

Nevada DMV permit practice test 8

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. According to the Nevada handbook, most crashes between large commercial trucks and cars are caused by:

- A. Mechanical failure
- B. Truck drivers
- C. Car drivers
- D. Road conditions

2. Under NRS 486.351, how many motorcycles may ride side by side in a single traffic lane?

- A. Any number
- B. Only one
- C. No more than two, with the riders' consent
- D. Up to three

3. Why should you be careful about judging a motorcycle's distance and speed?

- A. Motorcycles always use high beams
- B. Motorcycles cannot stop quickly
- C. Motorcycles are always faster than cars
- D. Because of their size, motorcycles may appear farther away than they are and their speed is hard to judge

4. Why must you be careful before turning in front of a motorcycle that has its turn signal on?

- A. Motorcycles always turn right
- B. Motorcycles have no brake lights
- C. Motorcycle signals are not legal
- D. Turn signals on most motorcycles are not self-canceling, so the rider may not be turning

5. When you approach a motorcycle at night, you should:

- A. Dim your headlights
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Turn off your headlights
- D. Keep your high beams on so the rider can see

6. What is the maximum speed of a vehicle that Nevada defines as a moped on a flat surface?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 45 mph

7. Where must moped operators ride in Nevada, in general?

- A. On the sidewalk
- B. On the shoulder
- C. In the left lane
- D. In the extreme right-hand lane, with exceptions such as preparing for a left turn

8. Which statement about mopeds in Nevada is correct?

- A. Mopeds need no registration
- B. Moped operators and passengers must wear helmets
- C. Mopeds may use freeways
- D. Moped insurance is required

9. A motorist who causes even a minor collision with a bicyclist or pedestrian in Nevada may be charged with:

- A. Failure to signal
- B. A parking violation
- C. Reckless driving
- D. Nothing if it was an accident

10. When may a motorist drive in a designated bike lane?

- A. Any time to pass slow traffic
- B. Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway, performing official duties, directed by police, or in an emergency
- C. When no bicyclists are present
- D. When making a right turn at any point

11. When parked on the street, what should you check before opening your car door?

- A. The parking meter
- B. For bicyclists approaching from behind
- C. Your fuel level
- D. The curb color

12. Who may NOT ride in the bed of a pickup truck on a paved Nevada highway (outside parades and farming)?

- A. Anyone under 18
- B. Anyone under 12
- C. Anyone under 21
- D. Only children under 6

13. Where should pedestrians walk when there is no sidewalk?

- A. In the middle of the lane
- B. Anywhere
- C. On the right side of the road with traffic
- D. On the side of the road facing traffic

14. When stopping for a blind pedestrian at a crosswalk, the handbook advises you not to stop more than how far from the crosswalk?

- A. Ten feet
- B. Twenty feet
- C. Two feet
- D. Five feet

15. What should you avoid doing when a blind or visually impaired pedestrian is waiting to cross?

- A. Waiting a few seconds
- B. Looking before turning right
- C. Stopping at the crosswalk
- D. Honking at the pedestrian or giving verbal directions

16. If a blind pedestrian takes a step back and pulls in the cane, what are they telling you?

- A. They need help crossing
- B. They are about to cross
- C. They want you to honk
- D. You can go

17. Why should you be extra alert for blind pedestrians when driving an electric vehicle?

- A. EVs are faster
- B. EVs can be nearly silent
- C. EVs have no horns
- D. EVs cannot stop quickly

18. A crossing guard is in a school zone crosswalk. When may you proceed?

- A. When the children have crossed your lane
- B. When the guard is completely out of the crosswalk
- C. When the guard waves anyone through
- D. Immediately if no children are present

19. In Nevada, disobeying the directions of a school crossing guard is:

- A. Allowed if no children are present
- B. A misdemeanor
- C. A civil warning only
- D. Legal on weekends

20. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams?

