

Nevada DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

25-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Nevada permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	25
Passing score	80% (20 of 25 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	5
Minimum age	15½
Testing agency	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Instruction Permit (Class C)
Permit fee	\$22.50 instruction permit + \$25.00 initial testing fee (covers first knowledge and skills tests); \$10 per retest; the online KnowToDrive Nevada exam charges an additional \$6.75 each attempt
If you fail	Next day after a failure; 24 hours if disqualified (online); \$10 retest fee each time
Online testing	Yes - an online knowledge test option is available.
Driver's education	Required for applicants under 18.
Supervised practice	50 hours incl. 10 at night (under 18); 100 hours incl. 10 at night if no driver-ed course is within 30 miles and no online course is taken
Permit holding period	6 months for applicants under 18 (must also be 16 to take the road test)
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 Nevada 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: The DMV's online knowledge test allows 60 minutes; the in-person test has no time limit. Time yourself the same way.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/nevada/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Nevada 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

Nevada Permit Practice Test: 25 Questions

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

1. When entering a highway from an on-ramp, who has the right of way?

- A) The larger vehicle, such as a truck
- B) The merging vehicle
- C) Whoever reaches the merge point first
- D) Traffic already on the highway

2. Hydroplaning is most likely to occur when:

- A) Braking gently on an icy road in the cold
- B) Driving slowly through deep, soft snow on a hill
- C) Driving on dry pavement on a very hot day
- D) Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires

3. A red and white 'WRONG WAY' sign tells you:

- A) You are going against traffic
- B) A detour is ahead - follow it
- C) A one-way road begins ahead
- D) You must yield to oncoming cars

4. When should you check your tire pressure?

- A) Once a year at your oil change or state inspection
- B) After driving a while, when tires are warm
- C) Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires
- D) Only when the warning light comes on

5. Double solid yellow center lines mean:

- A) No passing from either direction
- B) Passing is allowed if the road ahead is clear
- C) A center lane for left turns only
- D) Passing is allowed from both directions

6. Your brake lights are not working. Which hand signal tells drivers behind you that you are slowing or stopping?

- A) Left arm held straight out
- B) Right arm waved out the window
- C) Left arm out and bent downward
- D) Left arm out and bent upward

7. What is the most effective way to stay alert on a long drive?

- A) Drink coffee or an energy drink each hour
- B) Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles
- C) Keep the window open and the air cold
- D) Turn up the radio and sing along

8. Total stopping distance is made up of:

- A) Perception, reaction, and braking distance
- B) Braking distance plus one car length
- C) Reaction distance and braking distance only
- D) Perception distance and braking distance

9. A yellow diamond sign showing a 'T' shape indicates:

- A) A truck route begins here
- B) A four-way crossroad ahead
- C) A side road enters from one side
- D) Your road ends at a T ahead

10. When turning left at a green light (not a green arrow), you must:

- A) Turn first - oncoming traffic must yield to you
- B) Wait for oncoming traffic to stop
- C) Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- D) Turn immediately - green means go

11. Your gas pedal is stuck and you switch off the engine to slow the car. What should you expect?

- A) The car will speed up for a few seconds
- B) Steering and braking will take more effort
- C) The car will come to a stop almost at once
- D) The brakes will stop working completely

12. What does a triangular sign with a red border mean?

- A) No entry
- B) Yield the right of way
- C) Stop for all cross traffic
- D) Merging traffic ahead

13. When should you use your high-beam headlights?

- A) In fog for maximum light
- B) When following another car at night
- C) On open roads with no vehicles close by
- D) Whenever it is dark, regardless of other traffic

14. 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

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

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

16. What does a green light on a traffic signal that is shaped like an arrow mean?

- A) A protected move in the arrow's direction
- B) The turn is allowed only after stopping
- C) Go that way, but yield to oncoming traffic
- D) The signal is about to turn red

17. 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

18. When you parallel park next to a curb, where should your car end up?

- A) Parallel to the curb and as close as practical
- B) With front wheels turned in toward the curb
- C) About three feet from the curb so passengers can get out
- D) Angled with the back wheel touching the curb

19. A round (circular) sign indicates:

- A) A stop ahead
- B) A one-way street
- C) A speed limit change
- D) A railroad crossing

20. If your vehicle's accelerator sticks while driving, you should:

- A) Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety
- B) Keep driving and call for help on your phone
- C) Switch off the engine and remove the key
- D) Shift into park and pull the parking brake

21. Traffic is backed up just past a railroad crossing. When should you start across the tracks?

- A) Whenever the crossing lights are not flashing
- B) Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
- C) When the car ahead of you has started to cross
- D) Right away, since no train is in sight now

22. 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

23. A yellow diamond sign showing arrows that curve around in a circle indicates:

- A) A roundabout ahead
- B) A detour loop ahead
- C) A U-turn area ahead
- D) A dead-end turnaround

24. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. Which action may build up brake pressure again?

