

Nebraska DMV permit practice test 8

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. How should you brake on ice in a vehicle with anti-lock brakes (ABS)?

- A. Shift to neutral
- B. Pump the brakes
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Press the brake pedal firmly; do not pump

2. When are studded tires lawful in Nebraska?

- A. All year
- B. From November 1 to April 1
- C. Never
- D. From December 1 to March 1

3. You are stranded in a blizzard. What should you do?

- A. Walk to find help
- B. Stay with the vehicle, run the engine sparingly with a window slightly open, and keep the exhaust clear
- C. Run the engine with windows closed
- D. Turn off all lights

4. Your wheels drop off the pavement edge. What should you do?

- A. Turn back onto the road immediately
- B. Brake hard
- C. Hold the wheel firmly, straddle the edge, reduce speed, check traffic and turn back gradually
- D. Accelerate

5. What are the three main types of driver distraction?

- A. Radio, phone and passengers
- B. Visual, manual and cognitive
- C. Morning, noon and night
- D. Loud, bright and fast

6. By how much does text messaging increase crash risk, according to studies cited in the Nebraska manual?

- A. 2 times
- B. 6 times
- C. 23 times
- D. 100 times

7. How long does sending or receiving a text take your eyes off the road, on average?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 4.6 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

8. What is the fine for texting while driving in Nebraska?

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

9. Do hands-free cell phones remove the distraction of a phone call, according to the Nebraska manual?

- A. Yes, completely
- B. Only for adults
- C. No; it's the conversation, not the device, that creates the danger
- D. Only on highways

10. Is it legal in Nebraska to drive a vehicle with a TV screen visible to the driver?

- A. No, it is illegal
- B. Only for navigation
- C. Only when parked
- D. Yes

11. Which of these is an example of aggressive driving?

- A. Keeping a three-second gap
- B. Driving the speed limit
- C. Tailgating, cutting others off, running red lights
- D. Signaling early

12. You feel drowsy while driving. What works best, according to the Nebraska manual?

- A. Chewing gum
- B. Rolling down the window
- C. Pulling over somewhere safe and taking a short 10-20 minute nap
- D. Turning up the radio

13. Which of these is a sign of driving fatigue?

- A. Yawning, heavy eyelids, missing signs, or hitting rumble strips
- B. Wanting to listen to music
- C. Feeling cold
- D. Feeling hungry

14. How far ahead should you scan the road, according to the Nebraska manual?

- A. 2-3 seconds
- B. 1 minute
- C. Only to the car ahead
- D. At least 10-15 seconds

15. How often should you check traffic behind you?

- A. At least every 10 seconds, and when changing lanes, backing, slowing or going down steep hills
- B. Every minute
- C. Only when backing
- D. Never

16. Your light just turned green. What should you do before entering the intersection?

- A. Check traffic left and right in case someone runs the light
- B. Go immediately
- C. Honk
- D. Wait 10 seconds

17. What following-distance rule does the Nebraska manual set as a minimum?

- A. One car length per 10 mph
- B. Two-second rule
- C. Five-second rule
- D. Three-second rule, plus one second for each adversity factor

18. It is raining and traffic is heavy. Under the Nebraska rule, what following distance should you use at minimum?

- A. Five seconds
- B. Ten seconds
- C. Three seconds
- D. Two seconds

19. How can you warn drivers behind you that you are slowing down?

- A. Quickly tap your brakes several times
- B. Flash your headlights
- C. Honk
- D. Wave

20. When should headlights be used during the day in Nebraska?

- A. Only in tunnels
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Any time you have difficulty seeing other vehicles, and whenever using windshield wipers
- D. Never

21. May a car share a lane with a motorcycle in Nebraska?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only in heavy traffic
- C. Yes, if there is room
- D. No; allow the motorcyclist the full lane width

22. What share of crashes between motorcycles and other vehicles were caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcycle, according to the Nebraska manual?

