

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 5

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. What does a steady circular green traffic signal mean?

- A. You may proceed cautiously straight or turn, yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- B. You have a protected turn and need not yield
- C. Stop, then proceed when clear
- D. Speed up to clear the intersection

2. What should you do when a circular yellow signal appears as you approach an intersection?

- A. Stop immediately, even in the middle of the intersection
- B. Stop, unless you are too close to stop safely
- C. Speed up to beat the red light
- D. Continue at the same speed; yellow means go

3. In North Carolina, when may you turn right at a steady red light?

- A. After a complete stop, unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted, yielding to traffic and pedestrians
- B. Never
- C. Without stopping, if no cars are coming
- D. Only when a green arrow is shown

4. What is the penalty for failing to yield to a pedestrian while turning right on red in North Carolina?

- A. A warning only
- B. Not less than \$100 and not more than \$500
- C. Not less than \$25 and not more than \$50
- D. Not less than \$1,000

5. What does a green arrow signal mean?

- A. The turn is prohibited
- B. You have a protected movement in the direction of the arrow
- C. The signal is about to turn red
- D. You must yield to all oncoming traffic before turning

6. When both a U-turning driver and an opposing right-turning driver have green arrows at the same time, who must yield?

- A. The U-turning driver
- B. Whoever arrived second
- C. Neither; both may go at once
- D. The right-turning driver

7. What does a solid yellow arrow mean?

- A. The protected turn is ending; prepare to stop
- B. Proceed without yielding
- C. Turns are allowed after yielding
- D. Turns are permanently prohibited

8. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Turns are allowed, but you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- B. No turns are allowed
- C. Turns are protected; oncoming traffic is stopped
- D. Stop and wait for a green arrow

9. What does a solid red arrow mean?

- A. The arrow is about to turn green
- B. Stop; the turn in that direction is not allowed
- C. Turn after yielding
- D. Proceed with caution

10. How should you treat an intersection where the traffic light is not working because of a power outage?

- A. Drive through; the main road has the right of way
- B. As a yield sign for you only
- C. Wait until the power is restored
- D. As if there were a stop sign on all approaches

11. A flashing red traffic signal has the same meaning as:

- A. A yield sign
- B. A green light
- C. A stop sign
- D. A warning sign

12. What should you do at a flashing yellow signal?

- A. Slow down and proceed with caution
- B. Come to a complete stop
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop and wait for green

13. A ramp meter signal at a freeway entrance is dark. What should you do?

- A. Stop and wait for it to turn green
- B. Stop until a police officer waves you on
- C. Back up and use another ramp
- D. Proceed without stopping and merge or yield as normal

14. What does a steady red light on a freeway ramp meter mean?

- A. Yield to traffic on the ramp
- B. Merge carefully without stopping
- C. Stop and wait for green
- D. The ramp is closed permanently

15. A pedestrian hybrid beacon is flashing red after pedestrians have begun crossing. What may drivers do?

- A. Turn on hazard lights and continue
- B. Drive through without stopping
- C. After a complete stop, proceed once the pedestrians have cleared the crossing
- D. Remain stopped until the beacon goes dark, even if the crosswalk is empty

16. When is a pedestrian hybrid beacon dark (unlit)?

- A. Until it is activated by a pedestrian or emergency personnel
- B. When drivers must stop
- C. Only during school hours
- D. Only at night

17. Yellow pavement lines separate:

- A. Lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions
- C. Bicycle lanes from car lanes
- D. Parking spaces

18. What are single, solid white lines used for?

- A. Marking the right edge of the road and guiding traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Separating traffic moving in opposite directions
- C. Marking a two-way left-turn lane
- D. Showing where passing is allowed in both directions

19. On a two-lane road, when is passing with care permitted?

- A. When there are double solid yellow lines
- B. Whenever no traffic is visible, regardless of markings
- C. When the broken (skipped) yellow line is on your side
- D. When a solid yellow line is on your side

20. What do double solid yellow center lines mean?

- A. You may not cross them to pass in either direction
- B. Passing is allowed only for trucks
- C. Passing is allowed in both directions
- D. The road is one-way

21. On a divided highway, a single solid yellow line normally marks the left edge of the road. If you see a solid yellow line on your right edge, what does it mean?

