

Nevada DMV permit practice test 6

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. On a highway with two lanes in your direction, when is it illegal to drive in the far left lane?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only when towing a trailer
- C. Any time
- D. When you are going slower than the posted limit and a faster vehicle is overtaking you from behind in that lane

2. When passing a bicyclist on a road with only one lane in your direction, how much space must you leave?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 6 feet
- C. At least 2 feet
- D. At least 3 feet

3. When passing a bicyclist on a road with two or more lanes in your direction, Nevada law requires you to:

- A. Stay in your lane and pass within 3 feet
- B. Move into the lane to the left if it is reasonably safe
- C. Honk before passing
- D. Wait until the bicyclist pulls over

4. Which of these signs warns that a parked vehicle may pull out in front of you?

- A. White backup lights or exhaust from the tailpipe
- B. Its windows are rolled up
- C. It is parked near a hydrant
- D. Its hazard lights are off

5. When passing a large truck, when is it safe to move back in front of it?

- A. As soon as your rear bumper clears its front
- B. When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror, and then don't slow down
- C. After counting one second
- D. When the truck driver honks

6. When merging onto a freeway from an acceleration lane, you should:

- A. Stop at the end of the ramp and wait for a large gap
- B. Signal and accelerate to or near the speed of freeway traffic, yielding to traffic already on it
- C. Drive onto the shoulder until clear
- D. Merge at a slow speed so others can see you

7. On a freeway with several lanes in each direction, which lane should be left for faster traffic?

- A. The far right lane
- B. The extreme left lane
- C. The middle lane
- D. The shoulder

8. What should you do at a freeway entrance with a ramp meter that is switched on?

- A. Merge without stopping
- B. Use the shoulder to bypass it
- C. Ignore it if traffic is light
- D. Stop at the stop line on red and go when the light turns green

9. Who may use an HOV bypass lane at a metered freeway ramp without stopping?

- A. Only buses
- B. Any vehicle
- C. A carpool of two or more people
- D. Trucks only

10. How many people must be in a vehicle to use a Nevada HOV lane?

- A. Two or more
- B. Three or more
- C. Four or more
- D. One

11. Which vehicles are NOT eligible to use Nevada HOV lanes?

- A. Vehicles with more than 2 axles or vehicle-trailer combinations
- B. Cars with two people
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Emergency vehicles responding to an emergency

12. An overhead freeway signal shows a yellow X with the word MERGE over your lane. What does it mean?

- A. The lane is open at full speed
- B. Your lane is ending; prepare to merge safely into an open lane
- C. The lane is closed; stop
- D. Use caution because of debris

13. What does a red X with CLOSED above a freeway lane mean?

- A. The lane is for carpools only
- B. The speed limit is reduced
- C. Use the lane with caution
- D. Do not drive in that lane; merge into an open lane

14. An overhead freeway signal shows a yellow X with the word CAUTION. What does it mean?

- A. The lane is for emergency vehicles only
- B. The lane is closed
- C. You may use the lane, but there could be slow traffic or debris
- D. The lane is ending

15. Where should you slow down when exiting a freeway?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. After reaching the end of the ramp
- C. In the freeway travel lane before the exit
- D. In the deceleration lane

16. How far before your freeway exit should you signal and move into the proper lane?

- A. Right at the exit
- B. 100 feet
- C. A quarter mile
- D. A mile or more

17. You missed your freeway exit. What should you do?

- A. Back up on the shoulder
- B. Make a U-turn through the median
- C. Go to the next exit, get back on in the opposite direction, and return
- D. Stop and wait for traffic to clear

18. Who may drive on a paved highway shoulder that is signed for emergency use in Nevada?

- A. Authorized emergency vehicles, incident management vehicles, tow cars, coroner vehicles and public transit buses
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Carpools
- D. Any driver in heavy traffic

19. Why are freeways usually the safest roads?

- A. Access is limited, traffic moves one way without stops, and there are no intersections or railroad crossings
- B. They are always well lit
- C. Trucks are not allowed
- D. They have no speed limits

20. When driving on a freeway, you see a vehicle merging from an on-ramp. You should:

- A. Honk your horn
- B. Speed up to block it
- C. Adjust your speed to allow a safe and smooth merge
- D. Stop in your lane

21. What should you do before changing lanes on a freeway?

- A. Speed up and move over quickly
- B. Rely only on your mirrors
- C. Check mirrors, signal, and look over your shoulder to check your blind spot
- D. Honk the horn

22. How close to the curb must your wheels be when you park parallel in Nevada?

- A. Within 6 inches
- B. Within 12 inches
- C. Within 18 inches
- D. Within 24 inches

23. When you park on a road, your vehicle should be visible from how far away in each direction?

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

24. Which way should a parked vehicle face?

- A. Against traffic
- B. Toward the nearest intersection
- C. Either direction
- D. In the direction that normal traffic flows

