

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 4

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. When may you turn right on a red light in New Hampshire?

- A. Only with a green arrow
- B. At any time without stopping
- C. Never
- D. Only if there is no sign prohibiting it (after stopping)

2. What does a flashing red traffic light require?

- A. Slow down and proceed
- B. Yield only to pedestrians
- C. Speed up
- D. A complete stop behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection, then proceed yielding right-of-way

3. What does a yellow arrow signal mean in New Hampshire?

- A. Stop
- B. Slow down and proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution
- C. Protected turn
- D. Turns prohibited

4. A police officer is directing traffic at a signalized intersection. Whom do you obey?

- A. Neither
- B. The traffic light
- C. Whichever is safer
- D. The police officer

5. In New Hampshire's sign color list, what does purple indicate?

- A. Incident management
- B. Hospitals
- C. School zones
- D. E-ZPass

6. What does a pink sign indicate?

- A. School zone
- B. Road work
- C. Incident management
- D. Tourist information

7. What does a brown sign indicate?

- A. Road work
- B. Tourist and recreation guidance
- C. Laws
- D. Warnings

8. On interstate route numbers, what do odd numbers indicate?

- A. North-south routes
- B. Toll roads
- C. Routes into a city
- D. East-west routes

9. A three-digit interstate number starts with an even digit. What kind of route is it?

- A. A toll road
- B. A route that goes through or around a city
- C. A truck route
- D. A route into a city

10. When a train is approaching a crossing in New Hampshire, how far from the nearest rail must you stop (if no stop line)?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. Not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet
- C. Right at the crossing
- D. 5 to 10 feet

11. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings in New Hampshire even with no train in sight?

- A. Buses carrying passengers and trucks carrying flammable or hazardous material
- B. All cars
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Pickup trucks

12. What can happen to fines in a New Hampshire work zone?

- A. They may be doubled, when clearly marked
- B. Nothing
- C. They are waived
- D. They are halved

13. What does a solid white line between lanes mean in New Hampshire?

- A. It marks the road edge only
- B. Changing lanes or passing is prohibited
- C. Passing is allowed
- D. You may change lanes freely

14. There is a double line with a broken line on your side. What does it mean?

- A. Never pass
- B. Only trucks may pass
- C. Lane ends
- D. You may pass when safe

15. What color is the edge line on the left edge of a one-way road?

- A. Blue
- B. Yellow
- C. White
- D. Red

16. There is no white stop line but there is a crosswalk. Where must you stop?

- A. In the intersection
- B. In the crosswalk
- C. After the crosswalk
- D. Before the crosswalk

17. Must you yield to pedestrians crossing at an intersection without painted crosswalk lines?

- A. Only at night
- B. No
- C. Yes, drivers must yield at intersections even if no crosswalk lines exist
- D. Only to children

18. What do broken yellow lines between lanes indicate?

- A. Traffic moves the same direction
- B. The road edge
- C. Traffic moves in opposite directions, and passing is allowed when safe
- D. No passing

19. At an E-ZPass toll lane in New Hampshire, what should you do?

- A. Get out to pay
- B. Stop completely
- C. Back up if you're in the wrong lane
- D. Obey the posted speed but do not stop; never back up

20. You chose the wrong lane at a toll plaza. What should you do?

- A. Stop and wait
- B. Get out and ask
- C. Never back up or reverse direction at a toll plaza; continue through
- D. Back up

21. You missed your exit on a divided highway. What should you do?

- A. Drive to the next exit to reverse direction
- B. Back up on the shoulder
- C. Make a U-turn through the median
- D. Stop and wait

22. Where should your vehicle be when making a right turn?

- A. In the left lane
- B. In the center lane
- C. Swing wide left first
- D. In the right-most portion of the lane

23. When should a three-point turn be used?

- A. At intersections
- B. On highways
- C. On any road
- D. Only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn, on a two-lane roadway

24. Before entering an intersection after stopping, in what order should you look?

- A. Right, left, right
- B. Mirrors only
- C. Left, right, and left again
- D. Straight only

