

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 10

From the New Hampshire Driver's Manual (DSMV 360). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-hampshire/

33 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last pages. Name: _____

Score: ____ / 33

1. When should you use high beams at night?

- A. Only in fog
- B. Whenever there are no oncoming vehicles; dim for all approaching traffic
- C. Always
- D. When following another car

2. Which headlights should you use in fog, rain or snow?

- A. Low beams
- B. Parking lights
- C. None
- D. High beams

3. Should you wear sunglasses when driving at night or on overcast days?

- A. Only polarized ones
- B. Yes, to reduce glare
- C. No, tinted or colored lenses reduce vision
- D. Only on highways

4. How much should you add to your following distance for night driving?

- A. At least one additional second
- B. Nothing
- C. Ten seconds
- D. Half a second

5. What is the average perception time for an alert driver?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. $\frac{1}{4}$ second
- D. $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second

6. When is a light tap on the horn appropriate?

- A. When a pedestrian or bicyclist begins moving into your lane
- B. At every intersection
- C. To greet friends
- D. When angry

7. Most vehicle warning systems are 'passive.' What does that mean?

- A. They only work at night
- B. They don't work
- C. They warn the driver but don't automatically prevent the problem
- D. They drive the car

8. Your car has a blind spot monitor. Before changing lanes, should you still do a head check?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only at night
- C. No
- D. Yes, always check mirrors and look over your shoulder

9. What should you do if you are angry or upset before driving?

- A. Drive fast
- B. Play loud music
- C. Take time to calm down first, such as a short walk, or have someone else drive
- D. Drive it off

10. What does NHTSA advise to avoid leaving a child in a hot car?

- A. Crack the windows
- B. Check the entire vehicle, especially the back seat, before locking and walking away
- C. Leave the engine running
- D. Park in shade

11. Why should you avoid following too close behind a large vehicle?

- A. Trucks go faster
- B. It wastes fuel
- C. It limits how far you can see down the road
- D. It is illegal everywhere

12. A vehicle is trying to merge onto a multi-lane highway beside you. What should you do?

- A. Move over a lane or adjust your speed to give it space
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk
- D. Block it

13. Why should you avoid driving next to other vehicles for long periods?

- A. It uses more fuel
- B. It makes noise
- C. It's illegal
- D. You may be in their blind spot and have less space to avoid a collision

14. What equipment must a towed trailer have in New Hampshire?

- A. Nothing special
- B. Properly mounted wheels with fenders or mud guards, inflated tires, and proper tail, stop, turn, plate and side marker lamps and reflectors
- C. Only a hitch
- D. Only a license plate

15. After a crash, what information should you get from everyone involved?

- A. Only their name
- B. Nothing if police come
- C. Names, addresses, license numbers and states, plate numbers, vehicle make/model/year, and insurance information

D. Their phone number only

16. Which over-the-counter medicines can make a driver drowsy, according to the New Hampshire manual?

- A. Only vitamins
- B. Medicines for headaches, colds, hay fever or other allergies, or to calm nerves
- C. None
- D. Only antacids

17. What effects can pep pills, 'uppers' and diet pills have on a driver?

- A. No effects
- B. Nervousness, dizziness, inability to concentrate and vision problems
- C. Lower BAC
- D. Improved alertness and safety

18. You're unsure whether a medicine is safe to take before driving. What should you do?

- A. Check the label and ask your doctor or pharmacist about side effects
- B. Drink coffee with it
- C. Drive anyway
- D. Take half

19. Why should you never drink alcohol while taking other drugs?

- A. It lowers BAC
- B. The drugs could multiply the effects of alcohol or add effects of their own
- C. The drug stops working
- D. It is only a problem with illegal drugs

20. At what BAC can a driver's ability already be affected, according to the New Hampshire manual?

- A. As low as .02%
- B. Only at .08%
- C. Only at .15%
- D. Only at .10%

21. Which three abilities do alcohol and other impairing drugs reduce, according to the New Hampshire manual?

- A. Judgment, vision and reaction time
- B. Strength, speed and memory
- C. Hearing, smell and taste
- D. Balance, height and weight

22. When does impairment from alcohol begin?

- A. At .08%
- B. After three drinks
- C. With the first drink
- D. After an hour

