

2026 New York DMV Practice Test PDF

Large-print edition | 347 full questions + answer explanations

Prepared from the nyjiazhao.com New York DMV question bank for offline study and printable review.

What is included

- 347 New York DMV practice questions: 200 text questions + 147 road-sign questions.
- Large-print layout for easier reading and printing.
- Practice questions separated from answer explanations.
- Website link on every page for online review and mock exams.

Note

This site is not an official New York DMV website. Always confirm official rules, fees, appointments, and policies at dmv.ny.gov.



Practice Version

Answer the questions first. Do not turn to the explanation section until you finish.



1. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A. Same as a STOP sign: stop, yield, and go when safe
- B. Slow down but do not stop
- C. The intersection is closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

2. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. You must make a full stop
- C. Right turns only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

3. What should you do if traffic lights or controls are not working at an intersection?

- A. Stop as you would for a STOP sign, then follow right-of-way rules
- B. Continue as if your direction has a green light
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

4. What is the general rule for right turns on red in New York City?

- A. You may not turn right on red unless a sign permits it
- B. You may always turn right after stopping, as elsewhere in the state
- C. Right on red is allowed only at night
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



5. Outside New York City, what must you do before turning right on a steady red light when allowed?

- A. Come to a full stop and yield to traffic and pedestrians
- B. Slow down only; no stop is required
- C. Signal only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

6. May you turn in the direction of a red arrow?

- A. No, wait until the red arrow is off and a green light or arrow is shown
- B. Yes, after a full stop
- C. Only for right turns
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

7. If a traffic officer gives directions that conflict with a traffic light, which should you obey?

- A. The traffic officer
- B. The traffic light
- C. The pavement markings
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

8. What does a single broken lane line usually mean?

- A. You may change lanes or pass if safe and not interfering with traffic
- B. You may never cross it
- C. You may cross it only to turn left
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



9. What do double solid lines usually mean?

- A. Do not pass or change lanes, but you may cross to turn left into or from a roadway
- B. Never cross under any circumstances
- C. They restrict trucks only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

10. What does a diamond symbol on a lane usually indicate?

- A. A reserved lane for buses, HOVs, bicycles, or other special vehicles
- B. A higher speed lane
- C. A temporary stopping lane
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

11. At an uncontrolled intersection, if a driver on your right arrives at the same time, what should you do?

- A. Yield to the driver on your right
- B. Go first because you are going straight
- C. The faster vehicle goes first
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

12. You are turning left and an oncoming vehicle is going straight at about the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The left-turning vehicle must yield
- B. The vehicle going straight must yield
- C. Whoever signals first goes first
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



13. What must you do when entering a roadway from a driveway, alley, or parking lot?

- A. Stop and yield to traffic on the roadway and pedestrians
- B. Yield to vehicles only, not pedestrians
- C. Signal and enter
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

14. May you enter an intersection on green if traffic ahead prevents you from getting completely through?

- A. No, wait until traffic ahead clears
- B. Yes, because you have green
- C. Yes, as long as your front bumper crosses
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

15. When approaching a traffic circle or rotary, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Drivers already in the circle
- B. Drivers entering the circle
- C. Vehicles on the right always
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

16. What should you do when you hear or see an emergency vehicle approaching from any direction?

- A. Safely pull over to the right edge and stop until it passes
- B. Stop immediately in your lane
- C. Speed up to get out of its way
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



17. What does New York's Move Over Law require when approaching an authorized emergency or hazard vehicle with activated lights?

- A. Slow down; on multi-lane controlled-access roads, move out of the adjacent lane when safe
- B. Maintain speed
- C. Move over only for police vehicles
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

18. How far in advance must you signal before turning or changing lanes in New York?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. Only when you begin turning
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

19. Why should you keep your wheels straight while waiting to turn left?

- A. To avoid being pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind
- B. So you can turn faster
- C. Because wheels must legally be straight whenever stopped
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

20. Where are U-turns prohibited in New York?

- A. Business districts of NYC, school zones, limited-access expressways, and where NO U-TURN signs are posted
- B. All residential areas
- C. All two-way streets
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



21. Near a hilltop, curve, or similar location, how far must other drivers be able to see your vehicle for a U-turn to be legal?

- A. At least 500 feet in either direction
- B. At least 200 feet in either direction
- C. At least 100 feet in either direction
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

22. Under most conditions, on which side should you pass another vehicle traveling in the same direction?

- A. On the left
- B. On the right
- C. On the shoulder
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

23. May you exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if you finish quickly
- C. Yes, but only by 5 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

24. When may you not pass on the left?

- A. Your lane has a solid yellow center line
- B. The vehicle ahead is below the speed limit
- C. The road is straight with good visibility
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



25. How close may an oncoming vehicle be before you are prohibited from passing on the left?

- A. If you cannot return safely before an oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

26. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing on a two-way roadway may you not pass on the left?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

27. May you pass a vehicle that has stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if you do not see a pedestrian
- C. Yes, but only on the right
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

28. When a stopped school bus flashes red lights, how far away should you stop?

- A. At least 20 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



29. In New York State, must traffic on the opposite side of a divided highway stop for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. Yes, it must stop
- B. No, it does not have to stop
- C. Only in front of a school
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

30. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus usually mean?

- A. The bus is about to stop to load or unload students; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. You may pass
- C. The bus is turning right
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

31. What may you do at a NO PARKING sign?

- A. Stop temporarily to load/unload merchandise or passengers
- B. Park and wait for a long time
- C. Never stop at all
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

32. What may you do at a NO STANDING sign?

- A. Stop temporarily to receive or discharge passengers; the driver may not leave
- B. Stop to load merchandise
- C. Park for a long time
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



33. What does a NO STOPPING sign mean?

- A. Stop only to obey a sign, signal, officer, or to prevent conflicts
- B. You may stop for passengers
- C. You may stop for loading
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

34. Within how many feet of a fire hydrant may you not park, stop, or stand in New York?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

35. Within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

36. Within how many feet of a traffic light, STOP sign, or YIELD sign is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 30 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 75 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



37. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing may you not park in New York?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

38. After parallel parking, how close must your wheels be to the curb?

- A. No more than 1 foot
- B. No more than 2 feet
- C. No more than 3 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

39. If no speed limit is posted in New York City, what is the maximum legal speed?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

40. Outside New York City, if no speed limit is posted, what is the maximum speed stated in the manual?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



41. When can you still be ticketed for speed even if you are below the posted limit?

- A. When your speed is not reasonable for rain, snow, fog, slippery roads, or other conditions
- B. Never, if below the limit
- C. Only on expressways
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

42. Using the two-second rule, what does it mean if you reach the object before finishing the count?

- A. You are following too closely
- B. You have enough space
- C. You are driving too slowly
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

43. How should you adjust the two-second rule in bad weather or when following large trucks?

- A. Increase it to at least 3 or 4 seconds
- B. Reduce it to 1 second
- C. Keep exactly 2 seconds
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



44. What can a first offense for using a hand-held mobile phone while driving in New York result in?

- A. A fine up to \$200 and 5 license points
- B. A warning only
- C. Automatic one-year revocation
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

45. Is it legal in New York to use a portable electronic device to text or email while driving?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal if under 25 mph
- C. Illegal only on expressways
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

46. In New York, children under what age must be restrained in a federally approved child safety seat?

- A. Under 4 years old
- B. Under 8 years old
- C. Under 16 years old
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

47. In New York, children ages 4 through 7 generally must use what restraint?

- A. An appropriate child restraint system, commonly a booster seat with lap and shoulder belt
- B. An adult seat belt only
- C. No restraint is required
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



48. May an infant in a rear-facing child safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if buckled tightly
- C. Yes, for short trips only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

49. Under New York's zero tolerance law for drivers under 21, what measurable BAC range is a violation?

- A. .02 to .07
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .18 or higher
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

50. In New York, what BAC is evidence of driving while intoxicated (DWI)?

- A. .08 or higher
- B. .05 or higher
- C. .02 or higher
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

51. In New York, what BAC is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated?

- A. .18 or higher
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .02 or higher
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



52. In New York, a BAC of more than what amount is legal evidence that you are impaired?

- A. More than .05
- B. .02
- C. .18
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

53. Under New York's implied consent law, what have you agreed to by driving in the state?

- A. Taking a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. Letting police search your car at any time
- C. Automatically waiving hearing rights
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

54. Can coffee, exercise, or cold showers quickly lower your BAC?

- A. No; only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Yes, coffee works fastest
- C. Yes, if you drink lots of water
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

55. In New York, is it legal for a driver or passenger to drink or possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public road?

- A. It is a traffic infraction
- B. Illegal only for the driver, legal for passengers
- C. Legal if the car is stopped
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



56. At a railroad crossing with flashing red lights, gates, or a bell, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 15 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

57. What should you do at a railroad crossing without gates or flashing lights?

- A. Slow down, be prepared to stop, and cross only when no train is coming
- B. Keep speed and cross quickly
- C. If you do not hear a train, you need not look
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

58. If your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks and a train is approaching, which way should you run after getting out?

- A. Run toward the direction the train is coming from, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle
- B. Run down the track in the same direction as the train
- C. Stay near the vehicle and wait for help
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



59. What is the normal expressway speed limit in New York, unless otherwise posted?

- A. 55 mph, though some rural areas may be posted 65 mph
- B. 65 mph everywhere
- C. 70 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

60. If you miss your exit on an expressway, what should you do?

- A. Continue to the next exit and re-route
- B. Back up on the ramp
- C. Cross the median
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

61. When entering an expressway, how should you usually merge?

- A. Use the ramp to accelerate toward expressway speed, signal, look over your shoulder, and merge safely
- B. Always stop at the end of the ramp
- C. Merge at a very low speed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

62. Before reaching an expressway exit ramp, how far in advance should you signal?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. Only after entering the ramp
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



63. When must you use headlights in New York?

- A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, when visibility is under 1,000 feet, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog
- B. Only when it is completely dark
- C. Only on expressways
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

64. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

65. Within how many feet of a vehicle ahead must you dim your high beams?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

66. What usually happens if you use high beams in rain, fog, or snow?

- A. The light reflects back and makes it harder to see
- B. Visibility always improves
- C. It only affects drivers behind you
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



67. Why is the road especially dangerous when rain, snow, or ice begins?

- A. Roads become slippery; reduce speed and increase following distance
- B. Tire traction automatically improves
- C. Only expressways are dangerous
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

68. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane?

- A. Decrease speed further and avoid sudden steering or braking
- B. Accelerate through it
- C. Brake hard immediately
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

69. If your rear wheels start to skid on ice or snow, which way should you steer?

- A. Steer in the direction the vehicle is trying to go
- B. Steer sharply the opposite way
- C. Hold the wheel still
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

70. When may tires with metal studs be used in New York?

- A. October 16 through April 30
- B. All year
- C. December 1 through February 1
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



71. What must drivers do for pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks?

- A. Slow down or stop as necessary and yield
- B. Yield only when there is a traffic light
- C. Honk so they move faster
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

72. Why must you watch especially for pedestrians, bicyclists, and moped riders when turning right?

- A. They are often difficult to see and may be in your turning path
- B. They must always yield to you
- C. This matters only on the road test
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

73. When passing a bicyclist from behind, what does the New York manual require?

- A. Pass on the left at a safe distance until the bicycle has been cleared
- B. Pass closely in the same lane
- C. Honk so the bicyclist moves over
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

74. How should you treat bicyclists in a roundabout?

- A. Do not pass a bicycle in the roundabout
- B. Honk so they leave the lane
- C. Squeeze by on the right
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



75. What is the safest response to an aggressive driver?

- A. Stay calm, avoid challenging eye contact, and move away safely
- B. Speed up to hold your position
- C. Respond with horn and gestures
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

76. If you show fatigue symptoms such as yawning, not remembering the last few miles, or drifting lanes, what should you do?

- A. Find a safe place to stop and rest or nap
- B. Open the window and keep driving
- C. Turn up the radio and keep driving
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

77. Must you obey a flagger in a work zone?

- A. Yes, a flagger has the same authority as a sign
- B. No, only traffic lights matter
- C. Only during daylight
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

78. If a green light changes to yellow as you approach an intersection, what is the safest response?

- A. Stop if you can do so safely; if too close to stop safely, proceed with caution
- B. Speed up to beat the light
- C. Brake hard no matter how close you are
- D. Stop in the middle of the intersection

My answer: A B C D



79. When a green arrow is displayed, must you still yield to pedestrians and vehicles already in the intersection?

- A. Yes
- B. No, a green arrow gives absolute priority
- C. Yield to vehicles only, not pedestrians
- D. Only in New York City

My answer: A B C D

80. When preparing to turn right on red where it is allowed, which statement is correct?

- A. You must come to a full stop and check that no sign prohibits the turn
- B. You do not have to stop if the intersection is clear
- C. Right on red is allowed at all NYC intersections
- D. You do not need to yield to pedestrians

My answer: A B C D

81. If pedestrians are already in a crosswalk, even when you have a green light, what should you do?

- A. Yield and wait for them to cross safely
- B. Honk so they move out of the way
- C. Drive around in front of them
- D. Proceed first because you have green

My answer: A B C D

82. At an uncontrolled intersection, another vehicle arrives at the same time on your right. What should you do?

- A. Yield to the vehicle on your right
- B. Go first because you arrived
- C. Both vehicles enter together
- D. Honk and go first

My answer: A B C D



83. When entering a road from a driveway or alley, whom must you yield to?

- A. Traffic on the roadway and pedestrians
- B. Vehicles only
- C. Pedestrians only
- D. No one

My answer: A B C D

84. Before entering a roundabout, what is the key yielding rule?

- A. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout
- B. Entering traffic always has priority
- C. Yield only to large vehicles
- D. The first vehicle at the entrance always goes first

My answer: A B C D

85. You are waiting to turn left and the signal turns red while you are already in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Complete the turn when safe and clear the intersection
- B. Back up behind the stop line
- C. Stay in the intersection until the next green light
- D. Turn immediately regardless of oncoming traffic

My answer: A B C D

86. Where are U-turns generally prohibited in New York?

- A. School zones, NYC business districts, limited-access expressways, and where prohibited by signs
- B. All residential streets
- C. All intersections without signals
- D. All one-way street exits

My answer: A B C D



87. Near a curve or hilltop, other drivers must be able to see your vehicle from at least how far away for a U-turn to be legal?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D

88. Before changing lanes, besides signaling, what must you do?

- A. Check mirrors and look over your shoulder for blind spots
- B. Look ahead only
- C. Change lanes if you are faster
- D. Tap the brakes so traffic behind yields

My answer: A B C D

89. Can you exceed the speed limit to complete a pass more quickly?

- A. No
- B. Yes, by up to 5 mph
- C. Yes, if police are not present
- D. Only on expressways

My answer: A B C D

90. When may you not begin passing on the left because of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. If you cannot return safely before the oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet
- B. If the vehicle is one mile away
- C. Anytime if you signal
- D. Only at night

My answer: A B C D



91. On a two-way road, within how many feet of a railroad crossing may you not pass on the left?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 15 feet

My answer: A B C D

92. A vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to allow pedestrians to cross. What should you do?

- A. Do not pass that vehicle
- B. Pass on the left
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Honk and proceed

My answer: A B C D

93. When a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing, how far away must you stop?

- A. At least 20 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

My answer: A B C D

94. In New York, must you stop for a school bus with flashing red lights on the opposite side of a divided highway?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if there is no median
- D. Only if students are visible

My answer: A B C D



95. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus usually mean?

- A. The bus is preparing to stop; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. You may pass
- C. The bus is disabled
- D. The bus is allowing you to pass on the right

My answer: A B C D

96. In New York, what is allowed in a NO PARKING area?

- A. A temporary stop to load or unload merchandise or passengers
- B. Parking and waiting for a long time
- C. Leaving the vehicle for errands
- D. Overnight parking

My answer: A B C D

97. In New York, what is allowed in a NO STANDING area?

- A. A temporary stop to pick up or discharge passengers
- B. Loading merchandise
- C. Waiting for a long time
- D. Leaving the vehicle

My answer: A B C D

98. Within how many feet of a fire hydrant may you not park, stand, or stop in New York?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D



99. Within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection is parking or standing usually prohibited?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D

100. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing is parking usually prohibited?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. 100 feet

My answer: A B C D

101. In New York City, if no other limit is posted, what is the usual speed limit?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

My answer: A B C D

102. Outside New York City, if no speed limit is posted, what maximum speed does the New York manual state?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 25 mph

My answer: A B C D



103. Even below the posted speed limit, when can your speed still be too fast?

- A. In rain, snow, fog, slippery roads, heavy traffic, or poor visibility
- B. Never
- C. Only at night
- D. Only on expressways

My answer: A B C D

104. Using the two-second rule, if you reach the same object before finishing the count, what does it mean?

- A. You are following too closely
- B. Your following distance is enough
- C. You are driving too slowly
- D. You must change lanes

My answer: A B C D

105. How should following distance be adjusted in bad weather or behind large vehicles?

- A. Increase it to at least 3 or 4 seconds
- B. Reduce it to 1 second
- C. Keep exactly 2 seconds
- D. Use only the speed limit

My answer: A B C D

106. What can a first hand-held mobile phone offense while driving in New York result in?

- A. A fine up to \$200 and 5 license points
- B. A warning only
- C. Automatic one-year revocation
- D. No points

My answer: A B C D



107. Is it legal in New York to text with a portable electronic device while driving?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal if driving slowly
- C. Illegal only on expressways
- D. Illegal only for minors

My answer: A B C D

108. In New York, children under age 4 must usually use what?

- A. A federally approved child safety seat
- B. An adult seat belt only
- C. No restraint
- D. Only the back seat

My answer: A B C D

109. May a rear-facing child safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if buckled tightly
- C. Only on low-speed roads
- D. Only for short trips

My answer: A B C D

110. What BAC is evidence of aggravated DWI in New York?

- A. .18 or higher
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .05 or higher
- D. .02 or higher

My answer: A B C D



111. What is the key meaning of New York's implied consent law?

- A. By driving, you consent to a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. You consent to a vehicle search at any time
- C. You give up insurance
- D. You can never have a hearing

My answer: A B C D

112. Can coffee, cold showers, or exercise quickly lower BAC?

- A. No, only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Coffee can
- C. Cold showers can
- D. Exercise can

My answer: A B C D

113. In New York, is it legal for a driver or passenger to possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public road?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal for passengers
- C. Legal if the vehicle is stopped
- D. Illegal only on expressways

My answer: A B C D

114. At a railroad crossing with flashing red lights or gates down, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 15 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

My answer: A B C D



115. If your vehicle stalls on tracks and a train is approaching, which way should you run after leaving the vehicle?

- A. Toward the train, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle
- B. In the same direction the train is traveling
- C. Stay near the vehicle
- D. Go behind the vehicle and push

My answer: A B C D

116. What is the usual expressway speed limit in New York unless otherwise posted?

- A. 55 mph, with some rural areas posted 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 25 mph

My answer: A B C D

117. If you miss your exit on an expressway, what should you do?

- A. Continue to the next exit
- B. Back up to the exit
- C. Cross the median
- D. Stop on the shoulder and wait

My answer: A B C D

118. When entering an expressway, how should you usually merge?

- A. Use the entrance ramp to accelerate near traffic speed, signal, and merge safely
- B. Always stop at the end of the ramp
- C. Merge at a very low speed
- D. Use the shoulder to pass

My answer: A B C D



119. Before an expressway exit ramp, how far in advance should you signal?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

My answer: A B C D

120. When must headlights be used in New York?

- A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, when visibility is under 1,000 feet, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog
- B. Only when fully dark
- C. Only on expressways
- D. Only when snowing

My answer: A B C D

121. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim high beams?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D

122. Within how many feet of a vehicle ahead must you dim high beams?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D



123. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane?

