

New Jersey MVC permit practice test 7

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. Which are passive railroad crossing warning devices?

- A. Flashing red lights and gates
- B. Pavement markings, signs and crossbucks
- C. Ringing bells
- D. Flaggers

2. Do road markings carry legal force in New Jersey?

- A. No, they are suggestions
- B. Yes, they have the same force of law as signs or signals
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only at night

3. What is the purpose of rumble strips?

- A. To damage speeding vehicles
- B. To alert drivers, by noise and vibration, to a decision point or danger ahead
- C. To mark parking spaces
- D. To show bike lanes

4. What do edge lines on a highway show?

- A. Where passing is allowed
- B. The edge of the highway, separating the shoulder from the travel lane
- C. Where to stop for signals
- D. HOV lanes

5. How does traffic enter and exit a roundabout?

- A. By left turns only
- B. Only by right turns
- C. From any direction
- D. By stopping in the center island

6. How do you enter a highway, parkway or turnpike?

- A. Stop at the end of the ramp and wait
- B. Use the acceleration lane to speed up to the flow of traffic and yield to traffic on the highway
- C. Merge at the speed of the ramp
- D. Enter directly into the left lane

7. You missed your exit on the Turnpike. What should you do?

- A. Back up on the shoulder
- B. Go on to the next exit
- C. Stop and wait for a gap to reverse
- D. Make a U-turn across the median

8. When should you start slowing down to exit a highway?

- A. Before you leave the main travel lane
- B. After entering the deceleration lane
- C. At the end of the exit ramp
- D. On the shoulder

9. In a weave lane, who must yield?

- A. Drivers leaving the expressway
- B. Drivers entering from the entrance ramp must yield to drivers leaving the expressway
- C. Trucks
- D. Whoever is slower

10. On a highway through a city during rush hour, which lane does the manual suggest to avoid merge conflicts?

- A. The right lane
- B. The left or center lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. The HOV lane only

11. What following-distance rule does the New Jersey manual recommend for normal conditions?

- A. One-second rule
- B. Two-second rule
- C. Three-seconds-plus rule
- D. Ten-second rule

12. In bad weather, how much following time does the manual recommend?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four or more seconds
- D. No change

13. On snow-covered roads, what following distance does the manual suggest as a good rule?

- A. Three seconds
- B. Four seconds
- C. Six seconds or more
- D. One car length

14. Using the car-length rule of thumb, how much space should you leave at 50 mph?

- A. Two car lengths
- B. Three car lengths
- C. Five car lengths
- D. Ten car lengths

15. About how long is one car length in the New Jersey rule of thumb?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 40 feet

16. According to the minimum safe following distance table, how many car lengths are needed at 30 mph on wet pavement?

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 12

17. How do you use the three-seconds-plus rule?

- A. Count three seconds after the car ahead brakes
- B. Pick a fixed object; when the car ahead passes it, count; you should not reach it before three seconds
- C. Stay three car lengths back
- D. Look three seconds ahead

18. What are the components of stopping distance listed in the manual?

- A. Speed + weight
- B. Perception distance + reaction distance + braking distance
- C. Reaction time only
- D. Braking distance + following distance

19. Where must all passing be completed on a two-lane road?

- A. Before the next intersection
- B. Before the center lines become solid again
- C. Within 10 seconds
- D. Before the next curve sign

20. When is passing on the right allowed in New Jersey?

- A. Whenever the shoulder is clear
- B. On roads with more than one lane in your direction, or when the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is room
- C. Never
- D. Only on toll roads

21. Is it legal to pass on the right shoulder of the road?

- A. Yes, if traffic is stopped
- B. No, it is against the law
- C. Yes, for motorcycles
- D. Only in emergencies

22. Which is a place where you should NOT pass?

- A. On a straight road with a broken center line
- B. At a railroad crossing
- C. On a multi-lane highway
- D. When the driver ahead is turning left and there is room

23. When is it safe to return to the right lane after passing?

- A. Immediately after your bumper clears the other car
- B. When you can see the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. After 3 seconds
- D. When the other driver flashes their lights

24. Another vehicle is passing you. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Stay in your lane and slow down to make the pass easier
- C. Move left to block
- D. Brake hard

