

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Driving License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. A driver facing a circular red traffic light is permitted to:**
 - A. Ignore the light if no one is around**
 - B. Turn left without stopping**
 - C. Turn right after stopping and yielding to other traffic and pedestrians**
 - D. Proceed straight cautiously**
- 2. Which type of over-the-counter medication is most likely to cause drowsiness in drivers?**
 - A. Pain relievers**
 - B. Antihistamines**
 - C. Antibiotics**
 - D. Cold medications without sedatives**
- 3. If you hear a siren behind you while driving, you should...**
 - A. Speed up to get away**
 - B. Pull over to the right and stop**
 - C. Ignore it if you are in a hurry**
 - D. Signal to the siren vehicle to pass**
- 4. When driving on a narrow road and encountering an oncoming vehicle, what must you do?**
 - A. Accelerate to pass quickly**
 - B. Allow the oncoming vehicle one-half of the traveled portion of the road**
 - C. Pull over completely and stop**
 - D. Honk your horn to alert the other driver**
- 5. How does consuming alcohol on an empty stomach affect you?**
 - A. It has no significant impact**
 - B. Alcohol will affect you more rapidly**
 - C. You will feel less intoxicated**
 - D. It enhances alcohol's effects**

- 6. Which factor primarily influences your driving actions?**
- A. Vehicle performance**
 - B. Weather conditions**
 - C. Attitude when driving**
 - D. Road conditions**
- 7. What type of signs require that you must obey the instructions given?**
- A. Warning signs**
 - B. Informational signs**
 - C. Regulatory signs**
 - D. Directional signs**
- 8. Which action is not advisable when you see an emergency vehicle approaching?**
- A. Stop your vehicle completely**
 - B. Race to get out of its way**
 - C. Signal and make a safe lane change**
 - D. Move to the side of the road**
- 9. What does a blue curb indicate regarding parking?**
- A. Parking for delivery vehicles only**
 - B. Parking for disabled persons**
 - C. No parking zone**
 - D. Short-term parking only**
- 10. What right-of-way rule applies to pedestrians crossing a highway not marked by a crosswalk?**
- A. They have the right-of-way over all vehicles**
 - B. They must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles**
 - C. They can cross wherever they choose**
 - D. They must yield only to larger vehicles**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. A driver facing a circular red traffic light is permitted to:

- A. Ignore the light if no one is around**
- B. Turn left without stopping**
- C. Turn right after stopping and yielding to other traffic and pedestrians**
- D. Proceed straight cautiously**

When facing a circular red traffic light, a driver is permitted to turn right after stopping and yielding to other traffic and pedestrians. This rule is in place to ensure safety and proper traffic flow. The requirement to come to a complete stop allows the driver to assess the situation before proceeding. By yielding to any oncoming traffic and pedestrians, the driver ensures that their actions won't interfere with others legally using the road. Turning right on red is a common practice in many jurisdictions, which is designed to keep traffic moving efficiently while prioritizing safety. Drivers must be attentive to local laws, as there may be signage indicating that a right turn on red is not allowed at certain intersections. In contrast, ignoring the traffic light entirely, turning left without stopping, or proceeding straight without caution would not comply with traffic regulations and could lead to dangerous situations or traffic violations.

2. Which type of over-the-counter medication is most likely to cause drowsiness in drivers?

- A. Pain relievers**
- B. Antihistamines**
- C. Antibiotics**
- D. Cold medications without sedatives**

Antihistamines are known for their ability to block histamine receptors in the body, which can lead to sedative effects. This is particularly true for first-generation antihistamines, such as diphenhydramine (found in Benadryl), which can cross the blood-brain barrier and affect the central nervous system, leading to drowsiness and a reduced ability to concentrate. Since driving requires full attention and responsiveness, using antihistamines can significantly impair driving ability. In contrast, pain relievers, while they can also have side effects, are less likely to cause drowsiness compared to antihistamines. Antibiotics primarily treat bacterial infections and do not typically produce sedative effects. Cold medications might contain various active ingredients, some of which may not be sedative. However, many cold medications also include antihistamines, so they can sometimes lead to drowsiness, but without sedatives specifically mentioned, they are less likely to be the main cause of drowsiness compared to antihistamines alone.

3. If you hear a siren behind you while driving, you should...

- A. Speed up to get away**
- B. Pull over to the right and stop**
- C. Ignore it if you are in a hurry**
- D. Signal to the siren vehicle to pass**

When you hear a siren behind you while driving, the appropriate response is to pull over to the right and stop. This action is critical because it allows emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, fire trucks, or police cars, to pass safely and quickly. By stopping and yielding to these vehicles, you are helping to ensure that emergency responders can reach their destinations without delay, which can be crucial in an emergency situation. It's essential to stay calm and act promptly by moving to the right side of the road, as this not only complies with traffic laws but also promotes safety for all road users. Stopping in this manner reduces the risk of accidents and allows for a clear path for the emergency vehicle. The other scenarios, such as speeding up to escape, ignoring the siren, or signaling the vehicle to pass, can lead to unsafe situations. Speeding away can endanger both yourself and others, ignoring the siren disrupts the flow of emergency response, and signaling without yielding can create confusion about your intent and obstruct the passage of the emergency vehicle.