- A. Reduce speed further and avoid sudden braking or steering
- B. Accelerate through the water
- C. Brake hard
- D. Use the parking brake

My answer: A B C D

124. If your rear wheels skid on ice or snow, which way should you steer?

- A. In the direction the vehicle is trying to go
- B. Sharply in the opposite direction
- C. Keep the wheel still
- D. Turn off the engine first

My answer: A B C D

125. When may tires with metal studs be used in New York?

- A. October 16 through April 30
- B. All year
- C. December 1 through February 1
- D. Only on snowy days

My answer: A B C D

126. If you are yawning, drifting lanes, or cannot remember the last few miles, what should you do?

- A. Find a safe place to stop and rest
- B. Open the window and keep driving
- C. Turn up the music and keep driving
- D. Drink coffee and immediately continue long-distance driving

My answer: A B C D



127. What should you do when a flagger directs traffic in a work zone?

- A. Obey the flagger
- B. Follow only traffic lights, not the flagger
- C. Drive around if in a hurry
- D. Obey only during daylight

My answer: A B C D

128. Which behavior is correct in a work zone?

- A. Slow down, keep a safe distance, and obey signs and workers
- B. Maintain normal speed
- C. Follow closely to prevent merging
- D. Slow only when workers are visible

My answer: A B C D

129. How do motorcyclists' rights in a lane compare with car drivers' rights?

- A. Motorcyclists are entitled to use the full lane
- B. Motorcycles must ride at the far right edge
- C. Cars may squeeze beside a motorcycle in the same lane
- D. Motorcycles have lane rights only on expressways

My answer: A B C D

130. Why should you leave extra following distance behind a motorcycle?

- A. A motorcycle may stop quickly or change position to avoid small hazards
- B. Motorcycles always need much longer stopping distance than cars
- C. Motorcycles never slow suddenly
- D. Extra space is needed only at night

My answer: A B C D



131. Why must you look carefully for motorcycles before turning left?

- A. Motorcycles are small, so their speed and distance are easier to misjudge
- B. Motorcycles do not have right-of-way
- C. Motorcycles can approach only from the right
- D. Motorcycles must yield to all left-turning vehicles

My answer: A B C D

132. Why must you check blind spots for motorcycles before changing lanes?

- A. Motorcycles can easily be hidden in a vehicle's blind spots
- B. Motorcyclists will always honk to warn you
- C. Mirrors alone are always enough
- D. Motorcycles cannot use multi-lane roads

My answer: A B C D

133. What is the correct way to pass a motorcycle?

- A. Pass as you would pass a car, using another lane and safe clearance
- B. Squeeze by in the same lane
- C. Honk so the motorcycle moves to the shoulder
- D. Ride side-by-side if speed is low

My answer: A B C D

134. What is the basic status of bicycles on New York roads?

- A. Bicycles are part of traffic and drivers must share the road with them
- B. Bicycles may ride only on sidewalks
- C. Bicycles never have right-of-way
- D. Drivers may force bicycles out of the lane

My answer: A B C D



135. How should you pass a bicyclist?

- A. Pass on the left at a safe distance until completely clear
- B. Pass closely in the same lane
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Honk and immediately accelerate past

My answer: A B C D

136. Why should you check the bike lane or right side before turning right?

- A. A bicyclist may be going straight in your turning path
- B. Bicyclists must always stay behind you
- C. Right-turning vehicles always have priority
- D. You need to check only at red lights

My answer: A B C D

137. Before opening a vehicle door, what should drivers and passengers do?

- A. Check behind and beside the vehicle for bicycles, motorcycles, or traffic
- B. Open immediately because parked vehicles have priority
- C. Check only ahead
- D. Check only at night

My answer: A B C D

138. If a bicyclist moves around potholes, drains, or debris, how should you respond?

- A. Leave room because these small hazards are more dangerous for bicycles
- B. Honk so the bicyclist rides straight
- C. Pass closely to avoid delay
- D. Assume the bicyclist is violating the law

My answer: A B C D



139. What should you do when you see a pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog?

- A. Yield completely and use special caution
- B. Honk so they move faster
- C. Yield only at traffic lights
- D. Pass quickly in front of them

My answer: A B C D

140. What should a driver do when pedestrians, older adults, or people with disabilities cross slowly?

- A. Wait patiently and give them enough time and space
- B. Honk to hurry them
- C. Drive closely in front of them
- D. Proceed as soon as the light changes

My answer: A B C D

141. What are No-Zones around large trucks and buses?

- A. Blind spots where the driver has limited visibility
- B. Areas for cars to pass
- C. Emergency stopping areas
- D. Areas where close following is allowed

My answer: A B C D

142. If you cannot see a large truck's side mirrors, what does that usually mean?

- A. The truck driver probably cannot see you either
- B. You are definitely in a safe position
- C. You can accelerate past without concern
- D. The truck must yield to you

My answer: A B C D



143. Why should you not cut suddenly in front of a large truck or bus?

- A. Large vehicles need more distance to stop
- B. Large vehicles stop in a shorter distance than cars
- C. Large-vehicle drivers can always see you immediately
- D. It is dangerous only in rain

My answer: A B C D

144. Why should you not squeeze by on the right of a large truck making a right turn?

- A. A large vehicle may swing left before turning right and then close the space on its right
- B. The right side is always safe during a truck turn
- C. A truck must stay fully right without swinging
- D. Only motorcycles need to avoid it

My answer: A B C D

145. What is a risk of following a large truck too closely?

- A. You cannot see the road ahead and may be in the truck's rear blind spot
- B. The truck blocks all hazards for you
- C. It is the safest and most fuel-efficient position
- D. The truck driver can always see you in the mirror

My answer: A B C D

146. What does an orange slow-moving vehicle triangle usually indicate?

- A. A vehicle ahead is moving slowly, such as farm or maintenance equipment
- B. The vehicle ahead will travel at high speed
- C. The road is closed
- D. You should follow closely

My answer: A B C D



147. What should drivers do when approaching horseback riders or horse-drawn vehicles?

- A. Slow down, allow plenty of room, and avoid sudden horn use or startling the animal
- B. Pass closely to get by quickly
- C. Keep honking as a warning
- D. Use caution only on rural roads

My answer: A B C D

148. Why is it dangerous to drive alongside a large vehicle for a long time?

- A. You may remain in a side No-Zone blind spot
- B. Air beside large vehicles is always more stable
- C. It helps the large vehicle turn
- D. It is dangerous only at night

My answer: A B C D

149. Why should drivers be especially alert for pedestrians near bus stops?

- A. Passengers may appear from in front of or behind the bus and cross the road
- B. There are no pedestrians near bus stops
- C. The bus will watch for all pedestrians for you
- D. This matters only in school zones

My answer: A B C D

150. May a school bus carrying pupils turn right on a red light?

- A. No
- B. Yes, after a full stop
- C. Only not in New York City
- D. Only if no pedestrians are present

My answer: A B C D



151. What does a yellow arrow traffic light mean?

- A. The green-arrow protection is ending; prepare to stop
- B. Speed up and turn immediately
- C. Go straight only
- D. Travel in that direction is always prohibited

My answer: A B C D

152. May you use a lane with a steady red X overhead?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if the lane is empty
- C. Only briefly to pass
- D. Only at night

My answer: A B C D

153. What should you do when an overhead lane-use signal shows a steady yellow X?

- A. Move out of that lane
- B. Speed through that lane
- C. Use the lane only for left turns
- D. Stop in the lane and wait

My answer: A B C D

154. What does a flashing yellow X over a lane usually mean?

- A. The lane can be used only for left turns
- B. The lane is completely closed
- C. The speed limit is cancelled
- D. The lane is only for buses

My answer: A B C D



155. When you must stop and there is a white stop line and a crosswalk, where should you stop?

- A. Before reaching the stop line
- B. In the middle of the crosswalk
- C. After crossing the stop line
- D. Anywhere as long as no pedestrian is hit

My answer: A B C D

156. If the line on your side is solid and the opposite side is broken, may you cross it to pass?

- A. No, except to make a lawful left turn into or from a roadway
- B. Yes, if no oncoming car is visible
- C. Only to pass a slow vehicle
- D. Only in daylight

My answer: A B C D

157. What does a solid edge line along the side of the road usually mark?

- A. Where the travel lane ends and the shoulder begins
- B. An extra lane usable at any time
- C. A passing-only lane
- D. A parking-only area

My answer: A B C D

158. How low may a posted work-zone speed limit be in New York?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

My answer: A B C D



159. In a work zone, how should you treat a flagger's directions compared with ordinary signs?

- A. Follow the flagger's directions
- B. Look only at traffic lights, not the flagger
- C. Only police directions count
- D. A flagger can advise but not direct traffic

My answer: A B C D

160. If another vehicle is already in the intersection making a left turn and you have a green light, what should you do?

- A. Let it complete the turn before entering
- B. Go immediately because green has priority
- C. Honk and pass in front of it
- D. Squeeze through if you can avoid contact

My answer: A B C D

161. When turning left into a driveway or parking lot and oncoming traffic is approaching, what must you do?

- A. Yield to oncoming traffic
- B. Oncoming traffic must yield to you
- C. Signal and turn first
- D. Stop in the oncoming lane and wait

My answer: A B C D

162. When the light turns green but a pedestrian is still in the crosswalk, may you begin your turn?

- A. No, yield until the pedestrian has crossed safely
- B. Yes, because the pedestrian must stop
- C. Yes, if you turn slowly
- D. Only for right turns

My answer: A B C D



163. What should you do if you hear a nearby siren but cannot tell where the emergency vehicle is?

- A. Safely pull to the right edge and stop until sure it is not headed toward you
- B. Continue at the same speed
- C. Stop in the middle of an intersection to look
- D. Speed away from the area

My answer: A B C D

164. Are you legally required to yield to personal vehicles with blue, green, or amber lights?

- A. Usually not required, but yield as a courtesy when safe
- B. You must pull over as for a police car
- C. You must stop in your lane
- D. Any blue light always means an authorized emergency vehicle

My answer: A B C D

165. Before a right turn, where should your vehicle be positioned?

- A. As far right as practicable
- B. As close to the centerline as possible
- C. In the left lane
- D. Swing wide left first

My answer: A B C D

166. What is usually the first step of a three-point turn?

- A. Signal right, pull over and stop, then signal left and check all directions
- B. Immediately turn left across the road
- C. Back into the opposite lane first
- D. Do it quickly without signaling

My answer: A B C D



167. Before passing or changing lanes, is checking mirrors alone enough?

- A. No, also look quickly over your shoulder for blind spots
- B. Yes, if the mirrors are adjusted correctly
- C. Only on expressways
- D. Only at night

My answer: A B C D

168. After passing on the left, when is it safer to return to the right lane?

- A. When you can see the passed vehicle's front bumper in your inside mirror and shoulder-check for space
- B. Immediately after your rear bumper clears it
- C. Return without signaling
- D. Return whenever no oncoming car is visible

My answer: A B C D

169. When a vehicle ahead is making a left turn, under what condition may you pass on the right?

- A. Only when necessary and safe, without driving on the shoulder or across the edge line
- B. At any time
- C. Only by using the shoulder
- D. As long as you honk

My answer: A B C D

170. On a two-way road, may you pass on the left near a curve or hilltop when you cannot see ahead?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if the vehicle ahead is slow
- C. Yes, if you honk
- D. Only during daylight

My answer: A B C D



171. On a two-way road, may you pass on the left within 100 feet of a bridge, tunnel, or viaduct when your view is obstructed?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if there is no yellow line
- C. Yes, if the speed limit is low
- D. Only not at night

My answer: A B C D

172. Before stopping to parallel park, what should you do?

- A. Check mirrors and signal to warn drivers behind
- B. Stop suddenly so drivers behind react
- C. Turn on high beams
- D. Do not check behind you

My answer: A B C D

173. When backing during parallel parking, where should you primarily look?

- A. Look back through the rear window, while checking side and front occasionally
- B. Only in the mirrors
- C. Only ahead
- D. Only at the dashboard

My answer: A B C D

174. After parking on a hill, besides turning the wheels, what else should you do?

- A. Set the parking brake and put an automatic transmission in Park
- B. Use hazard lights only
- C. Leave the transmission in neutral
- D. Nothing else is needed

My answer: A B C D



175. How is double parking treated under New York parking rules?

- A. You may not park, stop, or stand there
- B. Allowed if hazard lights are on
- C. Allowed for five minutes
- D. Prohibited only in residential areas

My answer: A B C D

176. May you park, stop, or stand on a sidewalk or in a crosswalk?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if only briefly
- C. Yes, if someone stays in the vehicle
- D. Only if no pedestrian is present

My answer: A B C D

177. Within how many feet of a fire station driveway on the same side is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 75 feet

My answer: A B C D

178. Within how many feet on the opposite side of a fire station driveway is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 75 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

My answer: A B C D



179. In defensive driving, why should you not focus only on the vehicle directly ahead?

- A. You should scan ahead, to the sides, and behind to spot problems early
- B. The vehicle ahead will detect all hazards for you
- C. Focusing only ahead is safest
- D. Looking far ahead matters only on expressways

My answer: A B C D

180. What should you do when confronted by an aggressive driver?

- A. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and move away safely
- B. Speed up to challenge them
- C. Hold your lane to block them
- D. Stop and get out to argue

My answer: A B C D

181. If an aggressive driver follows you, what should you do?

- A. Do not stop or leave your vehicle; drive to the nearest police station
- B. Drive home so they know your address
- C. Pull over to argue
- D. Brake suddenly to warn them

My answer: A B C D

182. What is the most common crash type in a work zone?

- A. Rear-end collision
- B. Head-on collision
- C. Backing collision
- D. Parking-lot sideswipe

My answer: A B C D



183. When may speeding fines double in work zones?

- A. Even when workers or work vehicles are not present
- B. Only during night work
- C. Only after a crash
- D. Only when the speed limit is below 25 mph

My answer: A B C D

184. When approaching a modern roundabout, which direction should you check for circulating traffic?

- A. Look left; traffic in the roundabout has the right-of-way
- B. Look only right
- C. Look only behind
- D. Do not look; entering traffic has priority

My answer: A B C D

185. How should you treat a bicyclist inside a roundabout?

- A. Do not pass a bicycle in the roundabout
- B. Pass closely on the right
- C. Honk so the cyclist leaves the lane
- D. Bicyclists must dismount and use sidewalks

My answer: A B C D

186. For an adult sitting near an air bag, how much space should be between the center of the chest and the air bag cover?

- A. At least 10 inches
- B. At least 3 inches
- C. At least 5 inches
- D. At least 20 inches

My answer: A B C D



187. May a rear-facing infant safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if the seat is secured
- C. Yes, only on low-speed roads
- D. Yes, if an adult sits nearby

My answer: A B C D

188. Can prescription or over-the-counter cold or allergy medicines affect driving?

- A. Yes; check warnings and ask a doctor or pharmacist if unsure
- B. No, only alcohol affects driving
- C. Only illegal drugs affect driving
- D. Only if taken at night

My answer: A B C D

189. Why is drinking alcohol while taking other drugs dangerous?

- A. Alcohol and other drugs can enhance each other's effects
- B. Medicine immediately cancels alcohol effects
- C. It only makes people more alert
- D. It affects passengers but not drivers

My answer: A B C D

190. In New York, a BAC above what level is legal evidence of ability impaired?

- A. 0.05%
- B. 0.02%
- C. 0.08%
- D. 0.18%

My answer: A B C D



191. In New York, what BAC level is evidence of DWI/intoxication?

- A. 0.08% or higher
- B. 0.02% or higher
- C. 0.05% or higher
- D. Anything below 0.18% does not count

My answer: A B C D

192. In New York, what BAC level is evidence of aggravated DWI?

- A. 0.18% or higher
- B. 0.08% or higher
- C. 0.05% or higher
- D. 0.02% or higher

My answer: A B C D

193. Can coffee, exercise, or a cold shower quickly lower BAC?

- A. No, only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Yes, coffee works fastest
- C. Yes, exercise works fastest
- D. Yes, a cold shower works fastest

My answer: A B C D

194. What does New York's implied consent law mean?

- A. Driving in New York means you have consented to chemical testing after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. You may refuse all tests without consequences
- C. It applies only to commercial drivers
- D. It applies only to blood tests

My answer: A B C D



195. For drivers under 21, what BAC range triggers New York's zero tolerance law?

- A. 0.02% to 0.07%
- B. 0.08% to 0.17%
- C. Above 0.18%
- D. Only exactly 0.00% is illegal

My answer: A B C D

196. How should a railroad grade crossing be treated?

- A. Treat it as an intersection and always expect a train
- B. Treat it as an intersection only when gates are present
- C. It is dangerous only at night
- D. No signal means no need to slow

My answer: A B C D

197. At a multiple-track crossing, should you go immediately after one train passes?

- A. No, confirm all tracks in both directions are clear of other trains
- B. Yes, it is always safe after the first train
- C. Go as soon as gates begin to rise
- D. Check only the nearest track

My answer: A B C D

198. If traffic is backed up and there is not enough room beyond the railroad tracks, may you wait on the tracks?

- A. No, wait until your vehicle can completely clear all tracks
- B. Yes, if no train is visible
- C. Yes, if the gate is up
- D. Only in daylight

My answer: A B C D



199. Why should you be careful when following a bus or some trucks near a railroad crossing?

- A. They may be required to stop at all railroad crossings
- B. They will speed across the tracks
- C. They do not have to obey railroad signals
- D. They will back up on the tracks

My answer: A B C D

200. At an active railroad crossing, when may you proceed after a train?

- A. After gates are fully raised, lights and bells have stopped, and it is safe
- B. Immediately after the train's rear passes
- C. As soon as the gates start rising
- D. When the car behind honks

My answer: A B C D

201. What must you do at a STOP sign?



- A. Come to a full stop, yield, and go when safe
- B. Slow down and continue if no cars are visible
- C. Yield to pedestrians only; stopping is not required
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



202. What should you do at a YIELD sign?



- A. Slow down, stop if needed, and yield to vehicles and pedestrians
- B. Always stop for 3 seconds
- C. You have the right-of-way and may continue
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

203. What must you do when you see this red octagonal sign?



- A. Make a full stop at the limit line or crosswalk, then proceed when safe
- B. Slow down and roll through if no pedestrians
- C. Yield to pedestrians without stopping
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



204. At a 4-way stop with this sign, how do you proceed?



- A. Proceed in order of arrival, yielding to pedestrians and to the vehicle on your right if tied
- B. All vehicles yield to the car on the right regardless of arrival order
- C. You may roll through if no pedestrians
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