23. How does the New Hampshire manual describe drugged driving?

- A. Safer than drunk driving
- B. Only a minor violation
- C. Legal with a prescription
- D. Illegal and as dangerous as drunk and distracted driving

24. Can refusing an alcohol test cost you your New Hampshire driving privileges?

- A. No
- B. Only on a second refusal
- C. Only for CDL holders
- D. Yes, refusal may result in loss of driving privileges

25. Whom must you yield to when entering a public highway from a private road or driveway?

- A. Only trucks
- B. No one
- C. Drivers on the public highway
- D. Whoever is slower

26. On an interstate entrance ramp, whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles behind you
- B. Only motorcycles
- C. Drivers already on the limited access or interstate highway
- D. No one

27. Who has the right-of-way when a pedestrian is crossing an alley entrance or driveway on a sidewalk?

- A. The driver
- B. The vehicle on the right
- C. The pedestrian
- D. Whoever is faster

28. At a school crossing with a crossing guard, what should you do if signaled?

- A. Proceed slowly
- B. Change lanes
- C. Honk
- D. Stop and yield

29. Should you assume you automatically have the right-of-way?

- A. Yes, if you have a green light
- B. No, always consider the situation at the intersection
- C. Yes, on main roads
- D. Yes, if you're going straight

30. From what part of your lane should you make a left turn?

- A. The right-most portion
- B. The shoulder
- C. The left-most portion
- D. The center

31. When turning with multiple turn lanes, what should you do?

- A. Use any lane
- B. Turn wide
- C. Switch lanes mid-turn
- D. Enter your lane and stay in it until the turn is complete

32. When the light turns green, what should you do before moving into the intersection?

- A. Go immediately
- B. Make sure your path is clear and no crossing traffic is coming
- C. Flash your lights
- D. Honk

33. Before making a U-turn, what should you check first?

- A. Whether any signs prohibit U-turns
- B. Nothing
- C. The radio
- D. Your fuel

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 10

From the New Hampshire Driver's Manual (DSMV 360). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-hampshire/

1. B: Whenever there are no oncoming vehicles; dim for all approaching traffic

Use high beams whenever there are no oncoming vehicles and dim them for all approaching traffic; use low beams when following. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Night Driving, page 24)

2. A: Low beams

In fog, rain or snow use low beams; high beams cause glare. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Night Driving, page 24)

3. C: No, tinted or colored lenses reduce vision

Tinted or colored lenses reduce vision; don't wear them at night or on overcast days. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Night Driving, page 24)

4. A: At least one additional second

Add at least one additional second for night driving, and at least two on unfamiliar roads at night. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Night Driving, page 24)

5. D: $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second

Average perception time for an alert driver is $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second; reaction time is about the same. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Stopping Distance, page 22)

6. A: When a pedestrian or bicyclist begins moving into your lane

A light tap is appropriate when pedestrians or bicyclists move into your lane, a passing driver turns into you, an oncoming driver crosses the center, or someone backing may not see you. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Communicating and Signaling, page 22)

7. C: They warn the driver but don't automatically prevent the problem

Most warning technologies are passive: they warn of a potential issue but do not automatically prevent a problem or collision. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Vehicle Warning Systems, page 25)

8. D: Yes, always check mirrors and look over your shoulder

Blind spot warnings help, but the driver should still always check mirrors and look over their shoulders before changing lanes. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Vehicle Warning Systems, page 25)

9. C: Take time to calm down first, such as a short walk, or have someone else drive

Take time to calm down before driving, leave early to avoid stress, or have someone else drive. (Section 3: Emotions, page 16)

10. B: Check the entire vehicle, especially the back seat, before locking and walking away

Never leave a child unattended for any time; make it a habit to check the whole vehicle, especially the back seat, before locking. (Section 3: Hot Vehicle Information, page 16)

11. C: It limits how far you can see down the road

Following too close to a larger vehicle limits how far you can see; adjust your speed and road position. (Section 8: Visual Search, page 36)

12. A: Move over a lane or adjust your speed to give it space

Allow space for vehicles entering a multiple-lane or limited-access roadway by moving over a lane or adjusting your speed. (Section 8: Space Management—Space to the Side, page 37)

