

New York DMV permit practice test 2

From the New York State Driver's Manual (MV-21). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/new-york/

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

1. An overhead lane-use light shows a steady yellow 'X'. You should:

- A. Use the lane only for left turns
- B. Move from this lane
- C. Drive in the lane with caution
- D. Stop in the lane

2. A flashing yellow 'X' over a lane means:

- A. The lane is closed
- B. The lane can only be used for a left turn
- C. Move out of the lane
- D. Buses only

3. A green arrow shown above a lane on a highway means:

- A. You can use this lane
- B. The lane ends ahead
- C. Turn right only
- D. Merge left

4. Lines that separate traffic moving in opposite directions are:

- A. White
- B. Yellow
- C. Blue
- D. Red

5. Lines that separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are:

- A. Yellow
- B. White
- C. Orange
- D. Green

6. An edge line that angles toward the center of the road means:

- A. A passing zone begins
- B. The road is narrower ahead
- C. A bike lane begins
- D. You are approaching a toll booth

7. When is it legal to drive across the solid edge line at the side of the road?

- A. Whenever traffic is slow
- B. When told to by a police officer or authorized official, or when an official sign allows it
- C. To pass a vehicle turning left
- D. Never under any circumstances

8. You are on the side of a solid line next to a broken line in the center of the road. You may:

- A. Pass whenever it is safe
- B. Not pass or cross the line except to make a left turn into a driveway
- C. Pass only trucks
- D. Cross only at night

9. Double solid center lines mean:

- A. You may pass if the road is clear
- B. No passing or lane changes; cross only to turn left into or out of the highway, such as a driveway or U-turn
- C. Two-way left-turn lane
- D. Bus lane

10. What does one single solid lane line mean?

- A. Never cross it
- B. You may pass or change lanes only when obstructions or traffic conditions make it necessary
- C. You may pass freely
- D. It marks a bicycle lane

11. A single broken lane line means you may:

- A. Never change lanes
- B. Pass or change lanes if it is safe and does not interfere with traffic
- C. Only turn left
- D. Only pass motorcycles

12. An intersection has crosswalk lines but no stop line. Where must you stop for a red light?

- A. In the crosswalk
- B. Before the crosswalk
- C. At the curb line of the cross street
- D. Past the crosswalk near the signal

13. Arrows painted on the road in your lane tell you:

- A. Which lanes you must use for turning or going straight
- B. The speed limit
- C. Where to park
- D. That the lane is for buses

14. A diamond symbol painted in a lane means the lane is:

- A. A passing lane
- B. Reserved for buses, HOVs such as car pools, bicycles or other special vehicles
- C. Closed for construction
- D. A turning lane

15. On a city street, the solid line next to a diamond (HOV) lane changes to a broken line near an intersection. A non-HOV vehicle may enter the lane:

- A. To pass slower traffic
- B. To make a right turn at the next intersection
- C. To park

D. Never

16. A single stop line set well back from an intersection is used to:

- A. Mark a school zone
- B. Give larger vehicles such as tractor-trailers and buses room to turn
- C. Show where to park
- D. Mark a bike lane

17. A traffic officer signals you to stop while your light is green. You must:

- A. Proceed because the light is green
- B. Stop, because officers' directions take precedence over signals
- C. Honk and continue
- D. Turn right instead

18. Which of these must you obey over the other three?

- A. A red light
- B. A flashing red light
- C. A STOP sign
- D. A police officer directing traffic

19. Which of these people is NOT listed by the manual as authorized to direct traffic?

- A. School crossing persons
- B. Highway work area flag persons
- C. School bus drivers
- D. Store parking attendants

20. You reach an intersection on a green light. A car is already in the intersection making a left turn. You should:

- A. Go because you have a green light
- B. Let that vehicle complete its turn before you enter
- C. Honk to make it hurry
- D. Pass it on the right

21. Two drivers approaching from opposite directions reach an intersection at about the same time. One turns left; the other goes straight. Who must yield?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. The driver turning left
- C. Whoever is driving the larger vehicle
- D. Neither; both may proceed

22. At an uncontrolled intersection, you and a driver on your right arrive at the same time and both go straight. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You do
- B. The driver on your right
- C. The faster vehicle
- D. The driver who honks first

23. Two drivers stop at STOP signs at right angles at the same time. Who goes first?

- A. The driver on the left
- B. The driver on the right
- C. The driver turning
- D. The driver on the wider road

24. You are leaving a parking lot to enter a street. What must you do?

- A. Merge without stopping if traffic is light
- B. Stop and yield to traffic on the roadway and to pedestrians
- C. Yield only to vehicles from the left
- D. Sound your horn and enter

