

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 8

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. Which way should bicyclists ride on the road?

- A. On the right, with the flow of traffic
- B. On the left, facing traffic
- C. In the center of the road
- D. On the sidewalk only

2. Why should you be especially careful when turning right where there is a bike lane?

- A. Bike lanes are always closed at intersections
- B. Bicyclists must yield to all turning cars
- C. A bicyclist going straight on your right could be struck by your right turn
- D. Bike lanes end before every intersection

3. How should you pass a motorcycle?

- A. Share the lane with the motorcycle
- B. Pass closely in the same lane
- C. Pass on the shoulder
- D. Change lanes and pass as you would a larger vehicle

4. When passing a moped, how far to the left must you stay?

- A. At least two feet
- B. At least six inches
- C. No distance is required
- D. At least ten feet

5. In crashes between motorcycles and cars in North Carolina, what does the driver of the car usually claim?

- A. They did not see the motorcycle
- B. The motorcyclist ran a red light
- C. The motorcycle was speeding
- D. Their brakes failed

6. Under North Carolina law, a moped's top speed may not exceed:

- A. 25 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 30 mph

7. What is the minimum age to operate a moped on a public road in North Carolina?

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 14

8. Who must wear a helmet on a motorcycle or moped in North Carolina?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. Only the operator
- C. All operators and passengers
- D. Only riders under 21

9. Why should you allow extra following distance behind a motorcycle on slippery roads?

- A. Motorcycles always stop faster than cars
- B. It is not necessary
- C. Motorcyclists cannot use brakes on wet roads
- D. With only two wheels on the road, it can more easily become unstable

10. How far behind a tractor-trailer can a truck driver's rear blind spot (No-Zone) extend?

- A. Up to 20 feet
- B. Up to 500 feet
- C. Up to 50 feet
- D. Up to 200 feet

11. What is a good rule for staying out of a truck's No-Zone?

- A. If you can't see the truck driver in their side-view mirror, they can't see you
- B. Drive beside the cab
- C. Follow within 20 feet
- D. Stay directly behind the truck

12. Why do large trucks need extra room when turning?

- A. Their turn signals are hard to see
- B. They must stop before every turn
- C. Their rear wheels do not follow the path of their front wheels
- D. Their brakes are weaker

13. Farm equipment must have a rear red light visible for up to how many feet (or two red reflectors instead)?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

14. On which roads is farm equipment NOT legally entitled to travel in North Carolina?

- A. Suburban roads
- B. Interstates
- C. Secondary roads
- D. Two-lane rural roads

15. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in North Carolina cities and towns?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 30 mph

16. What is the maximum speed limit outside cities and towns in North Carolina, unless otherwise posted?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 70 mph

17. What is the maximum speed limit listed in the handbook for North Carolina interstates?

- A. 75 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

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

- A. 65 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 35 mph

19. Under ideal conditions, about how many feet does a vehicle traveling 55 mph need to stop completely?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 55 feet
- C. About 211 feet
- D. About 400 feet

20. Why are stopping distances longer at higher speeds?

- A. Stopping distance does not depend on speed
- B. Brakes work less at high speed
- C. You travel farther during your reaction time and need more braking distance
- D. Tires grip better at low speed only

21. Studies cited in the handbook show that a vehicle moving well below the posted speed limit is:

- A. More likely to cause or be involved in a crash
- B. Less likely to be involved in a crash
- C. Required on all highways
- D. Always the safest vehicle on the road

22. If traffic is collecting behind your slow-moving vehicle, what should you do?

- A. Pull over to the side, stop, and let the vehicles pass
- B. Speed up beyond the limit
- C. Keep going; they will pass eventually
- D. Turn on your high beams

23. What is the best way to handle a curve?

- A. Slow down before you enter the curve
- B. Drift toward the center line
- C. Speed up as you enter the curve
- D. Brake hard in the middle of the curve

24. When you approach a curve while going downhill, what should you do?

- A. Shift to a lower gear before moving downhill and begin braking earlier
- B. Shift to neutral to coast
- C. Speed up to use momentum
- D. Wait until you are in the curve to brake

25. Which statement about speed limits is correct?

- A. Posted limits apply only in good weather
- B. You must often drive slower than the posted limit, but you should not drive faster
- C. You may exceed the limit by 5 mph to keep up with traffic
- D. The posted limit is always a safe speed