13. D: You may be in their blind spot and have less space to avoid a collision

You may be in their blind spot, and it reduces the space you need to avoid a collision. (Section 8: Space Management—Space to the Side, page 37)

14. B: Properly mounted wheels with fenders or mud guards, inflated tires, and proper tail, stop, turn, plate and side marker lamps and reflectors

Trailers need properly mounted, lubricated wheels with fenders or mud guards, proper tire inflation, and tail, stop, turn signal, plate and side marker lamps and reflectors. (Section 4: Towing a Trailer, page 18)

15. C: Names, addresses, license numbers and states, plate numbers, vehicle make/model/year, and insurance information

Get names and addresses, license numbers and issuing states, plates and states, vehicle make/model/year, and insurance information, plus witness names. (Section 9: Accident Procedures, page 38)

16. B: Medicines for headaches, colds, hay fever or other allergies, or to calm nerves

OTC drugs for headaches, colds, hay fever or allergies, or to calm nerves, can cause drowsiness and affect driving. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Over-the-Counter Drugs, page 15)

17. B: Nervousness, dizziness, inability to concentrate and vision problems

Pep pills, uppers and diet pills can make a person nervous, dizzy, unable to concentrate, and can affect vision. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Over-the-Counter Drugs, page 15)

18. A: Check the label and ask your doctor or pharmacist about side effects

Check the product label for warnings and, if unsure, ask a doctor or pharmacist about side effects. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Over-the-Counter Drugs, page 15)

19. B: The drugs could multiply the effects of alcohol or add effects of their own

Other drugs could multiply alcohol's effects or have additional effects that severely impair driving. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Combining Alcohol and Other Impairing Drugs, page 15)

20. A: As low as .02%

A BAC as low as .02% can affect a driver's ability to drive, and vision is affected at .02 for all drivers. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Alcohol, Other Drugs and Driving, page 14)

21. A: Judgment, vision and reaction time

Alcohol and other impairing drugs reduce a driver's judgment, vision, and reaction time. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Effects of Alcohol and Other Impairing Drugs, page 14)

22. C: With the first drink

Impairment starts with the first drink; even one drink can affect your ability to drive. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Effects of Alcohol and Other Impairing Drugs, page 15)

23. D: Illegal and as dangerous as drunk and distracted driving

Drugged driving is illegal and as dangerous as drunk and distracted driving. (Section 3: Dangerous Driving: Illegal Drugs, page 15)

24. D: Yes, refusal may result in loss of driving privileges

Under implied consent, refusal to allow testing may result in loss of driving privileges. (Section 2: Loss of Driving Privileges, page 12)

25. C: Drivers on the public highway

Yield to drivers on a public highway when entering it from a driveway or private road. (Section 5: Yielding Right-of-Way, page 20)

26. C: Drivers already on the limited access or interstate highway

Yield to drivers already on the limited access or interstate highway when you're on the entrance or acceleration ramp. (Section 5: Yielding Right-of-Way, page 20)

27. C: The pedestrian

Pedestrians have the right-of-way when in a crosswalk, using a sidewalk crossing an alley entrance or driveway, or when visually impaired with a service animal or white cane. (Section 11: Pedestrians, page 42)

28. D: Stop and yield

At a school crossing with a crossing guard, stop and yield if signaled to do so, and obey the school zone speed limit. (Section 11: Pedestrians, page 42)

29. B: No, always consider the situation at the intersection

Right-of-way rules are a guide, but no one should assume they automatically have the right-of-way. (Section 5: Yielding Right-of-Way, page 20)

30. C: The left-most portion

When making a left turn, yield to oncoming traffic and turn from the left-most portion of the lane. (Section 7: Turning and U-Turns, page 31)

31. D: Enter your lane and stay in it until the turn is complete

Identify and enter your turn lane, and stay in that lane until the turn is completed. (Section 7: Turning and U-Turns, page 31)

32. B: Make sure your path is clear and no crossing traffic is coming

Avoid immediately moving into the intersection on green; make sure your path is clear and there's no crossing traffic. (Section 7: Intersections, page 32)

33. A: Whether any signs prohibit U-turns

U-turns are dangerous and not legal everywhere; first check for signs prohibiting them, then pull right, wait for clear road, signal and turn. (Section 7: Reversing Direction, page 31)