

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 12

From the North Carolina Driver Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/north-carolina/

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

1. If you do NOT have anti-lock brakes and need to slow on a slippery road, what should you do?

- A. Press the brakes as hard as possible and hold
- B. Use only the parking brake
- C. Pump the brakes gently
- D. Shift into neutral

2. If a crash seems likely and you face oncoming traffic, what should you do?

- A. Close your eyes and brake
- B. Steer toward the oncoming vehicle
- C. Turn away from oncoming traffic, even if you must leave the road
- D. Stop in the middle of the lane

3. You are about to be hit from behind and there is no traffic ahead. What should you do?

- A. Turn sharply to the left
- B. Take your hands off the wheel
- C. Press the accelerator to move away, and brace yourself with your head against the head rest
- D. Slam on the brakes

4. What is the first thing North Carolina law requires if you are involved in a crash?

- A. Move to a parking lot several miles away
- B. Stop your vehicle immediately
- C. Drive to the nearest police station
- D. Call your insurance company before stopping

5. A crash on a highway caused no injuries and the cars can be driven safely. What should you do with the vehicles?

- A. Push them into the median by hand
- B. Leave them and walk away
- C. Leave them in place until police arrive
- D. Move them out of the travel lane onto the shoulder

6. Which information must you exchange with others involved in a crash?

- A. Only your phone number
- B. Nothing; leave it to the police
- C. Only your insurance company
- D. Name, address, driver license number, registration number and insurance company

7. Under North Carolina law, a person who stops to give aid at a crash scene is:

- A. Always liable for any further injury
- B. Guilty of obstruction
- C. Protected from civil liability except for intentional wrongdoing
- D. Required to pay the victims' medical bills

8. What should you do before changing a flat tire on the roadside?

- A. Change it in the travel lane if traffic is light
- B. Leave passengers in the car for safety
- C. Move completely off the road, set the parking brake, and have passengers get out on the passenger side
- D. Turn off your flashers so others are not distracted

9. How should you enter an interstate highway?

- A. Use the acceleration lane to match the speed of traffic, then merge
- B. Merge immediately at ramp speed
- C. Stop at the end of the ramp and wait for a gap
- D. Enter slowly and let traffic go around you

10. You missed your exit on the interstate. What should you do?

- A. Make a U-turn across the median
- B. Back up on the shoulder
- C. Go on to the next exit
- D. Stop and wait for traffic to clear

11. When leaving an interstate, when should you slow down?

- A. Before you reach the exit ramp, in the travel lane
- B. After entering the deceleration lane
- C. Halfway up the ramp
- D. Only after you reach the stop at the end of the ramp

12. On a long interstate trip, how often does the handbook suggest stopping at rest areas?

- A. Only when you need fuel
- B. Every 25 miles
- C. At least once every 100 miles
- D. Once every 300 miles

13. You realize you have entered an interstate going the wrong direction. What should you do?

- A. Pull onto the right shoulder and stop, then turn around when it is clear
- B. Keep driving to the next exit
- C. Drive on the left shoulder at high speed
- D. Back up the ramp immediately

14. What is one of the most frequent types of crashes on interstate highways?

- A. Rear-end crashes
- B. Crashes at railroad crossings
- C. Head-on crashes at intersections
- D. Crashes with parked cars at stop signs

15. On a multi-lane highway, if you are driving slower than the posted speed limit, which lane should you use?

- A. The far left lane
- B. Any lane you like
- C. The far right lane, unless passing, turning left or avoiding an obstruction
- D. The center lane

16. When is driving on the left side of the road legal?

- A. Whenever traffic is light
- B. Whenever you are going slower than traffic
- C. In some cases, such as on one-way streets and while passing
- D. Never

17. When changing lanes on a multi-lane highway, besides your target lane, what should you check?

- A. The lane to your opposite side
- B. Nothing else, if you have signaled
- C. Only your rear-view mirror
- D. The lane beyond it, in case another driver is moving into the same space

18. Which step is part of a safe lane change?

- A. Rely only on the side mirrors
- B. Look over your shoulder to make sure the blind spot is clear
- C. Change lanes first, then signal
- D. Slow down sharply before moving over

19. On an interstate, which lane(s) should be used for passing?

- A. The left lane(s)
- B. Any lane
- C. The right lane
- D. The shoulder

20. Why are interstate highways generally safer than other roads?

- A. They have more traffic signals
- B. They separate opposing traffic and have fewer places to enter and exit
- C. They have no speed limits
- D. They have railroad crossings with gates

21. Why can driving on rural roads be more dangerous than heavy city traffic?

- A. There are no wild animals
- B. Rural roads have lower speed limits everywhere
- C. Roads may be narrower, lighting poorer, and speeds higher
- D. There are more traffic signals

22. What is true about many paved secondary roads?

- A. Hills may be steeper and curves sharper, so they cannot be driven at primary-highway speeds
- B. They have no wildlife
- C. They are built for heavy, high-speed traffic
- D. They always have wide shoulders

