



NEW JERSEY

Premium DMV Cheat Sheet



Initial Steps

1. Visit any motor vehicle agency with a Driver Testing area.
2. Provide required documentation and your Social Security Number.
3. Complete the Auto Permit Application form.
4. Pay applicable fees.
5. Pass a vision test.
6. Pass a knowledge test.
7. Obtain a Learner's Permit.
8. Practice supervised driving for a minimum of three months.
9. Schedule a driving test.
10. Provide required documentation.
11. Complete the Auto License Application form.
12. Pay applicable fees.
13. Pass a driving test.
14. Have your photograph taken.
15. Receive your Probationary License.
16. Practice unsupervised driving for a minimum of one year.
17. Visit any motor vehicle agency.
18. Provide required documentation.
19. Complete the Auto License Application form.
20. Pay applicable fees.
21. Receive your Basic Driver License.



Required Documentation

Documents should be valid/unexpired originals or certified copies

1. Proof of Identity Primary Document
2. Proof of Identity Secondary Document
3. Proof of Address
4. Valid Learner's Permit
5. Proof of Registration for the testing vehicle
6. Proof of Insurance for the testing vehicle
7. If applicable, a vehicle rental contract with the applicant listed as an additional driver



Fees

- \$10 for a Learner's Permit
- \$24 for Initial Auto Driver's License
- \$11 for Changes/Duplicates
- When upgrading to your Basic Driver License, you will pay a prorated Upgrade Fee.



Languages

- The written tests are offered in Arabic, Chinese (Mandarin), English, French, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.
- Oral tests are offered in English and Spanish.
- If the knowledge test is not available in your native language, you may call the MVC at least two weeks in advance to request a foreign language interpreter. The MVC will secure the interpreter and pay the interpreter's fees.
- If you are deaf or hard of hearing, you may take the knowledge test with an MVC-approved interpreter. The MVC will pay the interpreter's fees directly associated with the knowledge test after submission of a properly completed payment voucher form.
- If necessary, you may have an MVC-approved interpreter accompany you on the road test.



Knowledge Test Information

- All information on the knowledge test can be found in the New Jersey Driver Manual.
- The test consists of 50 questions. Applicants must correctly answer at least 40 questions to receive a passing score.



Official New Jersey Handbook URL

[Official New jersey Handbook URL](#)



Important Reminder

You must have **auto insurance** to legally drive in New Jersey. Don't wait until you pass your test to start looking. Get coverage **now** so you can hit the road the minute you pass your exam!

[Auto Insurance Center](#)

? Top 150 Questions & Answers

1. To register a vehicle in New Jersey, you must be age ____ or older.

> **17**

To register a motor vehicle in New Jersey, you must be at least 17 years old. You must have proof of identity and proof of vehicle ownership.

2. You may avoid a traffic signal by driving on public or private property:

> **If an officer directs you to do so.**

It is a traffic violation to operate a motor vehicle on public or private property to avoid a traffic control signal or sign unless an officer directs traffic to do so.

3. The Implied Consent Law:

> **Means drivers consent to a breath test when suspected of drinking and driving.**

The Implied Consent Law means that, by driving on New Jersey roads, you are giving your consent to undergo a breath test if you are arrested for an alcohol-related offense.

4. A five-ounce glass of wine contains the same amount of alcohol as:

> **One 12-ounce can of beer.**

It is important to remember that the average beer contains about the same amount of alcohol as the average drink of whiskey or wine. A five-ounce glass of wine (12 percent alcohol), a 12-ounce can or bottle of beer, and 1.5 ounces of 86-proof liquor all contain approximately the same amount of alcohol. A person's ability to drive will be equally impaired by the same amount of alcohol no matter what kind of alcoholic beverage they drink.

5. Who is required to wear a seat belt in a moving motor vehicle?

> **All occupants of the motor vehicle**

Under state law, the driver and all passengers of a passenger vehicle must wear a seat belt. The failure of a driver, front seat passenger, or child under age 18 to wear a seat belt is a primary offense. The driver is responsible for all passengers under age 18. Under a secondary law, all unbuckled back seat occupants 18 years of age and older may be issued a summons if the vehicle has been stopped for a different reason.

6. You should signal to turn _____ before beginning the turn.

> **100 feet**

When you wish to change lanes or make a turn, signal to inform other motorists of your intention. Signals should be activated at least 100 feet before you make the turn. Continue signaling until you have completed the turn or lane change.

7. When parallel parking, you should park within _____ inches of the curb.

> **Six**

When parallel parking your vehicle, your wheels should be within six inches of the curb. Only park where you will not be disruptive to traffic and where drivers can clearly see your vehicle from every direction.

8. The speed limit in school zones is:

> **25 mph.**

Unless otherwise posted, drivers in school zones should not drive at speeds faster than 25 mph. You should always exercise caution when driving in a school zone.

9. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit in residential districts is:

> **25 mph.**

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit in residential districts is 25 mph. If a different speed limit is posted, you should follow that speed limit.

10. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on rural roadways is:

> 50 mph.

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on unmarked rural roadways is 50 mph. If a different speed limit is posted, you should follow that speed limit.

11. You may turn right on red:

> After coming to a complete stop and yielding to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.

You may turn right on a red light after coming to a full stop. You may only turn if it is safe to do so and if there is no sign prohibiting the turn on a red light. Be watchful for pedestrians crossing in front of your vehicle.

12. A driver under the age of 21 with a probationary license:

> May not drive between the hours of 11:01 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

Drivers with probationary licenses must adhere to certain restrictions while behind the wheel. They may not use a hand-held or hands-free cell phone and must wear a seat belt while driving. Drivers under the age of 21 may not operate a vehicle between the hours of 11:01 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

13. Any driver with a probationary license:

> May not use a hands-free cell phone while driving.

Drivers with probationary licenses must adhere to certain restrictions while behind the wheel. They may not use a hand-held or hands-free cell phone and must wear a seat belt while driving. Drivers under the age of 21 may not operate a vehicle between the hours of 11:01 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

14. While in the probationary period after receiving a special learner permit, a driver may accrue no more than ____ points against their license before being enrolled in a Probationary Driver Program.

> Four

During a two-year period after receiving a special learner permit, a new driver may not be convicted of two or more moving traffic violations totaling in four or more points against their license before they are required to enroll in a Probationary Driver Program. Failure to complete the program will result in suspension of the driver's license.

15. Drivers under the age of 21 who are operating on a probationary license should display ____ on their license plate.

> Two GDL decals

A driver who is under the age of 21 and operating on a probationary license is required to display two visible GDL decals on their license plate. The decals should be reflective and will be provided by the Motor Vehicle Commission.

16. Failing to adhere to restrictions placed on a Graduated Driver License:

> May result in a fine and license suspension.