205. What does this 'EXCEPT RIGHT TURN' sign mean at a red light?



- A. You may turn right on red without stopping
- B. Only right turns are permitted on red, but a full stop and yield are required
- C. Only left turns must stop
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



206. What must you do at a red light when you see this arrow sign?



- A. Come to a complete stop where the arrow indicates
- B. Stop in the middle of the intersection
- C. Only slow to 5 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

207. What should you do when you see this red 'WRONG WAY' sign?



- A. Keep going; you have the right of way
- B. Stop at once and safely turn around or exit
- C. Proceed slowly while watching
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



208. What must you do when you approach this downward triangle sign?



- A. Slow and be prepared to stop, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians
- B. You have the right of way and may proceed
- C. Yield to pedestrians only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

209. What does this sign instruct at narrow bridges or alternating flow sections?



- A. You have priority over oncoming traffic
- B. Yield to oncoming traffic, stopping if necessary
- C. Both directions proceed at the same time
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



210. What roadway condition does this sign indicate?



- A. Roadway merges ahead
- B. You are approaching a divided highway with a median
- C. Two-way single lane
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

211. What are you allowed to do when you see this sign?



- A. You may park briefly to load passengers
- B. No parking; you may stop temporarily to drop off or pick up
- C. Parking is allowed freely
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



212. What does this sign say about left turns on red?



- A. Left turns on red are prohibited
- B. You may left turn on red after stopping
- C. Left turns only on green arrow
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

213. Can you make a left turn when you see this sign?



- A. Left turns are prohibited at all times
- B. Left turns prohibited only on red
- C. Left turns prohibited only during peak hours
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



214. What does this sign mean for bicycles?



- A. Bicycles are not allowed
- B. Bicycles prohibited only at night
- C. Cyclists must dismount and walk
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

215. How should you proceed when turning left on green with this sign?



- A. On green, yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians before turning left
- B. You have absolute right of way on green
- C. You may left turn on red
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



216. How must you drive when you see this sign?



- A. Keep to the right of the divider or obstruction
- B. Keep to the left of the roadway
- C. Pass on either side
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

217. What does this sign require regarding passing?



- A. Passing is permitted but only with caution when safe
- B. No passing allowed
- C. Only trucks may pass
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



218. What should you do when you see this sign?



- A. Do not enter the oncoming lane to pass
- B. Pass only during daytime
- C. Left turns only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

219. What is the correct action when you see this red circular sign?



- A. Stop and turn around; do not enter
- B. Proceed slowly
- C. No entry at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



220. What does this sign mean for pedestrians?



- A. No pedestrians may enter or cross here
- B. Pedestrians prohibited only at night
- C. Pedestrians may use the sidewalk
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

221. Can you turn right when you see this sign?



- A. Right turns are prohibited
- B. Right turns prohibited only on red
- C. Only trucks are prohibited from right turns
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



222. What does this sign mean for truck drivers?



- A. Trucks are prohibited
- B. Trucks limited to 25 mph
- C. Only trucks may travel here
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

223. What is required at a red light with this sign?



- A. No turns are allowed on red
- B. Only right turns are prohibited on red
- C. You may turn slowly on red
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



224. What does this sign restrict about right turns on red?



- A. Right turns on red are prohibited
- B. You may right turn on red after stopping
- C. Right turns prohibited only at peak hours
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

225. What does this sign say about U-turns?



- A. U-turns are prohibited
- B. U-turns prohibited only on red
- C. U-turns allowed after yielding
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



226. What does this sign mean?



- A. The roadway is one-way in the direction of the arrow (left)
- B. Left turns are prohibited
- C. Only buses may go left
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

227. What should you expect when turning left with this sign present?



- A. Oncoming traffic may have an extended green; you must yield
- B. You have extended green and priority
- C. You may left turn on red
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



228. What does this split arrow sign indicate?



- A. You may proceed straight or turn left ahead
- B. Left turn only
- C. Straight through is prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

229. What does this left-turn ONLY lane sign require?



- A. This lane is for left turns only; no through traffic
- B. This lane has priority for through travel
- C. Only buses may use this left turn
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



230. What does this straight-or-right sign indicate?



- A. This lane allows going straight or turning right
- B. Right turn only
- C. Right turn prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

231. What does this lane-use sign indicate?



- A. Left lane must turn left; right lane may go straight or turn left
- B. Both lanes go straight only
- C. Right lane may not turn right
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



232. What does this sign say about turning right on red?



- A. Right turns are controlled by a dedicated signal; obey that signal
- B. You may always turn right on red
- C. No turns allowed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

233. What does this sign say about the center lane?



- A. Center lane is for left turns only from either direction
- B. Center lane may be used for passing
- C. Center lane is a fast lane
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



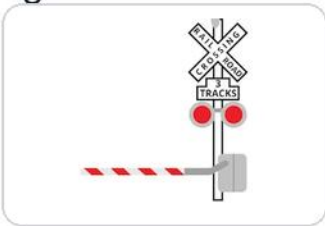
234. What parking requirement does this sign indicate?



- A. Reserved for disabled parking with a valid permit
- B. Parking allowed on weekends only
- C. Visitor parking only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

235. With gates down and lights flashing, what must you do at this railroad sign?



- A. Stop before the gate and proceed only after signals stop
- B. Go around the gate quickly
- C. Cross if you don't hear a train
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



236. What does this railroad crossbuck sign mean?



- A. Railroad crossing; treat as a yield, giving right of way to trains
- B. Only buses must stop
- C. You may speed through
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

237. What does this right-turn ONLY sign require?



- A. This lane must turn right; no through movement
- B. Right turn preferred but through is allowed
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



238. What does this sign say about stopping on the shoulder?



- A. Stop here only for emergencies
- B. You may stop for a short rest
- C. Parking for loading is allowed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

239. How must you drive when you see a NO TURNS sign?



- A. No left, right, or U-turns; proceed straight only
- B. Left turns banned but right turns allowed
- C. Only U-turns are banned
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



240. What does this minimum speed sign require?



- A. Do not drive below 40 mph except under special conditions
- B. 40 mph is the maximum speed
- C. 40 mph is suggested speed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

241. What does this combined speed limit sign indicate?



- A. Maximum 55 mph, minimum 45 mph
- B. 55 mph suggested
- C. Fixed speed 45 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



242. What must you do when you see this ROAD CLOSED sign?



- A. Road ahead is closed; you must detour
- B. Closed at night only
- C. Residents may proceed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

243. What does this sign require of slower traffic?



- A. Slower vehicles must keep right or yield
- B. Faster traffic keeps right
- C. Only trucks must keep right
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



244. What does this 'WHEN CHILDREN ARE PRESENT' sign mean for speed?



- A. When children are present, drive at the posted school speed limit
- B. Road closed when children are present
- C. Applies only at night
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

245. When the lights flash on this school speed sign, what is required?



- A. When flashing, slow to 20 mph and watch for pedestrians/school buses
- B. Always 20 mph
- C. 20 mph on weekends only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



246. What does the yellow 'ALL YEAR' plaque indicate?



- A. School-related limits/signs apply year-round
- B. Applies only in summer
- C. Applies only at night
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

247. What does a 'WHEN FLASHING' white plaque usually mean?



- A. When lights flash, the associated limit/rule is in effect
- B. Flashing means you may ignore the limit
- C. Applies only to trucks
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



248. What does 'END SCHOOL ZONE' signify?



- A. School zone ends; resume normal speed limits
- B. School zone begins
- C. No traffic through this area
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

249. What duty does this vertical sign emphasize at crosswalks?



- A. State law requires yielding to pedestrians in crosswalks, stopping if needed
- B. Just slow down; no yielding required
- C. Pedestrians must yield to cars
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



250. What does this yellow SCHOOL plaque usually signify?



- A. It supplements a warning to indicate a school-related area
- B. Entrance to a school parking lot
- C. Teacher parking only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

251. What does this flagger symbol sign warn you of?



- A. A flagger is ahead; slow down and follow directions
- B. Road closed; you must turn around
- C. Speed enforcement ahead
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



252. What must you do when you see this WORK ZONE sign?



- A. Turn on headlights in the work zone
- B. Turn off headlights to avoid glare
- C. Honk while passing
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

253. What does 'END ACTIVE WORK ZONE' mean?



- A. Active work area ends; normal limits/penalties resume
- B. Work begins ahead
- C. Road is closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



254. What does 'ROAD WORK AHEAD' warn you of?



- A. Road work ahead; slow down and watch for workers/equipment
- B. Road closed; you must turn around
- C. You may speed through
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

255. What does this worker-with-shovel sign indicate?



- A. Workers on roadway ahead; slow down
- B. Road closed
- C. Passing encouraged
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



256. What does this school speed limit advance warning mean?



- A. A 20 mph school speed zone is ahead; begin slowing now
- B. End of school zone
- C. Limit applies at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

257. What does this school bus with pedestrians and arrow sign warn of?



- A. School bus loading ahead; be ready to stop and yield
- B. Bus lane only
- C. Buses do not stop here
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



258. What does 'SCHOOL BUS STOP AHEAD' mean?



- A. Bus stop ahead; buses may stop to load/unload and you must stop when its signals show
- B. Buses stop only at night
- C. You may pass when the stop arm is out
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

259. What does '20 MPH SCHOOL ZONE AHEAD' tell you?



- A. School zone ahead with 20 mph limit; slow down
- B. 20 mph is the max for the entire trip
- C. 20 mph at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



260. What does 'ACTIVE WORK ZONE WHEN FLASHING' indicate?



- A. When flashing, the work zone is active with possible enhanced penalties
- B. Flashing means you may speed up
- C. Only trucks must comply
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

261. What does 'ROAD CLOSED AHEAD' warn?



- A. Road will be closed ahead; prepare to detour
- B. Closed at night only
- C. You have priority through
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



262. What does 'CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE' indicate?



- A. Construction vehicles enter/exit here; use caution
- B. Road closed entirely
- C. Passing encouraged
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

263. What does this black-outlined 'SLOW' sign mean?



- A. Reduce speed through the work zone
- B. Speed up to avoid delay
- C. Only trucks slow down
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



264. What does the 'CONSTRUCTION' with upward arrow signify?



- A. Construction ahead; slow down
- B. Work at night only
- C. No need to slow; road is clear
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

265. What does 'ROAD MACHINERY AHEAD' mean?



- A. Road machinery ahead may be moving slowly; slow down
- B. Only machinery allowed, no vehicles
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



266. What must you do when you see this detour arrow sign?



- A. Follow the arrow for the detour route
- B. Continue straight on the main route
- C. U-turn back
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

267. What does 'ONE LANE ROAD AHEAD' warn?



- A. Road narrows to one lane ahead; slow and alternate passage
- B. Only trucks use one lane
- C. Parallel lanes remain open
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



268. What does 'BE PREPARED TO STOP' require?



- A. Be ready to stop; slow down in case traffic halts
- B. Must stop immediately
- C. No need to slow
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

269. What does 'CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES ONLY' indicate?



- A. Entrance/area is for construction vehicles only
- B. Passenger cars have priority
- C. Restriction at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



270. What does 'END ROAD WORK' mean?



- A. Road work zone ends; resume normal driving/speeds
- B. Work starts ahead
- C. You must turn around
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

271. What does 'LEFT LANE CLOSED AHEAD' warn of?



- A. Left lane will close ahead; merge early
- B. Right lane closes
- C. All lanes closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



272. What does a yellow 'BUMP' sign warn?



- A. Road bump ahead; slow down
- B. Steep uphill, speed up
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

273. What does the yellow 'NO PASSING ZONE' pennant mean?



- A. No passing in this and the upcoming zone
- B. Passing allowed with caution
- C. No passing at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



274. What does a yellow '25 MPH' advisory sign usually mean?



- A. Advisory speed of 25 mph for the condition ahead
- B. Mandatory maximum speed 25
- C. Minimum speed 25
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

275. What does this merge sign warn?



- A. Right lane merges into your lane; watch for merging traffic
- B. An added lane with no merge required
- C. Left lane ends
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



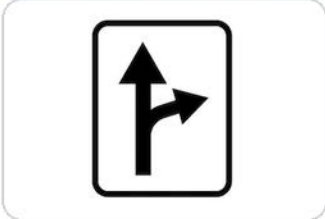
276. What does this sign indicate about merging?



- A. An added lane joins; no merging conflicts between streams
- B. Right lane ends; merge left
- C. You must change lanes immediately
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

277. What does this diverging arrows sign warn?



- A. Traffic splits into straight and right movements; choose lanes early
- B. U-turn required
- C. Right turn only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



278. What does this sign with opposing arrows and a median mean?



- A. Median ends; two-way traffic without separation ahead
- B. Start of divided highway
- C. Road closed ahead
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

279. What does this right curve sign warn?



- A. A right-hand curve ahead; slow down
- B. Right turns prohibited
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



280. What should you do when you see this left curve sign?



- A. Slow down and negotiate a leftward curve
- B. Make a U-turn
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

281. What does this traffic signal ahead sign warn?



- A. Traffic signal ahead; slow and be prepared to stop
- B. Signal inoperative; ignore it
- C. Pedestrian signal only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



282. What does the slippery road sign warn?



- A. Road may be slippery when wet; slow and steer gently
- B. Drifting allowed
- C. Slippery at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

283. What does the round RR crossing sign mean?



- A. Railroad crossing ahead; slow, look, and listen for trains
- B. Track abandoned
- C. Only buses must stop
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



284. What does this right lane narrows sign warn?



- A. Right lane narrows; merge or adjust spacing
- B. Left lane narrows
- C. Lane added
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

285. What does this two-way traffic sign indicate?



- A. Two-way traffic ahead/on this road
- B. Start of one-way
- C. Buses two-way only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



286. What does this 'keep right/left of median' style sign warn?



- A. A median/obstacle divides traffic; keep to your side
- B. Road closed
- C. One-way only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

287. What does this right-angle left turn sign warn?



- A. A sharp 90° left turn ahead; slow significantly
- B. Minor bend; maintain speed
- C. Left turn banned
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



288. What does this right-angle right turn sign indicate?



- A. Sharp 90° right turn ahead; slow down
- B. Right turn prohibited
- C. Advises speeding up
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

289. What does this left-then-right reverse curve sign tell you?



- A. A left then right sequence of curves; reduce speed
- B. Only a single left curve
- C. Straight road ahead
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



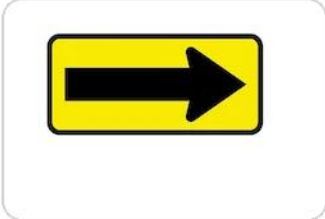
290. What does this right-then-left reverse curve sign mean?



- A. A right then left sequence of curves; slow down
- B. Only a right curve
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

291. What does this yellow right arrow panel tell you?



- A. You must follow the indicated rightward direction ahead
- B. Any direction is allowed
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



292. What does this T-intersection sign warn?



- A. The through road ends ahead; you must turn left or right
- B. You may continue straight
- C. Roundabout ahead
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

293. What does this right side road sign indicate?



- A. A side road enters from the right; watch for entering traffic
- B. Right turn required
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



294. What does this crossroad warning sign mean?



- A. A four-way intersection ahead; watch cross traffic
- B. End of one-way
- C. Roundabout
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

295. What does 'LANE ENDS MERGE LEFT' mean?



- A. Your lane ends; merge into the left lane
- B. Left lane ends into the right
- C. Merging prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



296. What does 'ROAD NARROWS' warn?



- A. Roadway narrows ahead; slow and keep space
- B. Road closed
- C. Lane added
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

297. What does this truck rollover warning sign remind drivers?



- A. Sharp curve/grade ahead with rollover risk; trucks must slow significantly
- B. Only cars affected
- C. High speed encouraged
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



298. What does this Y-intersection sign indicate?



- A. Road splits into two branches ahead; slow and choose your path
- B. Right turn only
- C. Roundabout ahead
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

299. What does this roundabout warning sign require?



- A. Roundabout ahead; slow and yield to traffic in the circle
- B. Straight through only
- C. Proceed at high speed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



300. What does this double-headed arrow sign mean?



- A. You must turn left or right ahead; no through movement
- B. Through traffic allowed
- C. U-turn required
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

301. What does this narrow bridge/road sign warn?



- A. Narrow bridge/road ahead; slow and use caution meeting traffic
- B. Bridge closed
- C. Trucks only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



302. What does 'WATCH FOR ICE ON BRIDGES' advise?



- A. Bridges may ice; slow down and steer smoothly
- B. Bridge closed
- C. Speed up to avoid sliding
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

303. What does this deer crossing sign mean?



- A. Deer may cross ahead; slow and stay alert
- B. Hunting area
- C. Deer only at night
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



304. What does a low clearance sign like '12'-6"' indicate?



- A. Clearance ahead is 12 feet 6 inches; over-height vehicles must not proceed
- B. Speed limit 12 mph
- C. Minimum vehicle length 12 ft
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

305. What does this bicycle warning sign indicate?



- A. Bicycles may cross/travel ahead; slow and watch
- B. Bicycles prohibited
- C. Bikes only; no motor vehicles
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



306. What does 'LOOSE GRAVEL' warn?



- A. Loose gravel ahead; reduce speed and increase following distance
- B. Road closed
- C. Only trucks affected
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

307. What does 'HIGHWAY INTERSECTION AHEAD' indicate?



- A. Intersection with a highway ahead; watch for higher-speed traffic
- B. Closed intersection
- C. Pedestrians only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



308. When you see this yellow diamond warning sign, what does it indicate about the road conditions ahead?



- A. Vehicles are merging onto the main road from the right lane ahead; yield as necessary.
- B. The road ahead splits into two separate directions (straight and right).
- C. A series of consecutive curves (left then right) lies ahead; reduce speed.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

309. What does this double down-arrow sign indicate?



- A. An obstruction/median ahead; traffic may pass on either side
- B. Right side only
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



310. What does this low/soft shoulder sign warn?



- A. Shoulder is low/soft; avoid abrupt entry or sharp return
- B. Passing on the shoulder allowed
- C. Shoulder completely closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

311. How should you respond to this truck on downgrade sign?



- A. Steep downgrade ahead; slow early and use low gear
- B. Speed up downhill
- C. Applies only to trucks; cars need not slow
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



312. What does a 'DIP' sign warn?



- A. A dip in the road ahead; slow down
- B. Uphill grade
- C. No traffic allowed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

313. What does the pedestrian crossing sign require?



- A. Pedestrian crossing ahead; slow and yield to pedestrians
- B. No pedestrians allowed
- C. Crosswalk at night only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



314. What does the 'SPEED LIMIT 65' sign indicate?



- A. The legal maximum speed is 65 mph; do not exceed it
- B. 65 mph is advisory
- C. Minimum speed 65 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

315. When you are at an intersection with a 'NO TURN ON RED' sign, it means:



- A. You may not turn right on the red light.
- B. You may not turn right on red, unless you stop first.
- C. The sign applies only to trucks.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



316. At an intersection with a flashing yellow light, do you need to stop for cross-traffic (which may have a flashing red)?



