

New Mexico MVD permit practice test 5

From the New Mexico Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-mexico/

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

1. How close may you park to a fire station driveway on the same side of the street?

- A. No closer than 10 feet
- B. No closer than 20 feet
- C. No closer than 50 feet
- D. No closer than 75 feet

2. What does a red-painted curb mean in New Mexico?

- A. Short stops only
- B. Loading zone
- C. Fire zone; no parking or standing
- D. Handicap parking

3. What does a white-painted curb mean?

- A. Only short stops are permitted
- B. Fire zone
- C. Handicap only
- D. No restrictions

4. What does a blue-painted curb mean?

- A. Loading zone
- B. Handicap parking only
- C. Bus stop
- D. Fire zone

5. What does a yellow-painted curb indicate?

- A. Fire zone
- B. A loading zone or some other restriction
- C. Handicap parking
- D. Free parking

6. When parking on a hill, what should you do with your wheels?

- A. Keep them straight
- B. Turn them sharply toward the side of the road or curb
- C. Turn them toward traffic
- D. It does not matter

7. When you park an automatic transmission vehicle, what should you do?

- A. Leave it in neutral
- B. Set the parking brake and put it in park
- C. Leave it in drive
- D. Leave the keys inside

8. Which is NOT a legal place to park in New Mexico?

- A. A marked parking space
- B. On the road side of a parked vehicle (double parking)
- C. Along a curb with no restrictions
- D. In a designated lot

9. From which side should you get out of a parked vehicle if you can?

- A. The street side
- B. The curb side
- C. Either side
- D. The back

10. What should you do before starting a vehicle?

- A. Release the parking brake
- B. Make sure the parking brake is on and an automatic is in park
- C. Put it in drive
- D. Press the gas

11. What does the New Mexico manual say about steering hand positions?

- A. Only 12 o'clock
- B. 10 and 2 is one balanced position; some prefer 9 and 3, knuckles outside the rim
- C. 8 and 4 only
- D. One hand on top

12. After a sharp turn using hand-over-hand steering, how should you straighten the wheel?

- A. Let it slip through your fingers
- B. Straighten it out by hand
- C. Let go of the wheel
- D. Use one finger

13. Accelerating too fast on a slippery surface can cause what?

- A. Better traction
- B. The drive wheels to spin and the vehicle to slide
- C. Engine overheating
- D. Nothing

14. How far ahead do safer drivers tend to look?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. At least 10 seconds
- D. 30 seconds

15. In city traffic, about how far ahead should you try to look?

- A. Half a block
- B. At least one block
- C. Three blocks
- D. One mile

16. When is the most important time to look left and right at an intersection, even with a green light?

- A. Only at night
- B. Just after the light has turned green
- C. Before it turns yellow
- D. Never

17. Your view of a cross street is blocked while stopped. What should you do?

- A. Go quickly
- B. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- C. Honk and go
- D. Wait for someone to wave you on

18. Before turning left across oncoming traffic, what should you do?

- A. Turn quickly
- B. Look for a safe gap, check the street you are entering, and look once more at oncoming traffic
- C. Rely on the signal
- D. Honk

19. Where are your blind spots when changing lanes?

- A. Directly in front
- B. Near the rear corners of your vehicle
- C. On the hood
- D. Behind the trunk only

20. When backing up, what does the manual recommend?

- A. Rely on mirrors
- B. Put your right arm on the seat back and turn to look through the rear window; back slowly
- C. Back quickly to save time
- D. Use only the backup camera

21. Why should you check behind you when you slow down?

- A. To see the scenery
- B. Following drivers may not expect you to slow, such as at driveways
- C. It's required to signal
- D. To check your lights

22. How much farther do high beams let you see compared with low beams?

- A. The same
- B. About twice as far
- C. Three times
- D. Ten times

23. When should you dim your high beams for an oncoming vehicle?

- A. Within 50 feet
- B. Within about one block
- C. Within one mile
- D. Only if they flash you

24. When following another vehicle, use low beams within how many feet?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

25. Which lights should you use in fog or heavy snow?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams (and fog lights if you have them)
- C. Parking lights only
- D. No lights

Answer key: New Mexico practice test 5

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1. B: No closer than 20 feet

Do not park within 20 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side, or within 75 feet on the other side. (Parking, page 13)

2. C: Fire zone; no parking or standing

Red indicates a fire zone with no parking or standing permitted. (Parking, page 14)

3. A: Only short stops are permitted

A white curb means only short stops are permitted. (Parking, page 14)

4. B: Handicap parking only

Blue indicates handicap parking only. (Parking, page 14)

5. B: A loading zone or some other restriction

Yellow indicates a loading zone or some other restriction. (Parking, page 14)

6. B: Turn them sharply toward the side of the road or curb

On a hill, turn your wheels sharply toward the side of the road or curb so the car rolls away from traffic. (Parking, page 13)

7. B: Set the parking brake and put it in park

Always set the parking brake, and leave an automatic in park (a manual in gear). (Parking, page 13)

8. B: On the road side of a parked vehicle (double parking)

Double parking on the road side of a parked vehicle is prohibited. (Parking, page 13)

9. B: The curb side

Get out on the curb side if you can; if you must use the street side, check traffic first. (Parking, page 13)

10. B: Make sure the parking brake is on and an automatic is in park

Make sure the parking brake is on; an automatic must be in park and a manual must not be in gear. (Starting, page 14)

11. B: 10 and 2 is one balanced position; some prefer 9 and 3, knuckles outside the rim

One balanced position is 10 and 2 o'clock; some drivers prefer 9 and 3. Keep knuckles outside the rim. (Steering, page 14)

12. B: Straighten it out by hand

Straighten the wheel by hand; letting it slip through your fingers could be dangerous. (Steering, page 15)

13. B: The drive wheels to spin and the vehicle to slide

Starting too fast can make the drive wheels spin, especially on slippery surfaces, causing a slide. (Accelerating, page 14)

14. C: At least 10 seconds

Safer drivers look at least 10 seconds ahead; in the city that is about one block. (Scanning, page 15)

15. B: At least one block

In the city, 10 seconds is about one block; try to look at least one block ahead. (Scanning, page 15)

16. B: Just after the light has turned green

Right after the light turns green, cross-street drivers are most likely to hurry through. (Scanning, page 16)

17. B: Edge forward slowly until you can see

Edge forward slowly until you can see; crossing drivers can see your vehicle's front first. (Scanning, page 16)

18. B: Look for a safe gap, check the street you are entering, and look once more at oncoming traffic

Look for a gap, check that your path is clear, then look again at oncoming traffic before you turn. (Scanning, page 16)

19. B: Near the rear corners of your vehicle

Blind spots are near the rear corners; turn your head and look over your shoulder. (Scanning, page 17)

20. B: Put your right arm on the seat back and turn to look through the rear window; back slowly

Turn around and look directly through the rear window; mirrors can't show directly behind you. Back slowly. (Scanning, page 17)

21. B: Following drivers may not expect you to slow, such as at driveways

Check behind whenever you slow down, especially where a following driver would not expect it. (Scanning, page 17)

22. B: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams; use them whenever there are no oncoming vehicles. (Use Your Lights, page 18)

23. B: Within about one block

Dim your high beams whenever you come within about a one-block distance of an oncoming vehicle. (Use Your Lights, page 18)

24. B: 200 feet

Use your low beams within 200 feet when following another vehicle or in heavy traffic. (Use Your Lights, page 18)

25. B: Low beams (and fog lights if you have them)

Use low beams in fog or heavy snow or rain; high beams reflect back and cause glare. (Use Your Lights, page 18)