

Nebraska DMV permit practice test 5

From the Nebraska Driver's Manual (Class O). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/nebraska/

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

1. In Nebraska, what does a pink sign indicate?

- A. School zone
- B. Construction
- C. Recreation
- D. Incident management

2. What does a white regulatory sign tell you?

- A. Motorist services
- B. Recreation areas
- C. Regulations such as speed limits
- D. Warnings

3. What does yellow-green (fluorescent) mean on a Nebraska sign?

- A. Guide information
- B. Warnings specific to pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds, schools and school buses
- C. Hospitals
- D. Construction

4. What is the difference between vertical and horizontal rectangular signs?

- A. Vertical: services; horizontal: schools
- B. Vertical: instructions or laws; horizontal: directions or information
- C. No difference
- D. Vertical: warnings; horizontal: regulations

5. Railroad crossing gates are lowered. What should you do?

- A. Stay stopped until the gates go up and the lights stop flashing; driving around gates is dangerous and illegal
- B. Honk and cross
- C. Drive around them if no train is visible
- D. Back up and take another road

6. What does a red circle with a slash on a sign mean?

- A. Caution
- B. NO: the symbol shows what's prohibited
- C. School zone
- D. Required action

7. At what speed or below must vehicles display the slow-moving vehicle emblem in Nebraska?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

8. What are reference post markers on Nebraska highways?

- A. Exit numbers
- B. Rest area signs
- C. Signs at one-mile increments that serve as reference points when you need help or have an emergency
- D. Speed limit signs

9. What color are signs that identify work zones in Nebraska?

- A. Black on yellow
- B. White on blue
- C. White on green
- D. Black on orange

10. A broken yellow line next to a solid yellow line is in the center of the road. When may you pass?

- A. Only if the broken line is on your side
- B. Only if the solid line is on your side
- C. Always
- D. Never

11. When may you lawfully cross double solid yellow lines in Nebraska?

- A. To make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway, or to avoid an obstruction
- B. To pass slow vehicles
- C. At night only
- D. Never

12. A lane is marked with a curved arrow and the word ONLY. What must you do?

- A. You may go straight
- B. You must turn in the direction of the arrow
- C. Nothing
- D. You may turn either way

13. In urban areas, a stop line is usually about how far before a crosswalk?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 4 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 20 feet

14. At a Nebraska uncontrolled intersection, two cars arrive at about the same time. Car A is going straight and car B is on A's right. Who yields?

- A. Car A
- B. Whoever is faster
- C. Car B
- D. Neither

15. At a Nebraska four-way stop, if in doubt about who should go, what does the manual advise?

- A. Go first
- B. Yield to the driver on your right
- C. Yield to the driver on your left
- D. Honk

16. In a Nebraska roundabout, when should you turn on your right-turn signal?

- A. Never
- B. At the center island
- C. When entering
- D. As you approach your exit

17. In a dual-lane roundabout, which lane should you choose to turn left?

- A. The shared through/right-turn lane
- B. The shared through/left-turn lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The truck apron

18. Who may use the truck apron in a Nebraska roundabout?

- A. Bicyclists
- B. Cars and SUVs
- C. Pedestrians
- D. The rear wheels of large trucks; not cars, SUVs, pickups, bicyclists or pedestrians

19. Under Nebraska's Move Over Law, what must you do on a multi-lane controlled-access highway when approaching a stopped emergency, utility or solid-waste vehicle with flashing lights?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Move into a lane at least one lane away; if you can't, slow down to a safe speed
- C. Speed up
- D. Honk

20. What is the maximum fine for a first Move Over Law offense in Nebraska?

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

21. You are in a minor crash on a Nebraska interstate with no injuries and the cars can still be driven. What should you do?

- A. Drive them to the nearest shoulder, out of the travel lanes
- B. Leave the scene
- C. Push them into the median
- D. Leave the cars in the lane for police

22. When leaving an alley, driveway or parking lot, where must you stop in Nebraska?

- A. Before driving onto the sidewalk or sidewalk area
- B. After the sidewalk
- C. No stop is required
- D. Only at the street

23. An emergency vehicle approaches with siren and lights on an undivided road. What must you do?

- A. Stop in the intersection
- B. Keep driving
- C. Speed up
- D. Yield, pull parallel and close to the right edge clear of intersections, and stop until it passes

24. On a road divided by a median, must traffic going the opposite way stop for an emergency vehicle in Nebraska?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, always
- C. Only for ambulances
- D. No

25. How close may you follow a fire apparatus on an emergency run in Nebraska?

- A. No closer than 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. Any distance

Answer key: Nebraska practice test 5

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1. D: Incident management

Pink is used for incident management signs. (3B-1 Sign Colors, page 34)