A first-time driver with a Graduated Driver License (GDL) must adhere to strict driving restrictions. Failing to follow these restrictions may result in a fine of \$100 and suspension of the GDL.

17. A driver who is age 21 or older and operating on a GDL must practice supervised driving for at least ____ before taking the road test.

> Three months

A driver who is under the age of 21 and operating on a Graduated Driver License (GDL) must practice supervised driving for a minimum of six months before taking the official road test. A driver age 21 or older who is operating on a GDL must practice supervised driving for a minimum of three months.

18. A driver who is under the age of 21 and operating on a GDL must practice supervised driving for at least ____ before taking the road test.

> Six months

A driver who is under the age of 21 and operating on a Graduated Driver License (GDL) must practice supervised driving for a minimum of six months before taking the official road test. A driver age 21 or older who is operating on a GDL must practice supervised driving for a minimum of three months.

19. A driver with a Graduated Driver License:

> May not use a hand-held or hands-free cell phone while driving.

A driver operating with a GDL may not use any electronic devices, such as a cell phone, while behind the wheel. All New Jersey drivers must wear a seat belt while driving.

20. Slower-moving traffic on a multilane highway should:

> Drive in the right lane.

If you are driving more slowly than surrounding traffic on a multilane road, use the right lane. The lefthand lane is intended for use by faster-moving traffic that is passing slower-moving traffic.

21. When involved in a collision, you should:

> Avoid moving the injured unless absolutely necessary.

When involved in a collision, you should assume the worst and call emergency personnel right away. If someone is injured or killed, you should not move them unless it is absolutely necessary.

22. A driver who is under the age of 21 and operating on a probationary license may transport their dependents and:

> Up to one additional passenger.

Drivers with probationary licenses must adhere to certain restrictions while behind the wheel. Drivers under the age of 21 may only transport passengers who are their dependents, as well as up to one other passenger.

23. A driver is required to practice driving on a probationary license for up to:

> One year.

Once obtaining a probationary license, a driver must practice unsupervised driving for at least one year before they can get their basic driver license. While holding a probationary license, a driver must be careful to adhere to all restrictions placed on probationary license holders.

24. A tractor-trailer could take up to ____ percent longer to stop under poor weather conditions than under ideal driving conditions.

> 25

When driving near a tractor-trailer, be aware of how its size will affect the way it is driven. Under poor weather conditions, the larger vehicle may take up to 25 percent longer to come to a complete stop than it would if being driven under ideal conditions.

25. Failing to yield to a pedestrian in a crosswalk may result in:

> Points against your license, a fine, license suspension, mandated community service, and jail time.

You must always yield to pedestrians crossing the road in a crosswalk. Failing to do so could result in two points against your driver license, a fine of up to \$500, jail time for up to 25 days, required community service, and a license suspension for up to six months.

26. If your brakes fail while you are driving, you should first:

> **Switch to a lower gear and pump your brakes.**

If your brakes fail while you are on the road, your first response should be to switch into a lower gear and begin to pump your brake pedal to build up pressure to stop your vehicle. Find a safe place to stop the vehicle and do not drive it again until the brakes have been fixed.

27. Under ideal driving conditions, a driver should maintain a minimum following distance of:

> **Three seconds.**

To help you maintain a safe following distance, you should follow the Three-Second-Plus rule. If the vehicle in front of you passes an object three seconds before your vehicle reaches the same object, you are likely driving with a safe following distance. Extend your following distance any time conditions are less than ideal.

28. A driver may pass a school bus at a speed no faster than ____ if the school bus is stopped in front of a school to drop off passengers.

> **10 mph**

If a school bus is stopped in front of a school to drop off or pick up students, other drivers may pass the stopped bus from either direction at speeds no faster than 10 mph, if it is safe to do so. Drivers should always operate with extra caution when driving near children or other pedestrians.

29. When applying the crash-prevention formula, a driver should be alert, be prepared, and:

> **Act in time.**

To avoid a crash caused by motorist error, a driver should apply the crash-prevention formula to their driving. When using this formula, a driver should be alert, be prepared, and act in time.

30. When driving on a snow-covered road, you should maintain a minimum following distance of:

> Six seconds.

If driving on a snow-covered roadway, you should maintain a following distance of at least six seconds. When driving on any slippery surface, you should extend your usual following distance.

31. Driving a vehicle without proper liability insurance coverage may result in:

> A fine.

All vehicles driven in New Jersey must be covered by liability insurance. Driving without proper coverage can result in fines, mandated community service, license suspension, and registration suspension.

32. A sign that someone is an aggressive driver is that they:

> Fail to properly yield the right-of-way.

Aggressive drivers are dangerous and should not be confronted by other motorists. An aggressive driver may make dangerous driving decisions, such as making erratic lane changes, following another vehicle too closely, and failing to properly yield the right-of-way.

33. If you drive while your license is suspended and you are involved in an accident that causes injury to another person, you:

> May be charged a fine, receive an extended suspension, and be sent to jail.

Driving a vehicle on a suspended license is against the law. If you operate with a suspended license, you will be required to pay a fine, be sentenced to jail for up to 45 days, and receive an extended license suspension.

34. The Child Passenger Safety Law requires children who are under the age of four and weighing less than _____ to be restrained in a federally-approved safety system.

> 40 pounds

The Child Passenger Safety Law requires children who are under the age of four and weighing less than 40 pounds to be restrained in a federally-approved safety system. This may be a rear-facing or forward-facing seat with a five-point harness and must be in the rear seat of the vehicle.

35. The Child Passenger Safety Law requires children who are under the age of eight and shorter than _____ to be seated in a federally-approved safety system or booster seat.

> 4 feet, 9 inches

The Child Passenger Safety Law requires children who are under the age of eight and less than 4 feet, 9 inches tall to be seated in a federally-approved safety system or booster seat. They must be restrained in the rear seat of the vehicle.

36. After a driver's suspended license is restored, they will be on a probationary driving period for:

> One year.

If a driver's operating privileges have been suspended and then restored, the driver will be in a probationary driving period for one year. During this year, a moving traffic violation will result in a scheduled license suspension.

37. You should turn on your headlights:

> One half hour after sunset.

Headlights must be used one half hour after sunset until one half hour before sunrise, when windshield wipers are being used due to rain or snow, and in any other situation when visibility is less than 500 feet. Auxiliary lights are never an appropriate substitute for headlights.

38. It is illegal for a person 21 years of age or older to drive with a minimum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of:

> 0.08 percent.

For drivers age 21 or older, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or higher. Driving while under the influence of alcohol is not only illegal, but dangerous.

39. Driving under the influence of any medication which impairs your driving is permitted:

> Under no circumstances.

It is illegal to drive under the influence of any substance that impairs your ability to drive safely. This includes alcohol, prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, and illegal drugs.

