

Nebraska DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

25-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Nebraska permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	25
Passing score	80% (20 of 25 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	5
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Learner's Permit (LPD)
Permit fee	\$13.00 (\$8.00 permit + \$5.00 security fee)
If you fail	A failed test may not be retaken the same day (Nebraska Driver's Manual 1D-5). Three successive failed drive tests bars reapplying until a DMV-approved driver training course is completed or an LPD has been held 90 days.
Online testing	No - the knowledge test must be taken in person.
Driver's education	No - driver education is not required for the learner permit.
Supervised practice	Not required for the LPD itself. To move to the Provisional Operator's Permit (POP, age 16) applicants must either complete a DMV-approved driver safety course OR submit a 50-hour certification form incl. 10 hours between sunset and sunrise, signed by a parent/guardian/licensed driver 21+.
Permit holding period	6 months holding an LPE, SCP or LPD before a POP (age 16-17); no hold period stated for adults 18+ applying directly for a Class O license
Under-21 alcohol limit	0.02% BAC or higher

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 25 questions, the same number as the real Nebraska DMV knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (20 of 25 correct).
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Nebraska knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/nebraska/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Nebraska driver's handbook and general traffic law. They are not copies of actual DMV exam questions. State facts last reviewed 2026-09-28. Free for personal study; do not resell. © 2026 permitpractice.us

Nebraska Permit Practice Test: 25 Questions

Circle your answer. Answer key with explanations starts on the last pages.

1. On a freeway, a green sign with a number in a small square (such as 'EXIT 25') refers to:

- A) The distance to the next city in miles
- B) The exit number, often the mile marker
- C) The posted speed limit on the exit ramp
- D) The route number of the highway

2. A sign reading 'YIELD' requires you to:

- A) Always come to a full stop first
- B) Merge at the same speed as traffic
- C) Slow down, give way, and stop if needed
- D) Go first - other drivers must yield to you

3. In most states, you may not park within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection?

- A) 5 feet
- B) 50 feet
- C) 20 feet
- D) 10 feet

4. Vehicles that travel at or below what speed, such as farm equipment, must show a slow-moving vehicle emblem on Nebraska roads?

- A) 25 mph
- B) 45 mph
- C) 35 mph
- D) 15 mph

5. What is the purpose of a broken white line between lanes?

- A) Lanes are one-way only
- B) You may not change lanes or pass here
- C) Lane changes are permitted when safe
- D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

6. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

- A) Recreation areas such as state parks
- B) Motorist services like gas and food
- C) Rules you must obey, such as limits
- D) Highway route information

7. What does the 'basic speed law' require?

- A) Never drive more than 10 mph below the posted limit
- B) You may always drive at the posted limit, whatever the conditions
- C) Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
- D) Keep up with the flow of traffic, even above the limit

8. Using a handheld cell phone while driving is:

- A) Legal for every driver in every state
- B) No riskier than talking to a passenger
- C) Safe as long as you keep your eyes on the road
- D) Banned in most states and a major crash risk

9. What does a yellow pennant-shaped sign (a sideways triangle pointing right) on the left side of the road mean?

- A) No-passing zone begins
- B) A sharp curve
- C) Passing lane begins ahead
- D) Merge ahead

10. What score do you need to pass the Nebraska DMV written knowledge test?

- A) 70%
- B) 83%
- C) 75%
- D) 80%

11. A vehicle entering a roundabout (traffic circle) must:

- A) Yield only to traffic coming from the right
- B) Stop completely before entering, even if clear
- C) Proceed immediately since they have right of way
- D) Yield to traffic already in the roundabout

12. Why should you use low beams instead of high beams when driving in fog?

- A) High beams drain the battery faster in damp air
- B) High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare
- C) Low beams make your car look larger to others
- D) High beams are only allowed on freeways

13. What is the safest action when you are being tailgated?

- A) Ignore them and maintain your exact speed
- B) Tap your brakes hard to warn them off
- C) Speed up well past the limit to pull away from them
- D) Move over or add space ahead and let them pass