- A. You are in a work zone
- B. You are traveling in the wrong direction
- C. The shoulder is closed
- D. You are in a passing lane

22. For what purpose may a two-way center left-turn lane be used?

- A. Merging into traffic
- B. Only for left turns by traffic in either direction
- C. Passing slower vehicles
- D. Parking temporarily

23. What do red reflective pavement markers indicate to a driver?

- A. A school zone is ahead
- B. You are moving the wrong way
- C. A bike lane
- D. A fire hydrant is nearby

24. In some areas, what do blue reflective pavement markers indicate?

- A. The location of nearby fire hydrants or water supplies
- B. A handicap parking area
- C. An emergency lane
- D. A rest area ahead

25. A traffic officer is directing traffic at an intersection with a working signal. Whose directions do you follow?

- A. The officer's hand signals
- B. The traffic signal
- C. Whichever is more convenient
- D. Neither; yield to the right

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 5

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1. A: You may proceed cautiously straight or turn, yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A circular green lets you proceed cautiously straight or turn, but turning vehicles must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

2. B: Stop, unless you are too close to stop safely

Stop for a yellow signal unless you are too close to stop safely; never speed up to beat the red. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

3. A: After a complete stop, unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted, yielding to traffic and pedestrians

Unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted, you may turn right after a complete stop, yielding to other traffic and pedestrians. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

4. B: Not less than \$100 and not more than \$500

Failure to yield to a pedestrian when turning right on red carries a penalty of \$100 to \$500. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

5. B: You have a protected movement in the direction of the arrow

A green arrow gives a 'protected' movement, allowing you to cautiously make the movement shown by the arrow. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

6. A: The U-turning driver

U-turning traffic should yield to opposing right-turning traffic when both have their green arrows. (Traffic Signals, page 82)

7. A: The protected turn is ending; prepare to stop

A yellow arrow means the protected green arrow is about to change, so prepare to stop. (Flashing Yellow Arrow Traffic Signal Heads, page 83)

8. A: Turns are allowed, but you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

With a flashing yellow arrow, the turn is permitted but you must first yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. (Flashing Yellow Arrow Traffic Signal Heads, page 83)

9. B: Stop; the turn in that direction is not allowed

A solid red arrow means stop; turns in the direction of the arrow are not allowed. (Flashing Yellow Arrow Traffic Signal Heads, page 83)

10. D: As if there were a stop sign on all approaches

Approach a malfunctioning signal as though the intersection were controlled by stop signs on all approaches, unless an officer is directing traffic. (Traffic Signals, page 83)

11. C: A stop sign

A flashing red signal means stop and do not go until you can enter the intersection without interfering with approaching traffic, just like a stop sign. (Flashing Signals, page 83)

12. A: Slow down and proceed with caution

A flashing yellow signal has the same meaning as a warning sign: slow down and proceed with caution. (Flashing Signals, page 83)

13. D: Proceed without stopping and merge or yield as normal

When the ramp meter is dark you may proceed without stopping and merge onto the freeway as conditions allow. (Ramp Meter Traffic Signals, page 84)

14. C: Stop and wait for green

A circular red ramp meter display means stop; go down the ramp and merge when it turns green. (Ramp Meter Traffic Signals, page 84)

15. C: After a complete stop, proceed once the pedestrians have cleared the crossing

During the flashing red phase, drivers stay stopped until pedestrians have cleared, then may move after first coming to a complete stop. (Hybrid Beacons, page 84)

16. A: Until it is activated by a pedestrian or emergency personnel

Hybrid beacons stay dark until activated by pedestrians or emergency response personnel. (Hybrid Beacons, page 84)

17. B: Lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions

Yellow lines separate travel lanes moving in opposite directions; white lines separate lanes moving the same way. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

18. A: Marking the right edge of the road and guiding traffic moving in the same direction

Single solid white lines serve as right-edge lines and help guide traffic going the same way; a solid yellow line marks the left edge on a divided highway. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

19. C: When the broken (skipped) yellow line is on your side

Passing with care is permitted on a two-lane road when the skipped yellow line is in your lane. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

20. A: You may not cross them to pass in either direction

When double solid yellow lines are the center lines, you cannot cross them to pass in either direction. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

21. B: You are traveling in the wrong direction

Solid white lines mark the right edge and solid yellow lines mark the left edge on divided highways; seeing the reverse means you are going the wrong way. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

22. B: Only for left turns by traffic in either direction

The two-way left-turn lane is reserved for left turns in both directions and must not be used for passing or merging. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

23. B: You are moving the wrong way

Red pavement markers indicate wrong-way movement for motorists. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

24. A: The location of nearby fire hydrants or water supplies

Blue reflective markers can show the location of nearby fire hydrants or water supplies for firefighters. (Pavement Markings, page 90)

25. A: The officer's hand signals

When an officer is directing traffic, obey the officer's hand signals instead of the normal signals or signs. (Traffic Officers, page 90)