

1. The shape of this sign identifies
  - a. warning of hazard
  - b. stop sign
  - c. yield right of way
  - d. railroad crossing
2. The shape of the sign identifies
  - a. warning of hazard
  - b. stop sign
  - c. yield right of way
  - d. railroad crossing
3. The shape of the sign identifies
  - a. warning of hazard
  - b. stop sign
  - c. yield right of way
  - d. railroad crossing
4. A diamond shaped sign means
  - a. warning
  - b. stop
  - c. yield right of way
5. An upside-down triangle means
  - a. warning
  - b. stop
  - c. yield right of way
6. An octagon shaped sign means
  - a. warning
  - b. stop
  - c. yield right of way
7. When you come to a STOP sign, you should
  - a. be prepared to stop if there is an approaching car
  - b. make a complete stop and proceed when safe
  - c. slow down and proceed when safe
8. What should you do when you come to a STOP sign at an intersection
  - a. slow down and proceed with caution
  - b. stop only if there are any vehicles approaching the intersection
  - c. slow down, sound horn, and proceed
  - d. make a full stop and proceed when safe
9. The hand signal for a right turn is
  - a. point the arm and hand down
  - b. hold the arm and hand up
  - c. put the arm straight out
  - d. make a circular motion the arm
10. The hand signal for left turn is
  - a. pointing the arm and hand down
  - b. holding the arm and hand up
  - c. pointing the arm and hand straight out
  - d. making circular motion with the arm

11. When you are stopping or slowing down you should signal by
  - a. pointing arm and hand down
  - b. putting the arm and hand straight up
  - c. putting the arm straight out
  - d. making a circular motion with arm
12. When the arm is extended outward, it means
  - a. left turn
  - b. slow or stop
  - c. right turn
13. When the arm and hand is pointing downward, it means
  - a. slow or stop
  - b. left turn
  - c. right turn
14. When the arm is extended upward, it means
  - a. slow or stop
  - b. left turn
  - c. right turn
15. You must signal at least how many feet before making a turn
  - a. 50 ft
  - b. 100 ft
  - c. 300 ft
16. What is the meaning of a flashing yellow light
  - a. slow down and proceed with caution
  - b. be prepared for the light to change red
  - c. stop
17. What is the meaning of a flashing red light
  - a. caution
  - b. stop and wait for the light to change green
  - c. stop and proceed when safe
18. What is the meaning of a flashing red traffic signal light at an intersection
  - a. stop completely as at a stop sign and proceed when safe
  - b. slow down and proceed with caution
  - c. stop and wait for a green light
  - d. sound horn and proceed with caution
19. A red signal light with a green arrow means
  - a. stop and wait for green light before making turn in the direction of the arrow
  - b. stop and then proceed
  - c. proceed with caution in the direction of the arrow , yielding the right of way to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection
  - d. the green arrow is a signal for pedestrians only
20. When can you make a right turn on a red traffic signal
  - a. after a full stop, if there is no sign prohibiting right turn on red and way is clear
  - b. When traffic light first change
  - c. When yielding to pedestrians and traffics

21. You may turn right on a red light when
  - a. you stop and traffic is clear
  - b. you stop, traffic is clear, and there is no sign to prohibit your turn
  - c. you slow down and see that traffic is clear
22. What does a double solid yellow line indicate
  - a. passing prohibited
  - b. passing permitted when safe
23. What does a broken line on your side and a solid line on the other side mean
  - a. you can pass when safe
  - b. passing prohibited
  - c. cars coming the opposite direction can pass when safe
24. If a traffic signal is green and a police officer signals you to stop, you should
  - a. obey the traffic signal
  - b. obey the traffic officer
  - c. first obey the traffic officer, then the signal
  - d. do what the vehicle in front of you does
25. You are driving to an intersection where a traffic light is red, A policeman motions you to go through, you should
  - a. obey the traffic
  - b. obey the traffic officer
  - c. first obey the traffic officer, then the signal
  - d. do what the vehicle in front of you does
26. You have reached on intersection in a lane marked left turn only, you should
  - a. proceed straight ahead
  - b. make left turn
  - c. make right turn
  - d. drive into through traffic lane
27. In what position must you be when making a left hand turn
  - a. near the middle
  - b. to the right
  - c. in the left most lane used by traffic going in your direction
28. On a two lane roadway (one way traffic), the left lane is for
  - a. slow moving traffic
  - b. only to be used when passing
  - c. passing and preparing to make a left hand turn
29. On a one way two-lane road way, the left lane is for
  - a. passing and preparing to make left turn
  - b. passing only
  - c. fast moving traffic
  - d. slowing down speed of traffic
30. You have reached an intersection in lane marked left turn only , you should
  - a. make a left turn
  - b. try to get out of the lane as quickly as possible
  - c. signal and change lanes when it is safe