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

21. When following another vehicle at night, dim your high beams within:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

22. Nevada law requires headlights from:

- A. A half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise
- B. One hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise
- C. Only when it is completely dark
- D. Sunset to sunrise

23. Headlights are required whenever persons or vehicles cannot be clearly seen at a distance of:

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

24. Where should you look when an oncoming vehicle's headlights are glaring?

- A. Close your eyes briefly
- B. Directly at the headlights
- C. Down and to the right side of your lane
- D. At the center line

25. Which is a safe night-driving practice?

- A. Making sure you can stop within the range of your headlights
- B. Using high beams when following another car
- C. Wearing sunglasses to reduce glare
- D. Driving with only parking lights on

Answer key: Nevada practice test 8

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1. C: Car drivers

The handbook says car drivers, not truck drivers, cause most crashes between large trucks and cars. (Commercial Vehicles, page 62)

2. C: No more than two, with the riders' consent

Motorcycles and mopeds may, with the drivers' consent, ride no more than two abreast in a single lane. (Motorcycles, page 63)

3. D: Because of their size, motorcycles may appear farther away than they are and their speed is hard to judge

Motorcycles are less visible, may appear farther away than they really are, and their speed is hard to judge. (Motorcycles, page 63)

4. D: Turn signals on most motorcycles are not self-canceling, so the rider may not be turning

Motorcycle turn signals are often not self-canceling; make sure you know what the rider is actually doing. (Motorcycles, page 63)

5. A: Dim your headlights

Always dim your headlights when approaching a motorcycle; high-beam glare is especially dangerous for riders who steer by balance. (Motorcycles, page 64)

6. C: 30 mph

Nevada defines mopeds by motor size, a maximum of two brake horsepower and a 30 mph maximum speed on a flat surface. (Mopeds, page 64)

7. D: In the extreme right-hand lane, with exceptions such as preparing for a left turn

Moped operators must stay in the extreme right-hand lane unless there is a single lane, they are preparing to turn left, it is unsafe, or police direct otherwise. (Mopeds, page 64)

8. B: Moped operators and passengers must wear helmets

Moped operators and passengers must wear helmets; mopeds must be registered but need not be insured. (Mopeds, page 64)

9. C: Reckless driving

Motorists who cause even a minor collision with a bicyclist or pedestrian may be charged with reckless driving, with possible license suspension. (Bicycles, page 65)

10. B: Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway, performing official duties, directed by police, or in an emergency

Motorists may not stop, park or drive in a bike lane except for those listed situations. (Bicycles, page 65)

11. B: For bicyclists approaching from behind

Check for cyclists approaching from behind before you open your car door. (Bicycles, page 65)

12. A: Anyone under 18

Anyone under 18 may not ride in a pickup bed or on a flatbed on a paved highway, except in authorized parades or farming/ranching use. (Passengers in the Bed of a Truck, page 66)

13. D: On the side of the road facing traffic

Without a sidewalk, pedestrians should walk against traffic so they face oncoming vehicles. (Pedestrians, page 66)

14. D: Five feet

Don't stop more than five feet from the crosswalk; a blind pedestrian uses the sound of your engine as a guide. (Pedestrians Who are Blind or Visually Impaired, page 67)

15. D: Honking at the pedestrian or giving verbal directions

Do not honk at, or give verbal directions to, a blind or visually impaired pedestrian. (Pedestrians Who are Blind or Visually Impaired, page 67)

16. D: You can go

Give them 3-4 seconds to decide; a step back and pulling in the cane signals that you can go. (Pedestrians Who are Blind or Visually Impaired, page 67)

17. B: EVs can be nearly silent

Electric vehicles can be nearly silent, so blind or visually impaired pedestrians may not hear them. (Pedestrians Who are Blind or Visually Impaired, page 67)

18. B: When the guard is completely out of the crosswalk

Motorists must wait until the crossing guard is completely out of the crosswalk before proceeding. (School Areas, page 33)

19. B: A misdemeanor

In Nevada it is a misdemeanor to disobey a school crossing guard's directions. (School Areas, page 33)

20. C: 500 feet

Switch from high to low beams once an oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet. (Night Driving, page 56)

21. B: 300 feet

Change to low beams 300 feet before any vehicle you are following. (Night Driving, page 56)

22. A: A half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise

Nevada requires headlights starting 30 minutes after sunset and until 30 minutes before sunrise, as well as at other times of poor visibility. (Night Driving, page 56)

23. C: 1,000 feet

Headlights are legally required whenever persons or vehicles cannot be clearly seen at 1,000 feet. (Night Driving, page 56)

24. C: Down and to the right side of your lane

Do not look directly into oncoming headlights; look down and to the right side of your lane. (Night Driving, page 56)

25. A: Making sure you can stop within the range of your headlights

Always make sure you can stop within the range of your headlights; never wear sunglasses at night or drive with just parking lights. (Night Driving, page 56)