- A. Yes, you must always stop.
- B. No, you have the right-of-way, but you must still slow down and be alert.
- C. Yes, you must yield to them.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

317. When turning left on a solid green arrow, do you need to yield to oncoming traffic?



- A. Yes, you must always yield to oncoming traffic.
- B. No, a green arrow indicates a 'protected' turn, and oncoming traffic has a red light.
- C. Yes, but only for trucks.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



318. If you have a flashing red light at an intersection, and the cross-traffic (from your left and right) has a solid red light, you should:



- A. (This scenario does not happen).
- B. Stop, and then proceed (after yielding to others).
- C. Wait for a green light.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

319. If you have a flashing yellow light at an intersection, and the cross-traffic (from your left and right) has a flashing red light, who has the right-of-way?



- A. You (with the flashing yellow).
- B. You must both stop.
- C. The vehicle on the right.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



320. At an intersection, if you stop at the limit line (at a STOP sign) but your view is blocked, you should:



- A. (After stopping) slowly 'creep' forward until you can see.
- B. Honk and proceed.
- C. Make a U-turn.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

321. If you see an 'END SCHOOL ZONE' sign in a school zone, you may:



- A. Immediately accelerate to 65 mph.
- B. Resume the normal, posted speed limit for the area (e.g., the residential limit).
- C. Stop and make a U-turn.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



322. In an area with a 'NO PARKING' sign, you may:



- A. Stop temporarily (no more than 5 minutes) to load or unload passengers or freight.
- B. Park, as long as the driver stays in the vehicle.
- C. Park, but only at night.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

323. In a 'NO PARKING' zone, are you allowed to stop briefly to let a passenger out?



- A. Yes, this is generally allowed.
- B. Yes, but only for 30 seconds or less.
- C. No, unless your hazard lights are on.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



324. What is the difference between a 'Red Curb' and a 'NO PARKING' sign?



- A. There is no difference; they mean the same thing.
- B. A red curb means no stopping/standing at all, while a 'NO PARKING' sign often allows brief loading/unloading.
- C. 'NO PARKING' signs only apply during the day.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

325. Within 500 feet of an unfenced playground, what is the speed limit when children are present?



**WHEN
CHILDREN
ARE PRESENT**

- A. 15 mph.
- B. 25 mph.
- C. 35 mph.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



326. What does an orange, diamond-shaped sign (e.g., 'ROAD WORK AHEAD') indicate?



- A. Highway construction and maintenance (a work zone).
- B. There is a permanent road hazard ahead.
- C. There is a rest area ahead.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

327. In a work zone, if a flagger is holding a 'SLOW/STOP' sign, you should:



- A. Obey only if you see danger.
- B. Honk and continue driving.
- C. Always follow the flagger's instructions.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



328. In a construction zone, you see a sign that says 'ROAD MACHINERY AHEAD'. This means:



- A. The road is closed; you must turn around.
- B. Large, slow-moving equipment (like bulldozers or pavers) may be in or entering the lane ahead.
- C. The machinery will yield to you.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

329. When you are on the through road at an uncontrolled 'T' intersection (you are on the 'top' of the T), who has the right-of-way?



- A. The vehicle turning from the terminating road (the bottom of the 'T').
- B. Vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists on the through road.
- C. The vehicle that signals first.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



330. At a four-way stop, if you and a vehicle to your left stop at the same time, who should go first?



- A. You (the vehicle on the right) should go first.
- B. Whichever vehicle is turning left goes first.
- C. The larger vehicle goes first.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

331. As you approach an intersection where you do not have a STOP sign, you see a vehicle approaching from your left that *does* have a STOP sign. You should:



- A. Slow down and be prepared to stop in case they don't yield, but you have the right-of-way.
- B. Honk your horn and speed up to get through.
- C. Yield to them because they are on your left.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



332. At a four-way stop, you come to a stop and notice the vehicle to your right is also stopping. What should you do?



- A. You go first, because you are going straight.
- B. Yield to the vehicle on your right.
- C. Honk to signal them to go.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

333. At a four-way stop, if you arrive after another vehicle has already stopped, you should:



- A. Stop behind them, and then follow them through immediately after they go.
- B. Come to a complete stop, and wait your turn.
- C. Proceed at the same time as them, if you are also going straight.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



334. What does a "LEFT TURN YIELD ON GREEN" sign mean?



- A. You have a protected turn; oncoming traffic will stop.
- B. You may turn left on the green light, but you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.
- C. Left turns are prohibited at this intersection.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

335. At a "T" intersection (with no signs or signals) when turning from a one-way street onto a two-way street, who has the right-of-way?



- A. Traffic moving straight on the two-way (through) road has the right-of-way.
- B. The vehicle approaching from the right.
- C. The vehicle exiting the one-way street.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



336. If you are waiting to turn left and an oncoming vehicle's right turn signal is flashing, you should:



- A. Honk to remind them to turn.
- B. Wait until the vehicle actually starts to turn or has passed, then proceed with your left turn.
- C. Turn off your signal and wait for the next green light.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

337. Where can you legally make a left turn if there is no "No Left Turn" sign?



- A. Across a double yellow line into a private driveway.
- B. At a red arrow signal light.
- C. At a railroad crossing.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



338. At an intersection without a "No Turn on Red" sign, you must do what before turning right on red?



- A. Slow to a crawl, then turn.
- B. Come to a complete stop.
- C. Yield only to vehicles, then turn.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

339. On a divided highway, where can you make a U-turn?



- A. Only at intersections.
- B. At a designated opening provided in the center divider.
- C. It is never allowed.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



340. If the light is green but a “NO U-TURN” sign is posted, you should:



- A. Make the U-turn if you go slowly.
- B. Wait for pedestrians and then make the U-turn.
- C. Do not make the U-turn; obey the sign.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

341. What does this diamond lane sign warn of?



- A. A restricted lane (e.g., HOV/carpool) is ahead
- B. No passing ahead
- C. Trucks only lane
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



342. What does 'SHOULDER WORK AHEAD' warn?



- A. Shoulder work; travel lane open but watch for workers/equipment
- B. Main lanes closed
- C. Pedestrian work only
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

343. What does 'THRU TRAFFIC MERGE LEFT' mean?



- A. Through traffic must merge into the left lane
- B. Left turns merge right
- C. Left turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



344. What does 'ONE LANE TUNNEL' warn?



- A. Tunnel ahead has only one lane; slow and yield as needed
- B. Tunnel closed
- C. Tunnel speed 10 mph
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

345. What do paired black-yellow chevrons indicate?



- A. Sharp change in alignment; slow and follow the arrowed direction
- B. Passing permitted
- C. Straight has priority
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



346. What does 'LEFT LANE ENDS' warn?



- A. Left lane ends; merge early
- B. Right lane ends
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D

347. In a work zone, what does the 'SHOULDER WORK AHEAD' sign mean?



- A. The road is closed; you must turn around.
- B. Workers will be on the shoulder, off the main road, but you should be cautious.
- C. You must drive on the shoulder.
- D. None of the above

My answer: A B C D



Answer Explanations

Check your answers after practice. Review missed questions in the full online question bank.



1. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A. Same as a STOP sign: stop, yield, and go when safe
- B. Slow down but do not stop
- C. The intersection is closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a flashing red light means the same as a STOP sign.

2. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. You must make a full stop
- C. Right turns only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a flashing yellow light means drive with caution.

3. What should you do if traffic lights or controls are not working at an intersection?

- A. Stop as you would for a STOP sign, then follow right-of-way rules
- B. Continue as if your direction has a green light
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 requires drivers to stop as they would at a STOP sign when traffic controls are out of service or not operating correctly.



4. What is the general rule for right turns on red in New York City?

- A. You may not turn right on red unless a sign permits it
- B. You may always turn right after stopping, as elsewhere in the state
- C. Right on red is allowed only at night
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that in New York City, turning on red is not allowed unless a sign permits it.

5. Outside New York City, what must you do before turning right on a steady red light when allowed?

- A. Come to a full stop and yield to traffic and pedestrians
- B. Slow down only; no stop is required
- C. Signal only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 says right on red, where allowed, requires a full stop and yielding; it is not allowed where a NO TURN ON RED sign or other control prohibits it.

6. May you turn in the direction of a red arrow?

- A. No, wait until the red arrow is off and a green light or arrow is shown
- B. Yes, after a full stop
- C. Only for right turns
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that you may not go in the direction of a red arrow until it is off and a green light or arrow appears.



7. If a traffic officer gives directions that conflict with a traffic light, which should you obey?

- A. The traffic officer
- B. The traffic light
- C. The pavement markings
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 says directions from traffic officers take precedence over signs, signals, and pavement markings.

8. What does a single broken lane line usually mean?

- A. You may change lanes or pass if safe and not interfering with traffic
- B. You may never cross it
- C. You may cross it only to turn left
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 explains that one broken line permits passing or lane changes when safe and not interfering with traffic.

9. What do double solid lines usually mean?

- A. Do not pass or change lanes, but you may cross to turn left into or from a roadway
- B. Never cross under any circumstances
- C. They restrict trucks only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that double solid lines mean no passing or lane changes, except crossing them to turn left into or from a driveway or roadway.



10. What does a diamond symbol on a lane usually indicate?

- A. A reserved lane for buses, HOVs, bicycles, or other special vehicles
- B. A higher speed lane
- C. A temporary stopping lane
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 explains that a diamond symbol marks lanes reserved for buses, HOVs, bicycles, or other special vehicles.

11. At an uncontrolled intersection, if a driver on your right arrives at the same time, what should you do?

- A. Yield to the driver on your right
- B. Go first because you are going straight
- C. The faster vehicle goes first
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that when drivers arrive at an uncontrolled intersection at the same time and are at right angles, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.

12. You are turning left and an oncoming vehicle is going straight at about the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The left-turning vehicle must yield
- B. The vehicle going straight must yield
- C. Whoever signals first goes first
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that a driver turning left must yield to oncoming traffic that is going straight or turning right.



13. What must you do when entering a roadway from a driveway, alley, or parking lot?

- A. Stop and yield to traffic on the roadway and pedestrians
- B. Yield to vehicles only, not pedestrians
- C. Signal and enter
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 says a vehicle entering from a driveway, alley, private road, or other non-roadway place must stop and yield to traffic and pedestrians.

14. May you enter an intersection on green if traffic ahead prevents you from getting completely through?

- A. No, wait until traffic ahead clears
- B. Yes, because you have green
- C. Yes, as long as your front bumper crosses
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that you cannot enter an intersection if backed-up traffic prevents you from getting completely through it.

15. When approaching a traffic circle or rotary, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Drivers already in the circle
- B. Drivers entering the circle
- C. Vehicles on the right always
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapters 5 and 8 state that drivers approaching a traffic circle or roundabout must yield to traffic already in the circle.



16. What should you do when you hear or see an emergency vehicle approaching from any direction?

- A. Safely pull over to the right edge and stop until it passes
- B. Stop immediately in your lane
- C. Speed up to get out of its way
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 requires drivers to safely pull over to the right edge and stop for an approaching emergency vehicle; if in an intersection, drive out first.

17. What does New York's Move Over Law require when approaching an authorized emergency or hazard vehicle with activated lights?

- A. Slow down; on multi-lane controlled-access roads, move out of the adjacent lane when safe
- B. Maintain speed
- C. Move over only for police vehicles
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 explains that drivers must reduce speed on all roads and, on parkways, interstates and other controlled-access multi-lane roads, move from the adjacent lane when safe.

18. How far in advance must you signal before turning or changing lanes in New York?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. Only when you begin turning
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapters 5 and 6 state that you must signal a turn or lane change at least 100 feet ahead.



19. Why should you keep your wheels straight while waiting to turn left?

- A. To avoid being pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind
- B. So you can turn faster
- C. Because wheels must legally be straight whenever stopped
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 advises keeping wheels straight while waiting to turn left so a rear-end hit does not push you into oncoming traffic.

20. Where are U-turns prohibited in New York?

- A. Business districts of NYC, school zones, limited-access expressways, and where NO U-TURN signs are posted
- B. All residential areas
- C. All two-way streets
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states U-turns are illegal in NYC business districts, school zones, limited-access expressways, and where NO U-TURN signs are posted.

21. Near a hilltop, curve, or similar location, how far must other drivers be able to see your vehicle for a U-turn to be legal?

- A. At least 500 feet in either direction
- B. At least 200 feet in either direction
- C. At least 100 feet in either direction
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 says you cannot make a U-turn where other drivers cannot see your vehicle from 500 feet away in either direction.



22. Under most conditions, on which side should you pass another vehicle traveling in the same direction?

- A. On the left
- B. On the right
- C. On the shoulder
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that drivers normally pass on the left; passing on the right is allowed only in certain safe circumstances.

23. May you exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if you finish quickly
- C. Yes, but only by 5 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that you must not exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle.

24. When may you not pass on the left?

- A. Your lane has a solid yellow center line
- B. The vehicle ahead is below the speed limit
- C. The road is straight with good visibility
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 lists conditions where passing on the left is not allowed, including when your lane has a solid yellow center line.



25. How close may an oncoming vehicle be before you are prohibited from passing on the left?

- A. If you cannot return safely before an oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says you cannot pass if you cannot safely return to the right lane before any oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet.

26. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing on a two-way roadway may you not pass on the left?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that you may not pass on the left within 100 feet of a railroad crossing on a two-way roadway.

27. May you pass a vehicle that has stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if you do not see a pedestrian
- C. Yes, but only on the right
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that you must never pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross.



28. When a stopped school bus flashes red lights, how far away should you stop?

- A. At least 20 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says traffic approaching from either direction must stop for a stopped school bus with flashing red lights, at least 20 feet away.

29. In New York State, must traffic on the opposite side of a divided highway stop for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. Yes, it must stop
- B. No, it does not have to stop
- C. Only in front of a school
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states this law applies on all New York roads; you must stop even if the bus is on the opposite side of a divided highway.

30. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus usually mean?

- A. The bus is about to stop to load or unload students; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. You may pass
- C. The bus is turning right
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says school buses usually flash yellow warning lights before stopping to load or discharge passengers; slow down and prepare to stop.



31. What may you do at a NO PARKING sign?

- A. Stop temporarily to load/unload merchandise or passengers
- B. Park and wait for a long time
- C. Never stop at all
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 explains that a NO PARKING sign allows a temporary stop to load or discharge merchandise or passengers.

32. What may you do at a NO STANDING sign?

- A. Stop temporarily to receive or discharge passengers; the driver may not leave
- B. Stop to load merchandise
- C. Park for a long time
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 explains that NO STANDING permits a temporary stop to receive or discharge passengers only.

33. What does a NO STOPPING sign mean?

- A. Stop only to obey a sign, signal, officer, or to prevent conflicts
- B. You may stop for passengers
- C. You may stop for loading
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that NO STOPPING means stopping only to obey a traffic sign, signal, officer, or to prevent conflicts.



34. Within how many feet of a fire hydrant may you not park, stop, or stand in New York?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states you cannot park, stop, or stand within 15 feet of a fire hydrant unless a licensed driver remains in the vehicle to move it in an emergency.

35. Within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that parking or standing is not allowed within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.

36. Within how many feet of a traffic light, STOP sign, or YIELD sign is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 30 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 75 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states parking or standing is not allowed within 30 feet of a traffic light, STOP sign, or YIELD sign.



37. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing may you not park in New York?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that you cannot park within 50 feet of a railroad crossing.

38. After parallel parking, how close must your wheels be to the curb?

- A. No more than 1 foot
- B. No more than 2 feet
- C. No more than 3 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that in your final parallel parking position, your wheels must be no more than one foot from the curb.

39. If no speed limit is posted in New York City, what is the maximum legal speed?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 notes that New York City's speed limit is 25 mph unless another limit is posted.



40. Outside New York City, if no speed limit is posted, what is the maximum speed stated in the manual?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that if no limit is posted, drive no more than 55 mph, while still adjusting for conditions.

41. When can you still be ticketed for speed even if you are below the posted limit?

- A. When your speed is not reasonable for rain, snow, fog, slippery roads, or other conditions
- B. Never, if below the limit
- C. Only on expressways
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 explains that speed must be reasonable for conditions; below the posted limit can still be unsafe in poor conditions.

42. Using the two-second rule, what does it mean if you reach the object before finishing the count?

- A. You are following too closely
- B. You have enough space
- C. You are driving too slowly
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 describes the two-second rule; if you reach the object before finishing the count, you are following too closely.



43. How should you adjust the two-second rule in bad weather or when following large trucks?

- A. Increase it to at least 3 or 4 seconds
- B. Reduce it to 1 second
- C. Keep exactly 2 seconds
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 says in bad weather and when following large trucks, increase the count to at least three or four seconds.

44. What can a first offense for using a hand-held mobile phone while driving in New York result in?

- A. A fine up to \$200 and 5 license points
- B. A warning only
- C. Automatic one-year revocation
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states a first hand-held mobile phone offense can mean a fine up to \$200 and five license points.

45. Is it legal in New York to use a portable electronic device to text or email while driving?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal if under 25 mph
- C. Illegal only on expressways
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states it is illegal to use portable electronic devices to send or receive texts or emails while driving.



46. In New York, children under what age must be restrained in a federally approved child safety seat?

- A. Under 4 years old
- B. Under 8 years old
- C. Under 16 years old
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states children under age 4 must be restrained in a federally approved child safety seat.

47. In New York, children ages 4 through 7 generally must use what restraint?

- A. An appropriate child restraint system, commonly a booster seat with lap and shoulder belt
- B. An adult seat belt only
- C. No restraint is required
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states children ages 4 through 7 must be restrained in an appropriate federally approved child restraint system.

48. May an infant in a rear-facing child safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if buckled tightly
- C. Yes, for short trips only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 warns never to put an infant in a rear-facing child safety seat in the front seat with a passenger air bag.



49. Under New York's zero tolerance law for drivers under 21, what measurable BAC range is a violation?

- A. .02 to .07
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .18 or higher
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that under New York's zero tolerance law, a person under 21 violates the law with a measurable BAC of .02 to .07.

50. In New York, what BAC is evidence of driving while intoxicated (DWI)?

- A. .08 or higher
- B. .05 or higher
- C. .02 or higher
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication.

51. In New York, what BAC is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated?

- A. .18 or higher
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .02 or higher
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of .18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated DWI.



52. In New York, a BAC of more than what amount is legal evidence that you are impaired?

- A. More than .05
- B. .02
- C. .18
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of more than .05 is legal evidence of impairment; .08 or higher is evidence of intoxication.

53. Under New York's implied consent law, what have you agreed to by driving in the state?

- A. Taking a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. Letting police search your car at any time
- C. Automatically waiving hearing rights
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 explains that by driving in New York, you are considered to have consented to a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest.

54. Can coffee, exercise, or cold showers quickly lower your BAC?

- A. No; only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Yes, coffee works fastest
- C. Yes, if you drink lots of water
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 says only time effectively reduces BAC; coffee, exercise, and cold showers do not make you sober.



55. In New York, is it legal for a driver or passenger to drink or possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public road?

- A. It is a traffic infraction
- B. Illegal only for the driver, legal for passengers
- C. Legal if the car is stopped
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states it is a traffic infraction for a driver or passenger to drink or possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public highway, street, or road.

56. At a railroad crossing with flashing red lights, gates, or a bell, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 15 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states you must stop at least 15 feet from the tracks when flashing red lights, gates, or a bell are active.

