

Nevada DMV permit practice test 3

From the Nevada Driver's Handbook (Official Driver Handbook, DMV 700). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/nevada/

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

1. A pedestrian sees a flashing DON'T WALK (upraised hand) with a countdown timer. What may the pedestrian do?

- A. Cross only if a police officer is present
- B. Wait in the middle of the street
- C. Not enter the street at all
- D. Proceed, but must finish crossing before the countdown reaches zero

2. When the WALK or walking-person signal is lit, drivers must:

- A. Proceed if the pedestrians are far away
- B. Turn right without stopping
- C. Give pedestrians crossing in that direction the right-of-way
- D. Sound the horn to warn pedestrians

3. Broken (dashed) white lines on a road mean:

- A. Traffic in the lanes moves in opposite directions
- B. They separate lanes going in the same direction; you may change lanes or pass when safe
- C. No lane changes allowed
- D. The edge of the road

4. A solid white line between two lanes of traffic moving in the same direction means:

- A. Pass freely
- B. Do not change lanes or pass
- C. The lane is for buses only
- D. Oncoming traffic is on the other side

5. Yellow lines on the road separate:

- A. Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions
- C. Parking areas from travel lanes
- D. Bicycle lanes from travel lanes

6. On a two-lane road, the center line on your side is a broken yellow line and the other side is solid. What does this mean for you?

- A. You may not pass
- B. You may pass only on the right
- C. Only the opposite traffic may pass
- D. You may pass when it is safe

7. What does a solid yellow line on the left edge of a multi-lane divided highway mark?

- A. A turn lane
- B. A passing lane
- C. The left edge of the roadway
- D. A bicycle lane

8. Wide white lines painted across a traffic lane at an intersection are:

- A. Yield lines
- B. Lane-ending markings
- C. Crosswalk lines
- D. Stop lines

9. Dotted white lines on a freeway may indicate:

- A. An exit-only lane or a lane line extended through an intersection
- B. A bicycle lane
- C. The center of the road
- D. A no-passing zone

10. A center left-turn lane marked by solid and broken yellow lines on each side may be used for:

- A. Left turns onto or from the highway only
- B. Travel during rush hour
- C. Parking
- D. Passing slow vehicles

11. In Nevada, how far may you travel in a center turn lane before making a left turn?

- A. No more than 500 feet
- B. No more than 50 feet
- C. No more than 100 feet
- D. No more than 200 feet

12. After turning left into a center turn lane from a side street, how far may you travel in it before merging with traffic?

- A. No more than 50 feet
- B. No more than 100 feet
- C. No more than 200 feet
- D. As far as needed

13. Where there is no marked crosswalk at an intersection in a residential area, drivers must:

- A. Sound the horn before turning
- B. Not yield, because there is no crosswalk
- C. Still yield to pedestrians in the intersection
- D. Yield only to children

14. A carpool (HOV) lane is separated from other lanes by a double solid white line. What does this mean?

- A. It marks the edge of the freeway
- B. You may cross it to enter or exit at any time
- C. You may not cross it to enter or exit the carpool lane
- D. You may cross only to pass

15. According to the Nevada handbook, what is the leading cause of crashes in Nevada?

- A. Following too closely
- B. Drunk driving
- C. Speeding
- D. Failure to yield the right-of-way

16. What does Nevada law say about the right-of-way?

- A. It gives the right-of-way to the larger vehicle
- B. It does not give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield
- C. It always gives pedestrians and drivers equal right-of-way
- D. It gives the right-of-way to whoever signals first

17. At an intersection with no signs or signals, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Which should usually go first?

- A. The faster vehicle
- B. The vehicle going straight, regardless of position
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. The vehicle on the right

18. You are turning left at an intersection and an oncoming car is going straight and is already in the intersection. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. Neither; both must stop
- B. You, because you signaled
- C. The oncoming car going straight
- D. Whoever is driving faster

19. You are leaving a private driveway to enter a main road. You must yield to:

- A. Only vehicles on your right
- B. All traffic on the main road and pedestrians
- C. Only pedestrians
- D. No one if you entered first

20. At a four-way stop, who goes first?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. The driver on the left
- C. The largest vehicle
- D. The driver who reached the intersection first, after stopping completely

21. An ambulance with a siren and flashing lights approaches from behind. What must you do?

- A. Keep driving at the same speed
- B. Speed up to stay ahead of it
- C. Drive to the right side of the road, clear of any intersection, and stop until it passes
- D. Stop immediately where you are, even in an intersection

