

California DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

46-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

California permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	Not published by the DMV
Passing score	80% correct
Wrong answers allowed	Depends on test length (not published)
Minimum age	15½
Testing agency	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Provisional Instruction Permit (Class C instruction permit for minors)
Permit fee	\$46 (original Class C application fee; covers permit and license for 12 months)
If you fail	7 days, not including the day of failure (minors); 3 attempts before you must reapply
Online testing	No - the knowledge test must be taken in person.
Driver's education	Required for applicants under 18.
Supervised practice	50 hours incl. 10 at night, supervised by a licensed driver 25+ (plus 6 hours professional behind-the-wheel training)
Permit holding period	6 months (or until age 18)
Under-21 alcohol limit	0.01% BAC or higher

How to use this PDF

1. The DMV does not publish how many questions the real test has. This test uses 46 questions, the length of our online mock test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% correct.
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the California knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/california/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the California 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

California Permit Practice Test: 46 Questions

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

1. In California, what does a curb painted white mean?

- A) No stopping, standing, or parking
- B) Parking only for a disabled person with a placard or special plate
- C) Stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers
- D) Park for a limited time shown on a sign or the curb

2. 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

3. When parking uphill with a curb, which direction do you turn your front wheels?

- A) Straight ahead, parallel to the curb
- B) Either way, if the parking brake is set
- C) Toward the curb (right)
- D) Away from the curb (left)

4. Under California's 'Slow Poke Law' (VC 21654), slow drivers in the left lane:

- A) Can be cited for impeding the flow of traffic
- B) Only need to move over if police signal them
- C) Have the right to stay in any lane they choose
- D) Are protected from other drivers who honk

5. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

- A) Recreation areas such as state parks
- B) Motorist services like gas and food
- C) Rules you must obey, such as limits
- D) Highway route information

6. 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

7. Traffic ahead of you is moving slowly. May you use the shared center left-turn lane to drive around it?

- A) No - the lane is only for vehicles turning left
- B) Yes, if no oncoming vehicle is using it
- C) Yes, as long as you signal left first
- D) Yes, but only for a distance of one block

8. A sign that reads 'DO NOT ENTER' on a red and white background means:

- A) Enter only after a full stop
- B) Only local traffic may enter
- C) Enter only if no cars are coming
- D) You may not enter the road ahead

9. Green guide signs are used to show:

- A) Hazards on the road ahead
- B) Locations of gas and food
- C) Directions and distances
- D) Parks and historic sites

10. Your car stalls on railroad tracks, a train is approaching and the warning lights are flashing. After getting out, which way does the California handbook tell you to run?

- A) Stay inside and keep trying to restart
- B) Push the car off the tracks yourself
- C) Run along the tracks, away from the train
- D) Run at an angle toward the oncoming train

11. A warning sign showing an arrow splitting into two directions around a vertical line indicates:

- A) A fork where you must choose a route
- B) A divided highway begins ahead
- C) A passing lane opens ahead
- D) Two-way traffic begins ahead

12. If a tire blows out while you are driving, the first thing you should do is:

- A) Steer hard toward the shoulder right away
- B) Brake hard to stop as quickly as you can
- C) Turn on hazard lights and stop in the lane
- D) Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas

13. 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

14. On a freeway, a green sign with a number in a small square (such as 'EXIT 25') refers to:

- A) The distance to the next city in miles
- B) The exit number, often the mile marker
- C) The posted speed limit on the exit ramp
- D) The route number of the highway

15. What does the 'basic speed law' require?

- A) Never drive more than 10 mph below the posted limit
- B) You may always drive at the posted limit, whatever the conditions
- C) Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
- D) Keep up with the flow of traffic, even above the limit

16. At a 4-way stop sign, two cars arrive at exactly the same time. Who goes first?

- A) The car going straight
- B) The car on the left
- C) The car that signals first
- D) The car on the right

17. At a roundabout, in which direction does traffic flow and who has priority?

- A) Counterclockwise; circulating traffic has priority
- B) Counterclockwise; the larger vehicle has priority
- C) Counterclockwise; entering traffic has priority
- D) Clockwise; traffic in the circle has priority

18. 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

19. What is the difference between a black-on-white speed sign and a yellow speed sign below a warning sign?

- A) White is for trucks; yellow is for cars
- B) Yellow is the legal limit; white is advisory
- C) White is the legal limit; yellow is advisory
- D) They mean the same - both are legal limits

20. In California, what penalty can a driver face for throwing litter from a vehicle onto the highway (first conviction)?