57. What should you do at a railroad crossing without gates or flashing lights?

- A. Slow down, be prepared to stop, and cross only when no train is coming
- B. Keep speed and cross quickly
- C. If you do not hear a train, you need not look
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says at passive crossings, slow down, be prepared to stop, and cross only after you are sure no train is coming.



58. If your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks and a train is approaching, which way should you run after getting out?

- A. Run toward the direction the train is coming from, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle
- B. Run down the track in the same direction as the train
- C. Stay near the vehicle and wait for help
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says everyone should get out; if a train approaches, run toward the train but away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle.

59. What is the normal expressway speed limit in New York, unless otherwise posted?

- A. 55 mph, though some rural areas may be posted 65 mph
- B. 65 mph everywhere
- C. 70 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states expressway speed is normally 55 mph, but can be posted 65 mph in some rural areas.

60. If you miss your exit on an expressway, what should you do?

- A. Continue to the next exit and re-route
- B. Back up on the ramp
- C. Cross the median
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 warns it is dangerous to back up on ramps or cross medians; if you miss an exit, continue to the next exit.



61. When entering an expressway, how should you usually merge?

- A. Use the ramp to accelerate toward expressway speed, signal, look over your shoulder, and merge safely
- B. Always stop at the end of the ramp
- C. Merge at a very low speed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says unless there is a STOP, YIELD, or traffic light, use the entrance ramp to accelerate and blend with traffic safely.

62. Before reaching an expressway exit ramp, how far in advance should you signal?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 500 feet
- C. Only after entering the ramp
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states you should get into the correct lane ahead of time and signal at least 100 feet before the exit ramp.

63. When must you use headlights in New York?

- A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, when visibility is under 1,000 feet, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog
- B. Only when it is completely dark
- C. Only on expressways
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states headlights are required from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, when visibility is less than 1,000 feet, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog.



64. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states headlights must be on low beam within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle.

65. Within how many feet of a vehicle ahead must you dim your high beams?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states headlights must be on low beam within 200 feet of a vehicle ahead, even if it is in a different lane.

66. What usually happens if you use high beams in rain, fog, or snow?

- A. The light reflects back and makes it harder to see
- B. Visibility always improves
- C. It only affects drivers behind you
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says high beams reflect off rain, fog, and snow, making it harder to see; use low beams and reduce speed.



67. Why is the road especially dangerous when rain, snow, or ice begins?

- A. Roads become slippery; reduce speed and increase following distance
- B. Tire traction automatically improves
- C. Only expressways are dangerous
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that even a bit of rain, snow, or ice makes roads slippery; reduce speed and increase following distance.

68. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane?

- A. Decrease speed further and avoid sudden steering or braking
- B. Accelerate through it
- C. Brake hard immediately
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 explains hydroplaning can cause loss of traction and control; if traction is reduced, decrease speed even more.

69. If your rear wheels start to skid on ice or snow, which way should you steer?

- A. Steer in the direction the vehicle is trying to go
- B. Steer sharply the opposite way
- C. Hold the wheel still
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says if the rear wheels skid, turn the steering wheel in the direction the vehicle is trying to go.



70. When may tires with metal studs be used in New York?

- A. October 16 through April 30
- B. All year
- C. December 1 through February 1
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states tires with metal studs can be used in New York State only from October 16 through April 30.

71. What must drivers do for pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks?

- A. Slow down or stop as necessary and yield
- B. Yield only when there is a traffic light
- C. Honk so they move faster
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states drivers must yield to pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks and avoid collisions with pedestrians and bicyclists.

72. Why must you watch especially for pedestrians, bicyclists, and moped riders when turning right?

- A. They are often difficult to see and may be in your turning path
- B. They must always yield to you
- C. This matters only on the road test
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 warns that pedestrians, bicyclists and moped riders are often difficult to see, especially on right turns.



73. When passing a bicyclist from behind, what does the New York manual require?

- A. Pass on the left at a safe distance until the bicycle has been cleared
- B. Pass closely in the same lane
- C. Honk so the bicyclist moves over
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that when overtaking a bicyclist from behind, pass on the left at a safe distance until the bicycle has been cleared.

74. How should you treat bicyclists in a roundabout?

- A. Do not pass a bicycle in the roundabout
- B. Honk so they leave the lane
- C. Squeeze by on the right
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 says bicyclists may circulate in the roundabout like vehicles; do not pass a bicycle in the roundabout.

75. What is the safest response to an aggressive driver?

- A. Stay calm, avoid challenging eye contact, and move away safely
- B. Speed up to hold your position
- C. Respond with horn and gestures
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 advises staying calm, avoiding challenges, and moving away safely when confronted by an aggressive driver.



76. If you show fatigue symptoms such as yawning, not remembering the last few miles, or drifting lanes, what should you do?

- A. Find a safe place to stop and rest or nap
- B. Open the window and keep driving
- C. Turn up the radio and keep driving
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 says not to depend on tricks like radio or an open window; find a safe place to stop and rest.

77. Must you obey a flagger in a work zone?

- A. Yes, a flagger has the same authority as a sign
- B. No, only traffic lights matter
- C. Only during daylight
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states a flagger may direct you to stop, continue with caution, or change lanes, and has authority like a sign.

78. If a green light changes to yellow as you approach an intersection, what is the safest response?

- A. Stop if you can do so safely; if too close to stop safely, proceed with caution
- B. Speed up to beat the light
- C. Brake hard no matter how close you are
- D. Stop in the middle of the intersection

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 teaches that a steady yellow means the signal is changing to red; stop if safe and avoid sudden braking or racing the light.



79. When a green arrow is displayed, must you still yield to pedestrians and vehicles already in the intersection?

- A. Yes
- B. No, a green arrow gives absolute priority
- C. Yield to vehicles only, not pedestrians
- D. Only in New York City

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 explains that a green arrow permits movement in the arrow direction, but you must still yield to traffic and pedestrians already in the intersection.

80. When preparing to turn right on red where it is allowed, which statement is correct?

- A. You must come to a full stop and check that no sign prohibits the turn
- B. You do not have to stop if the intersection is clear
- C. Right on red is allowed at all NYC intersections
- D. You do not need to yield to pedestrians

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a turn on red requires a full stop and yielding; in New York City it is generally prohibited unless a sign permits it.

81. If pedestrians are already in a crosswalk, even when you have a green light, what should you do?

- A. Yield and wait for them to cross safely
- B. Honk so they move out of the way
- C. Drive around in front of them
- D. Proceed first because you have green

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 emphasizes that drivers must avoid collisions with pedestrians and yield to pedestrians lawfully using crosswalks.



82. At an uncontrolled intersection, another vehicle arrives at the same time on your right. What should you do?

- A. Yield to the vehicle on your right
- B. Go first because you arrived
- C. Both vehicles enter together
- D. Honk and go first

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that when drivers reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.

83. When entering a road from a driveway or alley, whom must you yield to?

- A. Traffic on the roadway and pedestrians
- B. Vehicles only
- C. Pedestrians only
- D. No one

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that when entering from a driveway, alley, or private road, you must stop and yield to roadway traffic and pedestrians.

84. Before entering a roundabout, what is the key yielding rule?

- A. Yield to traffic already in the roundabout
- B. Entering traffic always has priority
- C. Yield only to large vehicles
- D. The first vehicle at the entrance always goes first

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapters 5 and 8 state that traffic entering a roundabout must yield to traffic already in the roundabout.



85. You are waiting to turn left and the signal turns red while you are already in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Complete the turn when safe and clear the intersection
- B. Back up behind the stop line
- C. Stay in the intersection until the next green light
- D. Turn immediately regardless of oncoming traffic

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 turn guidance emphasizes not blocking intersections; if already in the intersection waiting to turn left, complete the turn when safe.

86. Where are U-turns generally prohibited in New York?

- A. School zones, NYC business districts, limited-access expressways, and where prohibited by signs
- B. All residential streets
- C. All intersections without signals
- D. All one-way street exits

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 lists school zones, NYC business districts, limited-access expressways, and posted NO U-TURN areas as places where U-turns are prohibited.

87. Near a curve or hilltop, other drivers must be able to see your vehicle from at least how far away for a U-turn to be legal?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states you may not make a U-turn where other drivers cannot see your vehicle from 500 feet away in either direction.



88. Before changing lanes, besides signaling, what must you do?

- A. Check mirrors and look over your shoulder for blind spots
- B. Look ahead only
- C. Change lanes if you are faster
- D. Tap the brakes so traffic behind yields

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 teaches checking mirrors and blind spots before lane changes or passing.

89. Can you exceed the speed limit to complete a pass more quickly?

- A. No
- B. Yes, by up to 5 mph
- C. Yes, if police are not present
- D. Only on expressways

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 clearly states that you must not exceed the speed limit to pass.

90. When may you not begin passing on the left because of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. If you cannot return safely before the oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet
- B. If the vehicle is one mile away
- C. Anytime if you signal
- D. Only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states you may not pass on the left if you cannot return to the right lane before an oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet.



91. On a two-way road, within how many feet of a railroad crossing may you not pass on the left?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 15 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that on a two-way road you may not pass on the left within 100 feet of a railroad crossing.

92. A vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to allow pedestrians to cross. What should you do?

- A. Do not pass that vehicle
- B. Pass on the left
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Honk and proceed

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that you must never pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross.

93. When a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing, how far away must you stop?

- A. At least 20 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says drivers must stop at least 20 feet from a stopped school bus with red lights flashing.



94. In New York, must you stop for a school bus with flashing red lights on the opposite side of a divided highway?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if there is no median
- D. Only if students are visible

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states the school bus stopping law applies on all New York roads, including the opposite side of a divided highway.

95. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus usually mean?

- A. The bus is preparing to stop; slow down and prepare to stop
- B. You may pass
- C. The bus is disabled
- D. The bus is allowing you to pass on the right

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says school buses use flashing yellow warning lights before stopping to load or discharge students.

96. In New York, what is allowed in a NO PARKING area?

- A. A temporary stop to load or unload merchandise or passengers
- B. Parking and waiting for a long time
- C. Leaving the vehicle for errands
- D. Overnight parking

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 explains that NO PARKING permits a temporary stop to load or unload merchandise or passengers.



97. In New York, what is allowed in a NO STANDING area?

- A. A temporary stop to pick up or discharge passengers
- B. Loading merchandise
- C. Waiting for a long time
- D. Leaving the vehicle

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that NO STANDING permits a temporary stop only to pick up or discharge passengers.

98. Within how many feet of a fire hydrant may you not park, stand, or stop in New York?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states you may not park, stand, or stop within 15 feet of a fire hydrant unless a licensed driver remains to move the vehicle.

99. Within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection is parking or standing usually prohibited?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that parking or standing is not allowed within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.



100. Within how many feet of a railroad crossing is parking usually prohibited?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. 100 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that parking is not allowed within 50 feet of a railroad crossing.

101. In New York City, if no other limit is posted, what is the usual speed limit?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that New York City's speed limit is 25 mph unless another limit is posted.

102. Outside New York City, if no speed limit is posted, what maximum speed does the New York manual state?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 25 mph

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that if no speed limit is posted, you may not drive faster than 55 mph, and must still adjust for conditions.



103. Even below the posted speed limit, when can your speed still be too fast?

- A. In rain, snow, fog, slippery roads, heavy traffic, or poor visibility
- B. Never
- C. Only at night
- D. Only on expressways

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 emphasizes that speed must be reasonable for road, weather, and traffic conditions; below the posted limit can still be unsafe.

104. Using the two-second rule, if you reach the same object before finishing the count, what does it mean?

- A. You are following too closely
- B. Your following distance is enough
- C. You are driving too slowly
- D. You must change lanes

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 uses the two-second rule to check following distance; reaching the object too soon means you are following too closely.

105. How should following distance be adjusted in bad weather or behind large vehicles?

- A. Increase it to at least 3 or 4 seconds
- B. Reduce it to 1 second
- C. Keep exactly 2 seconds
- D. Use only the speed limit

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 says to increase following time to at least three or four seconds in bad weather or behind large trucks.



106. What can a first hand-held mobile phone offense while driving in New York result in?

- A. A fine up to \$200 and 5 license points
- B. A warning only
- C. Automatic one-year revocation
- D. No points

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that a first hand-held mobile phone offense can result in a fine up to \$200 and five license points.

107. Is it legal in New York to text with a portable electronic device while driving?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal if driving slowly
- C. Illegal only on expressways
- D. Illegal only for minors

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states it is illegal to use a portable electronic device to text or email while driving.

108. In New York, children under age 4 must usually use what?

- A. A federally approved child safety seat
- B. An adult seat belt only
- C. No restraint
- D. Only the back seat

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that children under age 4 must be restrained in a federally approved child safety seat.



109. May a rear-facing child safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if buckled tightly
- C. Only on low-speed roads
- D. Only for short trips

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 warns never to place a rear-facing child safety seat in the front seat with a passenger air bag.

110. What BAC is evidence of aggravated DWI in New York?

- A. .18 or higher
- B. .08 or higher
- C. .05 or higher
- D. .02 or higher

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of .18 or higher is evidence of aggravated DWI.

111. What is the key meaning of New York's implied consent law?

- A. By driving, you consent to a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. You consent to a vehicle search at any time
- C. You give up insurance
- D. You can never have a hearing

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 explains that by driving in New York, you consent to a chemical test after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest.



112. Can coffee, cold showers, or exercise quickly lower BAC?

- A. No, only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Coffee can
- C. Cold showers can
- D. Exercise can

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that only time allows the body to process alcohol and lower BAC.

113. In New York, is it legal for a driver or passenger to possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public road?

- A. It is illegal
- B. Legal for passengers
- C. Legal if the vehicle is stopped
- D. Illegal only on expressways

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states it is a traffic infraction for a driver or passenger to drink or possess an open alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a public road.

114. At a railroad crossing with flashing red lights or gates down, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 15 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that when crossing lights, bells, or gates are active, you must stop at least 15 feet from the tracks.



115. If your vehicle stalls on tracks and a train is approaching, which way should you run after leaving the vehicle?

- A. Toward the train, away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle
- B. In the same direction the train is traveling
- C. Stay near the vehicle
- D. Go behind the vehicle and push

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says if a train approaches, run toward the train but away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle.

116. What is the usual expressway speed limit in New York unless otherwise posted?

- A. 55 mph, with some rural areas posted 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 25 mph

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that expressway speed is normally 55 mph, though some rural areas may be posted 65 mph.

117. If you miss your exit on an expressway, what should you do?

- A. Continue to the next exit
- B. Back up to the exit
- C. Cross the median
- D. Stop on the shoulder and wait

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says if you miss an exit, continue to the next exit; do not back up or cross the median.



118. When entering an expressway, how should you usually merge?

- A. Use the entrance ramp to accelerate near traffic speed, signal, and merge safely
- B. Always stop at the end of the ramp
- C. Merge at a very low speed
- D. Use the shoulder to pass

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says unless controlled by STOP/YIELD/signals, use the ramp to accelerate and blend safely with expressway traffic.

119. Before an expressway exit ramp, how far in advance should you signal?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states you should be in the correct lane and signal at least 100 feet before the exit ramp.

120. When must headlights be used in New York?

- A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise, when visibility is under 1,000 feet, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog
- B. Only when fully dark
- C. Only on expressways
- D. Only when snowing

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states headlights are required during those times, low visibility, and when wipers are needed for rain, snow, sleet, or fog.



121. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim high beams?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that headlights must be on low beam within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle.

122. Within how many feet of a vehicle ahead must you dim high beams?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that headlights must be on low beam within 200 feet of a vehicle ahead.

123. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane?

- A. Reduce speed further and avoid sudden braking or steering
- B. Accelerate through the water
- C. Brake hard
- D. Use the parking brake

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 explains hydroplaning reduces traction; slow down further and avoid sudden control inputs.



124. If your rear wheels skid on ice or snow, which way should you steer?

- A. In the direction the vehicle is trying to go
- B. Sharply in the opposite direction
- C. Keep the wheel still
- D. Turn off the engine first

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 says if the rear wheels skid, steer in the direction the vehicle is trying to go.

125. When may tires with metal studs be used in New York?

- A. October 16 through April 30
- B. All year
- C. December 1 through February 1
- D. Only on snowy days

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that tires with metal studs may be used from October 16 through April 30.

126. If you are yawning, drifting lanes, or cannot remember the last few miles, what should you do?

- A. Find a safe place to stop and rest
- B. Open the window and keep driving
- C. Turn up the music and keep driving
- D. Drink coffee and immediately continue long-distance driving

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 says not to rely on tricks like open windows or music; stop safely and rest.



127. What should you do when a flagger directs traffic in a work zone?

- A. Obey the flagger
- B. Follow only traffic lights, not the flagger
- C. Drive around if in a hurry
- D. Obey only during daylight

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that work-zone flaggers have authority to direct traffic and must be obeyed.

128. Which behavior is correct in a work zone?

- A. Slow down, keep a safe distance, and obey signs and workers
- B. Maintain normal speed
- C. Follow closely to prevent merging
- D. Slow only when workers are visible

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 emphasizes slowing down, staying alert, and obeying signs, signals, and flaggers in work zones.

129. How do motorcyclists' rights in a lane compare with car drivers' rights?

- A. Motorcyclists are entitled to use the full lane
- B. Motorcycles must ride at the far right edge
- C. Cars may squeeze beside a motorcycle in the same lane
- D. Motorcycles have lane rights only on expressways

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 emphasizes that motorcyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as other drivers and are entitled to lane space.



130. Why should you leave extra following distance behind a motorcycle?

- A. A motorcycle may stop quickly or change position to avoid small hazards
- B. Motorcycles always need much longer stopping distance than cars
- C. Motorcycles never slow suddenly
- D. Extra space is needed only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 warns that motorcycles are more affected by potholes, gravel, wet pavement, and other hazards, so drivers should leave extra room.

131. Why must you look carefully for motorcycles before turning left?

- A. Motorcycles are small, so their speed and distance are easier to misjudge
- B. Motorcycles do not have right-of-way
- C. Motorcycles can approach only from the right
- D. Motorcycles must yield to all left-turning vehicles

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 stresses that motorcycles are small and easy to overlook, especially at intersections and before left turns.

132. Why must you check blind spots for motorcycles before changing lanes?

- A. Motorcycles can easily be hidden in a vehicle's blind spots
- B. Motorcyclists will always honk to warn you
- C. Mirrors alone are always enough
- D. Motorcycles cannot use multi-lane roads

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 reminds drivers that motorcycles are small and can disappear in blind spots; check mirrors and look over your shoulder.



133. What is the correct way to pass a motorcycle?

- A. Pass as you would pass a car, using another lane and safe clearance
- B. Squeeze by in the same lane
- C. Honk so the motorcycle moves to the shoulder
- D. Ride side-by-side if speed is low

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 teaches drivers to give motorcycles full lane space and pass them with proper clearance as they would other vehicles.

134. What is the basic status of bicycles on New York roads?

- A. Bicycles are part of traffic and drivers must share the road with them
- B. Bicycles may ride only on sidewalks
- C. Bicycles never have right-of-way
- D. Drivers may force bicycles out of the lane

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 explains that bicyclists and motorists must follow traffic laws and share the road.

