

New Jersey MVC permit practice test 4

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. At a multi-way stop, you and another driver arrive at the same time. The other car is on your right. Who goes first?

- A. You do
- B. The driver on your right
- C. Whoever is driving the larger vehicle
- D. Whoever honks first

2. At an uncontrolled intersection, which vehicle should yield as a rule?

- A. The vehicle on the right yields to the one on the left
- B. The vehicle on the left yields to the one on the right
- C. The faster vehicle yields
- D. Neither; both may proceed

3. You are leaving a private driveway onto a main road. What must you do?

- A. Enter quickly before traffic arrives
- B. Yield to all traffic on the main road
- C. Expect main-road traffic to yield to you
- D. Honk and proceed

4. A traffic signal is dark because of a power failure. How should you treat the intersection?

- A. As a yield sign
- B. As a four-way stop
- C. Proceed if no one is directing traffic
- D. As a flashing yellow

5. In a New Jersey traffic circle where you are unsure who has the right-of-way, what basic rule applies?

- A. Vehicles in the circle always yield to entering vehicles
- B. The vehicle on the left yields to the vehicle approaching from the right
- C. The larger road always yields
- D. First vehicle to honk goes first

6. What usually decides who has the right-of-way in a New Jersey traffic circle?

- A. Always the vehicle already in the circle
- B. The circle's historically established traffic flow and any stop or yield signs at the entrances
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. Whoever is going faster

7. When making a left turn at an intersection, whom must you yield to?

- A. No one if you have a green light
- B. Oncoming traffic and pedestrians in the crosswalk
- C. Only buses
- D. Only vehicles behind you

8. A pedestrian is crossing in a marked crosswalk. What does New Jersey law require?

- A. Slow down and steer around them
- B. Come to a complete stop and remain stopped until they clear your lane and the adjacent lane
- C. Honk to warn them
- D. Yield only if they are in your lane

9. A pedestrian is still in the crosswalk when the signal changes to "Don't Walk." What must you do?

- A. Proceed, because your light is green
- B. Stop and wait for them to finish crossing
- C. Honk so they hurry
- D. Drive around them

10. A car in the lane next to you has stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross. What should you do?

- A. Pass it carefully
- B. Stop; never pass a vehicle stopped for a pedestrian at a crosswalk
- C. Change lanes and speed up
- D. Sound your horn

11. What penalties can result from failing to stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk in New Jersey?

- A. A warning only
- B. Fines up to \$500, up to 25 days in jail, community service, up to 6 months suspension and 2 points
- C. A \$50 fine only
- D. Loss of license for life

12. Where do crosswalks exist in New Jersey?

- A. Only where white lines are painted
- B. At all corners of intersections, marked or unmarked, unless signs prohibit crossing
- C. Only at traffic lights
- D. Only in school zones

13. You see a pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog about to cross. What must you do?

- A. Honk to alert them
- B. Stop
- C. Drive around them slowly
- D. Flash your lights

14. A bus is re-entering traffic after picking up passengers. What does New Jersey law require?

- A. The bus must wait for a gap
- B. Yield the right-of-way to the bus
- C. Pass the bus quickly
- D. Honk to warn the bus driver

15. Must you yield to a bus that is already in the normal flow of traffic and is changing lanes?

- A. Yes, buses always have the right-of-way
- B. No, the yield law applies to buses re-entering traffic, not to lane changes
- C. Only school buses
- D. Only at night

16. A vehicle is already in the intersection when you arrive. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You do, if you are on the main road
- B. The vehicle already in the intersection
- C. Whoever is on the right
- D. Whoever signals first

17. At least how far before a turn must you signal in New Jersey?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

18. You missed the street where you wanted to turn. What should you do?

- A. Back up to the street
- B. Take the next turn instead
- C. Stop and wait for traffic to clear
- D. Make a U-turn immediately

19. May you turn right on a red light in New Jersey?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, after a full stop and yielding, unless a No Turn on Red sign is posted
- C. Yes, without stopping if no one is coming
- D. Only with a green arrow

20. How should you position your vehicle for a right turn?

- A. Swing wide to the left first
- B. As far to the right as possible, close to the curb or parked vehicles
- C. In the center of the lane
- D. In the left lane

21. When turning left from a two-way road onto a two-way road, where should you end up?

- A. In the far right lane
- B. To the right of the center line of the road you enter
- C. In any lane
- D. On the left side of the center line

22. When turning left from a two-way road onto a four-lane highway, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The right lane
- B. The lane nearest the center line on the right side (the passing lane), then move right when safe
- C. The shoulder
- D. Any open lane

23. When turning left from a one-way road onto another one-way road, how should you turn?

- A. From the right lane into the right lane
- B. From the left lane into the left lane
- C. From the left lane into the right lane
- D. From any lane

24. Two vehicles facing each other at an intersection both signal left turns. How should they turn?

- A. Each turns to the right of the center of the intersection
- B. Each turns to the left of the center of the intersection
- C. One must wait until the other completes the turn and leaves
- D. Both must back up

