

# North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 10

From the North Carolina Driver Handbook. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/north-carolina/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/north-carolina/)

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

**1. In which direction does traffic travel in a North Carolina roundabout?**

- A. Clockwise
- B. Whichever direction is shortest
- C. Counterclockwise
- D. Either direction

**2. In a single-lane roundabout, how far around do you go to make what would be a left turn?**

- A. All the way around
- B. Halfway around
- C. A quarter of the way around
- D. Three-quarters of the way around

**3. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane do you normally use to exit right?**

- A. The left lane
- B. The truck apron
- C. Either lane
- D. The right lane

**4. Which rule applies inside a multi-lane roundabout?**

- A. Do not change lanes
- B. Stop to let entering cars in
- C. Pass bicyclists on the inside
- D. Change lanes as often as needed

**5. What is the concrete 'truck apron' in a roundabout for?**

- A. To help large trucks maneuver around the roundabout
- B. Parking for cars
- C. A bicycle lane
- D. A pedestrian walkway

**6. What speeds do modern roundabouts require of vehicles?**

- A. 30 to 35 mph
- B. 15 to 20 mph
- C. 5 mph
- D. 40 to 45 mph

**7. Where should pedestrians cross at a roundabout?**

- A. Anywhere traffic is light
- B. On the truck apron
- C. At marked crosswalks along the outside of the roundabout
- D. Through the middle island

**8. In a traffic circle with more than one lane, where must you be before you exit?**

- A. On the center island
- B. In any lane
- C. In the outside lane
- D. In the inside lane

**9. What is a single-point interchange?**

- A. An interchange that combines two intersections into one, controlled by a single set of signals
- B. A roundabout with one lane
- C. A four-way stop
- D. An intersection with no signals

**10. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in North Carolina?**

- A. No closer than 15 feet
- B. No closer than 25 feet
- C. No closer than 5 feet
- D. No closer than 10 feet

**11. You may not park within how many feet of the curb line of an intersecting street?**

- A. 10 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. 50 feet

**12. Parking on the shoulder of a highway is illegal unless approaching drivers can see the vehicle from both directions for at least:**

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

**13. Outside city limits, how close to a fire or fire truck may you park?**

- A. No closer than one block
- B. No closer than 400 feet
- C. No closer than 50 feet
- D. No closer than 100 feet

**14. Before pulling out of a parallel parking space on the right side of the road, what should you do?**

- A. Honk your horn and pull out
- B. Back up quickly
- C. Give a right-turn signal
- D. Check for approaching traffic and give a left-turn signal

**15. North Carolina law requires headlights from sunset to sunrise and whenever visibility is:**

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

**16. When must North Carolina drivers turn on their headlights in bad weather?**

- A. Only in fog
- B. Only after dark
- C. Whenever they are using windshield wipers due to inclement weather
- D. Only on interstates

**17. Which headlights should you use when driving at night in a city?**

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams
- C. Fog lights only
- D. Parking lights only

**18. An oncoming driver at night does not dim their high beams. What should you do?**

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Turn your high beams on and leave them on
- C. Blink your high beams once, and if they still do not dim, keep yours on low
- D. Look directly at their headlights

**19. To avoid being blinded by oncoming headlights at night, where should you look?**

- A. Directly at the oncoming lights
- B. Slightly to the right, using the edge of the road as a guide
- C. Down at your dashboard
- D. At the center line

**20. How much farther can stopping distances be on slippery pavement than on dry pavement?**

- A. Two to 10 times farther
- B. About the same
- C. 50 times farther
- D. About 10 percent farther

**21. When are roads most slippery after rain begins?**

- A. After several hours of steady rain
- B. During the first 10 to 15 minutes
- C. Only at night
- D. Only after the rain stops

**22. How much slower than on dry pavement does the handbook recommend driving on wet pavement?**

- A. 20 to 30 mph slower
- B. 1 to 2 mph slower
- C. At least 5 to 10 mph slower
- D. No slower if you have good tires

**23. Hydroplaning can begin at speeds as low as:**

- A. 15 mph
- B. 50 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 60 mph

**24. If your vehicle begins to hydroplane, what should you do?**

- A. Take your foot off the gas, avoid braking, and keep the wheel straight
- B. Brake hard
- C. Accelerate to regain traction
- D. Turn the steering wheel sharply

**25. When should you avoid using cruise control?**

- A. When it is raining or the road is still wet from rain
- B. On dry interstates
- C. On long trips
- D. In daytime

