

New York DMV permit practice test 3

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. You turn left into a driveway with no signs or signals controlling the turn. You must:

- A. Yield to traffic coming toward you
- B. Proceed since there is no signal
- C. Stop only if a pedestrian is present
- D. Yield only to trucks

2. You are stopped at a red light. A pedestrian steps into the crosswalk and the light turns green. You should:

- A. Go, because you have a green light
- B. Wait for the pedestrian to finish crossing
- C. Honk to warn the pedestrian
- D. Drive around the pedestrian

3. Your light is green, but traffic is backed up on the other side of the intersection so you cannot get completely through. You should:

- A. Enter and wait in the intersection
- B. Wait until traffic clears so you do not block the intersection
- C. Use the shoulder to go around
- D. Enter only if you signal

4. When entering a traffic circle or rotary, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Drivers entering the circle
- B. Drivers already in the circle
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The driver on the right

5. An ambulance with flashing red lights and a siren approaches from behind. What must you do?

- A. Speed up to get out of its way
- B. Pull over immediately to the right edge of the road and stop
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Move to the left lane

6. You are in an intersection when you hear a fire truck approaching. What should you do?

- A. Stop immediately inside the intersection
- B. Drive out of the intersection, then pull over to the right and stop
- C. Back up out of the intersection
- D. Turn left to clear the way

7. An emergency vehicle with lights and siren is approaching you in the opposite lane of a two-way road. You must:

- A. Keep driving since it is in the other lane
- B. Pull over to the right and stop
- C. Stop only if it is a police car
- D. Flash your headlights

8. You hear a siren close by but cannot tell where the emergency vehicle is. You should:

- A. Keep driving until you see it
- B. Safely pull over to the right edge and stop until you are sure it is not headed toward you
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop in the left lane

9. What lights may an authorized emergency vehicle responding to an emergency display?

- A. Flashing red, red and blue, or red and white
- B. Green only
- C. Amber only
- D. Blue only

10. A personal vehicle displaying a flashing blue light is most likely driven by:

- A. A police officer
- B. A volunteer firefighter responding to an alarm
- C. A tow truck operator
- D. A rural mail carrier

11. Vehicles showing blue, green or amber lights are:

- A. Authorized emergency vehicles you must always yield to
- B. Not authorized emergency vehicles; you are not required to yield, but should as a courtesy if safe
- C. Allowed to run red lights
- D. Police vehicles

12. Under New York's Move Over Law, on a multi-lane interstate or parkway, what must you do when passing a police car stopped on the shoulder with its emergency lights on?

- A. Nothing special if you stay in your lane
- B. Reduce speed and move out of the lane next to it unless traffic or hazards make that unsafe
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Honk to alert the officer

13. Does New York's Move Over Law apply to a tow truck or other hazard vehicle stopped with amber lights flashing?

- A. No, only to police, fire and ambulance
- B. Yes, it also covers hazard vehicles with amber lights
- C. Only at night
- D. Only on city streets

14. A violation of the Move Over Law is punishable as:

- A. A parking violation
- B. A moving violation
- C. A warning only
- D. A felony

15. Under the Move Over Law, on a parkway or controlled-access highway, you must also move over for:

- A. Any motor vehicle parked, stopped or standing on the shoulder
- B. Only vehicles with red lights
- C. Only school buses
- D. Only highway workers on foot

16. How far ahead must you signal before turning or changing lanes in New York?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

17. While waiting to turn left in an intersection, why should you keep your wheels straight?

- A. To save fuel
- B. So a rear-end hit will not push you into oncoming traffic
- C. So you can turn faster
- D. It is required only for trucks

18. When you make a turn, your rear wheels:

- A. Follow exactly in the path of the front wheels
- B. Travel inside the path of the front wheels
- C. Travel outside the path of the front wheels
- D. Lift slightly

19. When preparing to make a right turn, you should:

- A. Stay in the center of your lane
- B. Get as far to the right as possible and avoid wide, sweeping turns
- C. Swing left first to make the turn easier
- D. Turn into the far lane of the new road

20. You are turning left from a one-way road into a one-way road that has two lanes. Which lane should you turn into?

- A. The right lane
- B. The left lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The lane with less traffic

21. When turning left from a two-way road into a two-way road, you should approach the turn from:

- A. The right half of the roadway closest to the center
- B. The far right lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. The oncoming lane

22. Where should you position your vehicle to turn left from a two-way road into a one-way road?

- A. In the right lane
- B. In the right half of the roadway closest to the center, then turn into the left lane of the one-way road
- C. In the center of the intersection before turning
- D. On the shoulder

23. Turning left from a two-way road onto a four-lane highway, you should first enter:

- A. The right lane
- B. The left lane, to the right of the center line
- C. Any lane that is open
- D. The shoulder

24. Turning left from a one-way road into a two-way road, you should enter the two-way road:

- A. In the far right lane
- B. To the right of its center line, but as close as possible to it
- C. On the left side of the center line
- D. Wherever there is room

25. Most crashes involving motorcycles and other vehicles happen because:

- A. Motorcyclists speed
- B. The other driver failed to see the motorcycle
- C. Of bad weather
- D. Of mechanical failures

