

Nevada DMV permit practice test 5

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. Under Nevada law, when may you make a U-turn in a school zone?

- A. Never
- B. Only during school hours
- C. Any time if you are careful
- D. Only when no children are present, school is not in session, outside the half-hour before/after school, or the zone is signed as not in effect

2. Areas with churches, apartments and public buildings are treated as what for U-turn purposes?

- A. School zones
- B. Rural areas
- C. Residential districts
- D. Business districts

3. How should you make a U-turn on a divided highway?

- A. Cross the median wherever it is flat
- B. Only through an opening provided in the center divider
- C. Cross two sets of double yellow lines
- D. Use the shoulder

4. What is Nevada's Basic Rule about speed?

- A. Always drive exactly at the posted limit
- B. Drive at a reasonable and proper speed for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions
- C. Drive at the speed of the fastest traffic
- D. You may exceed the limit by 5 mph to pass

5. What is the speed limit in a Nevada school zone when it is in effect?

- A. 10 or 15 mph
- B. 15 or 25 mph
- C. 20 or 25 mph
- D. 25 or 35 mph

6. Unless otherwise posted, when are Nevada school zone speed limits in effect?

- A. Only when a crossing guard is present
- B. All day, every day
- C. On school days from a half hour before school begins to a half hour after school ends
- D. Only from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.

7. Flashing yellow lights in a school zone are turned off while students are in class. What speed limit applies then?

- A. The limit posted for non-school hours
- B. There is no limit
- C. 15 mph
- D. 25 mph

8. What is a typical Nevada speed limit in business and residential areas?

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

9. According to the handbook's examples of Nevada speed limits, 45 mph is typical for:

- A. Residential streets
- B. School zones
- C. Reduced speed areas going into towns
- D. Rural interstate freeways

10. What speed limit does the Nevada handbook list for rural interstate freeways?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 70 mph or more
- D. 80 mph only

11. When there are two or more lanes moving in the same direction, slower traffic must:

- A. Use the left lane
- B. Move to the right and allow others to pass
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Speed up to match the left lane

12. According to the handbook, about how much time do you save driving 5 miles at 70 mph instead of 60 mph?

- A. 3 minutes
- B. 5 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 43 seconds

13. Posted speed limits are set for:

- A. Commercial vehicles only
- B. All weather conditions
- C. Normal driving conditions
- D. Night driving

14. What is the minimum following distance the Nevada handbook recommends when driving 40 mph or less?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Five seconds
- C. Ten seconds
- D. One second

15. Most driving instructors recommend a following distance of up to:

- A. Three seconds
- B. Four seconds
- C. Eight seconds
- D. Two seconds

16. How do you check your following distance using the two-second rule?

- A. Count after the vehicle ahead brakes
- B. Count from when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point until you reach it
- C. Measure car lengths
- D. Watch the speedometer

17. How far ahead should you look while driving in town?

- A. At least 4 seconds
- B. At least 12 seconds
- C. At least 30 seconds
- D. Just to the vehicle ahead

18. At freeway speeds, how far ahead should you look?

- A. 12 seconds
- B. At least 20 to 30 seconds
- C. 60 seconds
- D. 5 to 10 seconds

19. On a two-lane road with traffic in both directions, when may you pass on the left?

- A. Whenever there is a solid yellow line on your side
- B. Whenever the vehicle ahead is slower
- C. When you can see clearly ahead with no immediate oncoming traffic, the yellow line on your side is broken, and it is safe
- D. Only on hills

20. You may not pass on a two-lane road at or within how many feet of a street crossing or railroad crossing?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

21. After passing a vehicle on a two-lane road, when should you return to your lane?

- A. When you can see the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror
- B. After counting one second
- C. When the other driver flashes the headlights
- D. Immediately after your front bumper clears it

22. Is it ever legal to exceed the speed limit or use the shoulder to pass?

- A. No; never exceed the speed limit to pass and never pass on the shoulder
- B. You may use the shoulder if it is paved
- C. Yes, both are allowed briefly
- D. You may exceed the limit but not use the shoulder

23. Another vehicle signals to pass you on a two-lane road. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Speed up
- C. Move to the right in your lane and let it pass
- D. Move left to block it