31. When making a left turn, you should drive
  - a. whenever the traffic is the lightest unless a special left turn lane is available
  - b. several miles above the speed limit so you will not hold up the traffic behind you
  - c. in the left-most lane used in the traffic going in your direction
  - d. close to the right-hand side of the road
32. If you are in a passing zone you should
  - a. Slow down to the posted speed limit
  - b. Signal to other vehicle to pass you if you are going below the speed limit
  - c. make sure you are going within the posted speed limit
  - d. keep steady even pressure on the gas pedal
33. The best way to tell whether or not you are permitted to pass another vehicle is to see if
  - a. there is a flashing green light
  - b. the road is straight
  - c. there are solid or broken lane markings
34. The best way to tell whether you are permitted to pass other vehicles is to see if
  - a. there is a green flashing light
  - b. there are solid or broken lane markings
  - c. the vehicle ahead signals that it is ok to pass
  - d. the road ahead is straight
35. The end of a no passing zone means
  - a. it is safe to pass
  - b. you can only pass when it is safe
  - c. passing is not permitted
36. Driving slower than the posted minimum speed limit when not necessary for safety is
  - a. a violation of the law
  - b. the right of any driver
  - c. not advisable
  - d. a good rule to follow
37. When may you drive the maximum speed limit
  - a. at all times
  - b. only during the day
  - c. if the vehicle, highway and weather conditions are ideal
38. If a traffic signal changes while a pedestrian is still in the street
  - a. vehicle making turn have the right of way
  - b. pedestrian has the right of way
  - c. vehicle coming from the right have the right of way
  - d. vehicle coming from the left have the right of way
39. If a pedestrian is crossing the street in an unmarked crosswalk, you should
  - a. yield the right of way
  - b. blow your horn and maintain speed
  - c. slow down and blow your horn



- b. slow down on the main highway
  - c. speed up as you enter the deceleration lane
49. When entering an interstate from a left entrance, you should
- a. enter to road at a speed faster than the speed limit
  - b. compare what you see in your mirrors with what you see when looking over your shoulder
  - c. stop when the right lane is clear of approaching traffic
50. If entering an interstate from a left entrance, you should
- a. stop
  - b. slow down and enter at a speed slower than merging traffic
  - c. compare what you see in your mirror with what you see when looking over your shoulder
51. In general, you should stop before entering an interstate when
- a. there is no special lane to use in order to speed up
  - b. the entrance leads into the left lane of traffic
  - c. waiting for a break in the traffic
  - d. the entrance is short or has a low speed limit
52. What must a driver do before entering a street or highway from an alley, private road, or drive-way
- a. stop, yield right-of-way to pedestrians and vehicles
  - b. stop before entering the road only if there is a stop sign or a red light
  - c. slow down only when there is traffic on the road
  - d. slow down and sound your horn before entering the road
53. Before entering a street of highway from alley, private road, or driveway, you should
- a. slow down
  - b. stop and yield the right of way to the pedestrians and vehicles
  - c. blow your horn to warn pedestrians and move into traffic when safe
54. On a street or highway where traffic is moving in both directions what position must you be in before a left hand turn
- a. close to the left side of the highway
  - b. to the right of and as close to the center line as possible
  - c. in the right hand lane
55. Under which of the following conditions would the road be more likely to be slippery
- a. center lines have just been painted
  - b. new highway just opened for public use
  - c. it has rained for several hours
  - d. it has just started to rain or drizzle
56. Your following distance under normal conditions should be
- a. one car length for every 20mph
  - b. 2seconds
  - c. 500 ft
57. Under normal road conditions, you should keep a following distance of
- a. two car lengths
  - b. 25 to 30 ft
  - c. two seconds
58. When following a car in bad weather, you should