4. When driving on a narrow road and encountering an oncoming vehicle, what must you do?

- A. Accelerate to pass quickly**
- B. Allow the oncoming vehicle one-half of the traveled portion of the road**
- C. Pull over completely and stop**
- D. Honk your horn to alert the other driver**

When driving on a narrow road and facing an oncoming vehicle, allowing the oncoming vehicle one-half of the traveled portion of the road is crucial for maintaining safety and ensuring that both vehicles can pass each other without incident. This action demonstrates proper road-sharing etiquette and helps to prevent collisions in situations where space is limited. By giving one-half of the road, you are accommodating the oncoming vehicle's needs while also ensuring you have enough room to maneuver safely. In narrow road scenarios, it is important to remain calm and aware of your surroundings, as well as to adhere to the principles of defensive driving. This involves understanding the limitations of your vehicle's width in conjunction with the oncoming vehicle's size and speed. While the other options may seem to offer solutions, they are not conducive to safety. Accelerating to pass quickly could result in an increased risk of a head-on collision due to misjudging the distance or speed of the oncoming vehicle. Pulling over completely and stopping may not always be feasible in a narrow road situation and could create confusion for the other driver. Lastly, honking your horn could be interpreted in various ways and does not guarantee that the other driver understands how to react safely. Therefore, allowing the oncoming vehicle

5. How does consuming alcohol on an empty stomach affect you?

- A. It has no significant impact**
- B. Alcohol will affect you more rapidly**
- C. You will feel less intoxicated**
- D. It enhances alcohol's effects**

Consuming alcohol on an empty stomach can significantly influence how it affects the body. When no food is present in the stomach, alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream more quickly. This rapid absorption can lead to a quicker onset of intoxication because the alcohol bypasses the usual process of being metabolized alongside food. The lack of food means there is less delay in alcohol reaching the bloodstream, which can elevate blood alcohol levels faster and lead to more immediate effects on the brain and body. Thus, drinking without eating can intensify the impact of alcohol, resulting in sensations of euphoria, impaired judgment, and decreased coordination occurring sooner than they would if food were consumed.

6. Which factor primarily influences your driving actions?

- A. Vehicle performance**
- B. Weather conditions**
- C. Attitude when driving**
- D. Road conditions**

The primary influence on your driving actions is your attitude when driving. A positive and responsible attitude can lead to safer driving practices, such as staying alert, following traffic laws, and being considerate of other road users. When you have a good attitude, you tend to make better decisions, avoid aggressive driving behavior, and be more patient in challenging situations. While factors like vehicle performance, weather conditions, and road conditions do play significant roles in driving safety and behavior, they are often controlled or mitigated by the driver's mindset. For example, even in adverse weather or challenging road conditions, a driver with a focused and responsible attitude is more likely to adjust their driving practices accordingly, such as reducing speed or increasing following distance. Ultimately, the driver's attitude shapes how they respond to various driving conditions and challenges they may encounter on the road.

7. What type of signs require that you must obey the instructions given?

- A. Warning signs**
- B. Informational signs**
- C. Regulatory signs**
- D. Directional signs**

Regulatory signs are essential for maintaining traffic order and safety, as they convey specific laws and regulations that drivers are legally obligated to follow. These signs include stop signs, yield signs, speed limit signs, and no parking signs, among others. Their primary purpose is to inform drivers of the rules that govern road use, ensuring that everyone adheres to them to prevent accidents and maintain smooth traffic flow. Unlike warning signs, which alert drivers to potential hazards or changes in road conditions, or informational signs that provide helpful guidance or details about services and points of interest, regulatory signs mandate compliance. Directional signs primarily assist in navigation rather than impose traffic laws. Therefore, understanding and obeying regulatory signs is crucial for safe driving within the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and any populated area.

8. Which action is not advisable when you see an emergency vehicle approaching?

- A. Stop your vehicle completely**
- B. Race to get out of its way**
- C. Signal and make a safe lane change**
- D. Move to the side of the road**

When an emergency vehicle is approaching, racing to get out of its way is not advisable because it can lead to unsafe driving behavior. This action may cause you to lose control of your vehicle or create confusion for other drivers on the road. In a stressful situation, such as when an emergency vehicle is trying to navigate through traffic, reacting hastily can also increase the risk of collisions, not only for you but for the emergency responders and other road users as well. Instead, drivers should remain calm and adhere to appropriate measures, such as stopping their vehicle completely, signaling, making a safe lane change, or moving to the side of the road to help clear the path for the emergency vehicle. These actions promote safety for everyone involved and allow the emergency responders to reach their destination quickly.

9. What does a blue curb indicate regarding parking?

- A. Parking for delivery vehicles only**
- B. Parking for disabled persons**
- C. No parking zone**
- D. Short-term parking only**

A blue curb indicates designated parking for disabled persons. This color coding is part of efforts to ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities. The blue curb signifies that parking spaces are reserved specifically for those who possess a valid disabled parking permit or license plate. This allows for easier access to buildings and services for individuals who may have mobility challenges. By clearly marking these spaces, municipalities aim to prevent unauthorized vehicles from occupying them, ensuring that those who need closer access to entrances have it available. Understanding these color codes is crucial for compliance with parking regulations and for promoting a community that supports accessibility for all.

10. What right-of-way rule applies to pedestrians crossing a highway not marked by a crosswalk?

- A. They have the right-of-way over all vehicles**
- B. They must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles**
- C. They can cross wherever they choose**
- D. They must yield only to larger vehicles**

In situations where pedestrians are crossing a highway that is not marked by a crosswalk, the established rule is that pedestrians must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles. This rule is in place to ensure the safety of both pedestrians and drivers. Pedestrians are expected to carefully assess their environment and wait for a safe opportunity to cross where drivers are aware of their presence and can stop if necessary. Yielding to vehicles is crucial in this context since highways typically involve faster-moving traffic, and drivers may not anticipate the presence of pedestrians outside designated crossing areas. This understanding promotes a safer interaction between pedestrians and vehicles, as it mitigates the risk of accidents that could occur if pedestrians assumed they had the right-of-way in these situations.