

North Carolina NCDMV permit practice test 9

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. Driving in a highway work zone faster than the posted work-zone limit:

- A. Carries no extra penalty
- B. Is allowed at night
- C. Is legal if no workers are present
- D. Is unlawful, and an extra penalty applies when the penalty is posted on a sign at the start of the zone

2. Where does a North Carolina highway work zone begin and end?

- A. Only where cones are placed
- B. Only where workers are standing
- C. One mile before and after the work
- D. From the first sign marking the start of the work zone to the last sign marking its end

3. When backing your vehicle, how fast should you go?

- A. The same speed you drive forward
- B. Not more than 20 mph
- C. Very slowly, not more than 10 mph
- D. As fast as needed to finish quickly

4. What is the 'two-second rule'?

- A. Keep at least two seconds between when the vehicle ahead passes a point and when you reach it
- B. Check your mirrors every two seconds
- C. Stop for two seconds at a stop sign
- D. Signal two seconds before turning

5. On the open road, how much space should you keep between you and the vehicle ahead?

- A. As little as possible to prevent cut-ins
- B. Enough that a passing vehicle can safely move into the space
- C. One car length
- D. Five feet

6. Before passing on a two-lane road, what does the handbook say you should do after signaling?

- A. Wave your arm out the window
- B. Flash your high beams twice
- C. Blow the horn to signal the driver ahead
- D. Turn on your hazard lights

7. How far to the left of the vehicle being passed must a passing driver be, by law?

- A. At least five feet
- B. At least one lane width plus 10 feet
- C. At least six inches
- D. At least two feet

8. Passing is unsafe and usually illegal on a hill or curve where you cannot see at least how far ahead?

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

9. In which situation is passing on the right allowed in North Carolina?

- A. On a two-lane road when the driver ahead is slow
- B. When passing a vehicle that is in a left-turn lane
- C. Whenever the left lane is blocked
- D. On the shoulder of any road

10. On a three-lane highway, where may you pass?

- A. Only on the right shoulder
- B. In any lane
- C. Never
- D. Only in the center lane, where it is marked for passing in your direction

11. Another driver honks to pass you. What should you do?

- A. Move to the right edge of the road and do not speed up
- B. Move to the center of the lane
- C. Brake suddenly
- D. Speed up so they cannot pass

12. If you speed up while being passed and a crash with injury or property damage results, you may be charged with:

- A. Only a warning
- B. A misdemeanor
- C. A parking violation
- D. Nothing; the passing driver is always at fault

13. When have you NOT passed safely?

- A. When you signaled before returning
- B. When you returned to your lane with room to spare
- C. When you passed at a steady speed
- D. When the vehicle you passed had to slow down to let you back in

14. Which is a place where passing is always unsafe and usually illegal?

- A. On a four-lane divided highway
- B. At a crosswalk where a vehicle has stopped to let people cross
- C. On a one-way street with several lanes
- D. On a straight road with a broken yellow line on your side

15. When making a right turn, where should your vehicle be?

- A. Near the center line
- B. Close to the right edge of the road, so no vehicle can get between you and the curb
- C. In the center of the lane
- D. In the left lane

16. In North Carolina, you must signal at least how far before turning or stopping in normal conditions?

- A. The last 500 feet
- B. The last 100 feet
- C. The last 50 feet
- D. The last 25 feet

17. If the speed limit is 45 mph or more, you must signal at least how far before turning?

- A. The last 300 feet
- B. The last 200 feet
- C. The last 50 feet
- D. The last 100 feet

18. How do you give a left-turn hand signal?

- A. Left arm pointed down, palm back
- B. Right arm out the passenger window
- C. Left arm bent up at the elbow, palm forward
- D. Left arm and hand held straight out, pointing

19. Which hand signal means a right turn?

- A. Left arm pointing down, palm back
- B. Left arm straight out
- C. Left arm out with forearm and hand straight up, palm forward
- D. Waving the left arm in circles

20. Which hand signal means you are stopping or slowing down?

- A. Left arm straight out
- B. Right hand on the roof
- C. Left arm and hand pointing down, palm facing back
- D. Left arm bent upward

21. If you are not in the proper lane to make a turn in city traffic, what should you do?

- A. Cut across lanes at the last moment
- B. Stop in your lane and wait for a gap
- C. Continue to the next intersection and turn there
- D. Turn from the wrong lane carefully

22. On a one-way street, which lanes should be used for turning?

- A. The outside lanes
- B. Only the left lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The center lanes

23. What should you avoid while moving straight through an intersection?

- A. Keeping a steady speed
- B. Watching the signal
- C. Changing lanes
- D. Checking for pedestrians

