

Nevada DMV permit practice test 4

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 carrying a white cane is crossing the street in front of you. What does Nevada law require?

- A. Give verbal directions to help them cross
- B. Drive around them slowly
- C. Honk to let them know you are there
- D. Yield, come to a full stop if necessary, and take precautions to avoid injury

2. When a traffic light turns green and pedestrians are still crossing in front of you, you must:

- A. Yield to the pedestrians still crossing
- B. Honk so they hurry
- C. Go around them
- D. Proceed, since you have a green light

3. You are making a right turn and a pedestrian is crossing the street you are turning into. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You, if you have a green light
- B. You, because you are turning
- C. The pedestrian
- D. Whoever was first to the corner

4. Where does a crosswalk exist, according to the Nevada handbook?

- A. Anywhere two streets intersect, even at a T intersection and even if not marked
- B. Only at signalized intersections
- C. Only in school zones
- D. Only where it is painted

5. When must a driver stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk?

- A. When the pedestrian is on the driver's half of the road (or the half being turned onto), or is approaching so closely from the other half as to be in danger
- B. Only at signalized crosswalks
- C. Only if the pedestrian waves
- D. Only if the pedestrian is in the driver's lane

6. A vehicle ahead of you in the next lane has stopped at a crosswalk. What does Nevada law say?

- A. Pass on the right
- B. You may pass it if the light is green
- C. You may not overtake a slowing or stopped vehicle until you slow enough to see why it stopped
- D. Sound your horn and pass

7. In a roundabout, which way does traffic move?

- A. Either way
- B. Depends on the time of day
- C. Clockwise
- D. Counterclockwise

8. When entering a roundabout, you must yield to:

- A. Only trucks
- B. Traffic entering from your right
- C. Traffic already circulating in the roundabout
- D. No one; entering traffic has priority

9. In a two-lane roundabout, which lane should you use to turn left or make a U-turn?

- A. The left lane
- B. Either lane
- C. The truck apron
- D. The right lane

10. What signal should you use when exiting a roundabout?

- A. Right turn signal
- B. No signal
- C. Hazard flashers
- D. Left turn signal

11. Who may use the raised truck apron around the center island of a roundabout?

- A. Large commercial trucks and trailers that need extra room to turn
- B. Cars making U-turns
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Any vehicle in a hurry

12. How far ahead should you signal before a turn on Nevada city streets?

- A. At least 200 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet (about 10 car lengths)

13. How far ahead should you signal before turning on an open highway?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 300 feet (about 30 car lengths)
- D. 1,000 feet

14. When making a right turn, you must turn from:

- A. The center lane
- B. The extreme right-hand lane or a lane designated for right turns
- C. Any lane if you signal
- D. The left lane

15. When turning left from a two-way road, which lane should you use?

- A. The center of the intersection
- B. The shoulder
- C. The lane just to the right of the center line
- D. The far right lane

16. While waiting to turn left at an intersection, how should your front wheels be pointed?

- A. Turned to the right
- B. It does not matter
- C. Turned to the left
- D. Straight ahead until you begin the turn

17. After completing a left turn onto a multi-lane road, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The far right lane
- B. The center turn lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The traffic lane closest to you going in your intended direction

18. If a single lane is provided only for right turns, you may:

- A. Use it as a parking lane
- B. Use it to pass slower traffic going straight
- C. Enter it only to make a right turn, not to drive straight through the intersection
- D. Drive straight through if the light is green

19. Before entering an intersection, in what order should you look?

- A. Left only
- B. Right, left, right
- C. Left, right, then left again
- D. Straight ahead only

20. Where is it NOT allowed to change lanes?

- A. Near a school
- B. On a freeway
- C. In an intersection
- D. On a two-lane road

21. In Nevada, U-turns are generally:

- A. Never allowed
- B. Allowed on any road when they can be made safely, unless prohibited
- C. Allowed only at signals
- D. Allowed only on freeways

22. Which lane should you use to make a U-turn?

- A. The far left lane or the center left turn lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. Any lane
- D. The far right lane

23. U-turns near a grade are prohibited where visibility in both directions is less than:

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

24. Which of these is an illegal place to make a U-turn in Nevada?

- A. Through an opening in the center divider of a divided highway
- B. In a residential district protected by a traffic signal
- C. At an intersection on a green light with no sign prohibiting it
- D. On a one-way street