24. When may you pass on the right in Nevada?

- A. Whenever the left lane is blocked
- B. When the road is clearly marked for two or more lanes in your direction and it is safe
- C. By driving on the shoulder
- D. Whenever a car ahead is turning right

25. You must never pass to the left of a driver who is:

- A. Making or signaling a left turn
- B. Driving a pickup truck
- C. In the right lane
- D. Driving the speed limit

Answer key: Nevada practice test 5

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1. D: Only when no children are present, school is not in session, outside the half-hour before/after school, or the zone is signed as not in effect

U-turns in a school zone are prohibited except when no children are present, school isn't in session, outside the school-time window, or the signs/lights show the zone is not in effect. (U-Turns, page 46)

2. D: Business districts

Areas with churches, apartments, multifamily housing and public buildings are considered business districts, where U-turns are not allowed except at intersections or provided openings. (U-Turns, page 46)

3. B: Only through an opening provided in the center divider

On a divided highway, a U-turn is legal only if an opening is provided in the center divider. (U-Turns, page 46)

4. B: Drive at a reasonable and proper speed for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions

The Basic Rule requires a reasonable or proper speed considering traffic, weather, visibility, road surface and type of road, which may be less than the posted limit. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

5. B: 15 or 25 mph

In school zones the speed limit is either 15 or 25 mph. (School Areas, page 33)

6. C: On school days from a half hour before school begins to a half hour after school ends

School zone limits apply on school days from a half hour before school begins until a half hour after it ends, unless otherwise posted. (School Areas, page 33)

7. A: The limit posted for non-school hours

If the lights are turned off, the speed limit reverts to the one posted for non-school hours. (School Areas, page 33)

8. B: 25 mph

The handbook's examples list 25 mph for business and residential areas. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

9. C: Reduced speed areas going into towns

45 mph is listed as the speed limit for reduced speed areas going into towns. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

10. C: 70 mph or more

Rural interstate freeways are listed at 70+ mph; urban freeways and rural highways at 65 mph. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

11. B: Move to the right and allow others to pass

On roads with two or more lanes going the same way, slower vehicles keep right so others can pass. Driving too slowly can be unsafe too. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

12. D: 43 seconds

Travelling 5 miles at 70 mph instead of 60 mph saves only about 43 seconds. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

13. C: Normal driving conditions

Speed limits are set for normal driving conditions; slow down when weather makes it hard to see or the road slick. (Controlling Speed, page 35)

14. A: Two seconds

At 40 mph or less, stay at least two seconds behind the vehicle ahead; this is a minimum. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

15. B: Four seconds

The handbook notes that most driving instructors recommend up to four seconds. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

16. B: Count from when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point until you reach it

Pick a fixed object such as a sign. When the back of the car ahead passes it, count 'one thousand one, one thousand two.' Reaching the object before you finish means you are too close. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

17. B: At least 12 seconds

Look ahead at least 12 seconds, to where your vehicle will be 12 seconds from now. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

18. B: At least 20 to 30 seconds

Freeway speeds call for a longer visual lead: scan at least 20 to 30 seconds ahead. (Defensive Driving Tips, page 42)

19. C: When you can see clearly ahead with no immediate oncoming traffic, the yellow line on your side is broken, and it is safe

Pass on the left only when you can see clearly ahead, there is no immediate oncoming traffic, the broken yellow line is in your lane, and it is safe. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

20. B: 100 feet

Do not pass at or within 100 feet of a street crossing or a railroad crossing. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

21. A: When you can see the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

Return to your lane once the passed vehicle shows up in your rear-view mirror. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

22. A: No; never exceed the speed limit to pass and never pass on the shoulder

Passing never justifies going over the speed limit, and the shoulder may never be used to pass. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

23. C: Move to the right in your lane and let it pass

Let a passing driver by: ease toward the right side of your lane and keep your speed steady. Never speed up while being passed. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

24. B: When the road is clearly marked for two or more lanes in your direction and it is safe

Passing on the right is allowed where the road is marked for two or more lanes in your direction and it is safe, never by driving off the pavement. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

25. A: Making or signaling a left turn

Do not pass on the left of a vehicle that is turning left or signaling a left turn. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)