- A. About 5 percent
- B. About 90 percent
- C. Nearly 40 percent

D. About 75 percent

23. How much following distance should you leave behind a motorcycle?

- A. One second
- B. Two seconds
- C. Ten seconds
- D. Three or four seconds

24. When may a bicyclist ride in the travel lane instead of far right in Nebraska?

- A. When the lane is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side
- B. Only on weekends
- C. Never
- D. Only at night

25. On one-way streets in urban areas, where may bicyclists ride in Nebraska?

- A. In the far left lane
- B. Only in the right lane
- C. Nowhere
- D. Only on the sidewalk

Answer key: Nebraska practice test 8

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1. D: Press the brake pedal firmly; do not pump

With ABS, press firmly and do not pump. Without ABS, pump to keep the wheels from locking. (5C Adverse Weather Conditions, page 63)

2. B: From November 1 to April 1

Studded tires are only lawful from November 1 to April 1. (5C Adverse Weather Conditions, page 63)

3. B: Stay with the vehicle, run the engine sparingly with a window slightly open, and keep the exhaust clear

Stay with the vehicle, open a window slightly, run the engine and heater sparingly, keep snow off the tailpipe, and use flashers and dome light to be seen. (5C Adverse Weather Conditions, page 63)

4. C: Hold the wheel firmly, straddle the edge, reduce speed, check traffic and turn back gradually

Hold the wheel firmly, straddle the edge, don't turn back immediately, slow down, check traffic, then gradually return to your lane. (5D Driving Emergencies, page 63)

5. B: Visual, manual and cognitive

Visual (eyes off the road), manual (hands off the wheel) and cognitive (mind off driving). Texting involves all three. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 63)

6. C: 23 times

Texting increases crash risk by 23 times; dialing a phone, up to 6 times. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 64)

7. C: 4.6 seconds

An average of 4.6 seconds, the same as driving a football field blindfolded at 55 mph. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 64)

8. C: \$200 to \$500

The fine for texting and driving is \$200 to \$500. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 64)

9. C: No; it's the conversation, not the device, that creates the danger

Hands-free phones don't reduce the distraction; the brain's capacity for moving visual information drops 37% during a conversation. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 64)

10. A: No, it is illegal

It is illegal to drive on a public road with a TV screen visible to the driver. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 65)

11. C: Tailgating, cutting others off, running red lights

Aggressive driving includes tailgating, cutting off other drivers, running red lights and failing to yield. (5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving, page 65)

12. C: Pulling over somewhere safe and taking a short 10-20 minute nap

Pull over and nap; 10-20 minutes of sleep can help. Rolling down windows, gum and loud radio don't work. (5F Drowsy or Fatigue Driving is Dangerous Driving, page 65)

13. A: Yawning, heavy eyelids, missing signs, or hitting rumble strips

Signs include yawning, heavy eyelids, trouble remembering the last miles, missed signs, drifting lanes, head nodding and hitting rumble strips. (5F Drowsy or Fatigue Driving is Dangerous Driving, page 66)

14. D: At least 10-15 seconds

Look ahead and take in the situation at least 10-15 seconds ahead. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

15. A: At least every 10 seconds, and when changing lanes, backing, slowing or going down steep hills

Check behind at least every 10 seconds, and when changing lanes, backing, slowing or descending steep hills. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

16. A: Check traffic left and right in case someone runs the light

Don't rely on traffic lights; check left and right before entering after a light change. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

17. D: Three-second rule, plus one second for each adversity factor

Use the three-second rule as a minimum and add one second for each adversity factor such as rain or heavy traffic. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

18. A: Five seconds

Start with three seconds and add one second for each adversity factor; rain plus heavy traffic gives five seconds. (5G Defensive Driving, page 67)

19. A: Quickly tap your brakes several times

Quickly tap your brakes several times when slowing to warn drivers behind you. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

20. C: Any time you have difficulty seeing other vehicles, and whenever using windshield wipers

Use headlights whenever you have difficulty seeing other vehicles and whenever using windshield wipers. (5G Defensive Driving, page 66)

21. D: No; allow the motorcyclist the full lane width

Allow the motorcyclist a full lane width; the motorcycle needs room to maneuver. Don't share the lane. (6A Motorcycles, page 68)

22. C: Nearly 40 percent

About one-third of motorcycle crashes involve another vehicle, and nearly 40 percent of those were caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcyclist. (6A Motorcycles, page 68)

23. D: Three or four seconds

Allow three or four seconds behind a motorcycle so the rider can maneuver or stop in an emergency. (6A Motorcycles, page 68)

24. A: When the lane is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side

Bicyclists ride as far right as practical, but may use the lane when it's too narrow to share safely. (6B Bicyclists, page 68)

25. A: In the far left lane

On one-way urban streets, bicyclists may ride in the far left lane. (6B Bicyclists, page 69)