24. On a four-lane highway separated by a median wider than how many feet is each crossing a separate intersection?

- A. 30 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 100 feet

25. According to the handbook, more than what share of fatal traffic crashes occur at intersections?

- A. One-third
- B. Half
- C. One-tenth
- D. Three-quarters

Answer key: North Carolina practice test 9

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1. D: Is unlawful, and an extra penalty applies when the penalty is posted on a sign at the start of the zone

It is unlawful to exceed the posted work-zone limit, and an additional penalty applies if a sign at the beginning of the work zone lists it. (Work Zones, page 72)

2. D: From the first sign marking the start of the work zone to the last sign marking its end

A highway work zone is the area between the first sign indicating its beginning and the last sign indicating its end. (Work Zones, page 72)

3. C: Very slowly, not more than 10 mph

Back very slowly, not more than 10 mph, because a vehicle is harder to control and stop when backing. (Backing, page 58)

4. A: Keep at least two seconds between when the vehicle ahead passes a point and when you reach it

The two-second rule means allowing two seconds between the vehicle ahead passing a fixed point and your vehicle reaching that point. (Following: The Two-Second Rule, page 56)

5. B: Enough that a passing vehicle can safely move into the space

On the open road, keep enough distance that a passing vehicle can safely move into and occupy the space. (Following, page 56)

6. C: Blow the horn to signal the driver ahead

The passing steps are: look ahead and behind, signal, and blow the horn to signal the driver ahead. (Passing, page 57)

7. D: At least two feet

The law requires the passing driver to pass at least two feet to the left of the vehicle being passed. (Passing, page 57)

8. C: 500 feet

Do not pass on any curve or hill where you cannot see at least 500 feet ahead. (Passing, page 57)

9. B: When passing a vehicle that is in a left-turn lane

Passing on the right is allowed on roads with at least two lanes each way, on one-way streets, when passing a vehicle in a left-turn lane, or in a right-turn lane. (Passing: Passing on the right, page 57)

10. D: Only in the center lane, where it is marked for passing in your direction

On three-lane highways, pass only in the center lane where it is marked for passing in your direction (except when the vehicle in the center lane is turning left). (Passing: Passing on the right, page 57)

11. A: Move to the right edge of the road and do not speed up

When being passed, help the other driver: move to the right edge of the road and never increase your speed. (Passing: When your vehicle is being passed, page 57)

12. B: A misdemeanor

Increasing speed and failing to give way to a passing vehicle is a misdemeanor if a crash with injury or property damage results. (Passing: When your vehicle is being passed, page 57)

13. D: When the vehicle you passed had to slow down to let you back in

You have not passed safely if the vehicle you passed must slow down to let you back into your lane. (Passing, page 57)

14. B: At a crosswalk where a vehicle has stopped to let people cross

Passing is unsafe and usually illegal at intersections or crosswalks where a vehicle has stopped to let people cross. (Passing, page 57)

15. B: Close to the right edge of the road, so no vehicle can get between you and the curb

For right turns, stay close to the right edge so another vehicle cannot move between your vehicle and the curb. (Turning, page 56)

16. B: The last 100 feet

Signal at least the last 100 feet before turning or stopping. (Hand Signals: Flashing Turn Signals, page 71)

17. B: The last 200 feet

Where the speed limit is 45 mph or more, signal at least the last 200 feet before turning. (Hand Signals: Flashing Turn Signals, page 71)

18. D: Left arm and hand held straight out, pointing

To signal a left turn, hold the left arm and hand straight out from the window and point. (Hand Signals, page 71)

19. C: Left arm out with forearm and hand straight up, palm forward

To signal a right turn, hold the left arm out with the forearm and hand straight up, palm facing forward. (Hand Signals, page 71)

20. C: Left arm and hand pointing down, palm facing back

To signal stopping or slowing, point the left arm and hand down with the palm facing back. (Hand Signals, page 71)

21. C: Continue to the next intersection and turn there

If you find you are not in the proper lane to turn, continue to the next intersection and turn there. (City Driving, page 65)

22. A: The outside lanes

On a one-way street, use the center lane(s) for through travel and the outside lanes for turning. (City Driving, page 65)

23. C: Changing lanes

Never change lanes while moving straight ahead through an intersection. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 59)

24. A: 30 feet

On four-lane highways separated by a median of more than 30 feet, each crossing is a separate intersection. (Special Driving Situations: Intersections, page 59)

25. A: One-third

Intersections are the most dangerous places on the road; more than one-third of fatal crashes occur there. (Special Driving Situations: Intersections, page 59)