23. In city driving, how can you tell you are probably in another driver's blind spot?

- A. Your car is directly behind theirs
- B. You cannot see the inside rear-view mirror of the car ahead
- C. You can see the other driver's face
- D. You are two car lengths behind

24. If your vehicle breaks down on an interstate at night, what should you turn on?

- A. High beams
- B. Interior lights only
- C. Nothing; turn off all lights
- D. Emergency flashers or parking lights

25. Why is it dangerous to drive far below the posted speed limit on an interstate?

- A. Crashes are more likely when a vehicle moves much slower than the flow of traffic
- B. Slow cars are invisible to radar
- C. It wastes fuel
- D. It is illegal to drive below 70 mph

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 12

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1. C: Pump the brakes gently

Without ABS, pump the brakes gently; with ABS, use firm, steady pressure and do not pump. (Emergencies: Skids, page 79)

2. C: Turn away from oncoming traffic, even if you must leave the road

Sound the horn, keep right, and turn away from oncoming traffic, even if you have to leave the road; an open field is a good choice. (Crashes, page 79)

3. C: Press the accelerator to move away, and brace yourself with your head against the head rest

Accelerate away if you can, be ready to brake, brace between the wheel and seat, and press your head against the head rest. (Crashes, page 79)

4. B: Stop your vehicle immediately

You must stop immediately after a crash; failing to stop is a violation of law. (Crashes, page 80)

5. D: Move them out of the travel lane onto the shoulder

If no one is hurt and the vehicles can be safely driven, each vehicle should be moved out of the travel lane onto the shoulder. (Crashes, page 80)

6. D: Name, address, driver license number, registration number and insurance company

Give your name, address, license number, vehicle registration number and insurance company name, and get the same from others. (Crashes, page 80)

7. C: Protected from civil liability except for intentional wrongdoing

The law protects people who stop and render aid from civil liability, except for intentional wrongdoing or unruly conduct. (Crashes, page 79)

8. C: Move completely off the road, set the parking brake, and have passengers get out on the passenger side

Move fully off the road, set the parking brake, use flares, turn on flashers, block the wheels, and have passengers leave by the passenger side. (Emergencies: Blowouts, page 78)

9. A: Use the acceleration lane to match the speed of traffic, then merge

Use the acceleration lane until your speed matches other traffic, then merge safely. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

10. C: Go on to the next exit

Never slow down, back up or try to turn around after missing an exit; continue to the next exit. (Entering and Exiting the Interstate, page 67)

11. B: After entering the deceleration lane

Signal well in advance and enter the deceleration lane without slowing, then slow to the posted exit speed. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

12. C: At least once every 100 miles

Stop at rest areas frequently, preferably at least once every 100 miles. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

13. A: Pull onto the right shoulder and stop, then turn around when it is clear

Pull over to the right shoulder and stop; when clear, turn around and head the proper way. Watch for DO NOT ENTER signs. (Entering and Exiting the Interstate, page 67)

14. A: Rear-end crashes

Rear-end crashes are among the most frequent on interstates, so don't tailgate; use the two-second rule. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

15. C: The far right lane, unless passing, turning left or avoiding an obstruction

When moving slower than the posted limit on a multi-lane highway, drive in the extreme right lane except when passing, turning left or avoiding an obstruction. (Driving on Your Side of the Road, page 54)

16. C: In some cases, such as on one-way streets and while passing

The law requires driving on the right; the left side is legal only in some cases such as one-way streets and while passing. (Driving on Your Side of the Road, page 54)

17. D: The lane beyond it, in case another driver is moving into the same space

Check the lane you are moving into and the lane beyond it to make sure another vehicle is not planning to move into the same space. (Changing Lanes, page 56)

18. B: Look over your shoulder to make sure the blind spot is clear

Check your mirrors, look over your shoulder to check the blind spot, signal in advance, then change lanes. (Changing Lanes, page 56)

19. A: The left lane(s)

Keep to the right on an interstate and use the left lane(s) for passing. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

20. B: They separate opposing traffic and have fewer places to enter and exit

Interstates separate traffic moving in opposite directions, have fewer entry and exit points, and have no railroad crossings, sharp curves, stop signs or signals. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

21. C: Roads may be narrower, lighting poorer, and speeds higher

Rural roads may be narrower, have poorer lighting and higher travel speeds. (Open Roads, page 65)

22. A: Hills may be steeper and curves sharper, so they cannot be driven at primary-highway speeds

Secondary roads are built for local traffic; hills are steeper, curves sharper and sight distances short, so drive slower. (Secondary Roads, page 65)

23. B: You cannot see the inside rear-view mirror of the car ahead

If you cannot see the inside rear-view mirror of the car ahead, you are probably in that driver's blind spot. (City Driving, page 65)

24. D: Emergency flashers or parking lights

If a breakdown happens at night, engage the emergency flashers or parking lights after moving far off the road. (Interstate Highways, page 66)

25. A: Crashes are more likely when a vehicle moves much slower than the flow of traffic

Traffic moves fast on interstates; crashes are more likely when a vehicle moves significantly slower than the flow. (Interstate Highways, page 67)