25. Is it legal to make a U-turn in front of a fire station or by using its driveway?

- A. Yes, if no fire truck is visible
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, at night only
- D. Yes, if you signal

Answer key: Nevada practice test 4

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1. D: Yield, come to a full stop if necessary, and take precautions to avoid injury

A blind or visually impaired pedestrian with a white cane or guide animal has the right-of-way; drivers must yield and stop if necessary (NRS 484B.290). (Pedestrian Right-of-Way, page 34)

2. A: Yield to the pedestrians still crossing

When a signal turns green, drivers must yield to persons still crossing the street. (Pedestrians, page 66)

3. C: The pedestrian

A driver turning right must yield to pedestrians crossing; pedestrians have priority over right-turning vehicles. (Pedestrians, page 66)

4. A: Anywhere two streets intersect, even at a T intersection and even if not marked

A crosswalk exists anywhere two streets intersect, even at a T intersection and even if it is not painted. (Pedestrians, page 66)

5. A: When the pedestrian is on the driver's half of the road (or the half being turned onto), or is approaching so closely from the other half as to be in danger

Drivers must yield to a pedestrian in a crosswalk on their half of the highway or the half they are turning onto, or approaching so closely from the other half as to be in danger. (Pedestrians, page 66)

6. C: You may not overtake a slowing or stopped vehicle until you slow enough to see why it stopped

It is illegal to overtake a vehicle that is slowing or stopped until you slow down enough to determine why it has slowed or stopped. (Pedestrians, page 66)

7. D: Counterclockwise

All traffic moves in one direction around the roundabout: counterclockwise. (Roundabouts, page 44)

8. C: Traffic already circulating in the roundabout

Entering traffic must yield to traffic already circulating within the roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 44)

9. A: The left lane

Use the left lane to turn left, make a U-turn or go straight; use the right lane to turn right or go straight. (Roundabouts, page 44)

10. A: Right turn signal

Use your right turn signal when exiting a roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 44)

11. A: Large commercial trucks and trailers that need extra room to turn

Large trucks and trailers may use the truck apron to make the tight turn; cars should not use it. (Roundabouts, page 44)

12. D: At least 100 feet (about 10 car lengths)

Signal at least 100 feet (about 10 car lengths) ahead on city streets. (Turning, page 45)

13. C: 300 feet (about 30 car lengths)

On open highways, signal your turn at least 300 feet (30 car lengths) ahead. (Turning, page 45)

14. B: The extreme right-hand lane or a lane designated for right turns

A right turn is made from the rightmost travel lane or from a lane marked for right turns. (Turning, page 45)

15. C: The lane just to the right of the center line

On a two-way road, turn left from the lane just to the right of the center line. (Turning, page 45)

16. D: Straight ahead until you begin the turn

Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead until you actually begin the turn. (Turning, page 45)

17. D: The traffic lane closest to you going in your intended direction

Finish a left turn in the nearest lane going your way; move to another lane only later, once it is safe. (Turning, page 45)

18. C: Enter it only to make a right turn, not to drive straight through the intersection

You may enter a right-turn-only lane only if you are turning right, and may not travel through the intersection in it. (Turning, page 45)

19. C: Left, right, then left again

Look left, right, and left again just before entering an intersection. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

20. C: In an intersection

Do not change lanes in an intersection. (Lane Changes, page 46)

21. B: Allowed on any road when they can be made safely, unless prohibited

Nevada generally permits U-turns on any road if they can be done safely, unless a sign or rule forbids them. (U-Turns, page 46)

22. A: The far left lane or the center left turn lane

Signal and make a U-turn from the far left lane or from the center left-turn lane. (U-Turns, page 46)

23. C: 500 feet

Close to a grade, a U-turn is not allowed unless you can see at least 500 feet in both directions. (U-Turns, page 46)

24. D: On a one-way street

U-turns are never allowed on a one-way street; the other choices are listed as legal U-turn situations. (U-Turns, page 46)

25. B: No, never

Never make a U-turn in front of a fire station, and never use a fire station driveway to turn around. (U-Turns, page 46)