25. How many points are assessed for improper passing in a no-passing zone?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

Answer key: New Jersey practice test 7

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1. B: Pavement markings, signs and crossbucks

Pavement markings, signs and crossbucks are passive devices; flashing lights, bells and gates are active warnings. (Road Markings, page 217)

2. B: Yes, they have the same force of law as signs or signals

Road markings have the same force of law as signs or traffic signals. (Road Markings, page 216)

3. B: To alert drivers, by noise and vibration, to a decision point or danger ahead

Rumble strips vibrate and make noise to alert or wake drivers to a decision point or danger ahead; they do not damage vehicles. (Rumble Strips, page 218)

4. B: The edge of the highway, separating the shoulder from the travel lane

Edge lines separate the shoulder from the travel lane and show the edges of highways. (Road Markings, page 217)

5. B: Only by right turns

Roundabout traffic enters and exits only through right turns, which greatly reduces severe crashes. (Roundabouts, page 218)

6. B: Use the acceleration lane to speed up to the flow of traffic and yield to traffic on the highway

Use the acceleration lane to reach traffic speed, avoid stopping, and yield to traffic already on the main road. (Entering Highways, Parkways, and Turnpikes, page 68)

7. B: Go on to the next exit

If you miss an exit, go on to the next one; never back up on an exit ramp or deceleration lane. (Leaving Highways, Parkways, and Turnpikes, page 69)

8. B: After entering the deceleration lane

Start slowing down when you enter the deceleration lane and obey its posted advisory speed. (Leaving Highways, Parkways, and Turnpikes, page 69)

9. B: Drivers entering from the entrance ramp must yield to drivers leaving the expressway

The motorist entering from the ramp must yield the right-of-way to the motorist leaving the expressway. (Weave Lane, page 70)

10. B: The left or center lane

Drive in the left or center lane to avoid merge conflicts during rush hour and look for exits early. (Highways Through Cities, page 71)

11. C: Three-seconds-plus rule

The three-seconds-plus rule helps judge a safe following distance at any speed. (Three Seconds-Plus Rule, page 95)

12. C: Four or more seconds

During bad weather or on wet roads, increase the interval to four or more seconds. (Three Seconds-Plus Rule, page 95)

13. C: Six seconds or more

A good rule on snow-covered roads is a following distance of six seconds or more. (Reduced Visibility, page 99)

14. C: Five car lengths

The rule of thumb is one car length (about 20 feet) for each 10 mph of speed, so five car lengths at 50 mph. (One Car Length, page 94)

15. B: 20 feet

One car length is about 20 feet. (One Car Length, page 94)

16. B: 6

The table lists 6 car lengths at 30 mph on wet pavement (3 under ideal conditions). (Minimum Safe Following Distance (in Car Lengths), page 96)

17. B: Pick a fixed object; when the car ahead passes it, count; you should not reach it before three seconds

Choose a fixed object ahead; start counting when the car ahead passes it; it should take at least three seconds for you to reach it. (Three Seconds-Plus Rule, page 95)

18. B: Perception distance + reaction distance + braking distance

Stopping distance equals perception distance plus reaction distance plus braking distance. (Three Seconds-Plus Rule, page 95)

19. B: Before the center lines become solid again

All passing must be completed before the center lines are solid again. (Passing, page 64)

20. B: On roads with more than one lane in your direction, or when the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is room

Passing on the right is allowed on multi-lane roads or when the driver ahead is turning left and there is room; never on the shoulder. (Passing, page 65)

21. B: No, it is against the law

Never pass on the right shoulder; it is against the law (4 points). (Passing, page 65)

22. B: At a railroad crossing

Do not pass at street crossings, intersections, railroad crossings, on hills or curves, bridges, underpasses or tunnels. (Passing, page 65)

23. B: When you can see the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

A good indication is when the vehicle you passed is visible in your rearview mirror. (Changing Lanes and Passing, page 96)

24. B: Stay in your lane and slow down to make the pass easier

Stay in the proper lane and slow down to make the pass easier, then return to normal speed. (Passed by Another Vehicle, page 97)

25. C: Four

Improper passing in a no-passing zone carries 4 points. (Moving Violation Point Chart, page 139)