

Alaska DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

20-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Alaska permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	20
Passing score	80% (16 of 20 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	4
Minimum age	14
Testing agency	Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Instruction Permit (non-commercial, Class D)
Permit fee	\$15 (standard) / \$35 (federally compliant)
If you fail	May be retaken the following day (per Driver Manual); no published attempt limit.
Online testing	Yes - an online knowledge test option is available.
Driver's education	No - driver education is not required for the learner permit.
Supervised practice	40 hours, including at least 10 hours in progressively challenging conditions (e.g., inclement weather, night driving) — certified by parent/guardian/employer for provisional license (under 18)
Permit holding period	6 months (ages 16-17) before provisional license
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 20 questions, the same number as the real Alaska DMV knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (16 of 20 correct).
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Alaska knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/alaska/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Alaska 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

Alaska Permit Practice Test: 20 Questions

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

1. 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

2. In Alaska, you may not park closer than how many feet to a railroad crossing?

- A) 100 feet
- B) 50 feet
- C) 30 feet
- D) 15 feet

3. What is the safest way to check your blind spot before changing lanes?

- A) Check your rearview mirror, then signal and go
- B) Check both side mirrors only
- C) Trust your car's blind-spot warning light
- D) Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane

4. A 'LANE ENDS' warning sign (showing one lane merging into another) means:

- A) Two-way traffic ahead
- B) A new lane opens on your right
- C) The highway ends ahead
- D) Your lane ends - merge over

5. You have stopped behind a school bus that has its red lights flashing. In Alaska, when may you move again?

- A) When the bus driver turns off the engine
- B) Once you have waited a full 30 seconds
- C) As soon as the children reach the curb
- D) When the lights stop and the bus moves on

6. On an Alaska highway, you should not turn around near a curve or hill unless you can see at least how far in each direction?

- A) 1,000 feet
- B) 200 feet
- C) 500 feet
- D) 100 feet

7. 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

8. What does a red traffic light mean?

- A) Stop, then go straight if the way is clear
- B) Prepare to stop - the light will change soon
- C) Stop completely before the intersection
- D) Slow down and yield to cross traffic

9. 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

10. A black-and-white rectangular sign reading 'NO TURN ON RED' means:

- A) Turn on red only if no cars are coming
- B) Turns are never allowed here
- C) Only left turns on red are banned here
- D) No turning on red, even after stopping

11. Blue signs along a highway typically indicate:

- A) Parks and recreation areas
- B) Gas, food, and lodging services
- C) Rules such as speed limits
- D) Exits and distances to nearby cities

12. In many areas a curb is painted yellow. What should you understand from this?

- A) It is reserved for motorcycles
- B) You may park there for as long as you like
- C) Stopping or parking is restricted there
- D) It shows a spot reserved for disabled drivers

13. Alaska's provisional-license 1:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. driving restriction does not apply when the driver is:

- A) Driving to or from work by the most direct route
- B) Driving on a weekend or a holiday night
- C) Driving with a younger sibling on board
- D) Driving under 45 mph on local roads only

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. Outside business, school and residential areas, what is Alaska's speed limit on a road with no posted limit?

- A) 65 mph
- B) 45 mph
- C) 55 mph
- D) 50 mph

19. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane (ride on a film of water)?

- A) Speed up gently so the tires cut through
- B) Steer quickly toward the dry edge of the road
- C) Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight
- D) Brake firmly until the tires grip again

20. You are driving at 60 mph on a highway. How many feet does your vehicle travel per second?

- A) 100 feet
- B) 88 feet
- C) 44 feet
- D) 66 feet

Answer Key & Explanations

1. 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

2. B - 50 feet

Alaska's parking rules list 50 feet as the minimum distance from a railroad crossing. The 15-foot and 30-foot distances apply to fire hydrants and stop signs.

Source: dmv.alaska.gov - p.62 (PDF p.74), Parking

3. D - Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane

Mirrors have blind spots. Always glance over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move before changing lanes, in addition to checking your mirrors.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Changing lanes

4. D - Your lane ends - merge over

A lane-ends sign warns that the number of lanes is being reduced ahead. Merge safely into the continuing lane before your lane disappears.

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

5. D - When the lights stop and the bus moves on

You must stay stopped until the stop arm is pulled back, the red lights stop flashing and the bus starts moving again, unless the bus driver signals you to go.

Source: dmv.alaska.gov - p.48 (PDF p.53), Overtaking a School Bus

6. C - 500 feet

Do not make a turnaround near a curve or hilltop where you cannot see 500 feet or more both ways. In a city, the safest way to turn around is to drive around the block.

Source: dmv.alaska.gov - p.67 (PDF p.79), Turning Around on the Highway

7. 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

8. C - Stop completely before the intersection

A red light means you must stop completely before the stop line, crosswalk, or before entering the intersection. You must remain stopped until the light turns green.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Traffic Signals, Solid Red Light

9. 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

10. D - No turning on red, even after stopping

A 'No Turn on Red' sign prohibits turning while the signal is red, even after a complete stop. You must wait for a green light to turn.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.60

11. B - Gas, food, and lodging services

Blue signs indicate motorist services - gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas - available at or near an exit.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

12. C - Stopping or parking is restricted there

Curb colors are not uniform across states. In California and Nevada yellow means a loading zone; in Florida, Tennessee and several other states a yellow curb means no parking. In every case it signals a restriction, so read nearby signs and follow state and local rules.

Source: dmv.nv.gov - NV handbook - Colored Curb Markings

13. A - Driving to or from work by the most direct route

An Alaska provisional driver may drive between 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. when driving to or from their place of employment (or within the scope of employment) along the most direct route. The work exception does not change the passenger restrictions.

Source: dmv.alaska.gov - p.6 (PDF p.10), Provisional Licenses

14. 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

15. 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: wisconsindot.gov - WI handbook - High beams

16. 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

17. 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

18. C - 55 mph

Alaska's default limit for any other roadway is 55 mph. Some selected highways may be posted at 65 mph, but only where signs say so.

Source: dmv.alaska.gov - p.29 (PDF p.34), Speed Laws

19. C - Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight

During hydroplaning, ease off the gas gradually to slow down. Hold the steering wheel firmly and straight. Do not brake suddenly or steer sharply - this can cause a spin.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Hydroplaning

20. B - 88 feet

At 60 mph, a vehicle travels about 88 feet per second ($60 \times 5,280 / 3,600 = 88$). Understanding stopping distances is critical - at 60 mph you need approximately 300 feet to stop.

Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Stopping distance

Ready for the real Alaska test?

Take the free interactive Alaska DMV practice tests - shuffled every time, with instant explanations, road-sign picture questions, a missed-questions review and a 20-question exam simulator.

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

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

Official Alaska driver's handbook: <https://dmv.alaska.gov/media/t5ef5vi2/dlman.pdf>

