

# North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 6

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

---

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

**1. Rectangular and square signs that are black and white or red and white usually show:**

- A. Speed limits and other regulations
- B. Warnings about road conditions
- C. Services such as hospitals
- D. Directions and distances

**2. Diamond-shaped signs are:**

- A. Regulatory signs
- B. School signs
- C. Guide signs
- D. Warning signs

**3. What do black-on-orange diamond signs warn about?**

- A. Construction or maintenance areas
- B. Hospitals
- C. Railroad crossings
- D. School zones

**4. What is the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at a railroad crossing used for?**

- A. To call the railroad to report an emergency or a problem at the crossing
- B. To show where emergency vehicles can park
- C. To mark a nearby hospital
- D. To warn of a school bus stop

**5. What shape are North Carolina state route markers?**

- A. Shield
- B. Rectangle
- C. Diamond
- D. Circle

**6. What shape are U.S. highway route markers?**

- A. Rectangle
- B. Circle
- C. Shield
- D. Diamond

**7. How are interstate highways marked?**

- A. With a red, white and blue shield
- B. With a green diamond
- C. With a yellow circle
- D. With a brown rectangle

**8. Odd-numbered highways generally run in which direction?**

- A. In a circle around cities
- B. East and west
- C. North and south
- D. Toward the coast

**9. Signs pointing to a nearby hospital, Highway Patrol station or telephone are what colors?**

- A. Brown and white
- B. Orange and black
- C. Green and white
- D. Blue and white

**10. What shape are North Carolina secondary road signs?**

- A. Rectangular
- B. Shield
- C. Triangular
- D. Diamond

**11. If you are lost and need to read a guide sign, what should you do?**

- A. Slow to 10 mph in the travel lane
- B. Move to the shoulder when safe and figure out your route there
- C. Stop in the road to read the sign
- D. Back up to the last sign

**12. A handicap parking sign means the space is reserved for:**

- A. Vehicles displaying a handicap license plate or placard
- B. Any driver stopping briefly
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Delivery vehicles

**13. What does a yellow 'roundabout ahead' sign tell you as you approach a roundabout?**

- A. Turn left to enter
- B. Stop and wait for a green light
- C. Speed up to merge
- D. Slow down

**14. The 'Flagger' warning sign means:**

- A. Flags are for sale ahead
- B. Speed limits no longer apply
- C. A flagger with a STOP/SLOW paddle is controlling traffic ahead; be prepared to stop
- D. A parade is ahead

**15. At an intersection with no traffic signs or signals, which vehicle has the right of way?**

- A. The vehicle that is going faster
- B. The vehicle on the left
- C. The vehicle already in the intersection
- D. The larger vehicle

**16. Two vehicles reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time. Who has the right of way?**

- A. The vehicle turning left
- B. The vehicle on the left
- C. The vehicle on the right
- D. The driver who honks first

**17. You want to turn left and an oncoming car is going straight through the intersection. Who has the right of way?**

- A. You, because you signaled
- B. Whoever entered the intersection last
- C. Neither; both may go
- D. The oncoming car going straight

**18. What must you do when exiting a private driveway onto a road?**

- A. Stop and yield to all vehicles and pedestrians
- B. Honk and pull out
- C. Yield only to vehicles on your left
- D. Merge without stopping if the road is busy

**19. Even when you have the right of way, what does North Carolina law require as you come to an intersection?**

- A. Flash your headlights
- B. Speed up to clear it quickly
- C. Slow down
- D. Sound your horn

**20. At an intersection without traffic signals, when does a pedestrian have the right of way?**

- A. Only when an officer is present
- B. When in a marked crosswalk or an unmarked crosswalk extending from the sidewalks
- C. Never; vehicles always go first
- D. Only in marked crosswalks

**21. The light turns red while a pedestrian is still in the street. What must you do?**

- A. Drive around them
- B. Proceed, since you now have a green light
- C. Honk to hurry them
- D. Allow the pedestrian to finish crossing safely

**22. Which pedestrian receives special consideration at an intersection without traffic signals?**

- A. A pedestrian on a phone
- B. A pedestrian jogging
- C. A pedestrian carrying packages
- D. A blind pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog

**23. When a pedestrian crosses with a green signal, who has the right of way?**

- A. Vehicles going straight
- B. Whoever is moving faster
- C. The pedestrian, even over vehicles turning across their path
- D. Turning vehicles

