

New Jersey MVC permit practice test 8

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. When should you sound your horn when passing, according to the manual?

- A. Always, in any area
- B. When passing another vehicle outside a business or residential zone
- C. Never
- D. Only at night

2. Before passing a vehicle, which of these does the manual list?

- A. Pass only if it can be completed without speeding
- B. Pass whenever the car ahead is slower than the limit
- C. Pass on curves to save time
- D. Do not signal to avoid confusion

3. By keeping your foot near the brake, which distance can you reduce?

- A. Braking distance
- B. Reaction distance
- C. Following distance
- D. Sight distance

4. On a multi-lane road, which lane does New Jersey law require you to drive in when it is available?

- A. The left lane
- B. The lane nearest the right-hand edge or curb, except when passing or preparing to turn left
- C. The center lane
- D. Any lane

5. What is the New Jersey rule for keeping to the right?

- A. Keep right only on highways
- B. Drive on the right half of the roadway, except when passing or on a one-way street
- C. Keep right only at night
- D. Keep right only when slower than 45 mph

6. In a heavy rainstorm on a multi-lane highway, where does the manual suggest you drive?

- A. In the right lane near the shoulder
- B. On the highest point of the road, such as the center lane
- C. In the left lane
- D. On the shoulder

7. Highways, parkways and turnpikes have speeds of up to what?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 75 mph

8. When approaching a toll plaza, what do green lights or signals indicate?

- A. Closed booths
- B. Open booths
- C. E-ZPass only
- D. Exact change only

9. You see a disabled vehicle on the shoulder ahead. What should you do?

- A. Keep your speed and lane
- B. Reduce speed and increase space, changing lanes if needed
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Honk

10. Divided highways usually use what kind of interchange to enter or exit?

- A. Traffic lights
- B. A cloverleaf
- C. Stop signs
- D. U-turn lanes

11. When must headlights be on in New Jersey?

- A. Only from sunset to sunrise
- B. From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and whenever visibility is 500 feet or less
- C. Only when it is raining
- D. From one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise

12. Your windshield wipers are on because of rain. What does New Jersey law require?

- A. Nothing extra
- B. Your headlights must be on
- C. Your hazard lights must be on
- D. Your fog lights must be on

13. May you drive with only parking lights on when headlights are required?

- A. Yes, in the city
- B. No, parking or auxiliary lights cannot legally replace headlights
- C. Yes, in light rain
- D. Yes, at dusk

14. When should you use high-beam headlights?

- A. In city traffic
- B. On open country roads with no traffic in sight
- C. When following another car
- D. In fog

15. An oncoming driver has high beams on. Where should you look?

- A. Directly at the headlights
- B. Toward the right side of the road until the vehicle passes
- C. At the center line
- D. In your rearview mirror

16. How long can it take to recover from the glare of oncoming high beams?

- A. Less than one second
- B. Three to five seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 30 seconds

17. Which headlight setting should you use in fog?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams, plus fog lights if equipped
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Hazard lights only

18. At what speed can tires start to hydroplane on wet roads?

- A. About 20 mph
- B. About 35 mph
- C. About 55 mph
- D. About 70 mph

19. At about what speed may tires totally leave the road surface when hydroplaning?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 75 mph

20. What gives the best traction on ice and in hard-packed or deep snow?

- A. Snow tires
- B. Tire chains
- C. All-season tires
- D. Higher tire pressure

21. During what period may studded snow tires be used in New Jersey?

- A. October 1 to May 1
- B. November 15 to April 1
- C. December 1 to March 1
- D. All year

22. What does New Jersey law require before you drive a car covered with snow or ice?

- A. Clear only the windshield
- B. Make all reasonable efforts to remove snow and ice from the hood, trunk, roof and windows
- C. Nothing if you drive slowly
- D. Clear only the windows

23. What is the fine for not removing snow or ice from your vehicle, even if none flies off?

- A. No fine unless it causes damage
- B. \$25 to \$75
- C. \$500
- D. \$1,500

24. Which action can cause your vehicle to skid on snow or ice?

- A. Accelerating gently
- B. Turning too fast
- C. Driving at a steady low speed
- D. Leaving extra following distance

