

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 7

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 following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle in New Hampshire?

- A. At least four seconds
- B. Six seconds
- C. One car length
- D. At least two seconds

2. May you share a lane with a motorcycle?

- A. Never; motorcycles are entitled to the full lane width
- B. Yes, if it's narrow
- C. Only in traffic jams
- D. Only on highways

3. Which road surfaces may cause a motorcyclist to slow down or change direction?

- A. Smooth, dry pavement
- B. Gravel, debris, pavement seams, grooved pavement and manhole covers
- C. Painted crosswalks only
- D. None

4. What does the orange and red triangle on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. Hazmat
- B. Wide load
- C. The vehicle travels less than 25 mph
- D. Police vehicle

5. How should you pass a horse on the road in New Hampshire?

- A. Flash your lights
- B. Reduce speed, pass with caution, and never use the horn or rev the engine
- C. Honk to warn the rider
- D. Pass as fast as possible

6. A loaded truck at 55 mph needs a minimum of about how far to stop?

- A. 135 feet
- B. 235 feet
- C. 335 feet
- D. 535 feet

7. How far behind a large truck can its rear blind spot extend?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

8. If you cannot see the truck driver's face in their side mirror, what does it mean?

- A. The truck driver cannot see you
- B. The driver is distracted
- C. You are at a safe distance
- D. The mirror is dirty

9. A truck swings wide to the left before turning right. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Pass it on the right
- C. Follow closely
- D. Don't move between the truck and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

10. How close may you follow a fire truck sounding its siren in New Hampshire?

- A. Not closer than 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. Any distance
- D. 300 feet

11. What does New Hampshire's 'Sherrill's Law' require?

- A. Slowing down and giving a wide berth or vacating blocked lanes at highway emergencies, police stops and stopped vehicles with warning signals
- B. Clearing snow from your car
- C. Wearing seat belts
- D. Using headlights in rain

12. A police car pulls in behind you as you stop on the roadside in New Hampshire. What should you do?

- A. Stop, put it in park, stay inside, turn off the engine, turn on hazard flashers (and interior lights at night), hands on the wheel
- B. Search for documents immediately
- C. Get out and approach the officer
- D. Keep the engine running

13. You are being stopped by an unmarked police car. What should you check?

- A. That it has its blue lights activated; ask a plain-clothes officer for identification
- B. Nothing
- C. That it has a siren only
- D. That it is a sedan

14. In a work zone, when may you resume normal speed?

- A. When you see the 'End Road Work' sign
- B. After passing the workers
- C. At night
- D. After one mile

15. Should you reduce speed in a work zone even without a posted speed change?

- A. Only at night
- B. No
- C. Only when workers are visible
- D. Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone

16. Near truck weigh stations and on steep hills, which lane should you avoid if possible?

- A. None
- B. The right lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The center lane

17. Before opening your car door when parked on the street, what should you check for?

- A. Nothing
- B. Bicyclists to the sides and rear
- C. Pedestrians only ahead
- D. Parking meters

18. When meeting a large truck coming from the opposite direction, what should you do?

- A. Move toward the center
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Speed up
- D. Keep as far right as possible

19. On a solid green light, what must you still do?

- A. Proceed with caution and yield to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection
- B. Nothing; you have absolute right-of-way
- C. Honk
- D. Stop first

20. What does a solid yellow light mean?

- A. The light is about to change to red
- B. Proceed with caution forever
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop and go

21. At a solid red light, where must you wait?

- A. Behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until the light turns green
- B. In the intersection
- C. Anywhere
- D. After the crosswalk

22. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. The light is broken; stop
- B. Slow down and proceed with caution, prepared to stop for entering traffic
- C. Stop
- D. Pedestrians only

23. What does a green arrow allow?

- A. U-turns only
- B. Going straight only
- C. Turning in the direction of the arrow after yielding to traffic and pedestrians
- D. Any turn

24. What does a steady red arrow mean?

- A. Speed up
- B. Do not enter the intersection unless other indications shown at the same time permit it
- C. Yield then go
- D. Turn after stopping

25. What does a red color on a road sign generally indicate?

- A. Recreation
- B. Services
- C. Guidance
- D. Prohibition (stop or do not do something)

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 7

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

1. A: At least four seconds

Allow at least four seconds following distance when behind a motorcycle. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 43)