25. You plan to turn left out of a driveway onto a street. You must yield to:

- A. Only vehicles approaching from the left
- B. Vehicles approaching from both directions and pedestrians
- C. Only vehicles from the right
- D. No one if you signal

Answer key: New York practice test 2

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1. B: Move from this lane

A steady yellow X means move from this lane. (Lane Use Control Lights, page 31)

2. B: The lane can only be used for a left turn

A flashing yellow X means this lane can only be used for a left turn. (Lane Use Control Lights, page 31)

3. A: You can use this lane

For lane use control lights, a green arrow means you can use this lane. (Lane Use Control Lights, page 31)

4. B: Yellow

Yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions; white lines separate lanes moving the same direction. (Pavement Markings: Edge and Lane Lines, page 32)

5. B: White

Lane lines between lanes moving in the same direction are white. (Pavement Markings: Edge and Lane Lines, page 32)

6. B: The road is narrower ahead

An edge line that angles toward the center of the road shows that the road is narrower ahead. (Pavement Markings: Edge and Lane Lines, page 31)

7. B: When told to by a police officer or authorized official, or when an official sign allows it

It is illegal to drive across the edge line except when directed by a police officer or other authorized official, or when an official sign allows it. (Pavement Markings: Edge and Lane Lines, page 31)

8. B: Not pass or cross the line except to make a left turn into a driveway

On the side with the solid line you cannot pass or cross except to turn left into a driveway. Drivers on the broken-line side may pass when safe. (Pavement Markings: What some lane lines indicate, page 32)

9. B: No passing or lane changes; cross only to turn left into or out of the highway, such as a driveway or U-turn

With double solid lines you cannot pass or change lanes, and may cross only to turn left to enter or leave the highway (driveway or U-turn). (Pavement Markings: What some lane lines indicate, page 32)

10. B: You may pass or change lanes only when obstructions or traffic conditions make it necessary

With one solid line you can pass or change lanes, but only when obstructions in the road or traffic conditions make it necessary. (Pavement Markings: What some lane lines indicate, page 32)

11. B: Pass or change lanes if it is safe and does not interfere with traffic

One broken line means you can pass other vehicles or change lanes if you can do so safely without interfering with traffic. (Pavement Markings: What some lane lines indicate, page 32)

12. B: Before the crosswalk

When required to stop, you must stop before the stop line if there is one, or before the crosswalk. (Pavement Markings: Stop and Crosswalk Lines, page 32)

13. A: Which lanes you must use for turning or going straight

Arrows show which lanes you must use, for example a right-turn-only lane. Be in the correct lane before you reach the solid line separating the lanes. (Pavement Markings: Arrows, page 32)

14. B: Reserved for buses, HOVs such as car pools, bicycles or other special vehicles

The diamond symbol marks reserved lanes for buses, high-occupancy vehicles, bicycles or other special vehicles when the posted conditions are in effect. (Pavement Markings: Diamond Symbol, page 33)

15. B: To make a right turn at the next intersection

Where the solid line is replaced by broken lines on city streets, non-HOV vehicles can enter the HOV lane if they will turn right at the next intersection. (Pavement Markings: Diamond Symbol, page 33)

16. B: Give larger vehicles such as tractor-trailers and buses room to turn

A single stop line may be placed back from the intersection to leave room for large vehicles to turn; stop before you reach it. (Pavement Markings: Stop and Crosswalk Lines, page 32)

17. B: Stop, because officers' directions take precedence over signals

Directions given by traffic officers take precedence over signs, signals or pavement markings. (Traffic Officers, page 33)

18. D: A police officer directing traffic

Directions from a traffic officer take precedence over signs, signals and pavement markings. (Traffic Officers, page 33)

19. D: Store parking attendants

Persons authorized to direct traffic include police officers, fire police, highway work area flag persons, school crossing persons and school bus drivers. (Traffic Officers, page 33)

20. B: Let that vehicle complete its turn before you enter

A driver approaching an intersection must yield to traffic already in the intersection. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

21. B: The driver turning left

A driver turning left must yield to traffic moving straight or turning right from the opposite direction. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

22. B: The driver on your right

At intersections without signs or signals, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

23. B: The driver on the right

When drivers at right angles stop at STOP signs at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

24. B: Stop and yield to traffic on the roadway and to pedestrians

A vehicle entering a roadway from a driveway, private road or other non-roadway place must stop and yield to traffic and pedestrians. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

25. B: Vehicles approaching from both directions and pedestrians

When turning left out of a driveway or parking lot you must yield to vehicles from both directions, as well as pedestrians crossing the exit. (Right-of-Way, page 34)