14. What does a downward-pointing triangle sign mean?

- A) Merge
- B) Do not enter
- C) Yield
- D) Stop ahead

15. You are stopped at a steady red light and no sign prohibits turning. What must you do before you turn right?

- A) Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
- B) Honk to warn others, then turn ahead of them
- C) Wait for the light to turn green before turning
- D) Slow to a crawl, then turn if the way looks clear

16. A diamond-shaped sign is used to indicate:

- A) A regulation you must obey
- B) A route number for a highway
- C) A warning of a hazard ahead
- D) A recreation or park area

17. In Nebraska, you must dim your high beams when following another vehicle within how many feet?

- A) 100 feet
- B) 500 feet
- C) 200 feet
- D) 300 feet

18. A school bus has its red lights flashing and stop arm out. In which case may a Nebraska driver keep going without stopping?

- A) Oncoming, on a two-lane road
- B) Oncoming, on a road divided by a median
- C) Behind the bus, if no children are seen
- D) Oncoming, on any four-lane road

19. In states that use colored curbs, what does a red curb generally mean?

- A) Passenger loading only
- B) No stopping, standing, or parking
- C) Loading for commercial trucks only
- D) Parking allowed if you stay with the car

20. When parking uphill with a curb, which direction do you turn your front wheels?

- A) Straight ahead, parallel to the curb
- B) Either way, if the parking brake is set
- C) Toward the curb (right)
- D) Away from the curb (left)

21. What does the Move Over Law require?

- A) Keep your lane and speed, but use flashers
- B) Stop your vehicle when you see emergency lights
- C) Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot
- D) Move over only if a police car is stopped

22. What should you do before opening your car door after parking on a street?

- A) Open it fully so passing drivers will steer around
- B) Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists
- C) Open it slowly so others can see it move
- D) Check only the side mirror, then open

23. In most states, you must not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?

- A) 30 feet
- B) 5 feet
- C) 15 feet
- D) 10 feet

24. A Nebraska POP holder may drive unsupervised between midnight and 6 a.m. only when:

- A) Driving under 45 mph on local roads only
- B) Driving with a licensed friend over 18
- C) Going between home and work or a school activity
- D) Driving on a Friday or Saturday night

25. Under Nebraska's Implied Consent law, what is the administrative license revocation for refusing a chemical test?

- A) 90 days
- B) 180 days
- C) Two years
- D) One year

Answer Key & Explanations

1. B - The exit number, often the mile marker

Exit number signs identify highway exits. In most states the exit number corresponds to the nearest mile marker, helping you judge distance to your exit.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2E.22

2. C - Slow down, give way, and stop if needed

A yield sign requires you to slow down and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians. You must stop if necessary, but a full stop is not always required when the way is clear.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.05

3. C - 20 feet

Most states prohibit parking within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection (and, separately, within 30 feet of a stop sign or traffic signal in many states). A few use other distances, such as 25 feet in New Jersey, so check your handbook.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Do Not Park

4. A - 25 mph

Nebraska requires the slow-moving vehicle emblem on vehicles that travel 25 mph or less, like tractors and other farm machines, when they use a public road.

Source: dmv.nebraska.gov - p.42 (PDF p.50), 3B-5 Special Signs

5. C - Lane changes are permitted when safe

Broken (dashed) white lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. You may change lanes when it is safe to do so.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Broken White Lines

6. B - Motorist services like gas and food

Blue signs provide information about motorist services: gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas. They help drivers find services along the route.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

7. C - Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions

Every state has a basic speed rule: never drive faster than is reasonable and safe for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions. You can be cited for driving too fast for conditions even while under the posted limit.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Basic speed law

8. D - Banned in most states and a major crash risk

Handheld cell phone use while driving is banned in most US states. Using a phone quadruples crash risk. Even hands-free calls significantly impair attention. Use do-not-disturb mode when driving.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Distracted driving

9. A - No-passing zone begins

A yellow pennant-shaped sign on the left side of the road marks the beginning of a no-passing zone. It supplements the solid yellow line on the pavement.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.53

10. D - 80%

To pass the DMV test you need 80% (20 of 25 correct).