135. How should you pass a bicyclist?

- A. Pass on the left at a safe distance until completely clear
- B. Pass closely in the same lane
- C. Pass on the right
- D. Honk and immediately accelerate past

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapters 11 and 6 emphasize passing bicyclists on the left at a safe distance until the bicycle has been cleared.



136. Why should you check the bike lane or right side before turning right?

- A. A bicyclist may be going straight in your turning path
- B. Bicyclists must always stay behind you
- C. Right-turning vehicles always have priority
- D. You need to check only at red lights

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 reminds drivers to watch for pedestrians and bicyclists before turning, especially when a right turn may cross a bicyclist's path.

137. Before opening a vehicle door, what should drivers and passengers do?

- A. Check behind and beside the vehicle for bicycles, motorcycles, or traffic
- B. Open immediately because parked vehicles have priority
- C. Check only ahead
- D. Check only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 warns that opening a door can endanger bicyclists or motorcyclists, so check before opening.

138. If a bicyclist moves around potholes, drains, or debris, how should you respond?

- A. Leave room because these small hazards are more dangerous for bicycles
- B. Honk so the bicyclist rides straight
- C. Pass closely to avoid delay
- D. Assume the bicyclist is violating the law

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 notes that bicyclists may move to avoid road hazards; drivers should allow safe room.



139. What should you do when you see a pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog?

- A. Yield completely and use special caution
- B. Honk so they move faster
- C. Yield only at traffic lights
- D. Pass quickly in front of them

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 emphasizes special care for blind, visually impaired, and disabled pedestrians and requires yielding safely.

140. What should a driver do when pedestrians, older adults, or people with disabilities cross slowly?

- A. Wait patiently and give them enough time and space
- B. Honk to hurry them
- C. Drive closely in front of them
- D. Proceed as soon as the light changes

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 reminds drivers that pedestrians, especially older adults, children, and people with disabilities, may need more time and must be given care.

141. What are No-Zones around large trucks and buses?

- A. Blind spots where the driver has limited visibility
- B. Areas for cars to pass
- C. Emergency stopping areas
- D. Areas where close following is allowed

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 explains that large vehicles have No-Zone blind spots in front, behind, and on both sides where the driver may not see you.



142. If you cannot see a large truck's side mirrors, what does that usually mean?

- A. The truck driver probably cannot see you either
- B. You are definitely in a safe position
- C. You can accelerate past without concern
- D. The truck must yield to you

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11's large-vehicle blind spot guidance can be summarized this way: if you cannot see the truck's mirrors, the driver may not see you.

143. Why should you not cut suddenly in front of a large truck or bus?

- A. Large vehicles need more distance to stop
- B. Large vehicles stop in a shorter distance than cars
- C. Large-vehicle drivers can always see you immediately
- D. It is dangerous only in rain

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 explains that large vehicles are heavier and need longer stopping distance; cutting in removes needed space.

144. Why should you not squeeze by on the right of a large truck making a right turn?

- A. A large vehicle may swing left before turning right and then close the space on its right
- B. The right side is always safe during a truck turn
- C. A truck must stay fully right without swinging
- D. Only motorcycles need to avoid it

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 warns that large vehicles need wide turns and may swing left before a right turn, so drivers should not move into the danger area on the right.



145. What is a risk of following a large truck too closely?

- A. You cannot see the road ahead and may be in the truck's rear blind spot
- B. The truck blocks all hazards for you
- C. It is the safest and most fuel-efficient position
- D. The truck driver can always see you in the mirror

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 explains that large vehicles have rear blind spots and close following blocks your view ahead.

146. What does an orange slow-moving vehicle triangle usually indicate?

- A. A vehicle ahead is moving slowly, such as farm or maintenance equipment
- B. The vehicle ahead will travel at high speed
- C. The road is closed
- D. You should follow closely

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 reminds drivers that slow-moving vehicles take more time to travel or turn; slow down and pass only with caution.

147. What should drivers do when approaching horseback riders or horse-drawn vehicles?

- A. Slow down, allow plenty of room, and avoid sudden horn use or startling the animal
- B. Pass closely to get by quickly
- C. Keep honking as a warning
- D. Use caution only on rural roads

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11's sharing-the-road guidance calls for reduced speed and extra room around special road users such as animals and horse-drawn vehicles.



148. Why is it dangerous to drive alongside a large vehicle for a long time?

- A. You may remain in a side No-Zone blind spot
- B. Air beside large vehicles is always more stable
- C. It helps the large vehicle turn
- D. It is dangerous only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11 reminds drivers not to linger in side blind spots around large vehicles; pass safely or drop back.

149. Why should drivers be especially alert for pedestrians near bus stops?

- A. Passengers may appear from in front of or behind the bus and cross the road
- B. There are no pedestrians near bus stops
- C. The bus will watch for all pedestrians for you
- D. This matters only in school zones

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 11's sharing-the-road guidance requires drivers to anticipate pedestrian activity around public transit and be ready to yield.

150. May a school bus carrying pupils turn right on a red light?

- A. No
- B. Yes, after a full stop
- C. Only not in New York City
- D. Only if no pedestrians are present

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a school bus containing pupils cannot turn right on any red light.



151. What does a yellow arrow traffic light mean?

- A. The green-arrow protection is ending; prepare to stop
- B. Speed up and turn immediately
- C. Go straight only
- D. Travel in that direction is always prohibited

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 explains that a yellow arrow means the protection of a green arrow will end and you should be prepared to stop.

152. May you use a lane with a steady red X overhead?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if the lane is empty
- C. Only briefly to pass
- D. Only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a steady red X lane-use signal means do not drive in that lane.

153. What should you do when an overhead lane-use signal shows a steady yellow X?

- A. Move out of that lane
- B. Speed through that lane
- C. Use the lane only for left turns
- D. Stop in the lane and wait

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a steady yellow X means move from that lane.



154. What does a flashing yellow X over a lane usually mean?

- A. The lane can be used only for left turns
- B. The lane is completely closed
- C. The speed limit is cancelled
- D. The lane is only for buses

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a flashing yellow X means the lane can only be used for a left turn.

155. When you must stop and there is a white stop line and a crosswalk, where should you stop?

- A. Before reaching the stop line
- B. In the middle of the crosswalk
- C. After crossing the stop line
- D. Anywhere as long as no pedestrian is hit

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 says when a sign or signal requires a stop, stop before the stop line if one is present.

156. If the line on your side is solid and the opposite side is broken, may you cross it to pass?

- A. No, except to make a lawful left turn into or from a roadway
- B. Yes, if no oncoming car is visible
- C. Only to pass a slow vehicle
- D. Only in daylight

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that if the solid line is on your side, you may not cross it to pass; crossing is generally allowed only for a left turn into or from a roadway.



157. What does a solid edge line along the side of the road usually mark?

- A. Where the travel lane ends and the shoulder begins
- B. An extra lane usable at any time
- C. A passing-only lane
- D. A parking-only area

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 explains that solid edge lines mark where the travel lane ends and the shoulder begins; drivers generally may not cross them to drive on the shoulder.

158. How low may a posted work-zone speed limit be in New York?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a work area speed limit can be posted as low as 25 mph, and drivers must reduce speed even when no lower limit is posted.

159. In a work zone, how should you treat a flagger's directions compared with ordinary signs?

- A. Follow the flagger's directions
- B. Look only at traffic lights, not the flagger
- C. Only police directions count
- D. A flagger can advise but not direct traffic

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapters 4 and 8 state that a work-zone flagger can control traffic and drivers must obey the directions.



160. If another vehicle is already in the intersection making a left turn and you have a green light, what should you do?

- A. Let it complete the turn before entering
- B. Go immediately because green has priority
- C. Honk and pass in front of it
- D. Squeeze through if you can avoid contact

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that a driver approaching an intersection must yield to traffic already in the intersection.

161. When turning left into a driveway or parking lot and oncoming traffic is approaching, what must you do?

- A. Yield to oncoming traffic
- B. Oncoming traffic must yield to you
- C. Signal and turn first
- D. Stop in the oncoming lane and wait

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that a left turn into a driveway, parking lot, or other area must yield to oncoming traffic close enough to be a hazard.

162. When the light turns green but a pedestrian is still in the crosswalk, may you begin your turn?

- A. No, yield until the pedestrian has crossed safely
- B. Yes, because the pedestrian must stop
- C. Yes, if you turn slowly
- D. Only for right turns

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that drivers must yield to pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks.



163. What should you do if you hear a nearby siren but cannot tell where the emergency vehicle is?

- A. Safely pull to the right edge and stop until sure it is not headed toward you
- B. Continue at the same speed
- C. Stop in the middle of an intersection to look
- D. Speed away from the area

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that if you hear a siren nearby and cannot locate the emergency vehicle, safely pull over to the right and stop until you are sure it is not headed toward you.

164. Are you legally required to yield to personal vehicles with blue, green, or amber lights?

- A. Usually not required, but yield as a courtesy when safe
- B. You must pull over as for a police car
- C. You must stop in your lane
- D. Any blue light always means an authorized emergency vehicle

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 explains that vehicles with blue, green, or amber lights are not authorized emergency vehicles and their drivers must obey traffic laws; yield as a courtesy when safe.

165. Before a right turn, where should your vehicle be positioned?

- A. As far right as practicable
- B. As close to the centerline as possible
- C. In the left lane
- D. Swing wide left first

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5 states that before a right turn, get as far to the right as possible and do not make wide, sweeping turns.



166. What is usually the first step of a three-point turn?

- A. Signal right, pull over and stop, then signal left and check all directions
- B. Immediately turn left across the road
- C. Back into the opposite lane first
- D. Do it quickly without signaling

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 5's three-point-turn procedure begins with signaling right, pulling over and stopping, then signaling left and checking traffic in all directions.

167. Before passing or changing lanes, is checking mirrors alone enough?

- A. No, also look quickly over your shoulder for blind spots
- B. Yes, if the mirrors are adjusted correctly
- C. Only on expressways
- D. Only at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 explains that even correctly adjusted mirrors have blind spots, so look quickly over your shoulder before changing lanes or passing.

168. After passing on the left, when is it safer to return to the right lane?

- A. When you can see the passed vehicle's front bumper in your inside mirror and shoulder-check for space
- B. Immediately after your rear bumper clears it
- C. Return without signaling
- D. Return whenever no oncoming car is visible

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 says before returning right, signal, check your inside mirror for the passed vehicle's front bumper, and look over your right shoulder for space.



169. When a vehicle ahead is making a left turn, under what condition may you pass on the right?

- A. Only when necessary and safe, without driving on the shoulder or across the edge line
- B. At any time
- C. Only by using the shoulder
- D. As long as you honk

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 allows passing on the right only in listed circumstances when necessary and safe, and not by driving on the shoulder or across the edge line unless permitted by signs or officials.

170. On a two-way road, may you pass on the left near a curve or hilltop when you cannot see ahead?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if the vehicle ahead is slow
- C. Yes, if you honk
- D. Only during daylight

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that you may not pass on the left on a two-way road near a curve or hilltop when you cannot see around or over it.

171. On a two-way road, may you pass on the left within 100 feet of a bridge, tunnel, or viaduct when your view is obstructed?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if there is no yellow line
- C. Yes, if the speed limit is low
- D. Only not at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 6 states that on a two-way road, you may not pass on the left within 100 feet of a bridge, tunnel, or viaduct when your view is obstructed.



172. Before stopping to parallel park, what should you do?

- A. Check mirrors and signal to warn drivers behind
- B. Stop suddenly so drivers behind react
- C. Turn on high beams
- D. Do not check behind you

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7's parallel parking steps require checking mirrors and signaling to warn other drivers before stopping.

173. When backing during parallel parking, where should you primarily look?

- A. Look back through the rear window, while checking side and front occasionally
- B. Only in the mirrors
- C. Only ahead
- D. Only at the dashboard

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that while backing to parallel park, look through the rear window, not only the mirrors, and check side and front occasionally.

174. After parking on a hill, besides turning the wheels, what else should you do?

- A. Set the parking brake and put an automatic transmission in Park
- B. Use hazard lights only
- C. Leave the transmission in neutral
- D. Nothing else is needed

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that after parking on a hill, set the parking brake and put an automatic in Park or a manual in first gear.



175. How is double parking treated under New York parking rules?

- A. You may not park, stop, or stand there
- B. Allowed if hazard lights are on
- C. Allowed for five minutes
- D. Prohibited only in residential areas

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that you cannot park, stop, or stand on the roadway side of a parked vehicle, which is double parking.

176. May you park, stop, or stand on a sidewalk or in a crosswalk?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if only briefly
- C. Yes, if someone stays in the vehicle
- D. Only if no pedestrian is present

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 lists sidewalks and crosswalks as places where parking, standing, or stopping is not allowed.

177. Within how many feet of a fire station driveway on the same side is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 75 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that parking or standing is not allowed within 20 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side.



178. Within how many feet on the opposite side of a fire station driveway is parking or standing not allowed?

- A. 75 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 50 feet

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 7 states that parking or standing is not allowed within 75 feet on the opposite side of a fire station driveway.

179. In defensive driving, why should you not focus only on the vehicle directly ahead?

- A. You should scan ahead, to the sides, and behind to spot problems early
- B. The vehicle ahead will detect all hazards for you
- C. Focusing only ahead is safest
- D. Looking far ahead matters only on expressways

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 tells drivers to keep their eyes moving, scan ahead and to the sides, and check mirrors every few seconds.

180. What should you do when confronted by an aggressive driver?

- A. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and move away safely
- B. Speed up to challenge them
- C. Hold your lane to block them
- D. Stop and get out to argue

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 advises drivers not to make eye contact or challenge an aggressive driver, but to remain calm and move away safely.



181. If an aggressive driver follows you, what should you do?

- A. Do not stop or leave your vehicle; drive to the nearest police station
- B. Drive home so they know your address
- C. Pull over to argue
- D. Brake suddenly to warn them

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that if an aggressive driver follows you, do not stop or leave your vehicle; drive to the nearest police station.

182. What is the most common crash type in a work zone?

- A. Rear-end collision
- B. Head-on collision
- C. Backing collision
- D. Parking-lot sideswipe

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that rear-end collisions are the most common work-zone crash, so maintain at least a two-second or greater braking distance.

183. When may speeding fines double in work zones?

- A. Even when workers or work vehicles are not present
- B. Only during night work
- C. Only after a crash
- D. Only when the speed limit is below 25 mph

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that speeding fines double in work zones even when workers or work vehicles are not there.



184. When approaching a modern roundabout, which direction should you check for circulating traffic?

- A. Look left; traffic in the roundabout has the right-of-way
- B. Look only right
- C. Look only behind
- D. Do not look; entering traffic has priority

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that before entering a roundabout, slow down, yield to pedestrians, and look left because circulating traffic has the right-of-way.

185. How should you treat a bicyclist inside a roundabout?

- A. Do not pass a bicycle in the roundabout
- B. Pass closely on the right
- C. Honk so the cyclist leaves the lane
- D. Bicyclists must dismount and use sidewalks

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that bicyclists may ride in the roundabout lane like other vehicles, and drivers should not pass a bicycle in the roundabout.

186. For an adult sitting near an air bag, how much space should be between the center of the chest and the air bag cover?

- A. At least 10 inches
- B. At least 3 inches
- C. At least 5 inches
- D. At least 20 inches

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 states that adults should sit with at least 10 inches between the center of the chest and the air bag cover, with hands at 3 and 9 o'clock.



187. May a rear-facing infant safety seat be placed in the front seat with a passenger air bag?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, if the seat is secured
- C. Yes, only on low-speed roads
- D. Yes, if an adult sits nearby

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 8 clearly warns never to put an infant in a rear-facing child safety seat in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger air bag.

188. Can prescription or over-the-counter cold or allergy medicines affect driving?

- A. Yes; check warnings and ask a doctor or pharmacist if unsure
- B. No, only alcohol affects driving
- C. Only illegal drugs affect driving
- D. Only if taken at night

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that prescription, over-the-counter, and illegal drugs can affect reflexes, judgment, vision, and alertness.

189. Why is drinking alcohol while taking other drugs dangerous?

- A. Alcohol and other drugs can enhance each other's effects
- B. Medicine immediately cancels alcohol effects
- C. It only makes people more alert
- D. It affects passengers but not drivers

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 warns that alcohol and other drugs can enhance each other's effects and severely reduce driving ability.



190. In New York, a BAC above what level is legal evidence of ability impaired?

- A. 0.05%
- B. 0.02%
- C. 0.08%
- D. 0.18%

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of more than 0.05 percent is legal evidence that a driver is impaired.

191. In New York, what BAC level is evidence of DWI/intoxication?

- A. 0.08% or higher
- B. 0.02% or higher
- C. 0.05% or higher
- D. Anything below 0.18% does not count

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of 0.08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication/DWI.

192. In New York, what BAC level is evidence of aggravated DWI?

- A. 0.18% or higher
- B. 0.08% or higher
- C. 0.05% or higher
- D. 0.02% or higher

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that a BAC of 0.18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated.



193. Can coffee, exercise, or a cold shower quickly lower BAC?

- A. No, only time effectively lowers BAC
- B. Yes, coffee works fastest
- C. Yes, exercise works fastest
- D. Yes, a cold shower works fastest

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that coffee, exercise, and cold showers cannot lower BAC or make you sober; only time without more drinking effectively reduces BAC.

194. What does New York's implied consent law mean?

- A. Driving in New York means you have consented to chemical testing after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest
- B. You may refuse all tests without consequences
- C. It applies only to commercial drivers
- D. It applies only to blood tests

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 explains that under implied consent, driving in New York means you have already consented to chemical testing after an alcohol- or drug-related arrest.

195. For drivers under 21, what BAC range triggers New York's zero tolerance law?

- A. 0.02% to 0.07%
- B. 0.08% to 0.17%
- C. Above 0.18%
- D. Only exactly 0.00% is illegal

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 9 states that the under-21 zero tolerance violation applies to a measurable BAC from 0.02 to 0.07 percent.



196. How should a railroad grade crossing be treated?

- A. Treat it as an intersection and always expect a train
- B. Treat it as an intersection only when gates are present
- C. It is dangerous only at night
- D. No signal means no need to slow

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that a grade crossing is considered an intersection and drivers should always expect a train.

197. At a multiple-track crossing, should you go immediately after one train passes?

- A. No, confirm all tracks in both directions are clear of other trains
- B. Yes, it is always safe after the first train
- C. Go as soon as gates begin to rise
- D. Check only the nearest track

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that at multiple-track crossings, wait until you can clearly see down all tracks in both directions for another train before crossing.

198. If traffic is backed up and there is not enough room beyond the railroad tracks, may you wait on the tracks?

- A. No, wait until your vehicle can completely clear all tracks
- B. Yes, if no train is visible
- C. Yes, if the gate is up
- D. Only in daylight

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that you may not cross railroad tracks unless you are certain your entire vehicle will clear all tracks and there is room on the other side.



199. Why should you be careful when following a bus or some trucks near a railroad crossing?

- A. They may be required to stop at all railroad crossings
- B. They will speed across the tracks
- C. They do not have to obey railroad signals
- D. They will back up on the tracks

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that school buses, buses with passengers, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable cargo must stop at all railroad crossings.