- a. increase your following distance to 3 or 4 seconds
  - b. stay 100 ft. behind
  - c. keep your following distance the same
59. The distance you should follow another vehicle should be determined by
- a. speed, weather, road, and vehicle mechanical conditions
  - b. legal speed limit
  - c. condition of vehicle
  - d. type of highway
60. The distance between motor vehicles traveling on a highway should be how many vehicle lengths for each ten miles of speed
- a. one vehicle length
  - b. two vehicle lengths
  - c. three vehicle lengths
61. You are required to keep a safe distance behind the vehicle in front of you at 30 m. p.
- h. you should keep
- a. one car length in back
  - b. two car lengths in back
  - c. three car lengths in back
  - d. ten feet in back
62. Good drivers traveling in heavy fog at night always use the
- a. low beams
  - b. high beams
  - c. parking lights
  - d. no lights
63. When light are required on the open highway, a driver shall use the high beam
- a. except when within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle
  - b. except when within 400 feet of an oncoming vehicle
  - c. except when within 200 feet of an oncoming vehicle
64. When driving a motor vehicle at night, you should dim your headlights when
- a. 500 ft. from meeting an oncoming car
  - b. 300 ft. behind another car
  - c. both of the above
  - d. neither of the above
65. When meeting a car with blinding headlights, you should
- a. use quick glances, looking away from the bright lights
  - b. stare at the oncoming headlights to make sure you will not go into his lane
  - c. turn on your lights until the other driver dims his lights
66. Before changing lane in traffic, you should
- a. see if it is safe, and then signal
  - b. have your turn signal on for at least a minute
  - c. sound your horn
  - d. be stopped or driving slower than the other traffic
67. Under which of the following conditions would the road be most likely to be slippery
- a. it has just started to rain or drizzle
  - b. it has been raining for an hour or more
  - c. on a dry surface

68. You are driving on a slippery road and you have to make a stop quickly, the best way to do this is to
- jam on your brake
  - pump the brake pedal
  - gradually hit your brake pedal
  - apply brakes in normal manner
69. When approaching a curve, you should
- pick up speed slightly
  - decrease speed before entering the curve
  - decrease speed as you enter the curve
70. Prior to entering a curve, a good practice is to
- ride the center of the road
  - maintain steady speed and apply brakes if necessary
  - slow down only when pavement is slippery
  - slow down and then increase speed after getting the feel of the curve
71. If you saw a vehicle stopped on the shoulder with its hood up, you should
- turn on your emergency flashers to warn other vehicles and continue at the same speed
  - speed up and change lanes
  - blow your horn to warn its driver
  - slow down and move to the left part of the lane
72. If you have a blow out while driving, you should
- slowly let up on the accelerator (gas pedal) and look for a safe place to drive off the road
  - apply the brakes as soon as you notice the blow out
  - keep going at the same speed until you can get off the road
  - continue driving on the shoulder until you get to the next exit
73. When a tire blows out, the safest thing to do is
- drive on the shoulder of the road and apply brakes
  - steer straight ahead
  - apply brakes for a quick stop
  - slow down gradually, pull off the roadway
74. When a tire blows, the safest thing to do is
- look for a safe place to drive off the road
  - pump your brakes and stop immediately
  - stop gradually on the road and warn other drivers by turning on your emergency lights
75. If a car is disabled on the side of the road with its hood up, you should
- slow down and move to the left side of you lane
  - maintain speed
  - blow your horn to warn the driver not to come into your lane
76. Whenever the windows of your car become cloudy, obstructing your vision, you should
- continue to driver your car but reduce speed
  - stop and clear windows
  - continue at normal speed

