

# North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 11

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. According to the handbook, how much fast-moving water can float a car or turn it over?**

- A. 12 inches
- B. 1 inch
- C. 3 feet
- D. 6 feet

**2. What should you do when you come to standing water across the road?**

- A. Turn on your hazards and continue
- B. Drive through slowly if other cars made it
- C. Never drive through it; the water may be deeper or the road washed out
- D. Drive through quickly to avoid stalling

**3. Which headlights should you use when driving in fog?**

- A. High beams
- B. No headlights, only parking lights
- C. Flashing hazards only, with headlights off
- D. Low beams

**4. If fog becomes so thick you can hardly see, what should you do?**

- A. Switch to high beams and continue
- B. Stop in your lane with your flashers on
- C. Pull far off the road, turn on emergency flashers, and leave by the passenger side
- D. Speed up to get out of the fog

**5. Which road surfaces are often the first to freeze?**

- A. Parking lots
- B. Sunny straight roads
- C. Bridges, overpasses and shady spots
- D. Gravel driveways

**6. On packed snow, the handbook recommends reducing your speed by:**

- A. More than half
- B. About 10 percent
- C. Nothing if you have snow tires
- D. About 5 mph

**7. On snowy or icy roads, allow at least how much stopping distance?**

- A. Three times the normal distance
- B. The normal distance
- C. Twice the normal distance
- D. Ten times the normal distance

**8. When are deer and other wildlife most active near roads?**

- A. Only in winter
- B. At midday
- C. Only on interstates
- D. At dawn, dusk and the first few hours after dark

**9. If you see an animal on the road ahead, what does the handbook recommend?**

- A. Turn on your high beams and keep going
- B. Brake firmly, stay in your lane, and try to stop
- C. Speed up to pass it
- D. Swerve sharply into the other lane

**10. You see one deer cross the road ahead. What should you expect?**

- A. The deer will not return
- B. More deer may follow close behind
- C. Deer always travel alone
- D. No others will follow

**11. When approaching a railroad crossing with signals, how close to the nearest rail must you stop?**

- A. Within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet
- B. Within 100 feet but not less than 50 feet
- C. Within 10 feet
- D. Directly on the first rail

**12. Your car stalls on a railroad track and a train is coming. What should you do?**

- A. Stay in the car with your seat belt on
- B. Push the car off the tracks
- C. Try to restart the engine
- D. Get out immediately and move away from the tracks

**13. You are on the tracks when crossing lights begin flashing and the gates start to come down. What should you do?**

- A. Keep moving across; the gate is flexible and will not trap you
- B. Stop on the tracks and wait
- C. Stop and back up
- D. Get out and run

**14. After a train has passed a crossing, why shouldn't you start across immediately?**

- A. You must wait 5 minutes by law
- B. Another train may be coming from either direction
- C. The gates must be reset by hand
- D. Trains drop debris on the tracks

**15. Your brakes fail in a car with an automatic transmission. What should you do?**

- A. Pump the gas pedal
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Shift into park immediately
- D. Apply the emergency brake and shift into a low range

**16. How can you dry your brakes after driving through deep water?**

- A. Stop and wait an hour
- B. Drive in reverse
- C. Pump the brakes hard at high speed
- D. Drive a short distance while applying light pressure to the brake pedal

**17. To avoid wearing out your brakes on a long, steep downhill grade, what should you do?**

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Ride the brake pedal all the way down
- C. Shift to a lower gear at the top of the hill
- D. Shift into neutral and coast

**18. Your gas pedal sticks. Which action does the handbook recommend?**

- A. Shift to neutral and apply firm brake pressure without locking the wheels
- B. Steer onto the shoulder at full speed
- C. Pump the brakes and keep the car in gear
- D. Turn off the ignition and remove the key while moving

**19. If a tire blows out, what should you do first?**

- A. Accelerate to keep control
- B. Brake hard immediately
- C. Hold the steering wheel tightly and keep the car straight
- D. Turn sharply onto the shoulder

**20. After a blowout, when should you apply the brakes?**

- A. Never
- B. Immediately and hard
- C. Only after turning onto the shoulder at full speed
- D. After the engine has slowed the vehicle enough for you to keep control

**21. If your vehicle breaks down and you need help, what can you tie to the left door handle or radio aerial?**

- A. A red flag
- B. A plastic bag
- C. Nothing; just leave the hood down
- D. A white cloth

**22. When your vehicle breaks down on the highway, how should you and your passengers exit?**

- A. Stand in front of the car to warn traffic
- B. By the driver's side, then stand behind the car
- C. By the passenger side, and stand off the road away from the vehicle
- D. Stay inside with the seat belts on

**23. An oncoming vehicle crosses the center line into your path. What should you do?**

- A. Slow down, sound your horn, and keep to the right, even if you leave the road
- B. Flash your headlights and stop in your lane
- C. Speed up and hold your lane
- D. Swerve left into the other lane

**24. Your wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder. What should you do?**

- A. Speed up to climb back on
- B. Jerk the wheel to get back on the road
- C. Brake hard and turn back immediately
- D. Ease off the accelerator, steer straight, and return to the road gradually when safe

