
- C. A \$50 fine
- D. You lose your license for at least six months

9. Can you lose your Vermont license for DUI before a criminal conviction?

- A. No
- B. Yes, through an administrative (civil) suspension process
- C. Only after a second offense
- D. Only for under-21 drivers

10. What is the only way to reduce the effects of alcohol or other drugs?

- A. Coffee
- B. Time
- C. Exercise
- D. A cold shower

11. What does a designated driver agree to?

- A. To drink only beer
- B. To drive only on back roads
- C. To take everyone's keys
- D. Not to drink or use other drugs and to get the others home safely

12. What does an ENCARE sign beside a Vermont road mean?

- A. Someone died there in an alcohol-related crash
- B. A sobriety checkpoint
- C. A rest area
- D. A hospital is near

13. Which can be just as deadly as alcohol when driving?

- A. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs
- B. Water
- C. Vitamins
- D. Gum

14. Which plan does the Vermont manual suggest if you are going to drink?

- A. Eat a big meal
- B. Wait 15 minutes
- C. Drive slowly home
- D. Give your keys to a friend who won't drink before you start

15. Which of these does the Vermont manual list as an effect of alcohol?

- A. Better concentration
- B. Sharper vision
- C. Improved judgment
- D. Slower reaction time

16. What hand positions does the Vermont manual recommend on the steering wheel?

- A. 9 and 3 or 8 and 4
- B. One hand at 12
- C. 10 and 2
- D. 12 and 6

17. If traffic is backing up behind your slow vehicle in Vermont, what does the law require?

- A. Pull over when safe and let following vehicles go by
- B. Turn on hazards
- C. Speed up
- D. Nothing

18. After seeing danger, about how long does it take the average driver to apply the brakes?

- A. 3/4 of a second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 1/4 second

19. What is the distance your car travels from when you see danger until you step on the brake called?

- A. Braking distance
- B. Following distance
- C. Stopping zone
- D. Reaction distance

20. According to studies cited in the Vermont manual, by how much do daytime low-beam headlights reduce head-on collision risk?

- A. 80%
- B. 5%
- C. More than 20%
- D. 50%

21. What are the most common driver actions in pedestrian and bicycle crashes in Vermont?

- A. Inattention and failure to yield
- B. Mechanical failure
- C. Bad weather
- D. Speeding and drinking

22. Which is a sign of drowsy driving?

- A. Not remembering the last few miles you drove
- B. Smooth steering
- C. Checking mirrors often
- D. Feeling alert

23. Will opening the window or turning up the radio keep a drowsy driver awake?

- A. Only at night
- B. No; trying to find ways to stay awake is a sign you need to stop and rest
- C. Yes, reliably
- D. Only the radio works

24. What is the fine range for a first violation of Vermont's portable electronic device law?

- A. \$250-\$500
- B. \$100-\$200
- C. \$500-\$1,000
- D. \$25-\$50

25. Is using a handheld phone allowed while your car is stopped in traffic on a Vermont highway?

- A. Only at red lights
- B. Only for GPS
- C. No, the ban applies even while the vehicle is stationary
- D. Yes

Answer key: Vermont practice test 3

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1. A: .08 or above

Vermont law states that a BAC of .08 or above means a person is under the influence or impaired. (Alcohol and other drugs, page 53)

2. D: A civil traffic violation, license suspension and an alcohol and driving education program

Under-21 drivers at .02 or more can receive a civil violation; the license is suspended and they must complete an alcohol education program at their own expense. (Alcohol and other drugs, page 53)

3. C: Yes; even one drink impairs judgment

A person is impaired at BAC levels below .08; even one drink impairs your judgment. (Alcohol and other drugs, page 53)

4. B: Every 40 minutes

On average someone is killed by a drunk driver every 40 minutes; the drinking driver is the number one cause of fatal crashes. (Alcohol and other drugs, page 53)

5. A: At least an hour per drink

Your body needs at least an hour to clear each drink, so several drinks can mean waiting several hours before you can drive safely. (What Does Alcohol Do To Your Driving Skills?, page 54)

6. A: Suppresses your feelings, so you may not realize you're speeding

Your feelings are suppressed; you don't feel speed, so you won't realize you could be speeding. (What Does Alcohol Do To Your Driving Skills?, page 54)

7. C: A depressant

Alcohol may seem to give you a lift, but it is a depressant. (What Does Alcohol Do To Your Driving Skills?, page 54)

8. D: You lose your license for at least six months

If the driver refuses the test, they lose their license for at least six months. (Other Drugs, page 54)

9. B: Yes, through an administrative (civil) suspension process

Vermont can suspend your license through a civil (administrative) process, even before any criminal DUI conviction. (Other Drugs, page 54)

10. B: Time

Time is the only way to reduce the effects of alcohol and other drugs. (Other Drugs, page 54)

11. D: Not to drink or use other drugs and to get the others home safely

A designated driver agrees not to drink or use other drugs and is responsible for getting others home safely. (THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK!, page 54)

12. A: Someone died there in an alcohol-related crash

ENCARE signs mark sites of alcohol-related fatal crashes—someone died there because of a drunk driver. (THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK!, page 55)

13. A: Prescription and over-the-counter drugs

Driving after taking other drugs, even prescription or over-the-counter, can be as deadly as alcohol. (Other Drugs, page 54)

14. D: Give your keys to a friend who won't drink before you start

Before you begin drinking, give your keys to a friend who does not drink and won't let you drive. (THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK!, page 55)

15. D: Slower reaction time

Alcohol harms judgment, vision, concentration and understanding and slows reaction time. (What Does Alcohol Do To Your Driving Skills?, page 54)

16. A: 9 and 3 or 8 and 4

A 9 and 3 or an 8 and 4 position is recommended. (What should I practice first?, page 26)

17. A: Pull over when safe and let following vehicles go by

Vermont law requires a slow driver holding up a line of traffic to pull over when it is safe and let the vehicles behind pass. (Where Should I Start Driving?, page 26)

18. A: 3/4 of a second

The average driver needs about three-quarters of a second to react and get on the brake; the distance covered in that time is reaction distance. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 27)

19. D: Reaction distance

The distance traveled from seeing danger until stepping on the brake is reaction distance; from braking to stop is braking distance. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 27)

20. C: More than 20%

Driving with low beams on during the day reduces the risk of head-on collisions by more than 20%. (Reduced Visibility: Daytime Driving, page 50)

21. A: Inattention and failure to yield

In Vermont, the driver errors most often behind pedestrian and bicycle crashes are not paying attention and not yielding. (Distracted Driving, page 56)

22. A: Not remembering the last few miles you drove

Signs include trouble focusing, repeated yawning, not remembering the last few miles, drifting and missing signs. (Drowsy Driving, page 55)

23. B: No; trying to find ways to stay awake is a sign you need to stop and rest

Opening your window and turning up the radio won't keep you awake; trying to stay awake is a sure sign you need to stop and rest. (Drowsy Driving, page 55)

24. B: \$100-\$200

First violation: \$100-\$200; second or subsequent: \$250-\$500. (Cell Phones and other Electronic Devices, page 56)

25. C: No, the ban applies even while the vehicle is stationary

It is against the law to use a portable electronic device while operating on a public highway, including while the vehicle is stationary. (Cell Phones and other Electronic Devices, page 56)