

# New Mexico MVD permit practice test 7

From the New Mexico Driver Manual. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-mexico/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-mexico/)

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

**1. If the road you are on has exit ramps, when should you slow down to exit?**

- A. Well before the exit on the main road
- B. Not until you move onto the exit ramp
- C. In the left lane
- D. After the ramp

**2. Farm tractors, animal-drawn vehicles and road maintenance vehicles usually go how fast?**

- A. 25 mph or less
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

**3. On dry pavement with good tires and brakes, about how far does it take to react and stop at 50 mph?**

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 800 feet

**4. About how far does it take to react and stop at 30 mph?**

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 300 feet
- D. About 400 feet

**5. About how far ahead do your headlights let you see at night?**

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

**6. In a very heavy rain or thick fog where you can see only about 200 feet, what is the safe maximum speed?**

- A. 20 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 40 mph
- D. 50 mph

**7. What is the 'Four Second Sight Distance Rule' used for?**

- A. Following distance
- B. Checking if you are driving too fast for how far you can see
- C. Merging
- D. Parking

**8. How do you use the three-second rule?**

- A. Count after the car ahead brakes
- B. When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count; if you reach it before three seconds, you are too close
- C. Stay three car lengths back
- D. Look three seconds ahead

**9. Which situation calls for a four-second following distance?**

- A. Following a car on a dry road
- B. Following a motorcycle
- C. Driving in a parking lot
- D. Driving under 25 mph

**10. How can you help keep the driver behind you at a safe distance?**

- A. Brake suddenly
- B. Keep a steady speed and signal well in advance
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash brake lights

**11. How big a gap do you need to merge with traffic?**

- A. About two seconds
- B. About four seconds
- C. About eight seconds
- D. One car length

**12. If you want to cross several lanes, how should you do it?**

- A. All at once
- B. One lane at a time
- C. From the shoulder
- D. Only at night

**13. At 55 mph, about how much time do you need to pass another vehicle?**

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 5 seconds
- C. About 10 seconds
- D. 20 seconds

**14. You should not start to pass within what distance of a hill or curve?**

- A. 100 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. One-third of a mile
- D. One mile

**15. How many vehicles should you pass at one time, as a general rule?**

- A. As many as possible
- B. Only one
- C. Two
- D. Three

**16. When is it safe to return to the driving lane after passing?**

- A. When your bumper clears the car
- B. When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. After 2 seconds
- D. Immediately

**17. Should you pass if there is a railroad grade crossing ahead?**

- A. Yes, if no train is visible
- B. No
- C. Only quickly
- D. Only at night

**18. Why is passing near intersections dangerous?**

- A. It isn't
- B. Vehicles may enter or cross, and the vehicle you pass can block your view
- C. It is slower
- D. Signals may change

**19. How much space does the New Mexico manual say to try to give when passing a bicyclist?**

- A. At least 2 feet
- B. At least 3 feet
- C. At least five feet
- D. At least 10 feet

**20. May a bicyclist legally take the whole travel lane?**

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, when necessary, such as to prepare for a left turn or avoid hazards
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only at night

**21. After passing a bicyclist on your right, what should you NOT do?**

- A. Check your mirror
- B. Make a sudden right turn in front of the bicyclist
- C. Signal
- D. Slow down

**22. What are 'sharrows'?**

- A. Bike-only lanes
- B. Shared lane pavement markings showing bicyclists may use the whole lane
- C. No-bike zones
- D. Crosswalks

**23. What should a motorist do when sharrows are present?**

- A. Honk at cyclists
- B. Slow down, yield to bicyclists, and pass only when there is room
- C. Drive in the bike's path
- D. Speed up

**24. How should a motorist treat a bicycle on the road, according to the manual?**

- A. As a pedestrian
- B. As a legal, slow-moving vehicle
- C. As an obstacle to pass immediately
- D. As illegal

**25. Who must wear a bicycle helmet according to the New Mexico manual?**

- A. Adults only
- B. Minors must; adults should
- C. No one
- D. Only racers

# Answer key: New Mexico practice test 7

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**1. B: Not until you move onto the exit ramp**