- d. slow down and driver to service station
77. If you become tired or sleepy while driving, you should
- a. stop and rest
  - b. drink coffee and tea
  - c. drive more carefully
  - d. turn on the radio
78. If you become tired or sleepy while driving, it is best to
- a. take anti-sleep pills
  - b. stop for a cup of coffee
  - c. stop and exercise until you wake up
  - d. rest or if possible change a driver
79. The first driving ability affected by alcohol is
- a. knowledge
  - b. skill
  - c. judgement
80. Alcohol first effects
- a. judgement and coordination
  - b. knowledge
  - c. skill
81. If you are convicted for operating a vehicle while under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, you will
- a. lose your privilege to drive a motor vehicle
  - b. be given a warning by the department of motor vehicles
  - c. be permitted to drive trucks or buses only
  - d. be permitted to drive during daylight only
82. Before beginning to pass you should
- a. drive up close behind the lead vehicle
  - b. judge the speed of the lead vehicle
  - c. slow down so you will have more room to pass
  - d. blow your horn and put on the bright lights
83. When deciding to pass, you should
- a. see if there is an oncoming car
  - b. judge the speed of the lead car
  - c. accelerate to go faster than the car in front
84. You may pass a vehicle on the right only if
- a. you use the shoulder when passing
  - b. you are on a two-lane road and there is oncoming traffic
  - c. the vehicle ahead of you is about to make a left turn
  - d. the vehicle ahead signals that it is all right to pass
85. When overtaking a car going in the same direction, you may pass on the right
- a. never
  - b. if there is a shoulder
  - c. when the car ahead of you has signaled for a left hand turn
86. When overtaking and passing another vehicle, you should
- a. sound horn and pass when safe

- b. sound horn and wait until the other driver signals that it is safe
  - c. you do not have to blow your horn
87. When passing, you should return to the right side of the road when
- a. you are 15 ft. ahead of the car you are passing
  - b. you are 100 ft. ahead of the car you are passing
  - c. you see the headlights of the vehicle you just passed in your rear view mirror
88. When passing a vehicle you should return to the right side of the road when
- a. you are 50 feet in front of the passed vehicle
  - b. the other driver signals you to do so
  - c. you have cleared the front bumper by a rear view mirror
  - d. you can see both its headlights in your rear view mirror
89. If you are driving a vehicle being overtaken, you should
- a. give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle
  - b. speed up
  - c. speedup and more to the right
90. If you decide to stop to a vehicle ahead of you pull into a parking space, you should
- a. move up only behind it as it as it pulls into space
  - b. come to complete stop directly behind it
  - c. stop several vehicle lengths behind it
  - d. move into the next lane, but wait until it has parked space
91. Before moving your car into traffic from a parked position, you should
- a. sound your horn and go ahead
  - b. signal and pull into the street
  - c. signal, yield the right of way, and pull into the street
  - d. signal, wait for first vehicle to pass, and then pull into the street
92. Before moving your car into traffic from a parked position or changing lanes, you should
- a. signal and enter
  - b. signal and proceed when safe
  - c. go when it is clear
  - d. blow your horn and then enter traffic
93. If following a car that has its signal on and is ready to park, you should
- a. more to the left and pass quickly
  - b. stop several vehicle lengths behind it
  - c. pass the car on the right
94. When you are following vehicles which often stop (bus, post office car, etc.)
- a. do not pass, wait until turn off the road
  - b. blow your horn to warn
  - c. allow more following distance than usual
  - d. keep your emergency flashers turned on
95. When meeting a stopped school bus, you should
- a. stop only when approaching from the rear
  - b. stop only when approaching from the front
  - c. stop when approaching from the front and rear
96. How can you see a car in your blind spot
- a. by using both your side and rear view mirror

- b. by glancing over your shoulder
- c. by read justing the outside mirror
- 97. You should check your brakes, lights, and signals
  - a. only when required to do so
  - b. about once a year
  - c. about once every 1000 miles
  - d. each time you drive
- 98. You should check brakes, lights and signals
  - a. every 500 miles
  - b. once a month
  - c. each time you drive
- 99. When you see or hear an emergency vehicle with a flashing light, siren blowing or bell ringing, you should
  - a. maintain speed slow down pull over to the right
  - b. slow down
  - c. pull over to the right
- 100. If you strike an unattended vehicle, you are required to
  - a. stay at the scene
  - b. leave your name, address, and registration number, and notify the police
  - c. leave your driver's license on the damaged car and call your insurance company
  - d. not move your vehicle until the accident is investigated

1~10.	B C D A C B B D B C	11~20	A A A C B A C A C A
21~30	B A A B B B C C A A	31~40	C C C B B A C B A C
41~50	A B B B C C A A B C	51~60	C A B B D B C A A A
61~70	C A A C A A A B B D	71~80	D A D A A B A D C A
81~90	A B B C C C C D A C	91~100	C B B C C B D C C B