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 8

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1. A: On the right, with the flow of traffic

Bicyclists should ride on the right with the flow of traffic, not against it. (Bicycles: Go with the Flow, page 92)

2. C: A bicyclist going straight on your right could be struck by your right turn

Because bicyclists ride to the right of motor vehicle traffic, a crash can occur between a bicyclist going straight and a motorist turning right. (Bicycle Lanes, page 64)

3. D: Change lanes and pass as you would a larger vehicle

Motorcycles are entitled to the full width of their lane; change lanes and pass as you would for a larger vehicle. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 94)

4. A: At least two feet

A moped travels on the right side of the lane; to pass one you must stay at least two feet to the left. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 94)

5. A: They did not see the motorcycle

About two-thirds of motorcycle crashes involve a car, usually with the car driver at fault and claiming they did not see the motorcycle. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 95)

6. D: 30 mph

A moped has a motor of no more than 50 cc, no external shifting device, and a top speed that cannot exceed 30 mph. (Motorcycles and Mopeds: Mopeds, page 95)

7. B: 16

You must be at least 16 years old to operate a moped on a public roadway or public vehicular area. (Motorcycles and Mopeds: Mopeds, page 95)

8. C: All operators and passengers

All operators and passengers on motorcycles and mopeds must wear a helmet that meets FMVSS 218. (North Carolina Motorcycle Safety Helmet Law, page 47)

9. D: With only two wheels on the road, it can more easily become unstable

Allow more following distance on slippery surfaces because a motorcycle or moped has only two wheels in contact with the road and can become unstable. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 95)

10. D: Up to 200 feet

Truck No-Zones extend up to 20 feet in front of the cab, along both sides, and up to 200 feet behind the trailer. (Trucks and Other Vehicles: No-Zones, page 94)

11. A: If you can't see the truck driver in their side-view mirror, they can't see you

If you cannot see the truck driver in their side mirror, the driver cannot see you. (Trucks and Other Vehicles: No-Zones, page 94)

12. C: Their rear wheels do not follow the path of their front wheels

Large trucks need additional turning room because their rear wheels do not follow the front wheels' path. (Trucks and Other Vehicles, page 93)

13. B: 500 feet

Farm equipment must have a front white light and a rear red light visible up to 500 feet; two red reflectors at least four inches across can replace the rear light. (Safe Driving Around Farm Equipment, page 53)

14. B: Interstates

Farm equipment may legally travel on most North Carolina roads, except interstates. (Safe Driving Around Farm Equipment, page 54)

15. B: 35 mph

Unless another limit is posted, the speed limit in cities and towns is 35 mph. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions: Maximum Speed Limits, page 55)

16. C: 55 mph

The handbook's maximum speed limit table lists 55 mph outside cities and towns. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions: Maximum Speed Limits, page 55)

17. D: 70 mph

The maximum speed limit table lists 70 mph for interstates. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions: Maximum Speed Limits, page 55)

18. B: 55 mph

School activity buses may go up to 55 mph, while school buses are limited to 45 mph. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions: Maximum Speed Limits, page 55)

19. C: About 211 feet

Even in ideal conditions, a vehicle at 55 mph needs approximately 211 feet to stop completely. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions, page 55)

20. C: You travel farther during your reaction time and need more braking distance

At higher speeds you cover more distance during your reaction time, and it takes more braking distance to stop. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions, page 54)

21. A: More likely to cause or be involved in a crash

A vehicle moving considerably below the posted limit is much more likely to cause or be involved in a crash than one moving at normal speed. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions, page 55)

22. A: Pull over to the side, stop, and let the vehicles pass

If traffic is collecting behind you, it is wise to pull to the side of the road, stop, and let the vehicles pass. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions, page 55)

23. A: Slow down before you enter the curve

Slow down before entering a curve so you will not need to brake in the curve, then gradually increase speed to keep traction. (Rounding a Curve, page 55)

24. A: Shift to a lower gear before moving downhill and begin braking earlier

Consider gravity, shift to a lower gear before going downhill, and begin braking earlier than on level ground. (Rounding a Curve, page 56)

25. B: You must often drive slower than the posted limit, but you should not drive faster

To drive safely you must often drive slower than the posted limit, but never faster; never drive faster than is reasonable for conditions. (Adjusting Your Speed to Driving Conditions, page 55)