200. At an active railroad crossing, when may you proceed after a train?

- A. After gates are fully raised, lights and bells have stopped, and it is safe
- B. Immediately after the train's rear passes
- C. As soon as the gates start rising
- D. When the car behind honks

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 10 states that at active railroad crossings, do not proceed until gates are completely raised and lights and bells have stopped.

201. What must you do at a STOP sign?



- A. Come to a full stop, yield, and go when safe
- B. Slow down and continue if no cars are visible
- C. Yield to pedestrians only; stopping is not required
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 states that a STOP sign requires a full stop and yielding to vehicles and pedestrians in or approaching the intersection.



202. What should you do at a YIELD sign?



- A. Slow down, stop if needed, and yield to vehicles and pedestrians
- B. Always stop for 3 seconds
- C. You have the right-of-way and may continue
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: Chapter 4 says a YIELD sign means slow down, prepare to stop, and yield when traffic conditions require it.

203. What must you do when you see this red octagonal sign?



- A. Make a full stop at the limit line or crosswalk, then proceed when safe
- B. Slow down and roll through if no pedestrians
- C. Yield to pedestrians without stopping
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a STOP sign requires a full stop before proceeding.



204. At a 4-way stop with this sign, how do you proceed?



- A. Proceed in order of arrival, yielding to pedestrians and to the vehicle on your right if tied
- B. All vehicles yield to the car on the right regardless of arrival order
- C. You may roll through if no pedestrians
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, at a four-way stop all vehicles must stop, proceed by arrival order, and yield to the right and pedestrians.

205. What does this 'EXCEPT RIGHT TURN' sign mean at a red light?



- A. You may turn right on red without stopping
- B. Only right turns are permitted on red, but a full stop and yield are required
- C. Only left turns must stop
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, on red only right turns are allowed, and you must stop and yield first.



206. What must you do at a red light when you see this arrow sign?



- A. Come to a complete stop where the arrow indicates
- B. Stop in the middle of the intersection
- C. Only slow to 5 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign tells you where to make a full stop on red.

207. What should you do when you see this red 'WRONG WAY' sign?



- A. Keep going; you have the right of way
- B. Stop at once and safely turn around or exit
- C. Proceed slowly while watching
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, WRONG WAY means you are going the wrong way; stop and exit safely.



208. What must you do when you approach this downward triangle sign?



- A. Slow and be prepared to stop, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians
- B. You have the right of way and may proceed
- C. Yield to pedestrians only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a YIELD sign requires slowing down and stopping if needed.

209. What does this sign instruct at narrow bridges or alternating flow sections?



- A. You have priority over oncoming traffic
- B. Yield to oncoming traffic, stopping if necessary
- C. Both directions proceed at the same time
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign means oncoming traffic has priority; you must yield or stop.



210. What roadway condition does this sign indicate?



- A. Roadway merges ahead
- B. You are approaching a divided highway with a median
- C. Two-way single lane
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the divided highway sign warns of a median ahead.

211. What are you allowed to do when you see this sign?



- A. You may park briefly to load passengers
- B. No parking; you may stop temporarily to drop off or pick up
- C. Parking is allowed freely
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, NO PARKING means no parking; brief loading is permitted.



212. What does this sign say about left turns on red?



- A. Left turns on red are prohibited
- B. You may left turn on red after stopping
- C. Left turns only on green arrow
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, NO LEFT ON RED prohibits left turns on red.

213. Can you make a left turn when you see this sign?



- A. Left turns are prohibited at all times
- B. Left turns prohibited only on red
- C. Left turns prohibited only during peak hours
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the slashed left arrow means no left turns.



214. What does this sign mean for bicycles?



- A. Bicycles are not allowed
- B. Bicycles prohibited only at night
- C. Cyclists must dismount and walk
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the crossed-out bicycle means no bicycles allowed.

215. How should you proceed when turning left on green with this sign?



- A. On green, yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians before turning left
- B. You have absolute right of way on green
- C. You may left turn on red
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the sign reminds drivers to yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians when turning left on green.



216. How must you drive when you see this sign?



- A. Keep to the right of the divider or obstruction
- B. Keep to the left of the roadway
- C. Pass on either side
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, KEEP RIGHT means pass to the right of the obstruction.

217. What does this sign require regarding passing?



- A. Passing is permitted but only with caution when safe
- B. No passing allowed
- C. Only trucks may pass
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, PASS WITH CARE allows passing only when safe.



218. What should you do when you see this sign?



- A. Do not enter the oncoming lane to pass
- B. Pass only during daytime
- C. Left turns only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, DO NOT PASS means no passing.

219. What is the correct action when you see this red circular sign?



- A. Stop and turn around; do not enter
- B. Proceed slowly
- C. No entry at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, DO NOT ENTER means do not enter; turn around safely.



220. What does this sign mean for pedestrians?



- A. No pedestrians may enter or cross here
- B. Pedestrians prohibited only at night
- C. Pedestrians may use the sidewalk
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the crossed-out pedestrian means no pedestrian traffic.

221. Can you turn right when you see this sign?



- A. Right turns are prohibited
- B. Right turns prohibited only on red
- C. Only trucks are prohibited from right turns
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the slashed right arrow means no right turns.



222. What does this sign mean for truck drivers?



- A. Trucks are prohibited
- B. Trucks limited to 25 mph
- C. Only trucks may travel here
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the crossed-out truck means no trucks allowed.

223. What is required at a red light with this sign?



- A. No turns are allowed on red
- B. Only right turns are prohibited on red
- C. You may turn slowly on red
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, NO TURN ON RED prohibits all turns on red.



224. What does this sign restrict about right turns on red?



- A. Right turns on red are prohibited
- B. You may right turn on red after stopping
- C. Right turns prohibited only at peak hours
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, NO RIGHT ON RED prohibits right turns on red.

225. What does this sign say about U-turns?



- A. U-turns are prohibited
- B. U-turns prohibited only on red
- C. U-turns allowed after yielding
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the slashed U-arrow means no U-turns.



226. What does this sign mean?



- A. The roadway is one-way in the direction of the arrow (left)
- B. Left turns are prohibited
- C. Only buses may go left
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ONE WAY indicates one-way traffic in the arrow's direction.

227. What should you expect when turning left with this sign present?



- A. Oncoming traffic may have an extended green; you must yield
- B. You have extended green and priority
- C. You may left turn on red
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, oncoming traffic may have an extended green; left turns must yield.



228. What does this split arrow sign indicate?



- A. You may proceed straight or turn left ahead
- B. Left turn only
- C. Straight through is prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign allows going straight or turning left.

229. What does this left-turn ONLY lane sign require?



- A. This lane is for left turns only; no through traffic
- B. This lane has priority for through travel
- C. Only buses may use this left turn
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, LEFT TURN ONLY means the lane is restricted to left turns.



230. What does this straight-or-right sign indicate?



- A. This lane allows going straight or turning right
- B. Right turn only
- C. Right turn prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this lane allows through traffic or a right turn.

231. What does this lane-use sign indicate?



- A. Left lane must turn left; right lane may go straight or turn left
- B. Both lanes go straight only
- C. Right lane may not turn right
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the sign shows the left lane is left-turn only and the right lane may go straight or turn right.



232. What does this sign say about turning right on red?



- A. Right turns are controlled by a dedicated signal; obey that signal
- B. You may always turn right on red
- C. No turns allowed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a RIGHT TURN SIGNAL sign means right turns follow the dedicated signal.

233. What does this sign say about the center lane?



- A. Center lane is for left turns only from either direction
- B. Center lane may be used for passing
- C. Center lane is a fast lane
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the center lane is for left turns from either direction only.



234. What parking requirement does this sign indicate?

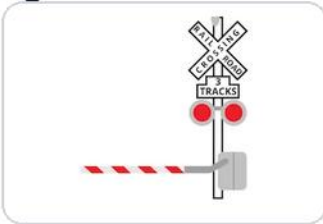


- A. Reserved for disabled parking with a valid permit
- B. Parking allowed on weekends only
- C. Visitor parking only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, reserved parking with the wheelchair symbol requires a valid permit.

235. With gates down and lights flashing, what must you do at this railroad sign?



- A. Stop before the gate and proceed only after signals stop
- B. Go around the gate quickly
- C. Cross if you don't hear a train
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, flashing lights with lowered gates require a full stop until they stop.



236. What does this railroad crossbuck sign mean?



- A. Railroad crossing; treat as a yield, giving right of way to trains
- B. Only buses must stop
- C. You may speed through
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the railroad crossbuck marks a crossing; yield to trains and stop if needed.

237. What does this right-turn ONLY sign require?



- A. This lane must turn right; no through movement
- B. Right turn preferred but through is allowed
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, RIGHT TURN ONLY means this lane must turn right.



238. What does this sign say about stopping on the shoulder?



- A. Stop here only for emergencies
- B. You may stop for a short rest
- C. Parking for loading is allowed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, EMERGENCY STOPPING ONLY allows stopping only for emergencies.

239. How must you drive when you see a NO TURNS sign?



- A. No left, right, or U-turns; proceed straight only
- B. Left turns banned but right turns allowed
- C. Only U-turns are banned
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, NO TURNS means no turning movements are allowed.



240. What does this minimum speed sign require?



- A. Do not drive below 40 mph except under special conditions
- B. 40 mph is the maximum speed
- C. 40 mph is suggested speed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the minimum speed is 40 mph unless safety requires slower.

241. What does this combined speed limit sign indicate?



- A. Maximum 55 mph, minimum 45 mph
- B. 55 mph suggested
- C. Fixed speed 45 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign sets a maximum of 55 mph and a minimum of 45 mph.



242. What must you do when you see this ROAD CLOSED sign?



- A. Road ahead is closed; you must detour
- B. Closed at night only
- C. Residents may proceed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ROAD CLOSED means the road is closed and you must detour.

243. What does this sign require of slower traffic?



- A. Slower vehicles must keep right or yield
- B. Faster traffic keeps right
- C. Only trucks must keep right
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, slower traffic must keep right.



244. What does this 'WHEN CHILDREN ARE PRESENT' sign mean for speed?



- A. When children are present, drive at the posted school speed limit
- B. Road closed when children are present
- C. Applies only at night
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, when children are present you must follow the school-zone speed limit.

245. When the lights flash on this school speed sign, what is required?



- A. When flashing, slow to 20 mph and watch for pedestrians/school buses
- B. Always 20 mph
- C. 20 mph on weekends only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, when flashing, the 20 mph school limit is in effect.



246. What does the yellow 'ALL YEAR' plaque indicate?



ALL YEAR

- A. School-related limits/signs apply year-round
- B. Applies only in summer
- C. Applies only at night
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ALL YEAR means the restriction applies year-round.

247. What does a 'WHEN FLASHING' white plaque usually mean?



**WHEN
FLASHING**

- A. When lights flash, the associated limit/rule is in effect
- B. Flashing means you may ignore the limit
- C. Applies only to trucks
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, WHEN FLASHING means the posted rule applies while the lights flash.



248. What does 'END SCHOOL ZONE' signify?



- A. School zone ends; resume normal speed limits
- B. School zone begins
- C. No traffic through this area
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, END SCHOOL ZONE means school-zone restrictions end.

249. What duty does this vertical sign emphasize at crosswalks?



- A. State law requires yielding to pedestrians in crosswalks, stopping if needed
- B. Just slow down; no yielding required
- C. Pedestrians must yield to cars
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, state law requires yielding to pedestrians at crosswalks and stopping when necessary.



250. What does this yellow SCHOOL plaque usually signify?



- A. It supplements a warning to indicate a school-related area
- B. Entrance to a school parking lot
- C. Teacher parking only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the SCHOOL plaque indicates the warning applies to a school area.

251. What does this flagger symbol sign warn you of?



- A. A flagger is ahead; slow down and follow directions
- B. Road closed; you must turn around
- C. Speed enforcement ahead
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a flagger ahead sign means slow down and obey directions.



252. What must you do when you see this WORK ZONE sign?



- A. Turn on headlights in the work zone
- B. Turn off headlights to avoid glare
- C. Honk while passing
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign requires headlights on in the work zone.

253. What does 'END ACTIVE WORK ZONE' mean?



- A. Active work area ends; normal limits/penalties resume
- B. Work begins ahead
- C. Road is closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, END ACTIVE WORK ZONE means the active work area has ended.



254. What does 'ROAD WORK AHEAD' warn you of?



- A. Road work ahead; slow down and watch for workers/equipment
- B. Road closed; you must turn around
- C. You may speed through
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, road work ahead means slow down and watch for workers and equipment.

255. What does this worker-with-shovel sign indicate?



- A. Workers on roadway ahead; slow down
- B. Road closed
- C. Passing encouraged
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the workers ahead sign means slow down and proceed cautiously.



256. What does this school speed limit advance warning mean?



- A. A 20 mph school speed zone is ahead; begin slowing now
- B. End of school zone
- C. Limit applies at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a school speed limit ahead sign means slow before entering the zone.

257. What does this school bus with pedestrians and arrow sign warn of?



- A. School bus loading ahead; be ready to stop and yield
- B. Bus lane only
- C. Buses do not stop here
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this warns of school bus loading; slow down and be prepared to stop.



258. What does 'SCHOOL BUS STOP AHEAD' mean?



- A. Bus stop ahead; buses may stop to load/unload and you must stop when its signals show
- B. Buses stop only at night
- C. You may pass when the stop arm is out
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a school bus stop ahead sign means buses may stop to load/unload; be ready to stop.

259. What does '20 MPH SCHOOL ZONE AHEAD' tell you?



- A. School zone ahead with 20 mph limit; slow down
- B. 20 mph is the max for the entire trip
- C. 20 mph at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a 20 mph school zone is ahead; slow down in advance.



260. What does 'ACTIVE WORK ZONE WHEN FLASHING' indicate?



- A. When flashing, the work zone is active with possible enhanced penalties
- B. Flashing means you may speed up
- C. Only trucks must comply
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, when flashing, the work zone is active and you must slow and comply.

261. What does 'ROAD CLOSED AHEAD' warn?



- A. Road will be closed ahead; prepare to detour
- B. Closed at night only
- C. You have priority through
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ROAD CLOSED AHEAD warns of a closure; prepare to detour.



262. What does 'CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE' indicate?



- A. Construction vehicles enter/exit here; use caution
- B. Road closed entirely
- C. Passing encouraged
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE warns of vehicles entering or leaving the roadway.

263. What does this black-outlined 'SLOW' sign mean?



- A. Reduce speed through the work zone
- B. Speed up to avoid delay
- C. Only trucks slow down
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a SLOW sign directs drivers to reduce speed in the work zone.



264. What does the 'CONSTRUCTION' with upward arrow signify?



- A. Construction ahead; slow down
- B. Work at night only
- C. No need to slow; road is clear
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, CONSTRUCTION warns you are approaching a work zone; slow down.

265. What does 'ROAD MACHINERY AHEAD' mean?



- A. Road machinery ahead may be moving slowly; slow down
- B. Only machinery allowed, no vehicles
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ROAD MACHINERY AHEAD warns of slow equipment; reduce speed and proceed carefully.



266. What must you do when you see this detour arrow sign?



- A. Follow the arrow for the detour route
- B. Continue straight on the main route
- C. U-turn back
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a detour arrow means follow the indicated route.

267. What does 'ONE LANE ROAD AHEAD' warn?



- A. Road narrows to one lane ahead; slow and alternate passage
- B. Only trucks use one lane
- C. Parallel lanes remain open
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ONE LANE ROAD AHEAD warns the road narrows to one lane; slow down and take turns.



268. What does 'BE PREPARED TO STOP' require?



- A. Be ready to stop; slow down in case traffic halts
- B. Must stop immediately
- C. No need to slow
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, BE PREPARED TO STOP warns you to slow down and be ready to stop.

269. What does 'CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES ONLY' indicate?



- A. Entrance/area is for construction vehicles only
- B. Passenger cars have priority
- C. Restriction at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES ONLY restricts access to construction traffic.



270. What does 'END ROAD WORK' mean?



- A. Road work zone ends; resume normal driving/speeds
- B. Work starts ahead
- C. You must turn around
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, END ROAD WORK means the work zone has ended and normal driving resumes.

271. What does 'LEFT LANE CLOSED AHEAD' warn of?



- A. Left lane will close ahead; merge early
- B. Right lane closes
- C. All lanes closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, LEFT LANE CLOSED AHEAD warns the lane will end; merge early.



272. What does a yellow 'BUMP' sign warn?



- A. Road bump ahead; slow down
- B. Steep uphill, speed up
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a BUMP sign warns of a raised surface; slow down.

273. What does the yellow 'NO PASSING ZONE' pennant mean?



- A. No passing in this and the upcoming zone
- B. Passing allowed with caution
- C. No passing at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the yellow pennant marks the start of a no-passing zone.



274. What does a yellow '25 MPH' advisory sign usually mean?



- A. Advisory speed of 25 mph for the condition ahead
- B. Mandatory maximum speed 25
- C. Minimum speed 25
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, yellow advisory speed signs suggest a safe speed for conditions ahead.

275. What does this merge sign warn?



- A. Right lane merges into your lane; watch for merging traffic
- B. An added lane with no merge required
- C. Left lane ends
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a merge sign warns a lane is joining; allow space and watch for merging vehicles.



276. What does this sign indicate about merging?

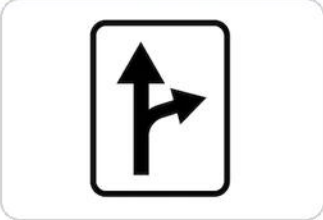


- A. An added lane joins; no merging conflicts between streams
- B. Right lane ends; merge left
- C. You must change lanes immediately
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, an added lane sign means traffic enters a new lane without immediate merging.

277. What does this diverging arrows sign warn?



- A. Traffic splits into straight and right movements; choose lanes early
- B. U-turn required
- C. Right turn only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, diverging arrows indicate a split for straight or right; choose your lane early.



278. What does this sign with opposing arrows and a median mean?



- A. Median ends; two-way traffic without separation ahead
- B. Start of divided highway
- C. Road closed ahead
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a divided highway ends sign warns of two-way traffic ahead.

279. What does this right curve sign warn?



- A. A right-hand curve ahead; slow down
- B. Right turns prohibited
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a right curve sign warns of a curve ahead; reduce speed.



280. What should you do when you see this left curve sign?



- A. Slow down and negotiate a leftward curve
- B. Make a U-turn
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a left curve sign warns of a curve ahead; reduce speed.

281. What does this traffic signal ahead sign warn?



- A. Traffic signal ahead; slow and be prepared to stop
- B. Signal inoperative; ignore it
- C. Pedestrian signal only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a signal ahead sign means slow down and be prepared to stop.



282. What does the slippery road sign warn?



- A. Road may be slippery when wet; slow and steer gently
- B. Drifting allowed
- C. Slippery at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the slippery road sign means slow down and use smooth control.

283. What does the round RR crossing sign mean?



- A. Railroad crossing ahead; slow, look, and listen for trains
- B. Track abandoned
- C. Only buses must stop
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the round RR sign warns of a railroad crossing ahead; slow down and watch for trains.