2. C: Regulations such as speed limits

White signs are regulatory, such as speed limits. (3B-1 Sign Colors, page 34)

3. B: Warnings specific to pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds, schools and school buses

Yellow-green is used for warning signs about pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds, schools and school buses. (3B-1 Sign Colors, page 34)

4. B: Vertical: instructions or laws; horizontal: directions or information

Vertical rectangles generally give instructions or tell you the law; horizontal ones give directions or information. (3B-2 Sign Shapes, page 35)

5. A: Stay stopped until the gates go up and the lights stop flashing; driving around gates is dangerous and illegal

Stop when the lights flash, before the gate lowers, and stay stopped until the gates go up and the lights stop. Never drive around the gates. (3B-2 Sign Shapes, page 35)

6. B: NO: the symbol shows what's prohibited

A red circle with a slash means NO; the symbol shows what's prohibited. (3B-3 Regulatory Signs, page 36)

7. B: 25 mph

Vehicles that travel 25 mph or less, such as farm equipment, must display the emblem on public roads. (3B-5 Special Signs, page 42)

8. C: Signs at one-mile increments that serve as reference points when you need help or have an emergency

Reference post markers are placed at one-mile increments to serve as reference points for drivers needing assistance or in emergencies. (3B-5 Special Signs, page 42)

9. D: Black on orange

Black-on-orange signs are reserved strictly to identify work zones. (3B-6 Work Zone Devices, page 43)

10. A: Only if the broken line is on your side

Passing is permitted on the side of the broken line, not on the side of the solid line. (3C-1 Yellow Center Line Markings, page 44)

11. A: To make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway, or to avoid an obstruction

Making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway, or avoiding an obstruction, are the only lawful crossings. (3C-1 Yellow Center Line Markings, page 44)

12. B: You must turn in the direction of the arrow

With a curved arrow and ONLY, you must turn in the arrow's direction. A curved plus straight arrow allows either. (3C-3 White Lane Line Markings, page 45)

13. B: 4 feet

In urban areas the stop line is usually about four feet before the crosswalk. Stop at the line, not at the sign or signal. (3C-4 Other Pavement Markings, page 46)

14. A: Car A

At uncontrolled intersections, watch for vehicles coming from the right and yield to them; car A yields to car B. (4B-1 Right-of-Way at Uncontrolled Intersections, page 48)

15. B: Yield to the driver on your right

Common courtesy is that the first to stop goes first; if in doubt, yield to the driver on your right. (4B-4 Intersections with Four-Way Stops, page 49)

16. D: As you approach your exit

As you approach your exit, turn on your right-turn signal, and yield to pedestrians and bicyclists in the crosswalk as you exit. (4B-5 Rules for Driving Roundabouts, page 49)

17. B: The shared through/left-turn lane

To turn left, choose the shared through/left-turn lane; to turn right, the shared through/right-turn lane. (4B-5 Rules for Driving Roundabouts, page 49)

18. D: The rear wheels of large trucks; not cars, SUVs, pickups, bicyclists or pedestrians

Truck aprons are for the rear wheels of large trucks and are not to be used by cars, SUVs, pickups, bicyclists or pedestrians. (4B-5 Rules for Driving Roundabouts, page 49)

19. B: Move into a lane at least one lane away; if you can't, slow down to a safe speed

Move into a lane at least one lane away from the stopped vehicle; if you can't, reduce speed and keep a safe speed while passing. (4B-6 Nebraska Move Over Law, page 51)

20. B: \$100

Up to \$100 for a first offense; up to \$500 and/or up to 7 days in jail for later offenses. (4B-6 Nebraska Move Over Law, page 51)

21. A: Drive them to the nearest shoulder, out of the travel lanes

Drivers in minor, no-injury crashes on interstates or freeways should drive drivable vehicles to the nearest shoulder. (4B-7 Move Crashes to Shoulder and Quick Clearance, page 51)

22. A: Before driving onto the sidewalk or sidewalk area

Stop before driving onto a sidewalk or sidewalk area, proceed slowly, and yield to pedestrians and approaching vehicles. (4B-8 Leaving Alleys, Driveways and Parking Lots, page 51)

23. D: Yield, pull parallel and close to the right edge clear of intersections, and stop until it passes

Yield, drive to the right edge clear of intersections and stop until it passes, then watch for other emergency vehicles. (4B-9 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 51)

24. D: No

On a roadway divided by a median, traffic going the opposite direction is not required to stop. (4B-9 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 52)

25. A: No closer than 500 feet

No vehicle may follow fire apparatus traveling in emergency status closer than 500 feet. (4B-9 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 52)