# Answer key: North Carolina practice test 10

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## 1. C: Counterclockwise

All vehicles in a traffic circle or roundabout travel to the right, counterclockwise. (Roundabouts, page 60)

## 2. D: Three-quarters of the way around

You go a quarter of the way around to turn right, halfway to go straight, three-quarters for a left, and full circle for a U-turn. (Roundabouts: Single-Lane Roundabout, page 61)

## 3. D: The right lane

Typically you use the right lane to exit right; the left lane is used to go straight, turn left or make a U-turn. (Roundabouts: Multi-Lane Roundabout, page 61)

## 4. A: Do not change lanes

Choose your lane before entering and do not change lanes while in the roundabout. (Roundabouts: Multi-Lane Roundabout, page 61)

## 5. A: To help large trucks maneuver around the roundabout

Big trucks use the concrete truck apron to help them get around the roundabout; give them extra room. (Roundabouts: Tips & Reminders, page 61)

## 6. B: 15 to 20 mph

Modern roundabouts are smaller than older traffic circles and require lower speeds of 15-20 mph. (Roundabouts: Why A Roundabout?, page 60)

## 7. C: At marked crosswalks along the outside of the roundabout

Pedestrians should use marked crosswalks around the outside of the roundabout and never walk through the middle. (Roundabouts: Tips & Reminders, page 61)

## 8. C: In the outside lane

Be in the outside lane before reaching your exit; never make a right turn from an inside lane. (Traffic Circles and Roundabouts, page 60)

## 9. A: An interchange that combines two intersections into one, controlled by a single set of signals

A single-point interchange compresses two intersections into a single intersection over or under a free-flowing road, controlled by one set of signals. (Single-Point Interchange, page 59)

## 10. A: No closer than 15 feet

Do not park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or the entrance to a fire station. (Parking, page 58)

## 11. C: 25 feet

Do not park within 25 feet of the curb line of an intersecting street (or 15 feet of the right-of-way lines if there is no curb). (Parking, page 58)

## 12. D: 200 feet

Shoulder parking is against the law unless the vehicle can be seen from both directions for at least 200 feet. (Parking, page 58)

## 13. B: No closer than 400 feet

Do not park within one block of a fire or fire truck in city limits, or within 400 feet outside the city. (Parking, page 58)

## 14. D: Check for approaching traffic and give a left-turn signal

Before pulling out of a parallel space, check for traffic and give a left-turn signal (unless parked on the left side of a one-way street). (Parking, page 58)

**15. D: 400 feet or less**

Headlights are required from sunset to sunrise and when visibility is 400 feet or less. (Night Driving, page 73)

**16. C: Whenever they are using windshield wipers due to inclement weather**

All North Carolina motorists must use headlights whenever they use windshield wipers because of bad weather. (Windshield Wipers/Headlights, page 75)

**17. B: Low beams**

Use low beams when driving at night in a city; on the open road use high beams unless approaching or following another vehicle. (Night Driving, page 73)

**18. C: Blink your high beams once, and if they still do not dim, keep yours on low**

Remind the driver by blinking your high beams once; if they still do not dim, keep your lights on low and look slightly to the right. (Night Driving, page 73)

**19. B: Slightly to the right, using the edge of the road as a guide**

Watch the road ahead, looking slightly to the right so you are not looking directly into oncoming headlights. (Night Driving, page 73)

**20. A: Two to 10 times farther**

Stopping distances on slippery pavement increase from two to 10 times compared with dry pavement. (Rain, page 74)

**21. B: During the first 10 to 15 minutes**

For the first 10 to 15 minutes of rain, water mixes with oil, dirt and rubber to create a slick surface. (Rain, page 74)

**22. C: At least 5 to 10 mph slower**

Drive at least five to 10 mph slower on wet pavement than on dry pavement. (Rain, page 74)

**23. C: 30 mph**

Hydroplaning can start at speeds as low as 30 mph in water little more than 1/8 inch deep. (Hydroplaning, page 74)

**24. A: Take your foot off the gas, avoid braking, and keep the wheel straight**

Ease off the gas, resist braking, keep the steering wheel straight and let the car slow until the tires grip again. (Hydroplaning, page 74)

**25. A: When it is raining or the road is still wet from rain**

Never use cruise control when it is raining or after it has been raining, because it can cost you control if you hydroplane. (Hydroplaning, page 74)