11. D - Yield to traffic already in the roundabout

When entering a roundabout, yield to all vehicles already circulating inside. Enter only when there is a safe gap in traffic. Drive counterclockwise around the circle.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Roundabouts

12. B - High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare

Fog reflects the bright light of high beams back at you, making it harder to see. Low beams light the road with less glare. Also slow down.

Source: oregon.gov - p.77 (PDF p.85), Fog, Dust and Smoke

13. D - Move over or add space ahead and let them pass

When tailgated, do not brake-check. Move to another lane if possible or increase the gap to the vehicle ahead so you have more room to stop gradually - this gives both you and the tailgater more reaction time.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Space: tailgaters

14. C - Yield

An inverted (downward-pointing) triangle is always a YIELD sign. Slow down, be ready to stop, and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

15. A - Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic

A right turn on red is allowed only after a complete stop and only after yielding to pedestrians and all crossing traffic. A NO TURN ON RED sign takes this option away.

Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 5 - Learning to Drive, A driver must stop

16. C - A warning of a hazard ahead

Diamond-shaped signs are warning signs. They alert you to hazards or changes in road conditions ahead, such as curves, intersections, or pedestrian crossings.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.02

17. C - 200 feet

Nebraska drivers dim their headlights when following within 200 feet of another vehicle, and also when meeting oncoming traffic.

Source: dmv.nebraska.gov - p.61 (PDF p.69), 5B Driving at Night

18. B - Oncoming, on a road divided by a median

Nebraska's only exception is for traffic coming from the opposite direction on a roadway divided by a median. All other drivers must stop until the arm and red lights are turned off.

Source: dmv.nebraska.gov - p.70 (PDF p.78), 6E-3 When You Must Stop

19. B - No stopping, standing, or parking

Where curb colors are used, red means no stopping, standing or parking; it is often used for fire lanes and near hydrants. White usually means passenger loading, green limited-time parking and blue disabled parking. Curb rules vary by state and city, so obey posted signs.

Source: mvdmt.gov - MT handbook - Colored curb markings

20. D - Away from the curb (left)

When parking uphill with a curb, turn your wheels away from the curb (left). If the car rolls backward, it hits the curb and stops. Downhill: turn toward the curb.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Parking on a hill

21. C - Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot

All 50 states have Move Over laws requiring drivers to move over at least one lane away from stopped emergency, police, and maintenance vehicles. If changing lanes is unsafe, slow to well below the speed limit.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Move Over Law

22. B - Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists

Before opening your door into traffic, check your mirrors and look over your shoulder for approaching vehicles and cyclists. 'Dooring' a passing cyclist is dangerous and illegal in many states.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Parking

23. C - 15 feet

Most states (including California, Texas, New York, Florida and Pennsylvania) prohibit parking within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. Some use a shorter distance (for example 10 feet in Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey and Oregon), so check your state handbook.

Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Parking restrictions

24. C - Going between home and work or a school activity

Nebraska POP holders may drive unsupervised between midnight and 6 a.m. only when driving between home and work or a school activity. They may drive at any hour if accompanied by a parent, guardian, or licensed driver at least 21.

Source: dmv.nebraska.gov - p.4 (PDF p.12), 1C-5 Provisional Operator's Permit (POP)

25. D - One year

Refusing a requested chemical test brings a one-year administrative revocation in Nebraska. Refusal is also a separate crime with the same criminal penalties as a DUI at .15 BAC or more.

Source: dmv.nebraska.gov - p.24 (PDF p.32), 2A Implied Consent Law

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<https://permitpractice.us/nebraska/>

Official DMV website: <https://dmv.nebraska.gov/>

Official Nebraska driver's handbook: <https://dmv.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/doc/Class%20O%20Drivers%20Manual-English%201-2025.pdf>

