

New Hampshire Driver's Education Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What action can increase your visibility at night when there are no on-coming cars approaching or when you are behind another vehicle?**
 - A. Turning on your high beams**
 - B. Lowering your headlight beam angle**
 - C. Turning on your fog lights**
 - D. Dimming dashboard lights**

- 2. How should you check for motorcycles in your blind spot?**
 - A. Using rearview mirror only**
 - B. Checking over your shoulder**
 - C. Quick glance in side window**
 - D. Sound horn**

- 3. What does a flashing yellow light require drivers to do?**
 - A. Stop and approach with caution.**
 - B. Proceed with caution and be prepared to slow down or stop if necessary; yield to pedestrians and other vehicles.**
 - C. Continue at full speed.**
 - D. Turn left.**

- 4. Which statement about nighttime hazards is true?**
 - A. Drowsiness or impairment combined with reduced visibility is a common hazard; watch for pedestrians and animals.**
 - B. Night driving is safer than day driving**
 - C. Pedestrians are easier to see at night**
 - D. Animals are never on the road at night**

- 5. When parking uphill without a curb, which direction should you turn the wheels?**
 - A. Toward the curb.**
 - B. Away from the curb.**
 - C. Wheels straight.**
 - D. Turn away from the curb.**

- 6. While driving with a truck ahead, you notice a motorcycle tailgating you. What should you do to maintain safety?**
- A. Speed up to create space**
 - B. Slow down and increase your following distance**
 - C. Honk loudly**
 - D. Move to the left lane**
- 7. How should you respond if a traffic signal is not functioning?**
- A. Treat the intersection as a four-way stop; proceed with caution and yield to the right-of-way**
 - B. Ignore and continue**
 - C. Stop only if cross traffic is present**
 - D. Use hand signals to direct traffic**
- 8. Which three factors determine the force of impact in a collision?**
- A. Speed, Weight, Distance of impact**
 - B. Speed, Weight**
 - C. Weight, Distance**
 - D. Speed, Distance**
- 9. How many non-family passengers are allowed in the vehicle during the first six months after obtaining a license?**
- A. None**
 - B. 1**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 2**
- 10. If your vehicle is starting to go out of control, what should you do first?**
- A. Brake hard**
 - B. Steer into the skid**
 - C. Release the accelerator**
 - D. Accelerate to regain control**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action can increase your visibility at night when there are no on-coming cars approaching or when you are behind another vehicle?

- A. Turning on your high beams**
- B. Lowering your headlight beam angle**
- C. Turning on your fog lights**
- D. Dimming dashboard lights**

High beams push more light farther down the road and make your vehicle easier to see in low light. When there are no oncoming cars, using the high beams increases the distance you can see hazards such as animals, pedestrians, or road defects, which improves safety. The other options don't help with seeing farther or being more visible: lowering the beam angle reduces forward illumination, fog lights aren't effective on clear nights, and dimming dashboard lights doesn't affect your ability to see the road. Remember to switch to low beams if another vehicle approaches or you're following a vehicle to avoid dazzling the driver in front.

2. How should you check for motorcycles in your blind spot?

- A. Using rearview mirror only**
- B. Checking over your shoulder**
- C. Quick glance in side window**
- D. Sound horn**

Blind spots aren't fully visible in your mirrors, and motorcycles are small and can appear quickly in those gaps. The best way to check for them is to perform a shoulder check—turn your head and look over the shoulder toward the lane you plan to enter before changing lanes or merging. This head turn gives you a direct view of the area your mirrors can't show, helping you spot a motorcycle that might be there. Relying on the rearview mirror alone misses those spots, a quick glance in a side window isn't enough, and sounding the horn isn't a reliable or safe way to check. Include a shoulder check every time you change lanes to stay aware of motorcycles and other vehicles.

3. What does a flashing yellow light require drivers to do?

- A. Stop and approach with caution.**
- B. Proceed with caution and be prepared to slow down or stop if necessary; yield to pedestrians and other vehicles.**
- C. Continue at full speed.**
- D. Turn left.**

A flashing yellow light signals you to slow down and proceed with caution. It's a warning to be alert for hazards, pedestrians, and other vehicles, and to be prepared to stop if needed to yield the right of way. You don't have to come to a full stop just because the light is flashing, unlike a red signal or stop sign. Only stop if traffic or pedestrians require you to. Continuing at full speed or doing something unrelated like turning left isn't the required action here. The key is reduced speed, careful scanning, and yielding when necessary to stay safe.