40. A solid yellow line next to a broken yellow line means that vehicles:

> Next to the broken line may pass.

Yellow lines separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. A broken yellow line next to your driving lane means that you may pass.

41. You want to park uphill on a two-way road and there is no curb. Which direction do you turn your front wheels?

> Right, toward the side of the road

When parking either uphill or downhill on a road that has no curb, you should turn your wheels so that the vehicle will roll away from the center of the road if the brakes fail.

42. You are involved in a minor collision at an intersection. There are no injuries and there is very little vehicle damage. You should:

> Move your vehicle out of the traffic lane, if possible.

After a collision, if no one has been injured or killed and you can safely do so, you should move your vehicle out of the traffic lane.

43. You are driving on the freeway behind a large truck. You should drive:

- > **Farther behind the truck than you would if following a passenger vehicle.**

It is necessary to follow farther behind a large truck than you would if following a passenger vehicle because trucks have larger blind spots.

44. You must yield to a pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog:

- > **At all times.**

Pedestrians who use guide dogs or white canes (with or without a red tip) must be given the right-of-way at all times.

45. To see vehicles in your blind spots, you should check:

- > **Over your shoulders.**

By definition, blind spots are areas that cannot be seen using your mirrors. To check your blind spots, you should look over your shoulders.

46. You are on the freeway and traffic is merging into your lane. You should:

- > **Make room for the merging traffic, if possible.**

When traffic permits, you should make room to allow vehicles to merge into your lane.

47. Extra space in front of a large truck is needed for:

- > **The truck driver to stop the vehicle.**

Because they are larger, trucks take longer to stop than cars traveling at the same speed. Other drivers should not pull in front of a truck and then slow down or stop.

48. When passing another vehicle, it is safe to return to your lane if you:

- > **See the vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror.**

Before returning to your original lane after passing, you must make sure you are not dangerously close to the vehicle you have just passed. When you can see both of the vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror, you may have enough room to return to the lane.

49. When you are merging onto the freeway, you should be driving:

- > **At or near the speed of traffic on the freeway.**

When merging onto a freeway, you should enter at or near the speed of traffic.

50. If you plan to pass another vehicle, you should:

- > **Not assume the other driver will make space for you to return to your lane.**

Even when you signal, you should not assume that the space you want to occupy is free or that other drivers will give you the right-of-way.

51. You drive defensively when you:

- > **Keep your eyes moving to look for possible hazards.**

You are driving defensively when you are looking down the road for potential hazards. Constantly staring at the road directly in front of your vehicle is dangerous. As you scan ahead, be alert to vehicles around you.

52. Always stop before crossing railroad tracks when:

- > **There isn't room on the other side for you to completely cross the tracks.**

Expect a train on any track, at any time, traveling in either direction. If you need to stop after crossing the tracks, wait until you can completely cross the tracks before proceeding. Make sure your vehicle clears the tracks before you stop.

53. You should use your horn when:

- > **It may help prevent a collision.**

Only use your horn when it is necessary to avoid collisions. Do not use your horn if a driver or bicyclist is moving slowly and you want him or her to drive faster or get out of your way.

54. If you drive more slowly than the flow of traffic, you will most likely:

- > **Interfere with traffic and receive a ticket.**

You must drive more slowly than usual when there is heavy traffic or bad weather. However, if you block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic by driving too slowly, you may be cited. You should match the speed of traffic, unless the speed of traffic exceeds the legal speed limit.

55. Allow extra space in front of your vehicle when following a:

- > **Motorcycle.**

Allow for extra space when driving behind a motorcycle. Motorcycles can stop more quickly than other vehicles can and you must have adequate room to stop if the motorcyclist brakes or falls off. Also, remember that motorcycles are difficult to see at night because they only have one tail light.

56. You want to turn left at an upcoming corner. Yield the right-of-way to:

- > **All approaching vehicles.**

When making a left turn, you must yield to pedestrians, bicyclists, or other vehicles moving on their green light.

57. Before you change lanes, you should check your mirrors and:

> Glance over your shoulder.

Before changing lanes, it is very important to check behind you. You should look over your shoulder to ensure that you are not getting in the way of vehicles in the lane you want to enter. Before changing lanes, you should also ensure that no drivers are attempting to drive into the same spot from a different lane.

58. You want to park downhill on a two-way road and there is no curb. Which way do you turn your front wheels?

> Right, toward the side of the road

When parking facing downhill on a road with or without a curb, or when facing uphill on a road without a curb, turn your front wheels toward the edge of the road so your vehicle will roll away from traffic if the brakes fail. However, when parking uphill on a road with a curb, turn your wheels toward the center of the road so the vehicle will roll into the curb if the brakes fail.

59. You should not start across an intersection if you know you will block the intersection when the light turns red:

> Under any circumstances.

Even if the signal is green, you must not enter an intersection unless you can get completely across before the light turns red. If you block the intersection, you can be cited.

60. A pedestrian starts to cross the street after the "Don't Walk" signal begins to flash. The pedestrian is in the middle of the street when your signal light changes to green. You should:

> Wait until the pedestrian crosses the street before proceeding.

At a green light, you must give the right-of-way to any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian in the intersection. If a pedestrian begins crossing the street after the traffic signal light starts flashing, wait until they have crossed the street before proceeding.

61. A vehicle suddenly cuts in front of you, creating a hazard. What should you do first?

> **Take your foot off the gas pedal.**

If a vehicle merges in front of you too closely, take your foot off of the accelerator. This will create space between you and the vehicle ahead without requiring you to slam on your brakes or swerve into another lane.

62. A red arrow pointing to the right on a traffic light means you may:

> **Not turn in that direction until the light turns green.**

A red arrow means "stop." You must remain stopped until a green light or green arrow appears. Do not turn against a red arrow.

63. An orange and red triangular sign on a vehicle always means:

> **Slow-moving vehicle.**

Slow-moving vehicles, such as farm tractors, road maintenance vehicles, and animal-drawn carts, display an orange and red triangle on the back.

64. You must yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle that is using its siren and flashing lights by:

> **Driving as closely to the right edge of the road as possible and stopping.**

You must yield the right-of-way to any emergency vehicle that is using its siren and flashing lights. Do this by driving to the right edge of the road and stopping, taking care not to stop in an intersection. You may move again after the emergency vehicle has passed.

65. When a school bus is stopped on the road ahead to load or unload children, you must:

> Come to a complete stop until the red lights stop flashing and the stop arm is withdrawn.

When a school bus is stopped on the road ahead with its lights flashing and its stop arm extended, you must come to a complete stop and wait to proceed until the lights have stopped flashing and the stop arm is withdrawn. Even after the bus begins to move again, do not proceed until you are sure there are no children crossing the road ahead of you.