25. Your rear wheels start to skid. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding
- C. Steer away from the skid
- D. Accelerate

Answer key: New Jersey practice test 8

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1. B: When passing another vehicle outside a business or residential zone

Motorists may sound the horn when passing another vehicle when not in a business or residential zone. (Driving Signals, page 54)

2. A: Pass only if it can be completed without speeding

Only pass or change lanes when necessary and if it can be done without speeding; signal every lane change. (Changing Lanes and Passing, page 96)

3. B: Reaction distance

Keeping a foot near the brake can reduce reaction distance. (Three Seconds-Plus Rule, page 95)

4. B: The lane nearest the right-hand edge or curb, except when passing or preparing to turn left

Drive in the lane nearest the right edge or curb, except when overtaking another vehicle or preparing for a left turn. (Keeping to the Right, page 65)

5. B: Drive on the right half of the roadway, except when passing or on a one-way street

Motorists must keep to the right half of the roadway unless passing or driving on a one-way street. (Keeping to the Right, page 65)

6. B: On the highest point of the road, such as the center lane

To reduce hydroplaning, drive on the highest point of the road, such as the center lane of a multi-lane highway. (Hydroplaning, page 97)

7. C: 65 mph

Highways, parkways and turnpikes are high-speed divided roads with speeds up to 65 mph. (Entering Highways, Parkways, and Turnpikes, page 68)

8. B: Open booths

Green lights or signals highlight open toll booths. (Toll Booths, page 71)

9. B: Reduce speed and increase space, changing lanes if needed

Reduce speed and increase the space between you and the disabled vehicle, which may mean changing lanes; watch for people and tow trucks. (Disabled Vehicles, page 71)

10. B: A cloverleaf

To enter or exit an expressway, a cloverleaf turn is often necessary. (Interchanges, page 72)

11. B: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and whenever visibility is 500 feet or less

Headlights are required from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise, when visibility is 500 feet or less, and in fog, mist or smoke. (Using Headlights, page 83)

12. B: Your headlights must be on

Headlights must be used whenever windshield wipers are in use. (Using Headlights, page 83)

13. B: No, parking or auxiliary lights cannot legally replace headlights

Parking or auxiliary lights cannot legally be used in place of headlights when headlights are required. (Using Headlights, page 83)

14. B: On open country roads with no traffic in sight

Bright beams are for open-country driving when no traffic is in sight. (Bright and Dim, page 83)

15. B: Toward the right side of the road until the vehicle passes

Look to the right side of the road until the vehicle passes, and never flash your high beams at them. (Bright and Dim, page 83)

16. B: Three to five seconds

It can take three to five seconds to recover; at 50 mph you travel the length of a football field without seeing. (Bright and Dim, page 83)

17. B: Low beams, plus fog lights if equipped

In fog, slow down and keep headlights on low beam, using fog lights if you have them. (Reduced Visibility, page 99)

18. B: About 35 mph

Wet road surfaces can cause tires to hydroplane starting at about 35 mph; above 55 mph they may totally leave the road. (Hydroplaning, page 97)

19. C: 55 mph

After about 55 mph, tires may totally leave the road surface, making braking and steering nearly impossible. (Hydroplaning, page 97)

20. B: Tire chains

Tire chains provide the best traction on ice and in hard-packed or deep snow; snow tires do not grip well on ice. (Snow and Ice, page 99)

21. B: November 15 to April 1

Studded snow tires may be used between November 15 and April 1. (Snow and Ice, page 99)

22. B: Make all reasonable efforts to remove snow and ice from the hood, trunk, roof and windows

Motorists must remove accumulated snow and ice from all exposed surfaces, including the hood, trunk, roof and windshield. (Snow and Ice, page 47)

23. B: \$25 to \$75

Violators face \$25 to \$75 even if no snow or ice dislodges; up to \$1,500 if it causes injury or damage. (Snow and Ice, page 47)

24. B: Turning too fast

A vehicle will skid if you accelerate too quickly, turn too fast or brake improperly. (Snow and Ice, page 98)

25. B: Take your foot off the gas and steer in the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding

Ease off the gas and turn in the direction the rear is skidding without oversteering; look where you want to go. (Skids, page 104)