22. You are in an intersection when you hear a siren behind you. What should you do?

- A. Stop where you are
- B. Continue through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop
- C. Back up out of the intersection
- D. Turn left immediately

23. When entering a freeway, who must yield?

- A. You, the entering driver
- B. Whoever is going slower
- C. Trucks only
- D. Traffic already on the freeway

24. What should you do when a funeral procession with headlights on approaches?

- A. Honk to signal them to hurry
- B. Follow closely at the end
- C. Pass between the vehicles
- D. Yield and let the vehicles pass as a group

25. Who has the right-of-way when a bicyclist is riding in a marked bike lane next to you?

- A. You, as the motor vehicle driver
- B. The bicyclist
- C. Whoever is going faster
- D. Neither

Answer key: Nevada practice test 3

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1. D: Proceed, but must finish crossing before the countdown reaches zero

When the flashing hand has a countdown timer, pedestrians may proceed but must complete the crossing before the countdown reaches zero. (Walk and Don't Walk Signals, page 31)

2. C: Give pedestrians crossing in that direction the right-of-way

When WALK is illuminated, pedestrians facing it may cross and must be given the right-of-way by all drivers. (Walk and Don't Walk Signals, page 31)

3. B: They separate lanes going in the same direction; you may change lanes or pass when safe

Broken white lines mark lanes on roads with more than one lane in the same direction, and passing is permitted when safe. (Highway Markings, page 32)

4. B: Do not change lanes or pass

When solid white lines separate lanes moving the same way, do not change lanes or pass. (Highway Markings, page 32)

5. B: Lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions

Yellow lines separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. (Highway Markings, page 32)

6. D: You may pass when it is safe

A broken yellow line on your side means you may pass when it is safe; passing is not allowed for drivers on the side with the solid line. (Highway Markings, page 32)

7. C: The left edge of the roadway

On a multi-lane divided highway, a solid yellow line marks the roadway's left edge. (Highway Markings, page 32)

8. D: Stop lines

Stop lines are wide white lines across a lane showing where you must stop before entering the intersection. (Highway Markings, page 32)

9. A: An exit-only lane or a lane line extended through an intersection

Dotted white lines may extend a lane line through an intersection or mark exit-only lanes on a freeway. (Highway Markings, page 32)

10. A: Left turns onto or from the highway only

The yellow lines around a center turn lane may be crossed only to turn left onto or off the highway; the lane is not a travel or passing lane. (Highway Markings, page 32)

11. D: No more than 200 feet

Nevada law (NRS 484B.223) limits driving in a center turn lane to 200 feet before you make your left turn. (Highway Markings, page 32)

12. A: No more than 50 feet

After a left turn onto the highway, you may not travel more than 50 feet in the center lane before merging. (Highway Markings, page 32)

13. C: Still yield to pedestrians in the intersection

Crosswalks may not be marked at some intersections, but drivers must still yield to pedestrians in the intersection. (Highway Markings, page 32)

14. C: You may not cross it to enter or exit the carpool lane

You cannot cross a double solid white line to enter or exit the carpool lane; enter or exit where there is a broken white line. (High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes, page 39)

15. D: Failure to yield the right-of-way

Failure to yield the right-of-way is described as the leading cause of crashes in Nevada. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

16. B: It does not give anyone the right-of-way; it only says who must yield

Nevada law never grants the right-of-way; it only spells out who must yield. Even when others should yield to you, you still have to do all you can to avoid a crash. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

17. D: The vehicle on the right

At an uncontrolled intersection, the vehicle on your right should usually go first. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

18. C: The oncoming car going straight

A vehicle going straight that is already in the intersection has the right-of-way over a vehicle turning left. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

19. B: All traffic on the main road and pedestrians

A driver coming from a driveway, private road or minor road onto a main road yields to every vehicle on that road and to pedestrians. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

20. D: The driver who reached the intersection first, after stopping completely

At a four-way stop, the driver who reaches the intersection first goes first after a complete stop. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

21. C: Drive to the right side of the road, clear of any intersection, and stop until it passes

Yield to emergency vehicles from any direction: drive to the right side of the road clear of intersections and stop until it has passed. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

22. B: Continue through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop

Never stop in an intersection for an emergency vehicle; pull to the right clear of the intersection and stop. (Signs, page 29)

23. A: You, the entering driver

When entering a freeway, yield the right-of-way to traffic already on the freeway. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

24. D: Yield and let the vehicles pass as a group

A funeral procession with headlights on should be allowed to pass through as one group. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

25. B: The bicyclist

Drivers must yield the right-of-way to bicyclists riding on a bike path or in a bike lane. (Right-of-Way, page 34)