

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 6

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. At a crash scene with injuries, what should you do?

- A. Call 911, give aid, but don't move injured people unless necessary
- B. Leave to get help
- C. Take photos first
- D. Move injured people right away

2. Is auto insurance mandatory for New Hampshire drivers?

- A. No, NH has no mandatory insurance law, but uninsured drivers are responsible for damages
- B. Yes, like all states
- C. Only for trucks
- D. Only for drivers under 21

3. What happens if an uninsured New Hampshire driver can't pay damages from a crash?

- A. They pay a \$10 fine
- B. The DMV must suspend their driving privileges until a settlement is reached
- C. Nothing
- D. A warning letter

4. Which conviction requires showing proof of insurance (SR-22) to reinstate privileges in New Hampshire?

- A. A seat belt violation
- B. A parking ticket
- C. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- D. An expired registration

5. A vehicle suddenly comes at you from the opposite direction. Which way should you never swerve?

- A. Onto the shoulder
- B. Straight
- C. To the left
- D. To the right

6. Your vehicle begins to skid. What does the New Hampshire manual advise?

- A. Steer opposite the slide
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Ease up on the accelerator and steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is sliding
- D. Brake hard

7. How do you use ABS brakes in an emergency?

- A. Tap lightly
- B. Use the parking brake
- C. Press the pedal and keep applying pressure; vibration and clicking are normal
- D. Pump them

8. Your brakes fail. What should you try first?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Engage the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid
- C. Shift to park
- D. Jump out

9. Your accelerator sticks. What does the New Hampshire manual say to do?

- A. Turn off the key immediately
- B. Pump the gas
- C. Swerve
- D. Keep eyes on the road, shift to neutral, brake firmly, pull off when safe, then turn off the engine

10. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you try first?

- A. Use the dome light
- B. Speed up
- C. Keep driving
- D. Try the turn signals or emergency flashers, then pull off safely

11. Where should you place emergency flares or reflectors after a breakdown in New Hampshire?

- A. 500 feet ahead only
- B. 200 feet in front of and behind the vehicle
- C. Next to the car
- D. 50 feet behind only

12. Your car breaks down and you have no phone. What color cloth should you tie to the door handle or antenna in a snowstorm?

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

13. A front tire blows out. Which way does the vehicle pull?

- A. Sharply in the direction of the blowout
- B. It doesn't pull
- C. Away from the blowout
- D. Backward

14. Your wheels drop off the paved surface. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake hard
- C. Jerk the wheel to get back
- D. Slow down gradually and turn back onto the pavement when safe

15. If your engine dies while driving, how should you brake?

- A. With steady pressure, then pull off the road
- B. Brake hard
- C. Don't brake at all
- D. Pump the brakes

16. Your vehicle breaks down in a hazardous location. What should you do with passengers?

- A. Get everyone out of the vehicle and well away from traffic
- B. Have them stand behind the car
- C. Keep them in the car
- D. Have them push the car

17. What does driving defensively mean?

- A. Driving slowly at all times
- B. Watching for illegal acts and errors by other drivers and adjusting to avoid a crash
- C. Never passing
- D. Using your horn often

18. When an oncoming large vehicle is on a curve, what should you avoid?

- A. Using low beams
- B. Slowing down
- C. Crowding the center line
- D. Staying in your lane

19. About what share of traffic deaths each year are vehicle-pedestrian collisions?

- A. About 75 percent
- B. Nearly 20 percent
- C. About 5 percent
- D. About 50 percent

20. A person with a white cane or harnessed guide dog is trying to cross the road. What does NH law require?

- A. Slow down and drive around
- B. Come to a complete stop and never honk or yell
- C. Honk to warn them
- D. Proceed if you have a green light

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

- A. On the interstate shoulder
- B. In the middle of the road
- C. On the right with traffic
- D. On the left side facing oncoming traffic

22. What passing distance does New Hampshire presume reasonable for a bicyclist when you are going 30 mph or less?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 1 foot
- C. 6 feet
- D. At least 3 feet

23. You are passing a bicyclist at 50 mph in New Hampshire. How much clearance is presumed reasonable?

- A. 3 feet
- B. 4 feet
- C. 5 feet
- D. 6 feet

24. When may you drive or park in a designated bike lane?

- A. To pass a slow car
- B. Only when entering/leaving a driveway or alley, on official duty, directed by police, or in an emergency
- C. At night
- D. Whenever traffic is heavy

25. About how wide are most motorcycles, according to the New Hampshire manual?

- A. About four feet
- B. About two feet
- C. About six feet
- D. About one foot

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 6

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1. A: Call 911, give aid, but don't move injured people unless necessary

Call 911 if there are injuries; give aid but don't move injured people unless necessary, and be sure an ambulance is called. (Section 9: Accidents and Financial Responsibility: Accident Procedures, page 38)