**24. When a 'Walk' / 'Don't Walk' signal is operating, which signal must pedestrians obey?**

- A. The regular traffic light
- B. Either one
- C. The pedestrian signal
- D. Neither; they follow vehicle traffic

**25. You are driving through on a green light and a pedestrian starts to cross in your path against the red. What should you do first?**

- A. Give a warning with your horn
- B. Continue; you have the right of way
- C. Flash your headlights only
- D. Speed up so they will stop

# Answer key: North Carolina practice test 6

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

---

## 1. A: Speed limits and other regulations

Rectangular and square black-and-white or red-and-white signs show speed limits and other regulations like NO U-TURN. (Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs, page 85)

## 2. D: Warning signs

Diamond-shaped signs are caution or warning signs, usually black on yellow. (Traffic Signs: Warning Signs, page 86)

## 3. A: Construction or maintenance areas

Black-on-orange warning signs are reserved for construction and maintenance work zones. (Traffic Signs: Warning Signs, page 86)

## 4. A: To call the railroad to report an emergency or a problem at the crossing

The blue ENS sign lists the crossing ID number, railroad name and an emergency phone number for reporting emergencies or crossing problems. (Railroad Crossing Safety: Railroad related emergencies, page 64)

## 5. C: Diamond

North Carolina route markers are diamond shaped; U.S. route markers are shields. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 6. C: Shield

U.S. highway route markers are shaped like a shield. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 7. A: With a red, white and blue shield

Interstate highways are marked with a red, white and blue shield. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 8. C: North and south

Odd-numbered highways generally run north-south; even-numbered highways generally run east-west. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 9. D: Blue and white

Signs for hospitals, Highway Patrol stations or telephones are blue and white. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 10. A: Rectangular

N.C. secondary road signs are rectangular. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 11. B: Move to the shoulder when safe and figure out your route there

Never stop in the road to read a sign; when safe, move to the shoulder and figure out where you are. (Traffic Signs: Guide/Informational Signs, page 87)

## 12. A: Vehicles displaying a handicap license plate or placard

Handicap spaces are reserved for those who qualify for and display a handicap plate or dashboard placard. (Traffic Signs: Regulatory Signs, page 85)

## 13. D: Slow down

The yellow roundabout ahead sign indicates you should slow down as you approach. (Roundabouts: How You Travel Through A Roundabout, page 61)

## 14. C: A flagger with a STOP/SLOW paddle is controlling traffic ahead; be prepared to stop

The Flagger sign warns of road work where a flagger in an orange vest uses a STOP/SLOW paddle; stay alert and be ready to stop. (Work Zones, page 72)

**15. C: The vehicle already in the intersection**

At uncontrolled intersections, a vehicle already in the intersection has the right of way over one that has not entered. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 59)

**16. C: The vehicle on the right**

When two vehicles reach an intersection at the same time, the vehicle to the right has the right of way. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 59)

**17. D: The oncoming car going straight**

The driver turning left must signal and wait; the driver going straight ahead has the right of way. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 59)

**18. A: Stop and yield to all vehicles and pedestrians**

When leaving a private driveway, stop and yield to all other vehicles and pedestrians. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 59)

**19. C: Slow down**

The law requires you to slow down when coming to an intersection even if you have the right of way. (Special Driving Situations: Intersections, page 59)

**20. B: When in a marked crosswalk or an unmarked crosswalk extending from the sidewalks**

Without signals, pedestrians have the right of way in marked crosswalks and in unmarked crosswalks formed by extending the sidewalk lines. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 48)

**21. D: Allow the pedestrian to finish crossing safely**

If the signal changes while a pedestrian is still in the street, drivers must let the pedestrian complete the crossing safely. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 48)

**22. D: A blind pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog**

The law gives blind pedestrians special consideration when they extend a white cane (or white cane with a red tip) or have a guide dog. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 48)

**23. C: The pedestrian, even over vehicles turning across their path**

Pedestrians crossing with a green signal have the right of way over all vehicles, including those turning across their path. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 48)

**24. C: The pedestrian signal**

Where special Walk/Don't Walk signals operate, pedestrians must obey them rather than the regular traffic signals. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 49)

**25. A: Give a warning with your horn**

The handbook says to give a warning with your horn; if the pedestrian does not stop, you must stop. Saving a life is worth the lost right of way. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 49)