Answer key: New York practice test 3

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1. A: Yield to traffic coming toward you

You must yield to oncoming traffic when you turn left into a driveway, parking lot or other area, even without signs or signals. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

2. B: Wait for the pedestrian to finish crossing

Drivers must yield to pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks; you must wait for the pedestrian to cross. (Right-of-Way, page 34)

3. B: Wait until traffic clears so you do not block the intersection

You cannot enter an intersection if you cannot get completely through it; wait so you do not block it. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

4. B: Drivers already in the circle

A driver approaching a traffic circle or rotary must yield to drivers already in the circle. (Right-of-Way, page 35)

5. B: Pull over immediately to the right edge of the road and stop

When an emergency vehicle approaches from any direction, safely pull over immediately to the right edge of the road and stop until it passes. (Emergency Vehicles, page 35)

6. B: Drive out of the intersection, then pull over to the right and stop

If you are in an intersection, drive out of it before you pull over to the right and stop. (Emergency Vehicles, page 35)

7. B: Pull over to the right and stop

You must pull over and stop for an emergency vehicle even if it is headed toward you in the opposite lane of a two-way roadway. (Emergency Vehicles, page 35)

8. B: Safely pull over to the right edge and stop until you are sure it is not headed toward you

If you hear a siren nearby but do not know where it is, safely pull over to the right and stop until you are sure it is not coming toward you. (Emergency Vehicles, page 35)

9. A: Flashing red, red and blue, or red and white

Authorized emergency vehicles display flashing red, red and blue, or red and white lights and may sound a siren or air-horn. (Emergency Vehicles, page 35)

10. B: A volunteer firefighter responding to an alarm

Volunteer firefighters responding to alarms may display blue lights on personal vehicles; volunteer ambulance or rescue members may display green lights. (Blue, Green and Amber Lights, page 35)

11. B: Not authorized emergency vehicles; you are not required to yield, but should as a courtesy if safe

Vehicles with blue, green or amber lights are not authorized emergency vehicles and must obey traffic laws. You should yield as a courtesy if you safely can. (Blue, Green and Amber Lights, page 35)

12. B: Reduce speed and move out of the lane next to it unless traffic or hazards make that unsafe

Drivers must reduce speed on all roads, and on parkways, interstates and other controlled-access roads with multiple lanes must also move from the adjacent lane unless unsafe. (Move Over Law, page 35)

13. B: Yes, it also covers hazard vehicles with amber lights

The law covers authorized emergency or hazard vehicles stopped with emergency lights, amber hazard lights, or amber and blue lights activated, as well as vehicles with blue and green lights. (Move Over Law, page 35)

14. B: A moving violation

Violations of the Move Over Law are punishable as a moving violation. (Move Over Law, page 35)

15. A: Any motor vehicle parked, stopped or standing on the shoulder

Drivers are also required to move over for motor vehicles parked, stopped or standing on the shoulder or any portion of a parkway or controlled-access highway. (Move Over Law, page 35)

16. B: At least 100 feet

The law requires you to signal a turn or lane change with turn lights or hand signals at least 100 feet ahead. (Turns, page 36)

17. B: So a rear-end hit will not push you into oncoming traffic

If your wheels are turned and you are hit from behind, you could be pushed into the oncoming lane. Keep them straight until you begin to turn. (Turns, page 36)

18. B: Travel inside the path of the front wheels

Rear wheels travel inside the path of the front wheels, closer to the curb on right turns and closer to oncoming traffic on left turns. (Turns, page 36)

19. B: Get as far to the right as possible and avoid wide, sweeping turns

For a right turn get as far right as possible, do not make wide sweeping turns, and turn into the right lane of the road you enter unless signs say otherwise. (Turns: Right Turn, page 36)

20. B: The left lane

Move into the left lane to prepare and, if the road you enter has two lanes, turn into its left lane. (Turns: Left Turn From One-Way Road Into One-Way Road, page 36)

21. A: The right half of the roadway closest to the center

Approach from the right half of the roadway closest to the center and keep to the right of the center line of the road you enter. (Turns: Left Turn From Two-Way Road Into Two-Way Road, page 37)

22. B: In the right half of the roadway closest to the center, then turn into the left lane of the one-way road

Approach from the right half of the roadway nearest the center, make the turn before the center of the intersection, and turn into the left lane of the road you enter. (Turns: Left Turn From Two-Way Road Into One-Way Road, page 37)

23. B: The left lane, to the right of the center line

Enter the left lane, to the right of the center line. When traffic permits, you can move out of the left lane. (Turns: Left Turn From Two-Way Road Into Four-Lane Highway, page 37)

24. B: To the right of its center line, but as close as possible to it

Approach in the left lane and enter the two-way road to the right of its center line, as close as possible to the center line. (Turns: Left Turn From One-Way Road Into Two-Way Road, page 36)

25. B: The other driver failed to see the motorcycle

Most crashes involving motorcycles and other vehicles happen because the other driver failed to see the motorcycle, so check carefully when turning. (Turns, page 36)