66. When should you yield your legal right-of-way?

> Whenever it helps prevent collisions.

Never assume other drivers will give you the right-of-way. Yield your right-of-way whenever it helps prevent collisions.

67. When may you legally drive around or under a railroad crossing gate?

> Never.

Do not go around or under any lowered gate at a railroad crossing. Once the gate is raised, do not proceed across the tracks until you can see clearly in both directions and are sure there are no trains coming.

68. While driving at night, a vehicle coming toward you has its high beams on, making it hard for you to see the road ahead. You should:

> Look ahead toward the right edge of your lane.

If an oncoming driver fails to dim their high beams, you should avoid looking directly at the headlights. Instead, look toward the right edge of your lane and watch the oncoming vehicle out of the corner of your eye.

69. You should increase the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead when you:

- > **Are being tailgated by another driver.**

When being tailgated, create extra space in front of your vehicle and do not brake suddenly. Slow down gradually or merge into another lane to prevent a collision with the tailgater.

70. Check your rearview mirrors:

- > **Often to see how traffic is moving behind you.**

When driving, do not develop a fixed stare. Frequently check your rearview mirrors so you know the positions of vehicles near you.

71. If your vehicle starts to lose traction because of water on the road, you should:

- > **Slow down gradually and not apply the brakes.**

When driving in heavy rain at speeds as low as 30 mph, your tires may lose all contact with the road and instead ride up on a layer of water above the surface of the road. This is called "hydroplaning." If your vehicle starts to hydroplane, slow down gradually and do not apply the brakes.

72. If a green arrow turns into a solid green light, you:

- > **May still turn, but you must yield to oncoming traffic.**

If a green arrow turns into a solid green light, you may still turn in the direction that the arrow was pointing but you must first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.

73. When making a right turn on a green light, you must:

- > **Yield to pedestrians.**

Unless a posted sign prohibits it, you may turn right or left at a steady green light. When turning, you must yield to other vehicles and pedestrians within the intersection.

74. If you stop at a railroad crossing with more than one track:

- > **Wait to proceed until you have a clear view of all tracks.**

If you are stopped at a railroad crossing with more than one track, do not start moving as soon as a train passes. Wait until you have a clear view down all tracks before you start across. Even where there is only one track, do not start across immediately after a train passes; check again for another train that may be approaching.

75. While backing, you should:

- > **Turn your head and look through the rear window.**

When intending to back up, always check behind your vehicle before getting in. Children and small objects are difficult to see from the driver's seat. While backing, turn your head so you can see through the rear window. Do not depend only on your mirrors or sensors.

76. To help prevent crashes, you should:

- > **Communicate with other road users.**

Crashes often happen because one driver does something that other road users are not expecting. You should communicate with other motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians by doing things like signaling when slowing down, stopping, or changing direction. Use your emergency signals or horn when appropriate.

77. If your turn signals fail, you should use _____ to indicate that you are turning.

- > **Hand signals**

If your vehicle's turn signals do not work, you should use hand signals to indicate when you intend to change direction.

78. If you begin to feel tired while driving, the best thing to do is to:

- > **Stop driving.**

Being fatigued while driving is similar in danger to driving under the influence of alcohol. If you begin to feel tired while driving, the best thing to do is to stop driving.

79. If another driver cuts you off in traffic, you should:

> **Let it go.**

To avoid the dangers of road rage, you should never take it personally if another driver cuts you off in traffic. Just let it go and continue driving safely.

80. If your car breaks down on a highway, you should:

> **Use your four-way flashers to warn other drivers.**

If your vehicle breaks down on the highway, you should signal before carefully exiting the roadway and turning on your hazard flashers. Get as far off the road as possible and park in a location where other drivers can easily see you. Lift your hood to let other drivers know your vehicle is disabled.

81. To pass a slower-moving vehicle on a two-lane, two-way road, you must:

> **Use the lane that belongs to oncoming traffic.**

Passing on a two-lane, two-way road requires good judgment because you must use the lane belonging to oncoming traffic to complete your pass. Only pass if you may safely and legally do so.

82. The most important thing to remember about speed management and curves is that you must:

> **Slow down before you enter the curve.**

The most important thing to remember about driving in curves is that your vehicle's inertia may make it difficult to turn. To maintain control, it is essential that you slow down before entering the curve.

83. At an intersection with a stop sign, you should stop and:

> **Look left first, then right, then left again.**

When stopped at an intersection, you should first look to your left, as vehicles coming from the left are closer to you than vehicles coming from the right. Look to your right, then look to your left again, in case there are any vehicles coming from that direction that you did not see at first glance.

84. When exiting a highway, you should slow down:

> **Once you have moved into the exit lane.**

When exiting a highway, you should get into the exit lane well in advance. Do not begin to slow down until after you have moved into the exit lane.

85. "Highway hypnosis" is a driving condition that can result from:

> **Staring at the roadway for long periods of time.**

"Highway hypnosis" happens when you stare straight ahead at the roadway for long periods of time and stop actively scanning ahead, behind, and around your vehicle. This can lead you to zone out, making you very likely to crash into traffic slowing or stopping ahead of you.

86. It is best to keep a space cushion:

> **On all sides of the vehicle.**

To ensure that you will have time to react to hazards on the roadway, it is best to keep a cushion of space on all sides of your vehicle. Do not crowd vehicles to your left and right sides.

87. Allow a larger space cushion than usual when stopping:

> **On an incline.**

You should allow more space in front of your vehicle than usual when you are stopped on an uphill slope. If the vehicle in front of you rolls backward toward your vehicle when traffic begins to move again, it is less likely that there will be a collision.

88. When making a turn, you must ____ your speed.

> **Reduce**

When turning, you should reduce to a speed that allows you to maintain control of your vehicle, stay in your lane, and react to unexpected situations.

89. The amount of space you need to cross traffic depends on the:

- > **Road conditions, weather conditions, and oncoming traffic.**

The amount of space you need to cross traffic depends on the road conditions, weather conditions, and oncoming traffic.

90. Your ability to stop is affected by:

- > **The condition of the road.**

Your ability to stop is greatly affected by the condition of the road. You need to reduce your speed when road conditions are poor in order to maintain control of your vehicle. You will be at risk if you are driving too quickly on roads that are slippery and you need to stop.

91. To prepare for anything coming up on the road ahead, you should:

- > **Continually scan the entire road and all roadsides.**

Your ability to handle dangerous traffic situations depends largely on searching for and identifying problems before meeting them. Looking far ahead of your vehicle does not mean you should simply stare at the center of the road. You need to continually scan the entire road, including the sides of the road.

92. When driving on slick roads, you should:

- > **Take turns more slowly than usual.**

While it is always dangerous to drive too fast on slippery roads, this is especially true when driving in turns and curves. Be sure to approach them more slowly in slippery conditions than you would under normal circumstances.

