

Arizona MVD

Permit Practice Test 2026

30-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Arizona permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	30
Passing score	80% (24 of 30 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	6
Minimum age	15½
Testing agency	Motor Vehicle Division (MVD)
Official permit name	Class G Instruction Permit (Graduated Instruction Permit)
Permit fee	\$7 application fee
If you fail	7 days (ADOT MVD extended the retake wait to 7 days; older MVD pages say the following business day); up to 3 attempts without paying a new application fee
Online testing	Yes - an online knowledge test option is available.
Supervised practice	30 hours, including at least 10 hours at night (before Class G license, under 18)
Permit holding period	6 months (or until age 18)
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 30 questions, the same number as the real Arizona MVD knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (24 of 30 correct).
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Arizona knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/arizona/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Arizona driver's handbook and general traffic law. They are not copies of actual MVD exam questions. State facts last reviewed 2026-09-28. Free for personal study; do not resell. © 2026 permitpractice.us

Arizona Permit Practice Test: 30 Questions

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

1. A deer runs across the road ahead of you and disappears into the trees. What should you expect next?

- A) More deer may follow close behind
- B) Deer never cross the same road twice
- C) The road is now clear of animals
- D) The deer will turn back toward you

2. A center lane has a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line on each side, plus two-way turn arrows. Who may use it?

- A) Drivers from either direction about to turn left
- B) Drivers waiting to merge into the right lane
- C) Drivers who need to pass a slow vehicle ahead
- D) Only buses and cars carrying two or more people

3. When driving at night, you should:

- A) Look straight at oncoming headlights to judge them
- B) Keep your daytime speed and following distance
- C) Slow down and leave more following distance
- D) Use parking lights so you do not dazzle others

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. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. Aggressive driving behaviors such as tailgating, weaving, and excessive speeding:

- A) Are only illegal when they cause a crash
- B) Are safe for skilled drivers in light traffic
- C) Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges
- D) Save enough time to make up for the added risk

9. Arizona's distracted driving law prohibits drivers from:

- A) Listening to music through the speakers
- B) Holding or supporting a wireless device
- C) Using voice-to-text to send a message
- D) Using a hands-free system to make calls

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

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

11. Which of these is a warning sign that you are too drowsy to drive safely?

- A) Your passengers start talking more loudly
- B) You feel hungry and want to stop for a snack
- C) You cannot remember driving the last few miles
- D) You notice more traffic signs than usual

12. What shape is a stop sign?

- A) Pentagon (5-sided)
- B) Octagon (8-sided)
- C) Hexagon (6-sided)
- D) Triangle (3-sided)

13. 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

14. Using a handheld cell phone while driving is:

- A) Legal for every driver in every state
- B) No riskier than talking to a passenger
- C) Safe as long as you keep your eyes on the road
- D) Banned in most states and a major crash risk

15. 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

16. A yellow sign showing a bump or dip in the road warns you to:

- A) Keep speed - it only affects trucks
- B) Stop and check the road ahead
- C) Slow down for a rough spot ahead
- D) Move to the shoulder to avoid it

17. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A) Stop, then go when it is safe
- B) Stop and wait for the light to turn green
- C) Yield, but stop only if cars are coming
- D) Slow down and proceed with caution

18. Your regular brakes have failed and pumping did not help. How should you use the parking (emergency) brake?

- A) Only after the car has stopped
- B) Apply it and release it rapidly
- C) Apply it slowly and gradually
- D) Pull it on as hard as you can

19. What does a 'MERGE' warning sign (two lines coming together) mean?

- A) Your lane ends - you must merge
- B) Traffic will merge into your lane
- C) The road divides into two routes
- D) Two roads cross just ahead

20. How do most state handbooks tell you to measure a safe following distance?

- A) Count the seconds between it and you passing a fixed point
- B) Count car lengths - one car length is enough at any speed
- C) Stay close enough to read the license plate of the car ahead
- D) Follow at a distance in feet equal to your speed in mph

21. What does a sign showing a car with curved skid marks indicate?

- A) Loose gravel ahead
- B) Winding road
- C) Sharp curve
- D) Slippery when wet

22. Where should you stop your vehicle at a red light when there is a stop line?

- A) Just before the stop line
- B) On the stop line
- C) Just past the stop line
- D) Where you can see cross traffic

23. What is the 'point of no return' when approaching a yellow light?

- A) The stop line - once past it you must proceed
- B) The moment the light changes from green to yellow
- C) The point where you can no longer stop safely
- D) Exactly 100 feet before the intersection

24. A yellow sign with a black arrow bending at a 90-degree angle indicates:

- A) A lane shift ahead
- B) A side road ahead
- C) A gentle curve
- D) A sharp turn ahead

25. What color are warning signs?

- A) Yellow or orange
- B) Blue or green
- C) White with black letters
- D) Red

26. Which of these will sober up a person who has been drinking?

- A) Eating a big meal
- B) Taking a cold shower
- C) Drinking strong coffee
- D) Only time

27. A sign reading 'SPEED LIMIT 55' is what type of sign?

- A) Informational
- B) Warning
- C) Regulatory
- D) Guide

28. During the first 6 months, a new Arizona Class G (graduated) license holder may not drive with more than:

- A) Two passengers under 18
- B) Any number of passengers
- C) One passenger under 18
- D) Three passengers under 18

29. 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

30. 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

Answer Key & Explanations

1. A - More deer may follow close behind

Deer usually travel in groups, so one deer crossing often means others are close behind. Slow down and be ready to stop.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.84 (PDF p.87), Watch out for deer

2. A - Drivers from either direction about to turn left

This is a two-way left-turn lane. Drivers from both directions share it, entering it only just before they turn left. It is not a travel or passing lane.

Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 4 - Rules of the Road, Two-way Left Turn Only Lane

3. C - Slow down and leave more following distance

At night your visibility is reduced, so reduce speed and increase following distance. Do not overdrive your headlights - be able to stop within the distance you can see. Avoid staring at oncoming lights; glance to the right edge of your lane.

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

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. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. C - Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges

Aggressive driving dramatically increases the risk of a crash and can lead to reckless driving citations, points, and higher insurance. The time saved is minimal compared to the danger created.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Aggressive driving

9. B - Holding or supporting a wireless device

Arizona prohibits holding or supporting a wireless device while driving. Hands-free and voice-to-text use is allowed; you may use a device by hand only to report an emergency.

Source: apps.azdot.gov - Page 24 of 74, Distractions

10. 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

11. C - You cannot remember driving the last few miles

Not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, missing exits or signs, and drifting out of your lane all mean you should pull over and rest.

Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.75), Fatigue

12. B - Octagon (8-sided)

Stop signs are always octagonal (8-sided) and red. This unique shape allows drivers to recognize them even when covered in snow or seen from behind.

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

13. 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

14. D - Banned in most states and a major crash risk

Handheld cell phone use while driving is banned in most US states. Using a phone quadruples crash risk. Even hands-free calls significantly impair attention. Use do-not-disturb mode when driving.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Distracted driving

15. 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

16. C - Slow down for a rough spot ahead

Bump and dip signs warn of an abrupt change in the road surface. Slow down to maintain control and protect your vehicle's suspension.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.26

17. A - Stop, then go when it is safe

A flashing red light must be treated exactly like a stop sign. Come to a complete stop, check for traffic and pedestrians, then proceed when safe.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Flashing Red Light

18. C - Apply it slowly and gradually

Setting the parking brake too hard or too fast can lock the wheels and throw the car into a skid. Apply it slowly while you steer to a safe place.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.84 (PDF p.87), Brake failure

19. B - Traffic will merge into your lane

A Merge sign warns that traffic from another roadway (such as an entrance ramp) will be joining your lane ahead. Watch for merging vehicles and adjust your speed and position so they can blend in smoothly. A lane that is ending has its own 'Lane Ends' sign.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.45 Paragraph 01

20. A - Count the seconds between it and you passing a fixed point

Handbooks teach a time-based gap: pick a fixed object and count the seconds after the vehicle ahead passes it. The minimum differs by state (2, 3 or 4 seconds), with most recommending 3 to 4 seconds in good conditions; add time in rain, at night or behind large vehicles. Check your state handbook for its exact number.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Following distance

21. D - Slippery when wet

A yellow warning sign with a car and curved skid lines means the road is slippery when wet. Slow down and increase following distance in rain or snow.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.30

22. A - Just before the stop line

Stop before the stop line - not on it or beyond it. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. If no crosswalk, stop before the intersection.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Stop signs / stop lines

23. C - The point where you can no longer stop safely

The 'point of no return' is the position from which stopping safely (without running the light or causing a rear-end collision) becomes impossible. Before this point, slow and stop. After it, proceed through safely.

Source: pa.gov - PA handbook - Traffic signals - steady yellow

24. D - A sharp turn ahead

A sharp-angle arrow warns of a sharp turn (not a gentle curve) ahead. Slow down significantly before the turn - the recommended speed is often posted below.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.07 Paragraph 02

25. A - Yellow or orange

Warning signs are yellow (standard warnings) or orange (construction/work zones). They alert drivers to potential hazards ahead such as curves, intersections, or pedestrians.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

26. D - Only time

Only time removes alcohol from the body. Coffee, food and a cold shower do not lower blood alcohol, so the person is still impaired.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Myths about Drinking Alcohol

27. C - Regulatory

Speed limit signs are regulatory - they state the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions, which you are legally required to obey.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.21 Paragraph 13

28. C - One passenger under 18

Arizona's Class G license limits new teen drivers to one passenger under 18 (unless the passengers are siblings or a parent/guardian is seated beside them).

Source: apps.azdot.gov - Page 12 of 74, Graduated License (Class G) Restrictions

29. 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

30. 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

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

Official MVD website: <https://azdot.gov/motor-vehicles>
Official Arizona driver's handbook: <https://apps.azdot.gov/files/mvd/mvd-forms-lib/99-0117.pdf>