**25. If your car starts to skid, which way should you turn the steering wheel?**

- A. In the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding
- B. Hold it straight and brake hard
- C. Opposite to the direction of the skid
- D. Turn it all the way to the left

# Answer key: North Carolina practice test 11

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**1. A: 12 inches**

Reports show 6 inches of fast-moving water can sweep a car off the road and 12 inches can float a car or turn it over. (Driving in Flood Conditions, page 75)

**2. C: Never drive through it; the water may be deeper or the road washed out**

Never drive through standing water: it may be much deeper than it looks, and part of the road may be washed away. (Driving in Flood Conditions, page 75)

**3. D: Low beams**

In fog, turn on your low-beam headlights, slow down, and watch for taillights ahead and vehicles behind. (Fog, page 75)

**4. C: Pull far off the road, turn on emergency flashers, and leave by the passenger side**

Pull far off the roadway, secure the vehicle, turn on the flashers, and exit from the passenger side away from traffic. (Fog, page 75)

**5. C: Bridges, overpasses and shady spots**

Watch for shady spots, bridges and overpasses, which are often the first places to freeze. (Snow and Ice, page 75)

**6. A: More than half**

Reduce speed by more than half on packed snow and slow to a crawl on ice. (Snow and Ice, page 75)

**7. A: Three times the normal distance**

Allow at least three times the normal stopping distance when slowing on snow or ice. (Snow and Ice, page 75)

**8. D: At dawn, dusk and the first few hours after dark**

Wildlife can appear anytime but is most active at dawn, dusk and in the first few hours after dark, especially during spring and fall migrations. (Wildlife, page 76)

**9. B: Brake firmly, stay in your lane, and try to stop**

If you see wildlife on the road, brake firmly, stay in your lane and try to stop; a brief honk can help. (Wildlife, page 76)

**10. B: More deer may follow close behind**

Many species travel in groups, often one after another, so if you see one, expect more. (Wildlife, page 76)

**11. A: Within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet**

When a train is signaled, approaching or visible, stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail. (Railroad Crossing Safety: § 20-142.1, page 62)

**12. D: Get out immediately and move away from the tracks**

If your vehicle stalls on or near tracks, get out immediately and move away; a train at 55 mph can need more than a mile to stop. (Railroad Crossing Safety: Railroad related emergencies, page 64)

**13. A: Keep moving across; the gate is flexible and will not trap you**

Do not stop or back up: keep moving. The gates cannot trap you; drive through if the far gate comes down. (Railroad Crossing Safety, page 63)

**14. B: Another train may be coming from either direction**

Another train may be following or coming from the opposite direction; wait until the red lights stop flashing. (Railroad Crossing Safety, page 63)

**15. D: Apply the emergency brake and shift into a low range**

With an automatic transmission, apply the emergency brake and move the gear lever to the low-range position. (Emergencies: Brake Failure, page 77)

**16. D: Drive a short distance while applying light pressure to the brake pedal**

Drive a short distance with light pressure on the brake pedal; the heat from friction evaporates the water.

(Emergencies: Wet Brakes, page 77)

**17. C: Shift to a lower gear at the top of the hill**

Use a lower gear instead of the brake pedal to control speed, shifting at the top of the hill before descending.

(Emergencies: Wet Brakes, page 77)

**18. A: Shift to neutral and apply firm brake pressure without locking the wheels**

Tap or lift the pedal, shift to neutral and brake firmly without locking the wheels, then get completely off the road.

(Emergencies: Gas Pedal Sticks, page 77)

**19. C: Hold the steering wheel tightly and keep the car straight**

Hold the wheel tightly to keep the vehicle straight, ease off the accelerator, and do not brake until the engine has slowed you. (Emergencies: Blowouts, page 78)

**20. D: After the engine has slowed the vehicle enough for you to keep control**

Do not brake until the engine has slowed the vehicle enough to maintain control. (Emergencies: Blowouts, page 78)

**21. D: A white cloth**

Tie a white cloth to the left door handle or radio aerial and raise the hood to signal you need help. (Emergencies: Breakdowns, page 78)

**22. C: By the passenger side, and stand off the road away from the vehicle**

Leave the vehicle by the passenger side and stand off the road, not in front of or behind the vehicle. (Emergencies: Breakdowns, page 78)

**23. A: Slow down, sound your horn, and keep to the right, even if you leave the road**

Reduce speed immediately, sound your horn, and keep to the right even if that means running off the road.

(Emergencies: Unusual Emergencies, page 79)

**24. D: Ease off the accelerator, steer straight, and return to the road gradually when safe**

Don't brake or turn back right away; ease off the gas, steer straight, let the engine slow you, then gradually return when it's safe. (Emergencies: Unusual Emergencies, page 79)

**25. A: In the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding**

Ease off the accelerator and turn the steering wheel in the direction the rear of the vehicle is skidding, then straighten as it recovers. (Emergencies: Skids, page 79)