

New Jersey MVC permit practice test 11

From the New Jersey Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-jersey/

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

1. A parent convicted of DUI with a child under 18 in the car faces what additional consequences?

- A. Nothing extra
- B. A disorderly persons offense, up to 6 months suspension and up to 5 days of community service
- C. Loss of custody automatically
- D. A \$25 fine

2. Which signs do police watch for that may indicate a driver has been drinking?

- A. Using turn signals
- B. Weaving, quick stops and jerky speed changes
- C. Driving at the speed limit
- D. Keeping a safe following distance

3. Your prescription medicine label says it may cause drowsiness. What should you do?

- A. Take it and drive carefully
- B. Not take it before driving
- C. Drink coffee with it
- D. Drive only on highways

4. After alcohol, which drug is most often found in drivers involved in crashes?

- A. Caffeine
- B. Marijuana
- C. Antihistamines
- D. Aspirin

5. If asked by police, what must a driver using prescription drugs show?

- A. Nothing
- B. Proof of the prescription
- C. A doctor's phone number
- D. The pharmacy receipt only

6. Each of New Jersey's 21 counties has an IDRC. What is an IDRC?

- A. An insurance office
- B. An Intoxicated Driver Resource Center where alcohol offenders are detained and evaluated
- C. A driving test center
- D. A drug store

7. As a party host, what should you do if a guest has had too much to drink?

- A. Give them coffee and let them drive
- B. Do not let them drive; offer a nap or a place to stay, and notify police as a last resort
- C. Let them drive slowly
- D. Have them take a cold shower

8. Under New Jersey's Safe Passing Law, how much space must you give a bicyclist when passing on a single-lane road?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. At least 4 feet
- D. 6 feet

9. What penalty applies if a driver fails to pass a vulnerable road user with due caution and causes bodily injury?

- A. \$100 fine, no points
- B. \$500 fine and 2 points
- C. \$1,000 fine and 5 points
- D. License revoked

10. You are signaling a right turn and a bicyclist is riding straight through the intersection on your right. What must you do?

- A. Turn in front of the cyclist
- B. Yield to the bicyclist
- C. Honk and turn
- D. Speed up to turn first

11. A bicyclist is in front of you in a left turn lane. What should you do?

- A. Pass the cyclist in the lane
- B. Wait for the cyclist to complete the turn before you proceed
- C. Honk so they move right
- D. Turn beside them

12. What is the most common cause of motorcycle crashes, according to the manual?

- A. Motorcycles speeding
- B. Drivers failing to detect and recognize motorcycles in traffic
- C. Bad weather
- D. Mechanical failure

13. Why should you leave extra room when following a motorcycle?

- A. Motorcycles cannot use turn signals
- B. Motorcycles can brake in shorter distances than other vehicles
- C. Motorcycles are always slow
- D. It is required only at night

14. In bad weather, how much longer can a truck, tractor-trailer or bus take to stop?

- A. 5 percent
- B. 10 percent
- C. As much as 25 percent
- D. 50 percent

15. When is your vehicle in a truck's no-zone?

- A. Whenever you can see the truck's brake lights
- B. When the truck driver cannot see your vehicle in the truck's rearview or side mirrors
- C. Whenever you are more than 200 feet behind it
- D. Only when you are in the left lane

16. After passing a truck, when is it safe to pull back in front of it?

- A. As soon as your rear bumper clears its cab
- B. When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror
- C. After counting one second
- D. When the truck driver honks

17. A truck making a right turn swings wide to the left. What should you do?

- A. Pass on its right
- B. Give it extra room; trucks may swing left to make a right turn
- C. Honk
- D. Pull up beside it

18. Why should you leave extra space when stopped behind a truck on an uphill grade?

- A. Trucks emit more exhaust
- B. Large vehicles may roll backward slightly when starting
- C. To read its placards
- D. Trucks always turn

19. What should you do when a large vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction?

- A. Move toward the center line
- B. Bear right to reduce wind turbulence and avoid a sideswipe
- C. Flash your high beams
- D. Speed up

20. What is the maximum speed of a moped (motorized bicycle) on New Jersey roads?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 35 mph

21. What is a low-speed vehicle (LSV)?

- A. Any car driven under 25 mph
- B. A four-wheeled, non-gas vehicle with a top speed of more than 20 but no more than 25 mph
- C. A moped
- D. A golf cart without lights

22. A rider on a horse coming toward you raises a hand. What must you do?

- A. Honk to warn them
- B. Stop and remain stopped as long as it takes the horse to pass
- C. Slow to 25 mph
- D. Flash your lights

23. An animal darts into the road ahead. What is the manual's main concern about swerving?

- A. It wears tires
- B. Swerving may cause you to hit something else or be hit from behind
- C. It is illegal
- D. It wastes fuel

24. Before opening your car door on the street side, what should you check for?

- A. Parking meters
- B. Traffic, including hard-to-see bicycles and mopeds
- C. Pedestrians on the sidewalk
- D. Nothing