- A) Turning the engine off at once
- B) Pumping the brake pedal quickly
- C) Shifting the car into neutral
- D) Holding the pedal on the floor

25. Green traffic signs provide:

- A) Guide information (directions)
- B) Warning information (hazards)
- C) Service information (gas, food)
- D) Regulatory information (laws)

Answer Key & Explanations

1. D - Traffic already on the highway

Traffic already on the highway has the right of way. The merging driver must adjust speed to safely enter the flow of traffic - do not force other drivers to slow down.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Entering a limited-access highway

2. D - Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires

Hydroplaning happens when a layer of water builds between your tires and the road, usually at higher speeds on wet pavement. Worn tires and standing water increase the risk. Slow down in the rain to keep tire contact with the road.

Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - Hydroplaning

3. A - You are going against traffic

A 'Wrong Way' sign means you are heading the wrong direction on a one-way road or ramp. Stop, check for traffic, and safely turn around immediately.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.47

4. C - Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires

Check tire pressure monthly and before long trips, using a gauge when tires are cold (not recently driven). Proper inflation improves fuel economy, tire life, and braking performance.

Source: sd.gov - SD handbook - Vehicle maintenance

5. A - No passing from either direction

Double solid yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Crossing them to pass is prohibited from both directions.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Pavement markings

6. C - Left arm out and bent downward

An arm extended out and bent down signals slowing or stopping. Arm bent up is a right turn and arm straight out is a left turn.

Source: public.powerdms.com - p.93 (PDF p.98), Hand signals

7. B - Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles

The only real cure for drowsiness while driving is sleep. Take breaks at least every 2 hours or 100 miles. Coffee provides temporary relief but is not a substitute for rest.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drowsy driving

8. A - Perception, reaction, and braking distance

Total stopping distance = perception distance (seeing the hazard) + reaction distance (moving your foot to the brake) + braking distance (the vehicle physically stopping). All three increase with speed, which is why higher speeds are far more dangerous.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Total Stopping Distance

9. D - Your road ends at a T ahead

A 'T' symbol warns that the road you are on ends ahead at a T-intersection. Be prepared to stop or yield and turn left or right.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.41

10. C - Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A green ball (not arrow) allows a left turn only after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. A green arrow means you have a protected turn and oncoming traffic is stopped.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Flashing Yellow Arrow / left turns

11. B - Steering and braking will take more effort

With the engine off you lose power steering and power brake assist, so the wheel and pedal feel much heavier. They still work - push harder and steer to a safe stop.

Source: alea.gov - p.75 (PDF p.77), Stuck accelerator pedal

12. B - Yield the right of way

A yield sign is triangular with a red border and white background. It means slow down and give the right of way to traffic or pedestrians. Only stop if necessary.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

13. C - On open roads with no vehicles close by

Use high beams on open roads when there is no oncoming traffic and no vehicle close ahead. Dim them within 500 feet of oncoming traffic and 200-300 feet when following. High beams reflect off fog, rain, and snow, reducing visibility.

Source: wisconsin.gov - WI handbook - High beams

14. 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

15. 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

16. A - A protected move in the arrow's direction

A green arrow gives a protected movement: you may go in the direction of the arrow while conflicting traffic is stopped by a red signal. You must still yield to pedestrians lawfully in the crosswalk and to vehicles still lawfully in the intersection.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.03 Paragraph 01 A.2

17. 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

18. A - Parallel to the curb and as close as practical

Park parallel to and close to the curb. States set different maximum distances - for example 18 inches in California and Texas, 12 inches in Florida, Michigan and Washington, and 6 inches in New Jersey - so learn your state's limit.

Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Parking

19. D - A railroad crossing

A round, yellow sign with a black X and two R's warns of a railroad crossing ahead. The circular shape is used exclusively for railroad advance-warning signs.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05 and Table 2A-1 (W10-1)

20. A - Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety

Shift to neutral (to disconnect engine power), then apply brakes steadily to slow the vehicle. Steer to a safe location. Only turn off the ignition if other methods fail - as this can lock the steering column in older cars.

Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Accelerator Failure

21. B - Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks

Never stop on railroad tracks. Wait behind the crossing until there is enough space on the other side for your whole vehicle.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.53 (PDF p.56), Railroad crossing safety

22. 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

23. A - A roundabout ahead

The Circular Intersection sign (a yellow diamond showing arrows curving counterclockwise in a circle) warns of a roundabout ahead. Slow down, yield to traffic already in the circle, and enter when there is a safe gap. Round signs are used only for railroad crossing advance warnings.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05, Table 2A-1 and Section 2C.02

24. B - Pumping the brake pedal quickly

Pumping the pedal can restore enough pressure for the brakes to work. If it does not, shift to a lower gear and apply the parking brake slowly.

Source: oregon.gov - p.85 (PDF p.93), Brakes Fail

25. A - Guide information (directions)

Green signs provide guidance information such as highway route numbers, exit numbers, destinations, distances, and directions. They help drivers navigate.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

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

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

Official Nevada driver's handbook: <https://dmv.nv.gov/pdfforms/dlbook.pdf>