25. How should you make a 3-point (K) turn?

- A. Start from the left side of the road
- B. Start from the right edge, turn left forward, back up turning right, then go forward turning left
- C. Back across the road first
- D. Use a driveway only

Answer key: New Jersey practice test 4

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1. B: The driver on your right

At a multi-way stop, yield to the motorist on the right if both arrive at the same time. (Intersections, page 67)

2. B: The vehicle on the left yields to the one on the right

As a rule, the vehicle on the left should yield to the vehicle on the right at uncontrolled intersections. (Uncontrolled, page 68)

3. B: Yield to all traffic on the main road

A motorist coming from a private road or driveway must yield to all traffic on the main road. (Uncontrolled, page 68)

4. B: As a four-way stop

When a traffic signal is not lit because of a power failure or malfunction, it is treated as a four-way stop. (Uncontrolled, page 68)

5. B: The vehicle on the left yields to the vehicle approaching from the right

When in doubt in a circle, use the uncontrolled-intersection rule: the vehicle to the left yields to the vehicle approaching from the right. (Traffic Circle, page 68)

6. B: The circle's historically established traffic flow and any stop or yield signs at the entrances

New Jersey has no set traffic circle rule; the established flow pattern (often the major highway) and posted stop or yield signs govern. (Traffic Circle, page 68)

7. B: Oncoming traffic and pedestrians in the crosswalk

When turning left, yield to oncoming traffic and stop for pedestrians within a crosswalk. (Intersections, page 67)

8. B: Come to a complete stop and remain stopped until they clear your lane and the adjacent lane

You must stop, not just slow or yield, and stay stopped until the pedestrian has cleared your lane and the next lane in the same direction. (Pedestrians in a Crosswalk, page 66)

9. B: Stop and wait for them to finish crossing

You must stop for all pedestrians in a crosswalk, even if the signal changes to Don't Walk while they are crossing. (Pedestrians in a Crosswalk, page 66)

10. B: Stop; never pass a vehicle stopped for a pedestrian at a crosswalk

Never pass another vehicle that has stopped for a pedestrian at a crosswalk. (Pedestrians in a Crosswalk, page 66)

11. B: Fines up to \$500, up to 25 days in jail, community service, up to 6 months suspension and 2 points

Penalties include fines up to \$500, up to 25 days in jail, community service, a suspension of up to six months and two points. (Pedestrians in a Crosswalk, page 66)

12. B: At all corners of intersections, marked or unmarked, unless signs prohibit crossing

Crosswalks can be marked or unmarked and exist at all corners of intersections unless signs prohibit pedestrian crossing. (Pedestrians in a Crosswalk, page 66)

13. B: Stop

You must stop for a blind pedestrian using a white or metallic cane or a trained guide dog. (Stopping Regulations, page 75)

14. B: Yield the right-of-way to the bus

All non-emergency vehicles must yield to buses re-entering traffic after dropping off or picking up passengers. (Yielding to School and Commercial Buses, page 150)

15. B: No, the yield law applies to buses re-entering traffic, not to lane changes

Once the bus is back in the normal flow of traffic, motorists are not required to yield to it when it changes lanes. (Yielding to School and Commercial Buses, page 150)

16. B: The vehicle already in the intersection

Yield to other vehicles that are already in the intersection. (Yielding the Right-of-Way, page 66)

17. B: 100 feet

State law requires moving to the proper lane and signaling at least 100 feet before any turn. (Turning, page 55)

18. B: Take the next turn instead

Never back up if you miss a turn; it is better to take the next turn than risk a crash. (Turning, page 55)

19. B: Yes, after a full stop and yielding, unless a No Turn on Red sign is posted

Unless a No Turn on Red sign is posted, you may turn right on red after a full stop, yielding to traffic and pedestrians. (Right Turn on Red, page 72)

20. B: As far to the right as possible, close to the curb or parked vehicles

Approach a right turn as far right as possible, near the curb or parked cars, without swinging out. (Right Turns, page 72)

21. B: To the right of the center line of the road you enter

Approach close to the center line and keep to the right of the center line of the road you are entering. (Left Turns, page 73)

22. B: The lane nearest the center line on the right side (the passing lane), then move right when safe

Turn into the lane nearest the center line, which is the passing lane, then move right out of it when traffic permits. (Left Turns, page 73)

23. B: From the left lane into the left lane

Approach in the left lane and turn into the left lane of the road you are entering. (Left Turns, page 73)

24. B: Each turns to the left of the center of the intersection

When safe, each driver turns to the left of the center of the intersection. (Left Turns, page 73)

25. B: Start from the right edge, turn left forward, back up turning right, then go forward turning left

Start at the right edge, move forward turning left, back up turning right, then move forward turning left and straighten. (The 3-Point Turn (K-Turn), page 56)