25. What is the recommended hand position on the steering wheel for normal driving?

- A. 10 and 2 o'clock
- B. 9 and 3 o'clock
- C. 12 o'clock with one hand
- D. 8 and 4 o'clock

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1. B: A disorderly persons offense, up to 6 months suspension and up to 5 days of community service

It is a disorderly persons offense with a possible suspension of up to six months and up to five days of community service. (Driving Under the Influence (DUI) with a Minor in the Vehicle, page 133)

2. B: Weaving, quick stops and jerky speed changes

Telltale signs include speeding, weaving, slow driving, jerking motions and quick stops. (Drinking and Driving, page 116)

3. B: Not take it before driving

Drugs that may cause drowsiness or dizziness should not be taken before driving. (Drugs and Driving, page 117)

4. B: Marijuana

After alcohol, marijuana is the drug most often found with drivers involved in crashes. (Drugs and Driving, page 117)

5. B: Proof of the prescription

Motorists using prescription drugs must show proof of the prescription; without one, the drug is considered illegal. (Drugs and Driving, page 117)

6. B: An Intoxicated Driver Resource Center where alcohol offenders are detained and evaluated

Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers detain alcohol offenders, provide education and evaluate them for treatment. (Intoxicated Driver Resource Center (IDRC), page 128)

7. B: Do not let them drive; offer a nap or a place to stay, and notify police as a last resort

Don't let them drive; suggest a nap or staying overnight, and as a last resort notify the police. (Good Hosts and the Drinking Driver, page 116)

8. C: At least 4 feet

You must move over a lane if possible, or allow at least 4 feet when passing on a single-lane road. (Safe Passing Law (Vulnerable Road Users), page 146)

9. B: \$500 fine and 2 points

Causing bodily injury brings a \$500 fine and 2 points; without injury it is a \$100 fine and no points. (Safe Passing Law (Vulnerable Road Users), page 146)

10. B: Yield to the bicyclist

Motorists signaling a right turn must yield to bicyclists, skateboarders or inline skaters moving through the intersection. (Bicycles, Skateboards, and Inline Skates, page 151)

11. B: Wait for the cyclist to complete the turn before you proceed

If a bicyclist is ahead of you in the left turn lane, wait for them to complete their turn. (Bicycles, Skateboards, and Inline Skates, page 151)

12. B: Drivers failing to detect and recognize motorcycles in traffic

A motorist's failure to detect and recognize motorcycles in traffic is the most common cause of motorcycle crashes. (Motorcycles, page 147)

13. B: Motorcycles can brake in shorter distances than other vehicles

Never follow a motorcycle too closely because it can stop in a shorter distance than other vehicles. (Motorcycles, page 146)

14. C: As much as 25 percent

During bad weather, large vehicles can take as much as 25 percent longer to stop. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, and Buses, page 147)

15. B: When the truck driver cannot see your vehicle in the truck's rearview or side mirrors

If the truck driver cannot see your vehicle in the truck's rearview or side-view mirrors, you are in a no-zone (blind spot). (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, and Buses, page 147)

16. B: When you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Do not pull in front until you can see the whole front of the truck in your rearview mirror. (Front No-Zone, page 149)

17. B: Give it extra room; trucks may swing left to make a right turn

Give more space to trucks making wide turns; a truck may swing left to make a right turn and cannot see beside it. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, and Buses, page 149)

18. B: Large vehicles may roll backward slightly when starting

Leave space behind trucks and buses, especially uphill, because they may roll back slightly when starting. (Trucks, Tractor-Trailers, and Buses, page 149)

19. B: Bear right to reduce wind turbulence and avoid a sideswipe

Bear right when a large vehicle approaches from the opposite direction to reduce turbulence and avoid a sideswipe. (Head-On No-Zone, page 150)

20. C: 25 mph

Moped drivers may not exceed 25 mph and must ride on the right with traffic. (Mopeds, page 150)

21. B: A four-wheeled, non-gas vehicle with a top speed of more than 20 but no more than 25 mph

An LSV is a four-wheeled vehicle with an attainable speed over 20 but not over 25 mph, not powered by gas or diesel. (Low-Speed Vehicles, page 153)

22. B: Stop and remain stopped as long as it takes the horse to pass

When a horse rider or driver signals by raising a hand, you must stop and stay stopped until the horse passes. (Horseback Riders & Horse-Drawn Vehicles, page 155)

23. B: Swerving may cause you to hit something else or be hit from behind

Trying to avoid animals often causes crashes; swerving may lead you to hit something else or be hit from behind. (Animals, page 155)

24. B: Traffic, including hard-to-see bicycles and mopeds

Check for traffic, especially bicycles and mopeds, before opening the driver's door; you may be liable for a crash. (Parking Regulations, page 84)

25. B: 9 and 3 o'clock

Grip the outside rim at the 9 and 3 o'clock positions; this reduces injury risk if the airbag deploys. (Hand Position, page 51)