93. Roads freeze quickly when they are:

- > **Shaded.**

In cold or wet weather, you should take special care on sections of road that are shaded by trees or buildings. These areas freeze more quickly than the rest of the road and are the last parts of the road to dry.

94. You are waiting in the intersection to complete a left turn. You should:

> **Signal and keep your wheels straight.**

You must always signal before turning or changing lanes. You should keep your wheels straight while waiting to make a left turn. If another vehicle hits you from behind, this ensures that you will not be pushed into oncoming traffic.

95. The driver's left arm and hand are extended downward. This hand signal means that the driver plans to:

> **Stop.**

If a driver's left arm and hand are extended downward, they are indicating that they intend to stop. Adjust your driving accordingly if following a driver who is using this hand signal.

96. The driver's left arm and hand are extended upward. This hand signal means that the driver plans to:

> **Turn right.**

If a driver's left arm and hand are extended upward, they are indicating that they intend to turn right. Adjust your driving accordingly if following a driver who is using this hand signal.

97. What does alcohol do to your driving skills and judgement?

> **It harms both driving skills and judgement.**

Alcohol negatively affects many skills needed for safe driving, including your reaction time and ability to see clearly. It can also harm your judgment of speed and distance, lower your inhibitions, and make you more prone to taking chances.

98. What is the only way to reduce your blood alcohol concentration (BAC)?

> **Allow your body time to get rid of the alcohol.**

The only method that effectively reduces your BAC is to not drink alcohol for a period of time. Coffee, exercise, and cold showers cannot reduce your BAC or change the effects of alcohol. They can help you remain awake, but they cannot change your BAC or make you sober.

99. A driver should be extra alert to motorcyclists, bicyclists, and pedestrians because:

> They're difficult to see in traffic.

In many collisions with motorcycles, bicycles, and pedestrians, drivers reported that they were looking but still did not see the smaller vehicle or pedestrian. These can be more difficult to spot in traffic than passenger vehicles because they are smaller, may move faster, and have less noticeable lighting. To prevent collisions with these smaller and less protected road users, drivers should always be alert to the presence of motorcycles, bikes, and pedestrians.

100. At a school crossing sign, you should:

> Watch for children and be ready to stop.

You must always yield to pedestrians who are in or about to enter a crosswalk. Be alert to pedestrians when driving across intersections or turning.

101. At an intersection with a yield sign, you should:

> Slow down and yield the right-of-way to other traffic.

A yield sign means that you must slow down and yield the right-of-way to traffic in the intersection or roadway you are entering.

102. When parking uphill next to a curb, set the parking brake and:

> Turn your steering wheel away from the curb.

When parking facing uphill on a street that has a curb, set your parking brake and turn your steering wheel away from the curb. This way, if your vehicle starts to roll, it will roll into the curb.

103. When driving behind another vehicle at night, you should:

> Keep your headlights on the low beam setting.

Use high beam headlights only when driving in rural areas and when other cars are not nearby. Lower your headlights to their low beam setting when you are following closely behind another driver.

104. When driving in fog, rain, or snow, use:

> Low beams.

Low beam headlights should be used in fog, rain, and snow. The light from high beams will reflect back to the driver under these weather conditions, causing a glare that will make it difficult to see ahead.

105. In rainy weather, you should be most careful when turning or stopping:

> During the first half hour of rain.

You should be extra careful when turning and stopping during the first half hour of rain. At this point, the oil from cars has not yet washed off the pavement and could be forming a slippery mixture with the rain.

106. If two drivers arrive at the same time to a four-way intersection controlled by stop signs:

> The driver on the right has the right-of-way.

Yield the right-of-way to the driver on your right at a four-way intersection if you both arrive at the intersection at the same time. You may then proceed when it is safe to do so.

107. When a vehicle with an Anti-Lock Braking System starts to lose traction on a slippery road, drivers should:

> Press and hold the brake pedal.

If their vehicle loses traction on a slippery road, a driver with an Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) needs to press down hard on the brake pedal, hold it, and steer out of danger. In an emergency situation, the ABS automatically pumps the brakes at a faster rate than the driver could. Removing steady pressure from the brake pedal or pumping the brakes will disengage the ABS.

108. If worried, nervous, angry, or crying, a driver:

- > **Should take the time to focus on driving before starting the engine.**

You may not be able to drive well if you are worried, excited, crying, angry, or depressed. Emotions can distract you from your driving because your mind is focused on something else. Take time to calm down and get focused before driving.

109. When encountering an aggressive driver, you should:

- > **Avoid eye contact, slow down, and let them pass.**

If another driver is threatening you or intentionally driving dangerously around you, remain calm and try to put as much distance between the two of you as possible. Slow down and let them pass. Do not make eye contact and do not make obscene gestures.

110. Distracted driving is:

- > **Extremely risky behavior.**

Distracted driving is extremely risky behavior that puts not only you and your passengers in danger, but also endangers pedestrians, bicyclists, and other motorists sharing the road. Focused attention on driving helps to prevent crashes.

111. A single broken yellow line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

- > **Lanes are moving in opposite directions and drivers are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.**

Yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Dashed lines indicate that drivers directly next to the line are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.

112. A single broken white line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

- > **Lanes are moving in the same direction and drivers are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.**

White lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction. Dashed lines indicate that drivers directly next to the line are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.

113. A solid white line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

- > **Lanes are moving in the same direction and drivers are not permitted to pass.**

White lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction. Solid lines indicate that drivers are not permitted to pass.

114. A double solid yellow line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

- > **Lanes are moving in opposite directions and drivers are not permitted to pass.**

Yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Solid lines indicate that drivers are not permitted to pass.

115. Signs that are colored orange are:

- > **Work zone signs.**

Highway work zones are established according to the type of work underway along the roadway. Signs in work areas are typically diamond-shaped, orange, have black letters or symbols, and serve as a warning that people are working on or near the highway.

116. Guide signs are _____ signs that provide directional and mileage information to drivers.

- > **Green**

Guide signs, sometimes known as destination signs, have a green background and provide directional and mileage information to specific destinations. They can be a helpful resource when driving in unfamiliar locations.

117. Regulatory signs are usually _____ and should always be obeyed.

- > **White**

Regulatory signs regulate the movement of traffic. They are usually white with black markings and must always be obeyed by motorists.

118. Pennant-shaped signs indicate:

> **No passing zones.**

Pennant-shaped signs usually indicate no passing zones. Text will also be on the sign to confirm that it is a no passing zone.

119. Pentagonal signs indicate:

> **School zones.**

Pentagonal signs indicate that you are in a school zone. Be extra alert to children and pedestrians when driving near a school.

