

New Jersey MVC permit practice test 9

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. Conventional (non-ABS) brakes lock up on a slippery road. What should you do?

- A. Hold the pedal down harder
- B. Release the pedal and reapply with slightly less pressure, repeating as needed
- C. Pull the parking brake
- D. Shift into reverse

2. You are stuck in snow. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Spin the wheels at high speed
- B. Rock the vehicle by shifting between forward and reverse
- C. Let air out of the tires
- D. Turn off traction control and floor it

3. How far ahead should you look while driving in the city?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. At least 12 seconds
- D. 30 seconds

4. At night, how should you choose your speed?

- A. Drive at the posted limit
- B. Drive within the range of your headlights so you can stop within the distance you can see
- C. Use high beams so you can go faster
- D. Drive faster to reduce time on the road

5. The night stopping table assumes a reaction time of how long?

- A. 3/4 second
- B. 1 second
- C. 1.5 seconds
- D. 3 seconds

6. According to the stopping distance table, what is the total stopping distance at 50 mph in normal conditions?

- A. 102 feet
- B. 167 feet
- C. 247 feet
- D. 343 feet

7. How many feet per second does a vehicle travel at 60 mph?

- A. 44 feet
- B. 60 feet
- C. 88 feet
- D. 120 feet

8. Sun glare is making it hard to see. What should you do?

- A. Speed up to get past it
- B. Adjust the sun visor, hold the wheel firmly, slow down and watch lane markings
- C. Close one eye
- D. Follow the car ahead closely

9. What should you do in a work zone?

- A. Change radio stations to stay alert
- B. Turn on headlights, don't tailgate, obey posted speeds and watch for workers
- C. Speed up to get through quickly
- D. Pass slow vehicles

10. How far ahead of a work zone may the advance warning sign or flashing vehicle lights be placed?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. Up to one-half mile
- D. Two miles

11. Visibility becomes greatly reduced and you can barely see. What should you do?

- A. Keep driving with high beams
- B. Stop off the road on the shoulder and turn on emergency flashers
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow taillights ahead closely

12. Your conventional (non-ABS) brakes suddenly fail. What should you do first?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Shift to a lower gear and pump the brake pedal fast and hard
- C. Steer onto the shoulder at full speed
- D. Pull the parking brake as hard as possible

13. A tire blows out while you are driving. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Hold the wheel firmly, keep straight, take your foot off the gas and slow down gradually without braking
- C. Turn sharply off the road
- D. Speed up to keep control

14. Your gas pedal sticks. What should you do?

- A. Turn the ignition to lock
- B. Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, steer to a safe area and turn off the engine
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Pull the parking brake hard

15. Why should you never turn a steering-wheel ignition to the lock position while the vehicle is moving?

- A. It drains the battery
- B. The steering will lock and you will lose control
- C. It turns off the headlights only
- D. It sets off the airbags

16. Your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Steer back onto the road immediately
- B. Stay on the shoulder, ease off the gas, and return when at 25 mph or less with a quarter turn of the wheel
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

17. Your hood suddenly flies up while driving. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard and stop in your lane
- B. Slow down, look under the hood or out the side window, and use lane markings to pull off the road
- C. Speed up so wind closes it
- D. Reach out to close it

18. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you do?

- A. Keep driving using streetlights
- B. Bring the vehicle to a stop in a safe area off the road and try the headlight or dimmer switch
- C. Turn on interior lights
- D. Follow another car closely

19. If your engine dies, what happens to power steering?

- A. It keeps working normally
- B. It fails, so you need a firm grip and extra effort to steer
- C. It becomes easier
- D. The car steers itself

20. Your car catches fire. What should you do?

- A. Try to put it out yourself
- B. Get everyone out and away from the vehicle at once and call for help
- C. Open the hood to check
- D. Keep driving to a gas station

21. Your car plunges into water. What is the best way to escape while it is still floating?

- A. Open the door immediately
- B. Escape through an open window
- C. Wait for it to sink
- D. Break the windshield

22. About how long will a vehicle with closed windows and doors float in water?

- A. A few seconds
- B. About three to ten minutes
- C. About an hour
- D. It sinks immediately

23. Your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks but no train is in sight. What should you do?

- A. Try to restart it for a few minutes
- B. Get everyone out and away from the vehicle and tracks, then call the number on the Emergency Notification sign or 911
- C. Push it off the tracks yourself
- D. Stay inside with seat belts on

24. During an emergency stop on a highway, how far behind your vehicle should you place a second warning device?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 300 feet (about 120 paces)
- D. At least one mile

25. Your vehicle breaks down on a highway. Which is recommended?

- A. Walk along the highway for help
- B. Pull far onto the shoulder, turn on flashers, raise the hood, and stay in the vehicle with your seat belt on and doors locked
- C. Accept a ride from a stranger
- D. Leave the car in the lane