4. Which statement about nighttime hazards is true?

- A. Drowsiness or impairment combined with reduced visibility is a common hazard; watch for pedestrians and animals.**
- B. Night driving is safer than day driving
- C. Pedestrians are easier to see at night
- D. Animals are never on the road at night

Nighttime driving brings reduced visibility, so hazards are harder to detect. When you're drowsy or impaired, your reaction time and judgment dip just as visibility is limited, making that combination a common and dangerous hazard. The best choice here highlights this risk and the need to watch for pedestrians and animals who may enter your path at night. The other statements aren't correct because night driving isn't inherently safer than daytime driving, pedestrians aren't easier to see in the dark, and animals can and do appear on roads at night—especially on rural routes. To stay safer, slow down, scan the road ahead, and use your headlights properly to improve visibility for both yourself and others.

5. When parking uphill without a curb, which direction should you turn the wheels?

- A. Toward the curb.**
- B. Away from the curb.
- C. Wheels straight.
- D. Turn away from the curb.

When you park on an uphill slope and there is no curb, the goal is to keep the vehicle from rolling into traffic if the brakes fail. Turning the wheels toward the curb accomplishes this by positioning the front tires so that, if the car starts to move, the tire can catch against the curb and help stop or slow the movement, keeping the car on the side of the road rather than in the traffic lane. Turning away from the curb or leaving the wheels straight offers less resistance to movement toward the travel lane, which increases the risk of the car rolling into traffic. Remember to engage the parking brake as well.

6. While driving with a truck ahead, you notice a motorcycle tailgating you. What should you do to maintain safety?

- A. Speed up to create space
- B. Slow down and increase your following distance**
- C. Honk loudly
- D. Move to the left lane

Tailgating leaves you with very little time to react if the vehicle in front suddenly slows or stops, so creating more space is the safest move. By slowing down gradually, you increase the following distance from the truck ahead, giving you a larger cushion to brake safely and reducing the chance of a rear-end crash. That extra space also helps the motorcycle tailgater behind you to slow down without a crash. Speeding up would shrink your safety margin and could push the tailgater closer, not help the situation. Honking rarely resolves the issue and can provoke the rider. Moving to the left lane can put you in the truck's blind spot or into other traffic, which isn't a reliable way to improve safety.

7. How should you respond if a traffic signal is not functioning?

A. Treat the intersection as a four-way stop; proceed with caution and yield to the right-of-way

B. Ignore and continue

C. Stop only if cross traffic is present

D. Use hand signals to direct traffic

When a traffic signal isn't functioning, treat the intersection as an all-way stop. You must come to a complete stop, then proceed with caution, yielding to vehicles already in the intersection or to the vehicle on your right if you arrive at the same time. This rule helps prevent crashes by establishing a clear, predictable sequence of who goes first. Ignoring the signal is dangerous, and stopping only if cross traffic is present isn't reliable or safe. Using hand signals to direct traffic isn't a proper substitute for the established right-of-way rules and can be misread by other drivers.

8. Which three factors determine the force of impact in a collision?

A. Speed, Weight, Distance of impact

B. Speed, Weight

C. Weight, Distance

D. Speed, Distance

When a crash happens, the car must dissipate its kinetic energy, and that energy depends on how heavy the car is and how fast it's going. The more mass (weight) the car has, the more energy must be removed. The faster you're traveling, the more energy there is to dissipate (since kinetic energy grows with the square of speed). How quickly that energy is removed matters too: if the stopping distance during the crash is longer, the same energy can be spread over a longer time and distance, reducing the peak force experienced at any moment. A handy way to think about it is $F \approx (1/2 m v^2) / d$, where m is mass, v is speed, and d is the distance over which you stop. This shows why speed, weight, and the distance of impact all matter together. The faster you're going and the heavier the vehicle, the more energy must be absorbed; increasing the stopping distance (crumple zone, safety features) lowers the force on you inside the vehicle. That's why the three factors—speed, weight, and distance of impact—are all essential to determine the force of impact.

9. How many non-family passengers are allowed in the vehicle during the first six months after obtaining a license?

- A. None
- B. 1**
- C. 3
- D. 2

The rule is about limiting distractions for a new teen driver. In the first six months after getting a license, you may have only one passenger in the car who isn't a family member. This restriction helps reduce the number of potential distractions and crash risks when you're still gaining experience behind the wheel. Family members aren't counted toward that limit, so you can have them in the vehicle, but adding more than one non-family passenger would violate the rule. The other options—none, two, or three non-family passengers—don't fit because they either ignore the established one-passenger limit or require no non-family passengers when the rule allows one.

10. If your vehicle is starting to go out of control, what should you do first?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Steer into the skid
- C. Release the accelerator**
- D. Accelerate to regain control

When you notice your vehicle starting to go out of control, the first move is to ease off the accelerator. Reducing throttle helps slow the car and minimizes wheel spin or abrupt weight transfer, giving the tires a chance to regain grip. Once the speed is reduced and you feel traction returning, steer smoothly in the direction you want to go to recover from the skid. Braking hard at this moment can cause the wheels to lock or further reduce control, and accelerating would only make the loss of control worse by increasing speed and slip. After you've regained stability, you can resume braking or accelerating as needed in a controlled manner.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nhdriversed.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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