

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 7

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. A police car, ambulance or fire truck with flashing lights and siren approaches from behind. What must you do?

- A. Pull to the left and slow down
- B. Stop in your lane immediately
- C. Speed up to stay ahead of it
- D. Pull to the right-hand curb or edge of the road and stop

2. When are you not required to yield to an approaching emergency vehicle in North Carolina?

- A. When you are on a two-lane road
- B. When traveling in the opposite direction on a four-lane limited-access highway with a center median
- C. When you are already going the speed limit
- D. When it is daytime

3. How close may you park to an emergency vehicle stopped to investigate a crash or give assistance?

- A. No closer than one block
- B. No closer than 100 feet
- C. No closer than 500 feet
- D. No closer than 25 feet

4. When following fire trucks responding to a fire alarm, how close may you drive or park?

- A. No closer than 100 feet
- B. No closer than 50 feet
- C. No closer than one block
- D. As close as you like if you stay in your lane

5. On a highway with two or more lanes in your direction, what must you do when passing an emergency or service vehicle stopped within 12 feet of the road with warning lights on?

- A. Stay in your lane and keep your speed
- B. Honk your horn to warn the workers
- C. Stop completely in your lane
- D. Move into a lane not next to the stopped vehicle, if possible

6. On a road with only one lane in your direction, how do you comply with the move-over law for a stopped emergency vehicle with lights flashing?

- A. Cross the center line to give it room
- B. Slow down and drive at a reduced, safe speed until past it
- C. Stop until the emergency vehicle leaves
- D. Keep your speed and pass quickly

7. Vehicles in a funeral procession must have which lights on?

- A. Only parking lights
- B. No lights are required
- C. Headlights, plus hazard warning signals if equipped
- D. High beams only

8. When may a driver traveling the same direction as a funeral procession pass it?

- A. Never, under any circumstances
- B. Only after honking
- C. Whenever there is no oncoming traffic
- D. When the highway is marked for two or more lanes in the procession's direction

9. A funeral procession is going through a red light and your light is green. What should you do?

- A. Do not enter the intersection unless you can do so safely without crossing the procession's path
- B. Go, because you have a green light
- C. Honk and drive between the procession vehicles
- D. Turn on your hazards and join the procession

10. If you choose to yield to a funeral procession coming toward you, how must you do it?

- A. Reduce speed, or stop completely off the roadway
- B. Stop in your travel lane
- C. Cross into the oncoming lane
- D. Flash your high beams

11. When entering a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles and bicyclists already in the roundabout
- B. No one; vehicles entering have the right of way
- C. Only large trucks
- D. Vehicles waiting to enter from your right

12. What should you do if an emergency vehicle with lights and siren is passing through a roundabout you are about to enter?

- A. Do not enter; if already inside, exit first and then pull over
- B. Stop inside the roundabout
- C. Follow the emergency vehicle closely
- D. Enter quickly before it arrives

13. Who has the right of way at a railroad crossing, including over police, fire and ambulance vehicles?

- A. School buses
- B. Whoever arrives first
- C. The train
- D. Emergency vehicles

14. The law requires you to sound your horn when a pedestrian may be affected by your:

- A. Use of high beams
- B. Turn, stop, or start from a parked position
- C. Lane change on the interstate
- D. Arrival at a gas station

15. On a two-lane road, a school bus stops with its stop arm out and red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. All traffic from both directions
- B. Only oncoming traffic
- C. Only traffic following the bus
- D. No one, if no children are visible

16. On a divided highway of four or more lanes with a median, a school bus stops to load children. Who must stop?

- A. Only traffic following the bus
- B. Only trucks
- C. All traffic from both directions
- D. Only oncoming traffic

17. On a four-lane roadway without a median, a school bus stops for passengers. Who must stop?

- A. Only traffic following the bus
- B. All traffic from both directions
- C. Only traffic in the lane next to the bus
- D. No one, if it is a four-lane road

18. On a roadway of four lanes or more with a center turning lane, a school bus stops for passengers. Who must stop?

- A. No one
- B. All traffic from both directions
- C. Only traffic following the bus
- D. Only traffic in the center lane

19. On a two-lane roadway with a center turning lane, a school bus stops for passengers. Who must stop?

- A. All traffic from both directions
- B. Only traffic following the bus
- C. Only vehicles in the turning lane
- D. Only oncoming traffic

20. After stopping for a school bus, when may you proceed?

- A. After the stop signal is withdrawn, the red lights are off, and the bus starts to move
- B. After waiting 30 seconds
- C. When the driver waves at you, even if the lights are flashing
- D. As soon as the children reach the sidewalk

21. What is the maximum speed limit for a school bus in North Carolina?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 45 mph

22. In North Carolina, bicycles are legally considered:

- A. Vehicles that must obey the same traffic laws as other drivers
- B. Exempt from traffic laws
- C. Pedestrians
- D. Toys that must stay on sidewalks