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1. B: Release the pedal and reapply with slightly less pressure, repeating as needed

If brakes lock, release the pedal and reapply with less pressure, repeating until the vehicle is under control. (Snow and Ice, page 99)

2. B: Rock the vehicle by shifting between forward and reverse

Keep engine speed low, use a lower gear if wheels spin, and rock the vehicle between forward and reverse. (Snow and Ice, page 99)

3. C: At least 12 seconds

Look at least 12 seconds ahead; at 25 mph in the city that is about a block. (City Driving, page 101)

4. B: Drive within the range of your headlights so you can stop within the distance you can see

Slow down and drive within the range of your headlights so you can stop within the distance you see ahead. (Night Driving, page 100)

5. C: 1.5 seconds

The night stopping distances are based on a nighttime reaction time of 1.5 seconds. (Driving and Stopping at Night, page 100)

6. C: 247 feet

At 50 mph, reaction distance is 55 feet plus braking distance of 192 feet, a total of 247 feet. (Stopping Distances, page 53)

7. C: 88 feet

A vehicle travels 88 feet per second at 60 mph. (Stopping Distances, page 53)

8. B: Adjust the sun visor, hold the wheel firmly, slow down and watch lane markings

Adjust the visor without blocking your view, grip the wheel firmly, slow down and watch the lane markings. (Reduced Visibility, page 99)

9. B: Turn on headlights, don't tailgate, obey posted speeds and watch for workers

Stay alert, turn on headlights, don't tailgate or speed, minimize distractions and expect the unexpected. (Construction Zones/Work Zones, page 103)

10. C: Up to one-half mile

Work zones are identified by an advance warning sign or flashing lights on a vehicle up to one-half mile before the work area. (Construction Zones/Work Zones, page 103)

11. B: Stop off the road on the shoulder and turn on emergency flashers

If visibility is greatly reduced, stop alongside the road or on the shoulder, out of traffic, and turn on emergency flashers. (Reduced Visibility, page 99)

12. B: Shift to a lower gear and pump the brake pedal fast and hard

Shift to a lower gear and pump the brake pedal fast and hard; if that fails, use the parking brake while holding the release. (Brake Failure, page 107)

13. B: Hold the wheel firmly, keep straight, take your foot off the gas and slow down gradually without braking

Hold the steering wheel firmly, keep the vehicle straight, ease off the gas without braking and coast to a safe area. (Tire Blowout, page 107)

14. B: Keep your eyes on the road, quickly shift to neutral, steer to a safe area and turn off the engine

Keep eyes on the road, shift to neutral, steer off the road to a safe spot, turn the engine off and call for help. (Gas Pedal Problems, page 108)

15. B: The steering will lock and you will lose control

Turning the ignition to lock while moving locks the steering as the vehicle turns, causing loss of control. (Ignition System, page 104)

16. B: Stay on the shoulder, ease off the gas, and return when at 25 mph or less with a quarter turn of the wheel

Ease off the gas and, once at 25 mph or less, turn the wheel about one-quarter turn back toward the road. (Running Off the Pavement, page 105)

17. B: Slow down, look under the hood or out the side window, and use lane markings to pull off the road

Slow down immediately, look under or around the hood and use the lane markings to guide you off the road. (Hood Latch Failure, page 108)

18. B: Bring the vehicle to a stop in a safe area off the road and try the headlight or dimmer switch

Safely stop off the road; try the headlight or dimmer switches, and if they fail use parking lights, flashers or turn signals and call for help. (Headlight Failure, page 107)

19. B: It fails, so you need a firm grip and extra effort to steer

When the engine dies, power steering fails; keep a firm grip and use extra hand power to steer to a safe stop. (Power Steering Failure, page 107)

20. B: Get everyone out and away from the vehicle at once and call for help

Get passengers out and away from the vehicle immediately and call for help; never try to put out the fire. (Car Fires, page 106)

21. B: Escape through an open window

While the car floats, escape through an open window; a window rolls down more easily than a door opens against water pressure. (Plunging Into Water, page 106)

22. B: About three to ten minutes

A vehicle with windows and doors closed will float for about three to ten minutes. (Plunging Into Water, page 106)

23. B: Get everyone out and away from the vehicle and tracks, then call the number on the Emergency Notification sign or 911

Get out and move far away even if no train is coming, then call the number on the crossing's Emergency Notification sign or 911. (Stalling on Railroad Tracks, page 106)

24. C: At least 300 feet (about 120 paces)

Place a flare or sign just behind the vehicle and another warning device at least 300 feet (about 120 paces) back. (Emergency Stops, page 105)

25. B: Pull far onto the shoulder, turn on flashers, raise the hood, and stay in the vehicle with your seat belt on and doors locked

Pull off, use flashers, raise the hood, stay in the vehicle belted with doors locked, and call for help. (Disabled Vehicles, page 71)