Keep up with traffic on the main road and do not slow down until you are on the exit ramp. (Adjusting to Traffic, page 22)

**2. A: 25 mph or less**

These vehicles usually go 25 mph or less and should display a slow-moving vehicle decal. (Adjusting to Traffic, page 22)

**3. C: About 400 feet**

At 50 mph it can take about 400 feet to react and stop — about a city block. (How Well Can You See?, page 22)

**4. B: About 200 feet**

At 30 mph it can take about 200 feet to stop, almost half a city block. (How Well Can You See?, page 22)

**5. C: About 400 feet**

Headlights let you see about 400 feet ahead, so drive at a speed that lets you stop within that distance, about 50 mph. (How Well Can You See?, page 23)

**6. B: 30 mph**

If you can't see farther than about 200 feet, you cannot safely drive faster than 30 mph. (How Well Can You See?, page 23)

**7. B: Checking if you are driving too fast for how far you can see**

Pick a fixed object as far ahead as you can see; if you reach it before counting to four, slow down. (How Well Can You See?, page 23)

**8. B: When the car ahead passes a fixed point, count; if you reach it before three seconds, you are too close**

Count the seconds from when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point until you reach it; less than three means too close. (Space Ahead, page 23)

**9. B: Following a motorcycle**

Four seconds is needed on slippery roads, following motorcycles, with heavy loads or trailers, behind emergency vehicles, near railroad crossings, or stopped on a hill. (Space Ahead, page 24)

**10. B: Keep a steady speed and signal well in advance**

Keeping a steady speed and signaling in advance helps the driver behind keep a safe distance. (Space Behind, page 24)

**11. B: About four seconds**

You need a gap of about four seconds to merge, change lanes or enter a roadway. (Space to Merge, page 24)

**12. B: One lane at a time**

If you want to cross several lanes, take them one at a time. (Space to Merge, page 24)

**13. C: About 10 seconds**

At 55 mph you need about 10 seconds to pass, so you need a 10-second gap in oncoming traffic. (Space to Pass, page 25)

**14. C: One-third of a mile**

You must be able to see at least one-third of a mile ahead; don't start to pass within one-third mile of a hill or curve. (Space to Pass, page 25)

**15. B: Only one**

As a general rule, only pass one vehicle at a time. (Space to Pass, page 24)

**16. B: When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror**

When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror, it is safe to return. (Space to Pass, page 25)

**17. B: No**

Do not pass if there is a railroad grade crossing ahead. (Space to Pass, page 25)

**18. B: Vehicles may enter or cross, and the vehicle you pass can block your view**

Vehicles likely enter or cross at intersections, and the car you are passing can block your view. (Space to Pass, page 25)

**19. C: At least five feet**

Keep a safe distance when passing a bicyclist, trying for at least five feet. (Bicycles Are Vehicles, page 25)

**20. B: Yes, when necessary, such as to prepare for a left turn or avoid hazards**

Bicycles may take the whole lane when necessary: to prepare for a left turn, avoid being squeezed, or avoid hazards. (Bicycles Are Vehicles, page 25)

**21. B: Make a sudden right turn in front of the bicyclist**

Do not make a sudden right turn after passing a bicyclist; slow down and merge behind them before turning. (Bicycles Are Vehicles, page 26)

**22. B: Shared lane pavement markings showing bicyclists may use the whole lane**

Sharrows are shared lane markings used where a road is too narrow to share side by side. (What are sharrows?, page 26)

**23. B: Slow down, yield to bicyclists, and pass only when there is room**

Slow down and yield to bicyclists, and pass only when the road width lets the cyclist move right. (What are sharrows?, page 26)

**24. B: As a legal, slow-moving vehicle**

Treat the bicycle as a legal, slow-moving vehicle such as a backhoe. (Bicycles Are Vehicles, page 25)

**25. B: Minors must; adults should**

Adults should, and minors must, wear a well-fitting helmet. (Bicycles Are Vehicles, page 26)