

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 3

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

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

- 1. What is the maximum speed limit in a New Hampshire business or urban residence district?**
 - A. 25 mph
 - B. 30 mph
 - C. 35 mph
 - D. 40 mph

- 2. What is the maximum speed limit in a New Hampshire rural residence district?**
 - A. 30 mph
 - B. 35 mph
 - C. 45 mph
 - D. 55 mph

- 3. What is the speed limit on New Hampshire interstates and turnpikes that are 4-lane divided highways (except the northern I-93 section)?**
 - A. 55 mph
 - B. 60 mph
 - C. 65 mph
 - D. 70 mph

- 4. On which New Hampshire road is the speed limit 70 mph?**
 - A. Route 101
 - B. All interstates
 - C. I-93 from mile marker 45 to the Vermont border
 - D. The Everett Turnpike

- 5. What is the minimum speed on a New Hampshire interstate (in normal conditions)?**
 - A. 35 mph
 - B. 40 mph
 - C. 45 mph
 - D. 55 mph

- 6. What is the speed limit in a posted New Hampshire school zone during the restricted times?**
 - A. 10 mph below the usual posted limit
 - B. 15 mph
 - C. Half the posted limit
 - D. 20 mph

7. During what times does the New Hampshire school zone speed reduction apply?

- A. All day on school days
- B. From 45 minutes before school opening until opening, and from closing until 45 minutes after
- C. 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- D. Only when lights flash

8. How far before a turn does the New Hampshire manual say to signal?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 300 feet

9. On the highway, how far ahead should you signal before changing lanes or exiting in New Hampshire?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. 100 feet

10. When does New Hampshire law require headlights?

- A. From 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and when rain, snow or fog keep you from seeing 1,000 feet ahead
- B. Only after dark
- C. When it's raining only
- D. Only on highways

11. When should you avoid using your horn?

- A. Near blind pedestrians or near a horse
- B. When another driver crosses the center line
- C. When a bicyclist is drifting into your lane
- D. When backing toward an unaware person

12. When the speed of a vehicle doubles, what happens to its stopping distance?

- A. It increases 4 times
- B. It triples
- C. It doubles
- D. It stays the same

13. At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, about how far does braking take?

- A. About 158 feet
- B. About 58 feet
- C. About 258 feet
- D. About 108 feet

14. What following distance does the New Hampshire manual recommend?

- A. At least four seconds
- B. One car length per 10 mph
- C. At least two seconds
- D. At least three seconds

15. Another driver is tailgating you unsafely. What does the New Hampshire manual suggest?

- A. Speed up
- B. Ignore them
- C. Brake check them
- D. Find a safe place to pull over and let them pass

16. When being passed, what should you never do?

- A. Increase speed to prevent the pass
- B. Stay in your lane
- C. Watch for oncoming traffic
- D. Keep a constant speed

17. After passing a vehicle, when is it safe to return to your lane?

- A. After 3 seconds
- B. When the rear bumper clears
- C. When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror
- D. When the other driver flashes lights

18. May you pass on the shoulder in New Hampshire?

- A. Only in traffic
- B. Only to pass a left-turning car
- C. Yes, if paved
- D. Never, whether it is paved or not

19. Should a back-up camera be your primary tool for backing?

- A. No, use it with mirrors and head checks; it should never be the primary tool
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes
- D. Only in parking lots

20. Besides slowing down, what helps prevent hydroplaning?

- A. Driving in the left lane
- B. Braking hard
- C. Good tire tread depth and proper tire inflation
- D. Using cruise control

21. When should you reduce speed for a curve?

- A. Only if wet
- B. In the middle of it
- C. Before entering the curve
- D. After the curve

22. Two vehicles approach a narrow single-lane bridge. Who generally has the right-of-way?

- A. The driver on the right
- B. The uphill driver
- C. The first driver to the bridge
- D. The larger vehicle

23. How much should you add to your following distance at night on an unfamiliar road?

- A. Nothing
- B. Five seconds
- C. At least one second
- D. At least two additional seconds