284. What does this right lane narrows sign warn?



- A. Right lane narrows; merge or adjust spacing
- B. Left lane narrows
- C. Lane added
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the right lane narrows; adjust spacing and be ready to merge.

285. What does this two-way traffic sign indicate?



- A. Two-way traffic ahead/on this road
- B. Start of one-way
- C. Buses two-way only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a two-way traffic sign warns of opposing traffic ahead.



286. What does this 'keep right/left of median' style sign warn?



- A. A median/obstacle divides traffic; keep to your side
- B. Road closed
- C. One-way only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a median/obstruction sign means keep to the indicated side.

287. What does this right-angle left turn sign warn?



- A. A sharp 90° left turn ahead; slow significantly
- B. Minor bend; maintain speed
- C. Left turn banned
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a sharp left turn sign warns of a 90-degree turn; reduce speed.



288. What does this right-angle right turn sign indicate?



- A. Sharp 90° right turn ahead; slow down
- B. Right turn prohibited
- C. Advises speeding up
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a sharp right turn sign warns of a 90-degree turn; reduce speed.

289. What does this left-then-right reverse curve sign tell you?



- A. A left then right sequence of curves; reduce speed
- B. Only a single left curve
- C. Straight road ahead
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a reverse-curve sign (left then right) means slow down.



290. What does this right-then-left reverse curve sign mean?

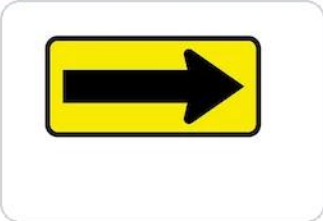


- A. A right then left sequence of curves; slow down
- B. Only a right curve
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a reverse-curve sign (right then left) means slow down.

291. What does this yellow right arrow panel tell you?



- A. You must follow the indicated rightward direction ahead
- B. Any direction is allowed
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a yellow arrow panel requires following the indicated direction.



292. What does this T-intersection sign warn?



- A. The through road ends ahead; you must turn left or right
- B. You may continue straight
- C. Roundabout ahead
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a T-intersection sign means the road ends and you must turn left or right.

293. What does this right side road sign indicate?



- A. A side road enters from the right; watch for entering traffic
- B. Right turn required
- C. Right turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a side road sign warns traffic may enter from the right.



294. What does this crossroad warning sign mean?



- A. A four-way intersection ahead; watch cross traffic
- B. End of one-way
- C. Roundabout
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a crossroad warning means an intersection ahead; slow and check traffic.

295. What does 'LANE ENDS MERGE LEFT' mean?



- A. Your lane ends; merge into the left lane
- B. Left lane ends into the right
- C. Merging prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, LANE ENDS MERGE LEFT means your lane ends and you must merge left.



296. What does 'ROAD NARROWS' warn?



- A. Roadway narrows ahead; slow and keep space
- B. Road closed
- C. Lane added
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, ROAD NARROWS warns the roadway tightens; slow down and keep space.

297. What does this truck rollover warning sign remind drivers?



- A. Sharp curve/grade ahead with rollover risk; trucks must slow significantly
- B. Only cars affected
- C. High speed encouraged
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a truck rollover warning signals a sharp curve/grade; heavy vehicles must slow significantly.



298. What does this Y-intersection sign indicate?



- A. Road splits into two branches ahead; slow and choose your path
- B. Right turn only
- C. Roundabout ahead
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a Y-intersection sign warns of a fork; slow down and choose your branch early.

299. What does this roundabout warning sign require?



- A. Roundabout ahead; slow and yield to traffic in the circle
- B. Straight through only
- C. Proceed at high speed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a roundabout warning means slow down and yield to traffic in the circle.



300. What does this double-headed arrow sign mean?



- A. You must turn left or right ahead; no through movement
- B. Through traffic allowed
- C. U-turn required
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a double-headed arrow means you must turn left or right; no through movement.

301. What does this narrow bridge/road sign warn?



- A. Narrow bridge/road ahead; slow and use caution meeting traffic
- B. Bridge closed
- C. Trucks only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a narrow bridge/road sign means slow down and use caution with oncoming traffic.



302. What does 'WATCH FOR ICE ON BRIDGES' advise?



- A. Bridges may ice; slow down and steer smoothly
- B. Bridge closed
- C. Speed up to avoid sliding
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, bridges can ice first; reduce speed and steer smoothly.

303. What does this deer crossing sign mean?



- A. Deer may cross ahead; slow and stay alert
- B. Hunting area
- C. Deer only at night
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a deer crossing sign warns of animals crossing; slow down and stay alert.



304. What does a low clearance sign like '12'-6"' indicate?



- A. Clearance ahead is 12 feet 6 inches; over-height vehicles must not proceed
- B. Speed limit 12 mph
- C. Minimum vehicle length 12 ft
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a low clearance sign shows 12 ft 6 in; over-height vehicles must not proceed.

305. What does this bicycle warning sign indicate?



- A. Bicycles may cross/travel ahead; slow and watch
- B. Bicycles prohibited
- C. Bikes only; no motor vehicles
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a bicycle warning means bikes may be present; slow down and watch.



306. What does 'LOOSE GRAVEL' warn?



- A. Loose gravel ahead; reduce speed and increase following distance
- B. Road closed
- C. Only trucks affected
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, loose gravel reduces traction; slow down.

307. What does 'HIGHWAY INTERSECTION AHEAD' indicate?



- A. Intersection with a highway ahead; watch for higher-speed traffic
- B. Closed intersection
- C. Pedestrians only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this warns of a highway intersection ahead and faster traffic.



308. When you see this yellow diamond warning sign, what does it indicate about the road conditions ahead?



- A. Vehicles are merging onto the main road from the right lane ahead; yield as necessary.
- B. The road ahead splits into two separate directions (straight and right).
- C. A series of consecutive curves (left then right) lies ahead; reduce speed.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, this sign indicates a road split ahead; choose your path early and slow down.

309. What does this double down-arrow sign indicate?



- A. An obstruction/median ahead; traffic may pass on either side
- B. Right side only
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a double downward arrow shows a center obstruction; pass on either side.



310. What does this low/soft shoulder sign warn?



- A. Shoulder is low/soft; avoid abrupt entry or sharp return
- B. Passing on the shoulder allowed
- C. Shoulder completely closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a low/soft shoulder warning means avoid abrupt entry or sharp return to the road.

311. How should you respond to this truck on downgrade sign?



- A. Steep downgrade ahead; slow early and use low gear
- B. Speed up downhill
- C. Applies only to trucks; cars need not slow
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a downgrade warning means reduce speed early and use lower gear for control.



312. What does a 'DIP' sign warn?



- A. A dip in the road ahead; slow down
- B. Uphill grade
- C. No traffic allowed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a DIP sign warns of a roadway depression; slow down.

313. What does the pedestrian crossing sign require?



- A. Pedestrian crossing ahead; slow and yield to pedestrians
- B. No pedestrians allowed
- C. Crosswalk at night only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a pedestrian crossing warning means slow down and be ready to yield.



314. What does the 'SPEED LIMIT 65' sign indicate?



- A. The legal maximum speed is 65 mph; do not exceed it
- B. 65 mph is advisory
- C. Minimum speed 65 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a white speed limit sign shows the legal maximum speed.

315. When you are at an intersection with a 'NO TURN ON RED' sign, it means:



- A. You may not turn right on the red light.
- B. You may not turn right on red, unless you stop first.
- C. The sign applies only to trucks.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Traffic Signals, a NO TURN ON RED sign means you must wait for green.



316. At an intersection with a flashing yellow light, do you need to stop for cross-traffic (which may have a flashing red)?



- A. Yes, you must always stop.
- B. No, you have the right-of-way, but you must still slow down and be alert.
- C. Yes, you must yield to them.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Traffic Signals, a flashing yellow light does not require a stop but you must slow down and be alert.

317. When turning left on a solid green arrow, do you need to yield to oncoming traffic?



- A. Yes, you must always yield to oncoming traffic.
- B. No, a green arrow indicates a 'protected' turn, and oncoming traffic has a red light.
- C. Yes, but only for trucks.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Traffic Signals, a green arrow provides a protected turn and oncoming traffic is stopped.



318. If you have a flashing red light at an intersection, and the cross-traffic (from your left and right) has a solid red light, you should:



- A. (This scenario does not happen).
- B. Stop, and then proceed (after yielding to others).
- C. Wait for a green light.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Traffic Signals, treat a flashing red light as a stop, then yield before proceeding.

319. If you have a flashing yellow light at an intersection, and the cross-traffic (from your left and right) has a flashing red light, who has the right-of-way?



- A. You (with the flashing yellow).
- B. You must both stop.
- C. The vehicle on the right.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Traffic Signals, flashing yellow allows cautious travel while flashing red must stop and yield, so you have the right-of-way but must proceed carefully.



320. At an intersection, if you stop at the limit line (at a STOP sign) but your view is blocked, you should:



- A. (After stopping) slowly 'creep' forward until you can see.
- B. Honk and proceed.
- C. Make a U-turn.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Road Rules, after stopping at the limit line, creep forward slowly if your view is blocked.

321. If you see an 'END SCHOOL ZONE' sign in a school zone, you may:



- A. Immediately accelerate to 65 mph.
- B. Resume the normal, posted speed limit for the area (e.g., the residential limit).
- C. Stop and make a U-turn.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Road Rules, an END SCHOOL ZONE sign means you may resume the normal posted speed for the area.



322. In an area with a 'NO PARKING' sign, you may:



- A. Stop temporarily (no more than 5 minutes) to load or unload passengers or freight.
- B. Park, as long as the driver stays in the vehicle.
- C. Park, but only at night.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Parking Rules, a NO PARKING zone generally allows brief loading or unloading.

323. In a 'NO PARKING' zone, are you allowed to stop briefly to let a passenger out?



- A. Yes, this is generally allowed.
- B. Yes, but only for 30 seconds or less.
- C. No, unless your hazard lights are on.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Parking Rules, a NO PARKING zone usually allows brief passenger loading or unloading.



324. What is the difference between a 'Red Curb' and a 'NO PARKING' sign?



- A. There is no difference; they mean the same thing.
- B. A red curb means no stopping/standing at all, while a 'NO PARKING' sign often allows brief loading/unloading.
- C. 'NO PARKING' signs only apply during the day.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Parking Rules, a red curb forbids stopping or standing, while a NO PARKING zone generally allows brief loading.

325. Within 500 feet of an unfenced playground, what is the speed limit when children are present?



- A. 15 mph.
- B. 25 mph.
- C. 35 mph.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7: Road Laws and Regulations - Road Rules, within 500 feet of an unfenced playground the limit is 25 mph when children are present, or the posted lower speed.



326. What does an orange, diamond-shaped sign (e.g., 'ROAD WORK AHEAD') indicate?



- A. Highway construction and maintenance (a work zone).
- B. There is a permanent road hazard ahead.
- C. There is a rest area ahead.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 8: Safe Driving - Road Workers and Work Zones, orange diamond signs indicate road construction or maintenance ahead.

327. In a work zone, if a flagger is holding a 'SLOW/STOP' sign, you should:



- A. Obey only if you see danger.
- B. Honk and continue driving.
- C. Always follow the flagger's instructions.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: C

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 8: Safe Driving - Road Workers and Work Zones, you must follow the flagger's instructions when they display a SLOW/STOP sign.



328. In a construction zone, you see a sign that says 'ROAD MACHINERY AHEAD'. This means:



- A. The road is closed; you must turn around.
- B. Large, slow-moving equipment (like bulldozers or pavers) may be in or entering the lane ahead.
- C. The machinery will yield to you.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 8: Safe Driving - Road Workers and Work Zones, "Road Machinery Ahead" warns of slow, heavy equipment that may enter the lane; slow down and be prepared to stop.

329. When you are on the through road at an uncontrolled 'T' intersection (you are on the 'top' of the T), who has the right-of-way?



- A. The vehicle turning from the terminating road (the bottom of the 'T').
- B. Vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists on the through road.
- C. The vehicle that signals first.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. Based on Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals in the handbook, According to the handbook, at a 'T' intersection without signs or signals, the traffic (vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians) on the through road (the top of the 'T') has the right-of-way. Vehicles entering from the terminating road (the bottom) must yield.



330. At a four-way stop, if you and a vehicle to your left stop at the same time, who should go first?



- A. You (the vehicle on the right) should go first.
- B. Whichever vehicle is turning left goes first.
- C. The larger vehicle goes first.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Right-of-Way, This is the 'yield to the right' rule. that when vehicles arrive at the same time, you must yield to the vehicle on your right. In this situation, you are the vehicle on their right, so you have the right-of-way, and the vehicle on your left must yield.



331. As you approach an intersection where you do not have a STOP sign, you see a vehicle approaching from your left that *does* have a STOP sign. You should:



- A. Slow down and be prepared to stop in case they don't yield, but you have the right-of-way.
- B. Honk your horn and speed up to get through.
- C. Yield to them because they are on your left.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals, You are on the through road and do not have a STOP sign, so you have the right-of-way. The vehicle with the STOP sign (from your left) must yield to you. However, the handbook cautions: 'Never assume other drivers will give you the right-of-way.' You should proceed with caution and be prepared to react if they fail to yield.



332. At a four-way stop, you come to a stop and notice the vehicle to your right is also stopping. What should you do?



- A. You go first, because you are going straight.
- B. Yield to the vehicle on your right.
- C. Honk to signal them to go.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Right-of-Way, This is the 'yield to the right' rule. that if vehicles arrive at the same time, you must yield to the vehicle on your right. Even though you stopped simultaneously, you must wait and allow the vehicle on your right to proceed first. Options A and D violate this rule.

333. At a four-way stop, if you arrive after another vehicle has already stopped, you should:



- A. Stop behind them, and then follow them through immediately after they go.
- B. Come to a complete stop, and wait your turn.
- C. Proceed at the same time as them, if you are also going straight.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. Based on Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | STOP Signs and Four-Way Stops in the handbook, A STOP sign means you must come to a complete stop. The right-of-way rules (like 'first to stop, first to go') only apply after you have stopped. You must make your own full stop, assess the situation, and proceed when it is your turn (after all vehicles that stopped before you).



334. What does a "LEFT TURN YIELD ON GREEN" sign mean?



- A. You have a protected turn; oncoming traffic will stop.
- B. You may turn left on the green light, but you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.
- C. Left turns are prohibited at this intersection.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals, This sign reminds drivers that when facing a solid green circular light, your left turn is unprotected. You must yield to all oncoming vehicles and pedestrians. This is different from a green arrow (options A and D), which indicates a protected turn.

335. At a "T" intersection (with no signs or signals) when turning from a one-way street onto a two-way street, who has the right-of-way?



- A. Traffic moving straight on the two-way (through) road has the right-of-way.
- B. The vehicle approaching from the right.
- C. The vehicle exiting the one-way street.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Right-of-Way, According to the handbook, at a T intersection, through traffic on the straight road (the top of the T) has the right-of-way, including vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians. Vehicles entering from the bottom road of the T (whether one-way or two-way) must yield.



336. If you are waiting to turn left and an oncoming vehicle's right turn signal is flashing, you should:



- A. Honk to remind them to turn.
- B. Wait until the vehicle actually starts to turn or has passed, then proceed with your left turn.
- C. Turn off your signal and wait for the next green light.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Turns, Never rely solely on another driver's turn signal. The handbook warns that signals may be left on by mistake, or the driver may change their mind. Wait until the oncoming vehicle actually begins to make their right turn before you start your left turn. This prevents collisions if they continue straight despite their signal.

337. Where can you legally make a left turn if there is no "No Left Turn" sign?



- A. Across a double yellow line into a private driveway.
- B. At a red arrow signal light.
- C. At a railroad crossing.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. Based on Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals in the handbook, The handbook states that you may turn left at any intersection (controlled or uncontrolled), into an alley, private road, or driveway, unless there is a sign prohibiting it. You don't need special markings or signals to make a legal left turn, as long as no sign forbids it and you follow proper procedures.



338. At an intersection without a "No Turn on Red" sign, you must do what before turning right on red?



- A. Slow to a crawl, then turn.
- B. Come to a complete stop.
- C. Yield only to vehicles, then turn.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. Based on Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals in the handbook, The handbook requires that before turning right on a red light, you must: 1) Come to a complete stop behind the limit line or crosswalk, 2) Check for No Turn on Red signs, and 3) Yield to all vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists before proceeding.

339. On a divided highway, where can you make a U-turn?



- A. Only at intersections.
- B. At a designated opening provided in the center divider.
- C. It is never allowed.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Turns, The handbook states that on divided highways (roads with a median or divider separating directions of travel), U-turns are only legal at designated openings, breaks, or crossovers in the divider. These are specifically designed and marked for safe U-turns.

Attempting to cross over or through a median anywhere else is illegal and extremely dangerous, potentially involving driving the wrong way or crossing multiple lanes of fast-moving traffic.



340. If the light is green but a “NO U-TURN” sign is posted, you should:



- A. Make the U-turn if you go slowly.
- B. Wait for pedestrians and then make the U-turn.
- C. Do not make the U-turn; obey the sign.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: C

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 7 | Road Laws and Regulations | Traffic Signals, a green light does not override a NO U-TURN sign. You must obey the sign.

341. What does this diamond lane sign warn of?



- A. A restricted lane (e.g., HOV/carpool) is ahead
- B. No passing ahead
- C. Trucks only lane
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, the diamond indicates a restricted lane ahead (such as HOV).



342. What does 'SHOULDER WORK AHEAD' warn?



- A. Shoulder work; travel lane open but watch for workers/equipment
- B. Main lanes closed
- C. Pedestrian work only
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, SHOULDER WORK AHEAD warns to slow down and watch for workers/equipment.

343. What does 'THRU TRAFFIC MERGE LEFT' mean?



- A. Through traffic must merge into the left lane
- B. Left turns merge right
- C. Left turns prohibited
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, THRU TRAFFIC MERGE LEFT directs through traffic to merge left.



344. What does 'ONE LANE TUNNEL' warn?



- A. Tunnel ahead has only one lane; slow and yield as needed
- B. Tunnel closed
- C. Tunnel speed 10 mph
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, a one-lane tunnel sign means slow down and be ready to yield.

345. What do paired black-yellow chevrons indicate?



- A. Sharp change in alignment; slow and follow the arrowed direction
- B. Passing permitted
- C. Straight has priority
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, chevrons mark a sharp change in alignment; slow down and follow the arrows.



346. What does 'LEFT LANE ENDS' warn?



- A. Left lane ends; merge early
- B. Right lane ends
- C. Road closed
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: A

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 6: Navigating the Road - Traffic Signs, LEFT LANE ENDS warns the left lane will end; merge early.

347. In a work zone, what does the 'SHOULDER WORK AHEAD' sign mean?



- A. The road is closed; you must turn around.
- B. Workers will be on the shoulder, off the main road, but you should be cautious.
- C. You must drive on the shoulder.
- D. None of the above

Correct answer: B

Explanation: New York DMV Manual Chapter 4 explains that traffic signs use color, shape, symbols, and words to communicate rules. According to the handbook, Chapter 8: Safe Driving - Road Workers and Work Zones, "Shoulder Work Ahead" warns workers or equipment are on the shoulder; slow down and stay alert.

