

New Mexico MVD permit practice test 6

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. May you drive with only your parking lights on?

- A. Yes, at dusk
- B. No, parking lights are for parking only
- C. Yes, in the city
- D. Yes, in fog

2. If you turn on your windshield wipers, what else should you do?

- A. Turn on hazard lights
- B. Turn on your headlights
- C. Slow to 25 mph
- D. Turn on high beams

3. Should you turn on your headlights when driving away from a rising or setting sun?

- A. No, it is daylight
- B. Yes, so drivers coming toward you can see you
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only in winter

4. When lights are necessary, within what distance of an approaching car should you be using headlights (not parking lights)?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. At least 1,000 feet
- D. At least one mile

5. When should you give a light tap on the horn?

- A. To greet a friend
- B. When a pedestrian or cyclist appears to be moving into your lane
- C. At every intersection
- D. When angry

6. When should you sound a sharp blast on the horn?

- A. When you are passing
- B. When a child or older person is about to walk or ride into the street
- C. At a stop sign
- D. When parking

7. Your vehicle breaks down on the highway and you can't get it off the road. What should you do?

- A. Stop just over a hill
- B. Stop where others have a clear view, turn on flashers and place flares behind it
- C. Stand behind the car to warn traffic
- D. Change the tire in the traffic lane

8. If your car breaks down, may you change a tire in a traffic lane?

- A. Yes, quickly
- B. No, never stand in the roadway or change a tire if you must be in a traffic lane
- C. Yes, with flashers on
- D. Yes, during the day

9. How should you deal with another vehicle's blind spot?

- A. Stay in it
- B. Speed up or drop back so the other driver can see you
- C. Honk
- D. Flash your lights

10. How far before a turn should you signal in New Mexico?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At the turn

11. A car is about to enter the street between you and the driveway where you plan to turn. When should you signal?

- A. Right away
- B. After you pass that car
- C. Never
- D. Only if it is dark

12. Why must you make sure your turn signal is off after a small turn?

- A. It wastes battery
- B. Others might think you plan to turn again
- C. It is illegal to leave it on overnight
- D. It makes noise

13. Why must you slow down on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. The speed limit is always lower
- B. You have less traction; stopping takes longer and it is easier to skid when turning
- C. To avoid dust
- D. Gravel damages paint

14. When should you slow down for a curve?

- A. In the middle of the curve
- B. Before you enter the curve
- C. After the curve
- D. Only if wet

15. Which surfaces may be icy when other pavement is not?

- A. Sunny spots
- B. Bridges, overpasses and shady spots
- C. Parking lots
- D. Uphill sections

16. Why can ice be more slippery near the freezing point?

- A. It is thicker
- B. Ice can become wet, making it more slippery than at colder temperatures
- C. It is dirtier
- D. It is not more slippery

17. When does rain on a hot day make pavement especially slippery?

- A. After several hours
- B. For the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface
- C. Only at night
- D. Never

18. Up to about what speed do most tires keep good traction on a wet road?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 65 mph

19. In a heavy rain, at about what speed can tires lose all traction with the road?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 70 mph

20. Your tires seem to have lost traction on a wet road. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight until the tires grip again
- C. Turn sharply
- D. Accelerate

21. When are many wild animals most active near New Mexico roads?

- A. Midday
- B. Dawn, dusk and the first few hours after dark
- C. Only in summer
- D. Only at noon

22. You see one deer crossing the road. What should you expect?

- A. It is alone
- B. There may be more
- C. It will stop
- D. It will run away from your car

23. In what part of New Mexico should you especially watch for elk?

- A. Only the southeast
- B. The western three-quarters of the state
- C. Only cities
- D. Only the eastern plains

24. Seeing animals that have been hit along the road suggests what?

- A. Nothing
- B. You may be in an animal crossing area; slow down
- C. The road is closed
- D. Hunting season

25. How should you enter a high-speed roadway from a ramp?

- A. Stop at the end of the ramp
- B. Use the ramp to reach the speed of traffic before merging
- C. Enter slowly
- D. Use the shoulder

Answer key: New Mexico practice test 6

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1. B: No, parking lights are for parking only

Do not drive at any time with only your parking lights on. (Use Your Lights, page 18)

2. B: Turn on your headlights

If you turn on your wipers, turn on your headlights. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 18)

3. B: Yes, so drivers coming toward you can see you

Drivers coming toward you may have trouble seeing you against the sun; headlights help. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 18)

4. B: At least 500 feet

Whenever lights are necessary, use headlights within at least 500 feet when approaching another car. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 18)

5. B: When a pedestrian or cyclist appears to be moving into your lane

Tap the horn lightly when a person on foot or bike seems to be moving into your lane, or a driver may not see you. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 18)

6. B: When a child or older person is about to walk or ride into the street

Use a sharp blast when there is danger, such as a child about to run into the street or a vehicle about to hit you. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 19)

7. B: Stop where others have a clear view, turn on flashers and place flares behind it

Stop where drivers have a clear view (not over a hill or around a curve), use flashers and set flares behind the vehicle. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 19)

8. B: No, never stand in the roadway or change a tire if you must be in a traffic lane

Never stand in the roadway; don't change a tire if it means being in a traffic lane. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 19)

9. B: Speed up or drop back so the other driver can see you

Avoid driving beside and slightly behind another vehicle; speed up or drop back. (Letting Others Know You Are There, page 19)

10. B: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before you make your turn. (Letting Others Know What You Are Doing, page 19)

11. B: After you pass that car

Wait until you have passed it to signal; otherwise the other driver may think you're turning where they are and pull into your path. (Letting Others Know What You Are Doing, page 19)

12. B: Others might think you plan to turn again

After small turns signals may not cancel; others might think you plan to turn again. (Letting Others Know What You Are Doing, page 19)

13. B: You have less traction; stopping takes longer and it is easier to skid when turning

You don't have as much traction on gravel or dirt; it takes longer to stop and it's easier to skid. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

14. B: Before you enter the curve

Always slow down before entering a curve so you don't have to brake in it; braking in a curve can cause a skid. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

15. B: Bridges, overpasses and shady spots

Bridges and overpasses lack insulating earth, and shady spots freeze first and dry last. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

16. B: Ice can become wet, making it more slippery than at colder temperatures

When the temperature is around freezing, ice can become wet and more slippery. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

17. B: For the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface

If it starts to rain on a hot day, oil comes to the surface and the road is very slippery until it washes off. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

18. B: 35 mph

Most tires have good traction up to about 35 mph on a wet road; faster, they can start to hydroplane. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

19. C: 50 mph

In heavy rain, tires can lose all traction at about 50 mph; bald tires lose traction at lower speeds. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 20)

20. B: Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight until the tires grip again

Ease off the gas, keep the wheel straight, and don't try to stop or turn until the tires grip again. (Adjusting to Road Conditions, page 21)

21. B: Dawn, dusk and the first few hours after dark

Be especially watchful at dawn, dusk and the first few hours after darkness falls. (To Avoid Hurting an Animal, page 21)

22. B: There may be more

Where one animal is crossing, there may be more. (To Avoid Hurting an Animal, page 21)

23. B: The western three-quarters of the state

Watch for elk in the western three-quarters of the state, and pronghorn antelope in the eastern plains. (Wildlife on the roadway, page 21)

24. B: You may be in an animal crossing area; slow down

If you see animals that have been hit, slow down; you may be in an animal crossing area. (Driving with Wildlife in Mind, page 21)

25. B: Use the ramp to reach the speed of traffic before merging

Use the ramp to reach the speed of other vehicles; don't drive to the end of the ramp and stop. (Adjusting to Traffic, page 21)