120. An octagonal sign is always a:

> **Stop sign.**

Octagonal signs are always stop signs. Come to a complete stop when approaching a red, eight-sided sign.

121. A diamond-shaped sign:

> **Warns of existing or possible hazards.**

Diamond-shaped signs warn drivers of existing or potential driving hazards. You will usually see these signs in yellow or orange.

122. When approaching a steady yellow traffic light, drivers should:

> **Slow to a stop, unless they are already within the intersection.**

A steady yellow traffic light indicates that a red light is about to appear. Stop unless you are already within the intersection.

123. When approaching a steady red traffic light, drivers should:

- > **Come to a complete stop.**

A steady red traffic light indicates that drivers must come to a complete stop. Driving through a red light is against the law and is extremely dangerous. Drivers may turn right on a steady red light if there is no sign prohibiting a turn on red.

124. When approaching a flashing yellow light, drivers should:

- > **Slow down and proceed with caution.**

A flashing yellow light warns of a hazard. Slow down and proceed with caution.

125. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a flashing yellow arrow, drivers:

- > **May turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.**

A flashing yellow arrow indicates that left turns are allowed in the direction of the arrow. However, the oncoming traffic has a green light and you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.

126. If an officer is directing traffic at a working traffic light, drivers should:

- > **Follow the directions given by the officer.**

Traffic signals are placed at intersections to keep traffic moving and to help prevent crashes. Drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists must obey these signals, except in instances when an officer is directing traffic.

127. If a flagger is directing traffic in a construction zone, you must:

- > **Follow the directions given by the flagger.**

Be prepared to reduce your speed and use caution when directed to do so by a sign, flagger, or law enforcement officer. Failure to do so is illegal and is dangerous to those working in construction zones.

128. What do speed limit signs indicate?

- > **The maximum or minimum speed that is legally allowed to be driven**

Speed limit signs indicate the maximum or minimum safe speed that is allowed to be driven on a roadway. The maximum limits are for ideal conditions and you must reduce your speed when conditions require it.

129. ____ greatly increase stopping distances and severity of crashes.

- > **High speeds**

High speeds greatly increase stopping distances and severity of crashes. The faster you drive, the greater the impact or striking power of your vehicle, should you be involved in a collision.

130. If two drivers arrive at the same time to an open intersection:

- > **The driver on the right has the right-of-way.**

If you arrive to an open intersection at the same time as a vehicle to your right, you should yield the right-of-way to that vehicle. You may then proceed when it is safe to do so.

131. If you are driving in another driver's blind spot, you should:

- > **Move forward or drop back so the other driver can see you.**

Do not drive in someone else's blind spot. Move forward or drop back so that the other driver can see you.

132. Larger vehicles have:

- > **Larger blind spots.**

The larger the vehicle, the larger the blind spots. Large trucks and SUVs have spots close to their rears that cannot be seen in their side or rearview mirrors.

133. A driver entering interstate traffic from an entrance or acceleration ramp:

- > **Should yield to drivers already on the interstate.**

If you are on an entrance or acceleration ramp and are entering interstate traffic, you should yield to drivers already on the interstate highway. Merge safely into traffic when you are able to do so.

134. If you are driving on the interstate and pass your exit, you should:

- > **Continue driving and use the next exit.**

Don't make a last-minute turn into an exit. If you pass your exit, you must go to the next one.

135. Motorcycles are entitled to:

- > **The same full lane width as other motor vehicles.**

Lane usage for the motorcyclist is critical. Motorcycles are entitled to the same full lane width as all other vehicles.

136. If your vehicle begins to skid, you should:

- > **Turn your steering wheel in the direction you want to go.**

If your vehicle begins to skid, remain calm. Steer in the direction that you want to go and try not to overcorrect.

137. When approaching a flashing red traffic light, drivers should:

- > **Treat the light like a stop sign.**

Flashing red lights are used at dangerous intersections. Treat them like stop signs.

138. When approaching a steady green traffic light, drivers should:

- > **Continue driving, unless there are vehicles or pedestrians already in the intersection.**

When approaching an intersection with a steady green traffic light, yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk and vehicles still in the intersection. You may continue driving, but should approach the intersection at a speed that will allow you to slow down and stop if the light changes before you get there.

139. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a steady yellow arrow, drivers:

- > **Should slow to a stop, if it is safe to do so.**

A steady yellow arrow indicates that a red arrow is about to appear. Stop unless you are already within the intersection.

140. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a steady green arrow, drivers:

- > **May turn in the direction of the arrow after yielding to traffic and pedestrians already in the intersection.**

A green arrow displayed on a traffic signal tells drivers that they may turn in the direction of the arrow. You must be in the proper lane for such a turn. Yield the right-of-way to vehicles and pedestrians already in the intersection.

141. If a crossing guard is directing traffic in a school zone, you must:

- > **Follow the directions given by the crossing guard.**

Be prepared to reduce your speed and use caution when directed to do so by a sign, crossing guard, or law enforcement officer. Always drive with extra caution in a school zone.

142. An "End school zone" sign indicates:

- > **The end of a reduced speed zone.**

Do not exceed the school zone speed limit during indicated times. The end of a reduced speed school zone will be indicated by an "End school zone" regulatory sign.

143. Downward-facing triangular signs:

> **Tell drivers to yield.**

Downward-facing triangular signs usually indicate that drivers should yield. Once the road is clear of traffic or pedestrians and it is safe to do so, drivers may proceed.

144. Round signs indicate:

> **Upcoming railroad crossings.**

Round signs warn drivers of an upcoming railroad crossing area. Drivers should use extra caution when approaching a railroad crossing.

145. Crossbuck signs indicate:

> **Railroad crossings.**

Crossbuck signs tell drivers to yield to trains at a railroad crossing. Drivers should not try to outdrive a train.

146. At a four-way stop:

> **The driver to arrive first has the right-of-way.**

At four-way stops, traffic from all four directions must stop. The first vehicle to reach the intersection should move forward first. If two vehicles reach the intersection at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.

147. Remove all snow, frost, and ice from:

> **All windows.**

It is important that you are able to see clearly through all of your vehicle's windows, including the windshield. Remove all snow, ice, and frost from your vehicle's windows and mirrors before you start to drive.

148. When passing a row of parked vehicles, you should:

- > **Be prepared for a person or vehicle to unexpectedly enter your lane.**

Keep a space between your vehicle and parked vehicles. A person may step out of a parked vehicle or out from between the parked vehicles without looking. A driver may begin moving their vehicle before realizing you are there.

149. If you need to stop quickly and your vehicle is not equipped with an Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS), you should:

- > **Firmly pump your brakes.**

Pumping the brakes is generally the best way to stop a car in an emergency. The car will stop quickly and you will also be able to continue steering.