2. A: No, NH has no mandatory insurance law, but uninsured drivers are responsible for damages

New Hampshire has no mandatory insurance law, but after an uninsured accident you can be held responsible for all damages and may lose your license until settled. (Section 9: Accidents and Financial Responsibility: Financial Responsibility—Insurance, page 38)

3. B: The DMV must suspend their driving privileges until a settlement is reached

If unable to pay damages and medical bills, NH law requires the DMV to suspend driving privileges until a settlement is reached; an SR-22 may be required for years. (Section 9: Accidents and Financial Responsibility: Financial Responsibility—Insurance, page 38)

4. C: Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

SR-22 proof is required after DUI, failing to stop and report a crash, vehicular homicide, a second reckless driving offense, or a just cause hearing. (Section 9: Accidents and Financial Responsibility: Financial Responsibility, page 39)

5. C: To the left

Steer where you want to go while avoiding other traffic, but never swerve to the left to avoid a crash. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Swerving, page 40)

6. C: Ease up on the accelerator and steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is sliding

Ease up on the accelerator and steer in the direction the rear is sliding; be ready to counter-steer, then straighten the wheels. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Dealing with Skids, page 40)

7. C: Press the pedal and keep applying pressure; vibration and clicking are normal

Press the brake and keep pressure on it; ABS works only if pressure is kept on, and vibration and clicking are normal. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Braking, page 40)

8. B: Engage the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid

Engage the parking brake slowly to avoid locking the rear wheels; if that fails, turn off the engine and find a safe place to stop off the road. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Brake Failure, page 41)

9. D: Keep eyes on the road, shift to neutral, brake firmly, pull off when safe, then turn off the engine

Keep your eyes on the road, shift to neutral, brake firmly, pull off when safe, stop and turn off the engine. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Stuck Accelerator, page 41)

10. D: Try the turn signals or emergency flashers, then pull off safely

Try the turn signals or emergency flashers, then pull off the road as quickly and safely as possible with flashers on. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Headlight Failure, page 41)

11. B: 200 feet in front of and behind the vehicle

Leave flashers on and, if available, place flares or reflectors 200 feet in front of and behind the vehicle. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Vehicle Breakdown, page 41)

12. D: Red

Raise the hood and tie a white cloth—red in a snowstorm—to the driver's door handle or antenna. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Vehicle Breakdown, page 41)

13. A: Sharply in the direction of the blowout

A front blowout pulls the vehicle sharply toward the blowout; grip the wheel, keep straight and slow gradually. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Tire Blowout, page 41)

14. D: Slow down gradually and turn back onto the pavement when safe

Avoid panic steering; slow down gradually and turn back onto the pavement when it is safe. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Uneven Surface Drop-Offs, page 40)

15. A: With steady pressure, then pull off the road

Keep a strong grip, don't brake hard; brake with steady pressure, slow down, then pull off. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Power Failure, page 41)

16. A: Get everyone out of the vehicle and well away from traffic

If possible stay with the vehicle, but if it is in a hazardous location, get all passengers out and well away from traffic. (Section 10: Driving Emergencies: Vehicle Breakdown, page 41)

17. B: Watching for illegal acts and errors by other drivers and adjusting to avoid a crash

Defensive driving means watching for others' illegal acts and errors and adjusting your driving to avoid a crash. (Section 9: Accidents and Financial Responsibility, page 38)

18. C: Crowding the center line

When an approaching vehicle is on a curve or is large, be careful not to crowd the center line so it can pass safely. (Section 8: Driving Safely: Space Management—Space to the Side, page 37)

19. B: Nearly 20 percent

Vehicle-pedestrian collisions account for nearly 20 percent of all traffic deaths each year. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Pedestrians, page 42)

20. B: Come to a complete stop and never honk or yell

NH law requires a complete stop whenever a person with a white cane or harnessed guide dog is attempting to cross; never honk or yell. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Visually Impaired/Blind Pedestrians, page 42)

21. D: On the left side facing oncoming traffic

Pedestrians should walk on the left side facing oncoming traffic where there's no sidewalk, and never on interstates. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Pedestrians, page 42)

22. D: At least 3 feet

At 30 mph or less, at least 3 feet is presumed reasonable, plus one more foot for every 10 mph above 30. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Bicyclists, page 42)

23. C: 5 feet

3 feet at 30 mph or less, plus one foot for every 10 mph above 30: at 50 mph that's 5 feet. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Bicyclists, page 42)

24. B: Only when entering/leaving a driveway or alley, on official duty, directed by police, or in an emergency

Don't stop, park or drive in a bike lane except to enter or leave an alley or driveway, on official duty, as directed by police, or in an emergency. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Bicyclists, page 43)

25. B: About two feet

Most motorcycles are only about two feet wide, making them hard to see and easy to hide in blind spots. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 43)