25. An oncoming car's turn signal is on. Should you pull out in front of it?

- A. Yes, if you honk
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, it's turning
- D. No, the driver may turn later or forgot to cancel the signal

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 4

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1. D: Only if there is no sign prohibiting it (after stopping)

Drivers may turn right on red only if there is no sign prohibiting a right turn on red. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

2. D: A complete stop behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection, then proceed yielding right-of-way

At a flashing red light, come to a complete stop before proceeding, yielding any right-of-way. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

3. B: Slow down and proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution

A yellow arrow means slow down and proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

4. D: The police officer

A police officer directing traffic overrules any traffic light or sign and must be obeyed. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: New Hampshire Rules of the Road, page 26)

5. D: E-ZPass

Purple signs are used for E-ZPass; pink is for incident management. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signs: Standard Colors, page 27)

6. C: Incident management

Pink is the standard color for incident management signs. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signs: Standard Colors, page 27)

7. B: Tourist and recreation guidance

Brown signs give tourist and recreation guidance. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signs: Standard Colors, page 27)

8. A: North-south routes

Even-numbered interstates run west/east and odd-numbered ones run north/south. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Route Number Signs, page 28)

9. B: A route that goes through or around a city

Three-digit routes with an odd first number go into a city; those with an even first number go through or around a city. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Route Number Signs, page 28)

10. B: Not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet

Stop behind the stop line or not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 28)

11. A: Buses carrying passengers and trucks carrying flammable or hazardous material

The law requires passenger buses and trucks carrying flammable or hazardous material to stop before any railroad crossing; be ready to stop behind them. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 28)

12. A: They may be doubled, when clearly marked

Fines may be doubled in a work zone, which will be clearly marked before you enter it. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Work Zone Signs, page 29)

13. B: Changing lanes or passing is prohibited

Solid white lines prohibit changing lanes or passing another vehicle. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings, page 29)

14. D: You may pass when safe

With double lines, you may not pass if the line on your side is solid; if your side is broken, you may pass when safe. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings, page 29)

15. B: Yellow

Edge lines are white on two-way roads and on the right edges of one-way roads, and yellow on the left edges of one-way roads. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings: Edge Markings, page 29)

16. D: Before the crosswalk

If there is no stop line but a crosswalk is present, stop before the crosswalk; if neither, stop before entering the intersection. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings: Stop Lines, page 29)

17. C: Yes, drivers must yield at intersections even if no crosswalk lines exist

Drivers must yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks or at intersections even if no crosswalk lines exist. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings: Crosswalks, page 29)

18. C: Traffic moves in opposite directions, and passing is allowed when safe

Yellow lines separate opposing traffic; you may pass over broken lines when it is safe. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Pavement Markings, page 29)

19. D: Obey the posted speed but do not stop; never back up

In E-ZPass lanes obey the posted speed but don't stop, never back up or reverse, and don't get out of the vehicle. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Toll Roads, page 31)

20. C: Never back up or reverse direction at a toll plaza; continue through

Never back up or reverse direction at a toll plaza or in a toll lane. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Toll Roads, page 31)

21. A: Drive to the next exit to reverse direction

If you miss an exit on a divided highway, drive to the next exit; never stop, back up or try to turn around. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Reversing Direction, page 31)

22. D: In the right-most portion of the lane

Avoid swinging wide; always turn right from the right-most portion of the lane. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Turning and U-Turns, page 31)

23. D: Only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn, on a two-lane roadway

Use a three-point turn only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and only on a two-lane roadway. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Three-Point Turn, page 32)

24. C: Left, right, and left again

It is recommended that drivers look left, then right and left again before entering the intersection. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Intersections, page 32)

25. D: No, the driver may turn later or forgot to cancel the signal

Don't turn in front of another vehicle just because its signal is on; the driver may turn past you or may have forgotten to cancel it. (Section 7: General Driving and Parking: Intersections, page 32)