150. A regulatory sign containing a red circle with a slash through the middle indicates:

- > **That an action is forbidden.**

Some regulatory signs prohibit certain actions. These signs are rectangular and white with red and black markings. A red circle and slash on top of a black symbol indicates that the specified action is forbidden.

U.S Traffic Signs



Yield

Drivers must slow down and be prepared to stop, yielding the right-of-way to any pedestrians and cross traffic.



Do Not Enter

Drivers are approaching one-way traffic from the wrong direction and should turn around immediately.



Wrong Way

Drivers are approaching one-way traffic from the wrong direction and should turn around immediately.



Do Not Pass

Passing is unsafe and prohibited in the indicated area.



Pass with Care

Drivers may pass when it is safe to do so.



Keep Right

Drivers are approaching an obstruction and should keep to the right.



Keep Right

Drivers are approaching an obstruction and should keep to the right.

**No Bicycles**

No bicycles are allowed in the indicated area.

**No Pedestrians**

No pedestrians are allowed in the indicated area.

**No Trucks**

The indicated area is not suitable for use by large trucks.

**No Left Turn**

Drivers may not perform a left turn at the indicated intersection.

**No Right Turn**

Drivers may not perform a right turn at the indicated intersection.

**No U-Turn**

Drivers may not perform a U-turn at the indicated location.

**No Parking**

Parking is prohibited at any location where this sign is posted.



No Parking

Parking is prohibited at any location where this sign is posted.



Limited Parking

Parking is restricted in the indicated location during the posted hours.



Pay Parking

Drivers may park in the indicated location if they pay the required fees and do not exceed the time limit.



Right Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must turn right at the intersection.



Left Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must turn left at the intersection.



Straight Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must continue straight through the intersection.



Straight or Turn

Traffic in the indicated lane may continue straight or turn in the direction of the arrow.



U-Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must complete a U-turn.



Left Lane Must Turn Left

Drivers in the left lane must turn left at the indicated intersection.



Multiple Railroad Tracks

The roadway intersects with a railroad crossing with multiple tracks. Drivers must be sure all tracks are clear before proceeding.



Maximum Speed Limit

This is the maximum speed at which drivers may travel. Drivers must drive at a lower speed if conditions require it.



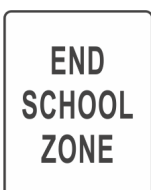
Maximum and Minimum Speed Limits

Under ideal conditions, drivers may not exceed the maximum posted speed and may not drive slower than the minimum posted speed.



School Zone Speed Limit

During the posted times, or when a warning light is flashing, drivers must follow a school zone's speed limit.



End School Zone

A school zone and its restricted speed limit come to an end.



One-Way Traffic

Traffic on the roadway moves only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



One-Way Traffic

Traffic on the roadway moves only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



No Turn on Red

Drivers may not make a right or left turn when the traffic signal is red.



Left Turn Yield on Green

Drivers may make a left turn when the traffic signal is green, but they must first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.



Speeding Fines Doubled

Fines for moving traffic violations are doubled in the indicated area. This sign is commonly posted in work and school zones.



Slower Traffic Keep Right

Slower-moving traffic should stay in the right lane. The left lane is reserved for faster-moving vehicles to pass slower-moving traffic.



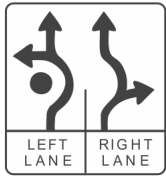
Two-Way Left Turn

Traffic from both directions may use the shared center lane to turn left.



Slow-Moving Vehicle

A vehicle with a reflective orange and red triangle on its rear is a slow-moving vehicle that often travels at speeds slower than 25 mph.



Roundabout

Traffic ahead moves in a counterclockwise direction. Drivers should enter at a low speed and yield to traffic already using the circle.



Reserved Handicap Parking

Indicated parking spaces are reserved for vehicles with the proper license plate or hanging tag registered to a person in the vehicle.



Bicycle Lane

The lane is reserved for bicyclists. Passenger vehicles may only enter a bicycle lane when turning.



High Occupancy Vehicle Lane

The lane is reserved during the posted times for vehicles with the indicated number of occupants.



Restricted Lane Ends

Prior lane restrictions come to an end.



Stop

Drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic.



All-Way Stop

Drivers from all directions must come to a complete stop and take turns entering the intersection. Drivers must yield to any pedestrians.



Stop Here on Red

At a stop sign or red traffic signal, drivers must come to a complete stop at the indicated stop line.



Divided Highway

Drivers are entering a divided highway and should keep to the right of the median.

⚠ U.S Warning Signs



Sharp Turn to the Left

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply to the left.



Sharp Turn to the Right

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply to the right.



Curve to the Left

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare for the road to curve to the left.



Curve to the Right

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare for the road to curve to the right.



Reverse Turn

The road ahead turns sharply in one direction and then in the other. Drivers should reduce their speed.



Reverse Curve

The road ahead curves in one direction and then in the other. Drivers should reduce their speed.



Winding Road

The road ahead winds in a series of curves. Drivers should reduce their speed.



Directional Arrow

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Chevron

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply in the direction indicated by the chevron.



Road Narrows

The road ahead narrows. Drivers should take care to stay on the traveled portion of the roadway.



Merging Traffic

Drivers should be alert to traffic merging from the right and should make room for merging vehicles.



Added Lane

The road ahead comes together with another road. Drivers do not have to merge but should be aware of additional traffic.



Farm Machinery

The roadway is shared with farm machinery. Drivers should drive with caution and be prepared to slow down.



Horse-Drawn Vehicles

The roadway is shared with horse-drawn vehicles. Drivers should drive with caution and be prepared to slow down.



Cattle Crossing

Farm animals may be crossing the roadway. Drivers should be alert to animals and be prepared to slow down or stop.



Deer Crossing

Deer may be on or near the roadway. Drivers should be alert to animals and be prepared to slow down or stop.



Fire Station

Drivers should watch for fire engines entering the roadway to respond to an emergency.



Lane Ends, Merge Left

The right lane ends ahead. Drivers should merge to the left to stay on the roadway.



Lane Ends, Merge Left

The right lane ends ahead. Drivers should merge to the left to stay on the roadway.



Pedestrian Crossing

Pedestrians may be present in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Drivers must yield to pedestrians crossing a roadway.



Bicycle Warning

Bicycles may be on or crossing the roadway. Bicycles are considered vehicles and motorists must respect their right to be on the road.



Roundabout

Traffic ahead moves in a counterclockwise direction. Drivers should enter at a low speed and yield to traffic already using the circle.



Slippery When Wet

The road becomes especially slippery under wet conditions. Drivers should reduce their speed and following distance.



No Passing Zone

Passing is unsafe and prohibited in an area marked with this sign.



Traffic Signal Ahead

Drivers should be prepared to respond to a traffic signal on the road ahead.