24. An oncoming driver has high beams on. Where should you look?

- A. Toward the right side of the road
- B. Close your eyes
- C. Directly at the lights
- D. At the center line

25. What is a forward collision warning system?

- A. A parking sensor
- B. A system that always brakes for you
- C. A cruise control
- D. A system that alerts you to an impending collision ahead so you can brake or swerve; it does not brake by itself

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 3

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1. B: 30 mph

The maximum is 30 mph in any business or urban residence district. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

2. B: 35 mph

The maximum is 35 mph in any rural residence district and on Class V highways outside compact areas. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

3. C: 65 mph

The limit is 65 mph on the interstate system and turnpikes where they are divided highways of 4 or more lanes; 70 mph on I-93 from mile marker 45 to Vermont. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

4. C: I-93 from mile marker 45 to the Vermont border

70 mph applies on the portion of I-93 from mile marker 45 to the Vermont border. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

5. C: 45 mph

The minimum speed on an interstate is 45 mph unless road and weather conditions make that unsafe. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

6. A: 10 mph below the usual posted limit

In a posted school zone, the limit is 10 mph below the usual posted limit from 45 minutes before school opens until it opens, and from closing until 45 minutes after. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

7. B: From 45 minutes before school opening until opening, and from closing until 45 minutes after

The reduced school zone limit applies from 45 minutes before school opening until it opens, and from school closing until 45 minutes after. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Speed Management, page 21)

8. C: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before a turn, and on the highway at least 500 feet before changing lanes or exiting. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Communicating and Signaling, page 21)

9. C: At least 500 feet

On the highway, signal at least 500 feet before changing lanes or exiting the roadway. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Communicating and Signaling, page 21)

10. A: From 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and when rain, snow or fog keep you from seeing 1,000 feet ahead

Headlights are required from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, and whenever rain, snow or fog prevent seeing persons and vehicles 1,000 feet ahead. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Communicating and Signaling, page 21)

11. A: Near blind pedestrians or near a horse

Do not use the horn near blind pedestrians or when near a horse, as it may frighten the horse and cause a crash. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Communicating and Signaling, page 22)

12. A: It increases 4 times

The stopping distance increases 4 times when the speed of the vehicle is doubled. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Stopping Distance, page 22)

13. A: About 158 feet

At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, braking can take about 158 feet. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Stopping Distance, page 22)

14. A: At least four seconds

Avoid traveling closer than a four-second following distance; tailgating is a violation punishable by a fine. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Stopping Distance—Tailgating, page 22)

15. D: Find a safe place to pull over and let them pass

If being tailgated unsafely, find a safe location to pull over and let the vehicle pass. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Stopping Distance—Tailgating, page 22)

16. A: Increase speed to prevent the pass

When being passed, stay in your lane, keep a constant speed, and never increase speed to prevent someone from passing. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Passing, page 23)

17. C: When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror

Continue to pass until the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in the rearview mirror, then signal and return. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Passing, page 23)

18. D: Never, whether it is paved or not

Never pass on the shoulder, whether paved or not. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Passing, page 23)

19. A: No, use it with mirrors and head checks; it should never be the primary tool

Back-up cameras help when used with mirrors and head checks but should never be used as the primary tool for backing safely. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Backing, page 23)

20. C: Good tire tread depth and proper tire inflation

Reduce speed in the rain and make sure tires have good tread depth and proper inflation. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 24)

21. C: Before entering the curve

Always reduce speed before entering a curve; hard braking in the curve can cause loss of traction. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 23)

22. C: The first driver to the bridge

Take turns crossing; generally the first driver to the bridge has the right-of-way. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Rural Road Driving, page 24)

23. D: At least two additional seconds

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

24. A: Toward the right side of the road

Look toward the right side of the road (the fog line or road edge) to avoid being blinded. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Night Driving, page 24)

25. D: A system that alerts you to an impending collision ahead so you can brake or swerve; it does not brake by itself

Forward collision warning alerts drivers to an impending collision ahead; the warning alone will not automatically brake. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Vehicle Warning Systems, page 25)