

New Hampshire DMV permit practice test 9

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. Whose responsibility is it to renew a New Hampshire license if no reminder arrives?

- A. The police's
- B. The insurance company's
- C. The applicant's
- D. The DMV's

2. Under New Hampshire's 'Under 20' law, what is the suspension range for a youth driver's second offense?

- A. 45-90 days
- B. One year
- C. 90-180 days
- D. 20-40 days

3. Under the 'Under 20' law, what extra condition applies after a third or subsequent offense?

- A. None
- B. Retaking driver education
- C. A \$1,000 fine
- D. Completing an approved in-person driver attitude program to reinstate

4. Who may be in the vehicle during the New Hampshire road test?

- A. Only the applicant and the DMV Licensing Examiner
- B. A friend
- C. A parent
- D. Anyone

5. About how long does the average New Hampshire road test take?

- A. Two hours
- B. About 20 minutes
- C. 5 minutes
- D. One hour

6. What happens if you fail the New Hampshire vision test?

- A. An eye examination with a doctor's recommendation is required before further testing
- B. You take the road test only
- C. You get a license with a restriction anyway
- D. You must wait a year

7. Is an audio (oral) version of the New Hampshire knowledge test available?

- A. No
- B. Yes, automated oral testing with headphones for anyone who needs it
- C. Only for CDL
- D. Only in Spanish

8. Which language is NOT listed for New Hampshire's automated knowledge test?

- A. Farsi
- B. Portuguese
- C. German
- D. American Sign Language

9. Which mirror is the primary mirror for viewing traffic behind you?

- A. Inside rearview mirror
- B. Left side mirror
- C. Backup camera
- D. Right side mirror

10. Do properly adjusted mirrors eliminate all blind spots?

- A. No; use head checks whenever possible
- B. Only on new cars
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes

11. Where should the top of the steering wheel be relative to you?

- A. At your waist
- B. Above your head
- C. No higher than the top of your shoulders and below chin level
- D. At eye level

12. Which vehicle is exempt from New Hampshire's under-18 restraint requirement?

- A. A family minivan
- B. A rental car
- C. A pickup truck
- D. A motorcycle

13. Why should you always wear a safety belt even with air bags?

- A. Belts only matter at high speed
- B. It's only a law for kids
- C. Air bags replace belts
- D. Air bags are supplemental and work best with safety belts

14. Before changing lanes, what should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Check mirrors, do head checks of blind spots, find a gap, signal and look again
- C. Speed up first
- D. Signal only

15. How should you enter a multi-lane highway?

- A. Use the shoulder
- B. Stop at the end of the ramp
- C. Use the acceleration lane to reach traffic speed and merge into a gap
- D. Merge immediately at low speed

16. When exiting a highway, when should you slow to exit speed?

- A. On the main highway
- B. In the left lane
- C. After moving into the deceleration lane
- D. Before signaling

17. On multi-lane roads, which lane is intended for passing?

- A. The shoulder
- B. The right-most lane
- C. The left-most lane
- D. Any lane

18. Where should you not attempt to pass?

- A. On a clear straight road
- B. On a multi-lane highway
- C. When the other car is slow
- D. When your view is blocked by a curve or hill, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge

19. When backing, which way should you steer?

- A. Opposite the direction the rear should go
- B. Hard left always
- C. Slightly in the direction the rear of the vehicle should move
- D. Keep straight

20. When should you reduce speed for slippery roads?

- A. Only on ice
- B. At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice
- C. After you start sliding
- D. Never on highways

21. You come to a large body of standing water on the road. What should you do?

- A. Find another route
- B. Drive through quickly
- C. Drive through slowly
- D. Follow another car through

22. How should you drive on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. Use cruise control
- B. Faster
- C. Reduce speed, increase following distance, and expect you may skid when stopping
- D. Drive on the shoulder

23. What should you do on open bridge gratings or steel bridges?

- A. Reduce speed, increase following distance and keep a firm grip on the wheel
- B. Speed up
- C. Brake hard
- D. Change lanes

24. How should you approach an uncontrolled rural intersection?

- A. Honk and go
- B. Speed up
- C. Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic
- D. At normal speed

25. On a narrow rural road with ditches instead of shoulders, what should you do?

- A. Drive on the edge
- B. Reduce speed, center the vehicle in your lane and watch for oncoming traffic encroaching
- C. Drive in the center of the road
- D. Speed up

Answer key: New Hampshire practice test 9

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1. C: The applicant's

Renewal is the applicant's responsibility; if no notice arrives, go to any DMV location before expiration. (Section 2: Driver's License and Non-Driver ID Information: Driver's License Renewal, page 11)