Stop Ahead

Drivers should be prepared to come to a complete stop at a stop sign on the road ahead.



Yield Ahead

Drivers should be prepared to slow down or stop at a yield sign on the road ahead.



T Intersection

The road ends ahead. Drivers should prepare to stop before turning left or right.

**Crossroad**

The road meets an intersecting crossroad ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.

**Side Road**

The road meets an angled side road ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.

**Side Road**

The road meets an intersecting side road ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.

**Y Intersection**

Drivers are approaching a fork in the road. They should prepare to slow down or stop before turning left or right.

**Pavement Ends**

The road surface ahead changes from pavement to gravel or dirt and tires will have less traction.

**Pavement Ends**

The road surface ahead changes from pavement to gravel or dirt and tires will have less traction.

**Traffic Island**

There is a traffic island on the roadway and drivers may travel on either side of the obstruction.



Divided Highway Ahead

A divided highway begins ahead. Drivers should keep to the right of the median.



Divided Highway Ends

The divided highway ends ahead. Drivers should keep to the right and be alert to oncoming traffic.



Two-Way Traffic

Lanes travel in two different directions. Drivers should keep to the right and be alert to oncoming traffic.



Exit Speed Limit

Drivers should slow to the posted speed limit once they have entered the freeway's deceleration lane.



Reduced Speed Ahead

The speed limit is reduced on the roadway ahead. Drivers should begin to slow down.



Advisory Speed

An upcoming curve or turn in the road requires a decreased speed. Travel may resume at the normal speed limit after the turn is completed.



Low Shoulder

The shoulder ahead is lower than the main-traveled portion of the road. Drivers should expect a drop if they leave the roadway.



Low Clearance

An overhead structure may be too low for certain vehicles to safely continue on the roadway.



Downhill Slope

The road ahead slopes at a steep grade. Drivers should increase their following distance and decrease their speed.



Fallen Rock

There may be large fallen rocks on the road surface. Drivers should be alert and prepared to safely maneuver around the obstacles.



Drawbridge

The bridge ahead is a drawbridge. Drivers should slow to a stop when told to do so by a sign, signal, or flagger.



Ice on Bridges

Bridges freeze more quickly than the rest of the road. Drivers should use caution when driving on bridges under wet or freezing conditions.



Narrow Bridge

The bridge ahead is more narrow than the preceeding roadway. Drivers should use caution when driving on a narrow bridge.



One-Lane Bridge

The bridge ahead has only one traffic lane. Drivers should be prepared to yield to oncoming traffic.



Bump

There is a sudden bump on the road ahead. Drivers should slow down to avoid losing control of their vehicle.



Dip

There is a sudden dip in the road ahead. Drivers should slow down to avoid losing control of their vehicle.



Grooved Pavement

The road surface has been grooved to improve traction under slippery conditions. Cyclists should use caution.



Dead End

The road ahead comes to an end. Drivers will have to turn around to leave the ending roadway.



School Zone

Drivers are in a school zone and must be alert to children and pedestrians. Drivers should reduce their speed.



School Crossing

Drivers are approaching a school crossing and must be alert to children and pedestrians. Drivers should reduce their speed.



Playground Area

Drivers are near a playground and should be extra alert to children on or near the roadway.



Railroad Crossing

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



Railroad Crossing

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



Railroad Crossing

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



Railroad Crossing

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



Uneven Grade Crossing

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks on an uneven grade. Vehicles with low undercarriages may have difficulty crossing the tracks.



Roadwork Ahead

A work zone is ahead on the roadway. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



Roadwork Ahead

Roadwork is present for the indicated distance. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



Shoulder Work

Maintenance is taking place on the shoulder of the road. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



Flagger Ahead

A flagger is directing traffic through a work zone. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



Workers Present

Workers are on or near the roadway. Drivers should use extra caution when driving in a work zone where workers are present.



Lane Shift

Usual traffic lanes follow a redirected path in the indicated area. Drivers should travel within the shifted lanes.



Road Closed Ahead

The road ahead is closed due to maintenance. Drivers should not travel on a closed roadway.



Detour

The road is closed due to maintenance and drivers should follow the posted detour.

U.S Other Signs



U.S. Route

Drivers are on a United States numbered route.



Interstate Route

Drivers are on a numbered interstate.



Junction

Drivers are approaching an area where one route meets another.



Food

The exit indicated on the service sign has food options available for drivers leaving the highway.



Lodging

The exit indicated on the service sign has lodging options available for drivers leaving the highway.



Fuel

The exit indicated on the service sign has fuel service options available for drivers leaving the highway. Diesel may also be available.



Diesel

The exit indicated on the service sign has diesel fuel service options available for drivers leaving the highway.



Camping

The exit indicated on the service sign has camping locations available for drivers leaving the highway.



Telephone

The location indicated on the service sign has a telephone available for public use.



Litter Barrel

The location indicated on the service sign has a litter barrel available for public use.



Hospital

There is a hospital at the location indicated on the service sign.



Rest Area

A rest area is located off the highway in the direction of the arrow.



Emergency Notification

If there is an urgent safety issue at a railroad crossing, drivers should call the number on the service sign for assistance.



Handicap-Accessible

The indicated location is designed to be handicap-accessible.



Evacuation Route

Drivers are on a roadway that should be used during an evacuation due to a hurricane or other emergency.



Bus Station

There is a bus station at the location indicated on the sign.



Park

There is a park at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Playground

There is a playground at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Wildlife Viewing Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a wildlife viewing area available for drivers leaving the highway.



Wildlife Viewing Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a wildlife viewing area available for drivers leaving the highway.



State Park

There is a state park at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Boat Ramp

There is a boat ramp available at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Canoe Ramp

There is a canoe ramp available at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Historical Marker

There is an area of historical significance at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



Winter Recreational Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a winter recreational area available for drivers leaving the highway.



Ski Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a ski area available for drivers leaving the highway.



Milepost

The number on a milepost indicates a location on the highway. Mileposts often correlate with exit numbers.



Destination Sign

Distances to the listed locations are posted in miles on the right side of the sign.



Guide Sign

Drivers are approaching upcoming exits and should merge into the necessary lanes.



Guide Sign

Drivers can access the posted route by driving in the indicated lane.



Exit

There is a highway exit in the direction of the arrow. Drivers who wish to leave the roadway may signal and merge onto the off-ramp.



Trolley Station

There is a trolley station at the location indicated on the sign.



Airport

There is an airport at the location indicated on the sign.



Bike Route

There is a bike route in the direction of the arrow. Drivers should be alert to bicyclists.



Hiking Trail

There is a hiking trail in the direction of the arrow. Drivers should be alert to pedestrians.



Parking

A parking lot is available at the indicated location.

Practice Test

<https://www.dmv-written-test.com/new-jersey/practice-test-1.html>