2. A: Never; motorcycles are entitled to the full lane width

Never attempt to share a lane with a motorcycle; motorcycles are entitled to the same full lane width as all other vehicles. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 43)

3. B: Gravel, debris, pavement seams, grooved pavement and manhole covers

Uneven surfaces, gravel, debris, pavement seams, grooved pavement and manhole covers can make riders slow or change direction. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 44)

4. C: The vehicle travels less than 25 mph

The reflective orange and red triangle on animal-drawn, farm or construction vehicles means it travels less than 25 mph. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Slow Moving Vehicles, page 44)

5. B: Reduce speed, pass with caution, and never use the horn or rev the engine

Take every precaution not to frighten the horse: reduce speed, pass with caution, never use the horn or rev the engine. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Animal Drawn Vehicles and Horseback Riders, page 44)

6. C: 335 feet

A loaded truck at 55 mph needs at least 335 feet to stop, more than 1½ times a car's distance. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Front No-Zones, page 45)

7. C: 200 feet

Large vehicles have huge blind spots directly behind them that extend up to 200 feet. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Rear No-Zones, page 45)

8. A: The truck driver cannot see you

If the truck driver's face can't be seen in the side mirror, the driver cannot see your vehicle. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Side No-Zones, page 45)

9. D: Don't move between the truck and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

Never squeeze between a turning truck and the curb; don't turn until the truck has completed its turn. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Turning, page 45)

10. A: Not closer than 500 feet

Do not follow a fire truck closer than 500 feet when it is sounding a siren or using flashing lights, and don't drive or park within the block where it stopped. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Emergency Vehicles, page 46)

11. A: Slowing down and giving a wide berth or vacating blocked lanes at highway emergencies, police stops and stopped vehicles with warning signals

Sherrill's Law (RSA 265:37-a) requires reduced speed and a wide berth to emergency scenes, police stops and stopped vehicles showing warning signals, and vacating blocked lanes as soon as possible. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Emergency Vehicles—Sherrill's Law, page 46)

12. A: Stop, put it in park, stay inside, turn off the engine, turn on hazard flashers (and interior lights at night), hands on the wheel

Come to a complete stop, park, stay in the vehicle, turn off the engine, turn on hazards (and interior lights at night), keep belts on and hands on the wheel. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Police/Traffic Stops, page 46)

13. A: That it has its blue lights activated; ask a plain-clothes officer for identification

If the vehicle is unmarked, be sure its blue lights are activated; if the officer is in plain clothes, ask for a badge or department ID. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Police/Traffic Stops, page 47)

14. A: When you see the 'End Road Work' sign

Observe the work zone signs and do not resume normal speed until the 'End Road Work' sign is visible. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Work Zones, page 47)

15. D: Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone

Always reduce speed in a work zone, even without signs indicating a change in speed limit. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Work Zones, page 47)

16. B: The right lane

Avoid the right lane when going up or down hills and near weigh stations where trucks re-enter traffic. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Rear No-Zones, page 45)

17. B: Bicyclists to the sides and rear

When parked on the street, check to the sides and rear for bicyclists before you open your door. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Bicyclists, page 43)

18. D: Keep as far right as possible

Keep as far to the right as possible to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence between the vehicles. (Section 11: Sharing the Road: Turning (large vehicles), page 45)

19. A: Proceed with caution and yield to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection

A solid green light means you may go if clear, proceeding with caution and yielding to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

20. A: The light is about to change to red

A solid yellow light is a warning that the light is about to change to red. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

21. A: Behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until the light turns green

Stop before entering the intersection and wait behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until green. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

22. B: Slow down and proceed with caution, prepared to stop for entering traffic

Slow down, proceed with caution and be prepared to stop for traffic entering the intersection. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

23. C: Turning in the direction of the arrow after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

With a green arrow, you may turn in the direction of the arrow after yielding to traffic and pedestrians. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

24. B: Do not enter the intersection unless other indications shown at the same time permit it

With a red arrow, drivers may not enter the intersection unless permitted by other indications shown at the same time. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signals, page 26)

25. D: Prohibition (stop or do not do something)

Red indicates prohibition: stop or do not do something. (Section 6: Rules of the Road: Traffic Signs: Standard Colors, page 27)