2. A: 45-90 days

Second offense: a minimum of 45 days but not more than 90 days. (Section 2: Driver's License and Non-Driver ID Information: Youth Operator 'Under 20' Law, page 12)

3. D: Completing an approved in-person driver attitude program to reinstate

For a third or subsequent offense (90-180 days), reinstatement also requires completing an approved in-person driver attitude program. (Section 2: Driver's License and Non-Driver ID Information: Youth Operator 'Under 20' Law, page 12)

4. A: Only the applicant and the DMV Licensing Examiner

No one except the applicant and the authorized DMV Licensing Examiner may be in the vehicle during the road test. (Section 1: Driving in New Hampshire: Required Driver's License Tests, page 9)

5. B: About 20 minutes

The average road test takes approximately 20 minutes; the examiner gives instructions but cannot coach. (Section 1: Driving in New Hampshire: Required Driver's License Tests, page 8)

6. A: An eye examination with a doctor's recommendation is required before further testing

If the vision test is not passed, an eye exam with a doctor's recommendation of visual capability is required before more testing. (Section 1: Driving in New Hampshire: Required Driver's License Tests, page 8)

7. B: Yes, automated oral testing with headphones for anyone who needs it

Automated oral testing with headphones is available for anyone who needs it; notify the representative before the test. (Section 1: Driving in New Hampshire: Required Driver's License Tests, page 8)

8. C: German

The test is offered in English, ASL, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Farsi and Mandarin Chinese. (Section 1: Driving in New Hampshire: Required Driver's License Tests, page 8)

9. A: Inside rearview mirror

The inside mirror is the primary mirror for viewing traffic to the rear and should frame the rear window. (Section 4: Before Driving: Adjusting Vehicle Mirrors, page 17)

10. A: No; use head checks whenever possible

Even properly adjusted mirrors won't eliminate all blind spots; incorporate head checks. (Section 4: Before Driving: Adjusting Vehicle Mirrors, page 17)

11. C: No higher than the top of your shoulders and below chin level

The top of the wheel should be no higher than the top of your shoulders and below chin level. (Section 4: Before Driving: Adjusting Seat, page 17)

12. D: A motorcycle

Exceptions include vehicles for hire, certain school buses, antique vehicles without restraints, motorcycles, and children with an IEP saying restraints aren't safe. (Section 4: Before Driving: Child Passenger Safety Laws, page 18)

13. D: Air bags are supplemental and work best with safety belts

Air bags are supplemental restraints designed to work best with safety belts, which position your body and restrain you in multiple impacts. (Section 4: Before Driving: Air Bags, page 18)

14. B: Check mirrors, do head checks of blind spots, find a gap, signal and look again

Check mirrors, head-check blind spots, identify a gap, signal and look again, then adjust speed and steer into the lane. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Changing Lanes, page 22)

15. C: Use the acceleration lane to reach traffic speed and merge into a gap

Use the acceleration lane to reach the speed of other vehicles, then merge into a gap in traffic. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Changing Lanes—Entering a Multi-lane Highway, page 22)

16. C: After moving into the deceleration lane

Move to the lane nearest the exit early, keep your speed on the main road, signal, move into the deceleration lane and slow to exit speed. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Changing Lanes—Exiting a Roadway, page 22)

17. C: The left-most lane

On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended for passing slower vehicles. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Passing, page 23)

18. D: When your view is blocked by a curve or hill, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge

Don't pass with an oncoming vehicle approaching, when a curve or hill blocks your view, at intersections, or before a railroad crossing or bridge. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Passing, page 23)

19. C: Slightly in the direction the rear of the vehicle should move

Accelerate gently, keep speed slow, and steer slightly in the direction the rear of the vehicle should move. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Backing, page 23)

20. B: At the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice

Reduce speed at the first sign of rain, snow, sleet or ice; it takes longer to stop and is harder to turn. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Adjusting to Roadway Conditions, page 23)

21. A: Find another route

Do not drive through large bodies of standing water; find another route. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Adjusting to Roadway Conditions—Flooded Roadways, page 24)

22. C: Reduce speed, increase following distance, and expect you may skid when stopping

Traction is reduced on gravel or dirt; reduce speed, increase following distance and be aware you may skid. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Rural Road Driving, page 24)

23. A: Reduce speed, increase following distance and keep a firm grip on the wheel

Open gratings reduce traction: reduce speed, increase following distance and keep a firm grip. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Rural Road Driving, page 24)

24. C: Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic

When approaching an uncontrolled rural intersection, slow down and be prepared to stop. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Rural Road Driving, page 24)

25. B: Reduce speed, center the vehicle in your lane and watch for oncoming traffic encroaching

Reduce speed, center your vehicle in the travel lane and watch for oncoming traffic that may share or encroach on your lane. (Section 5: Basic Driving: Rural Road Driving, page 24)