23. According to the handbook, what is the safest way to pass a bicyclist?

- A. Pass on the right
- B. Follow closely until the cyclist pulls over
- C. Change lanes
- D. Honk and pass closely

24. At night, North Carolina law requires a bicycle to have a front light visible for at least:

- A. 300 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 100 feet

25. Bicycle riders and passengers under what age must wear an approved bicycle helmet in North Carolina?

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 16
- D. 14

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 7

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1. D: Pull to the right-hand curb or edge of the road and stop

As an emergency vehicle approaches from either direction, drive to the right curb or edge of the road and stop completely until it passes. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles, page 50)

2. B: When traveling in the opposite direction on a four-lane limited-access highway with a center median

All vehicles must yield to an emergency vehicle, except vehicles traveling the opposite direction on a four-lane limited-access highway with a center median. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles, page 50)

3. B: No closer than 100 feet

Do not park within 100 feet of an emergency vehicle stopped to investigate an accident or give assistance. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles, page 50)

4. C: No closer than one block

Do not drive or park closer than one block from fire trucks responding to a fire alarm, and never drive over a fire hose. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles, page 50)

5. D: Move into a lane not next to the stopped vehicle, if possible

North Carolina's move-over law requires moving into a lane not nearest the stopped emergency or service vehicle and staying there until safely past. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles: Move Over, page 51)

6. B: Slow down and drive at a reduced, safe speed until past it

With only one lane in your direction, slow down to a reduced, safe speed until you are completely past the emergency vehicle. (Emergency and Law Enforcement Vehicles: Move Over, page 51)

7. C: Headlights, plus hazard warning signals if equipped

Every vehicle in a funeral procession must have its headlights on, and hazard warning signals too if so equipped. (Funeral Processions, page 54)

8. D: When the highway is marked for two or more lanes in the procession's direction

You may not pass a funeral procession going your direction unless the highway has two or more marked lanes in that direction. (Funeral Processions, page 54)

9. A: Do not enter the intersection unless you can do so safely without crossing the procession's path

Even facing a green light, you may not enter the intersection unless it can be done safely without crossing the procession's path, and you may not drive between procession vehicles. (Funeral Processions, page 54)

10. A: Reduce speed, or stop completely off the roadway

Drivers going the opposite direction may yield by reducing speed or stopping completely off the roadway so others can keep traveling in their lane. (Funeral Processions, page 54)

11. A: Vehicles and bicyclists already in the roundabout

Drivers entering yield to vehicles and bicyclists already in the roundabout; those already in it do not yield to approaching vehicles. (Roundabouts: How You Travel Through A Roundabout, page 61)

12. A: Do not enter; if already inside, exit first and then pull over

Never enter a roundabout while an emergency vehicle is passing through; if you are already in it, exit first and then pull over. (Roundabouts: Tips & Reminders, page 61)

13. C: The train

Trains always have the right of way over all highway traffic, including emergency vehicles. (Railroad Crossing Safety, page 62)

14. B: Turn, stop, or start from a parked position

Drivers must use the horn whenever a pedestrian may be affected by a turn, stop or start from a parked position; if the pedestrian does not stop, the driver must. (The Driver and Pedestrian, page 49)

15. A: All traffic from both directions

On a two-lane roadway, all traffic in both directions must stop for a stopped school bus. (School Buses, page 49)

16. A: Only traffic following the bus

On a divided highway of four or more lanes with a median separation, only traffic following the bus must stop. (School Buses, page 50)

17. B: All traffic from both directions

On a four-lane roadway without a median separation, all traffic from both directions must stop. (School Buses, page 50)

18. C: Only traffic following the bus

On a roadway of four lanes or more with a center turning lane, only traffic following the bus must stop. (School Buses, page 50)

19. A: All traffic from both directions

On a two-lane road with a center turning lane, all traffic in both directions must stop. (School Buses, page 50)

20. A: After the stop signal is withdrawn, the red lights are off, and the bus starts to move

You must not pass until the mechanical stop signal is withdrawn, the flashing red lights are turned off, and the bus has started to move. (School Buses, page 49)

21. D: 45 mph

The maximum speed limit for a school bus is 45 mph (school activity buses: 55 mph). (School Buses, page 49)

22. A: Vehicles that must obey the same traffic laws as other drivers

Bicycles are vehicles under state law, so bicyclists must obey the same traffic laws as other drivers, including DWI laws. (Bicycles, page 91)

23. C: Change lanes

Pass a bicyclist only with abundant clearance and no oncoming traffic; the safest way is to change lanes. (Bicycles: Pass with Care, page 92)

24. A: 300 feet

A bicycle at night must have a front light visible for at least 300 feet and a red rear light or reflector visible for at least 200 feet. (Bicycles: Be Visible, page 92)

25. C: 16

All bicycle riders and passengers under 16 must wear an approved protective bicycle helmet. (Bicycles: Be Visible, page 92)