25. What does a white curb mean?

- A. No stopping at any time
- B. Loading zone
- C. Very short stop only, to pick up or drop off passengers or mail
- D. Disabled parking

Answer key: Nevada practice test 6

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1. D: When you are going slower than the posted limit and a faster vehicle is overtaking you from behind in that lane

It is illegal to stay in the far left lane below the posted limit while being overtaken from behind by faster traffic, with exceptions such as preparing for a left turn. (Passing Another Vehicle, page 47)

2. D: At least 3 feet

If there is no adjacent lane, pass to the left of the bicycle at a safe distance of at least three feet. (Passing Bicyclists, page 48)

3. B: Move into the lane to the left if it is reasonably safe

When more than one lane is available in the same direction, move into the lane to the left if doing so is reasonably safe. (Passing Bicyclists, page 48)

4. A: White backup lights or exhaust from the tailpipe

Watch for turn signals, white backup lights, brake lights or exhaust that show a parked vehicle may pull out. (Passing Parked Vehicles, page 48)

5. B: When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror, and then don't slow down

Look for the whole front of the truck or bus in your rearview mirror before pulling in, and then do not slow down. (Front No-Zones, page 63)

6. B: Signal and accelerate to or near the speed of freeway traffic, yielding to traffic already on it

Use the merge lane to find an opening, signal and accelerate to or near freeway speed; don't stop unless necessary. (Freeway Driving, page 36)

7. B: The extreme left lane

Leave the extreme left lane for faster traffic; lane hopping is dangerous and seldom saves time. (Freeway Driving, page 36)

8. D: Stop at the stop line on red and go when the light turns green

Pull up to the stop line, stop on red, wait for green, then proceed and merge safely; the signal changes faster than an intersection signal. (Ramp Meters, page 36)

9. C: A carpool of two or more people

HOV bypass lanes are marked with a diamond and are not metered; carpools of two or more people may use them without stopping. (Ramp Meters, page 37)

10. A: Two or more

HOV lanes require 2 or more persons per vehicle; hours vary by segment. (High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes, page 39)

11. A: Vehicles with more than 2 axles or vehicle-trailer combinations

HOV lanes are closed to vehicles with more than two axles and to vehicles towing trailers. Motorcycles and responding emergency vehicles may use them. (High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes, page 39)

12. B: Your lane is ending; prepare to merge safely into an open lane

A yellow X with MERGE means the lane is ending and you should prepare to merge safely into another open lane. (Active Traffic Management Signs, page 37)

13. D: Do not drive in that lane; merge into an open lane

A red X with CLOSED means you cannot drive in the lane under it and must merge into another open lane. (Active Traffic Management Signs, page 37)

14. C: You may use the lane, but there could be slow traffic or debris

A yellow X with CAUTION means you can use the lane but should be careful of slow traffic or debris. (Active Traffic Management Signs, page 37)

15. D: In the deceleration lane

Keep your speed on the freeway itself; begin slowing only after you move into the deceleration lane, then match the exit ramp speed. (Exiting a Freeway, page 40)

16. D: A mile or more

Get into the correct lane, with your signal on, at least a mile before your exit. (Exiting a Freeway, page 40)

17. C: Go to the next exit, get back on in the opposite direction, and return

Never turn around or back up; go to the next exit and come back. (Exiting a Freeway, page 40)

18. A: Authorized emergency vehicles, incident management vehicles, tow cars, coroner vehicles and public transit buses

Certain emergency vehicles, incident-management vehicles, tow cars, coroner vehicles and public transit buses may use such shoulders; other drivers may not stop there. (Emergency Vehicles on Highway Shoulders, page 61)

19. A: Access is limited, traffic moves one way without stops, and there are no intersections or railroad crossings

Freeways have limited access, one-direction traffic without stops, and no intersections, sharp curves, signals or railroad crossings. (Freeway Driving, page 36)

20. C: Adjust your speed to allow a safe and smooth merge

Drivers already on the freeway should watch for merging traffic and adjust speed to allow safe, smooth merges. (Freeway Driving, page 36)

21. C: Check mirrors, signal, and look over your shoulder to check your blind spot

Use mirrors and quickly look over your shoulder to check the blind spot, and signal before changing lanes. (Freeway Driving, page 36)

22. C: Within 18 inches

Legally parked means both the front and rear wheels are no more than 18 inches from the curb. (Parking, page 48)

23. C: 200 feet

Park where drivers can see your vehicle from 200 feet (about 20 car lengths) away in both directions. (Parking, page 48)

24. D: In the direction that normal traffic flows

Your vehicle should face in the direction that normal traffic flows. (Parking, page 48)

25. C: Very short stop only, to pick up or drop off passengers or mail

A white curb is generally for very brief stops, such as letting passengers in or out or dropping off mail. (Colored Curb Markings, page 48)