- A) A mandatory six-month license suspension
- B) A written warning with no fine on a first offense
- C) A \$100-\$1,000 fine plus court-ordered litter pickup
- D) A citation only if the litter is flaming or glowing

21. According to the California Driver's Handbook, when a lane is closed by cones or drums in a highway work zone, you should:

- A) Stop in the closed lane and wait for a flagger
- B) Drive on the shoulder to get around the closure
- C) Merge as soon as it is safe, without crossing the cones or drums
- D) Stay in the closing lane as long as possible to pass other cars

22. If your vehicle's engine catches fire, you should:

- A) Open the hood to reach the fire quickly
- B) Stop, shut off the engine, and get everyone away
- C) Drive on to the nearest fire station
- D) Stay in the car with the windows up until help comes

23. A small sign below a railroad crossbuck shows the number 2. What does it tell you?

- A) Trains come through here about twice a day
- B) Stop at least two car lengths from the rails
- C) There are two sets of tracks at the crossing
- D) The crossing is two miles down the road

24. When two lanes merge and there are 'zipper merge' signs, you should:

- A) Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns
- B) Merge early - as soon as you see the sign - to be polite
- C) Let all vehicles in the other lane go first
- D) Stop and wait for all traffic to clear

25. A yellow sign showing a truck tilted on two wheels warns of:

- A) A steep downhill grade for trucks
- B) A truck inspection station
- C) A curve where trucks may tip over
- D) A road with soft shoulders ahead

26. A warning sign showing a truck on a downgrade indicates:

- A) A steep downhill grade ahead
- B) A runaway truck ramp ahead
- C) A truck weigh station ahead
- D) A truck crossing ahead

27. 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

28. What is the purpose of a broken white line between lanes?

- A) Lanes are one-way only
- B) You may not change lanes or pass here
- C) Lane changes are permitted when safe
- D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

29. A yellow diamond sign showing an arrow that curves back and forth several times warns of:

- A) A steep hill ahead
- B) A slippery road
- C) A winding road ahead
- D) A single sharp curve

30. In a California highway construction or maintenance zone, what happens to traffic fines when workers are present?

- A) They are doubled
- B) They rise by a flat \$50
- C) They apply only to trucks
- D) They are the same as elsewhere

31. A yellow sign with two arrows pointing in opposite directions (one up, one down) means:

- A) Passing lane ahead
- B) Divided highway begins
- C) One-way traffic ahead
- D) Two-way traffic ahead

32. When turning left at a green light (not a green arrow), you must:

- A) Turn first - oncoming traffic must yield to you
- B) Wait for oncoming traffic to stop
- C) Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- D) Turn immediately - green means go

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. What does 'implied consent' mean for drivers?

- A) You may refuse testing with no penalty
- B) You let police search your car at any stop
- C) You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI
- D) You agree to obey all traffic laws when you drive

37. In most states, you may not park within how many feet of a crosswalk at an intersection?

- A) 5 feet
- B) 50 feet
- C) 20 feet
- D) 10 feet

38. What does 'covering the brake' mean?

- A) Pressing the brake and gas at the same time
- B) Pumping the brake to warn the drivers behind you
- C) Resting your left foot on the brake pedal
- D) Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop

39. What is the maximum speed limit in a California alley?

- A) 15 mph
- B) 25 mph
- C) 10 mph
- D) 20 mph

40. In California, when turning right at a red light after a complete stop, you must:

- A) Proceed immediately - right turns on red are always allowed
- B) Wait for a green light - right turns on red are illegal in California
- C) Only turn if there is a 'Right Turn on Red' sign
- D) Yield to all pedestrians and approaching vehicles, then turn if safe

41. In California, you must signal a turn at least how far in advance?

- A) 150 feet
- B) 100 feet
- C) 50 feet
- D) 200 feet

42. On an undivided two-lane road, a school bus stops with its red lights flashing and stop arm out.

What must drivers do?

- A) Stop, then pass slowly if no children are seen
- B) Slow down and pass on the left with caution
- C) Stop in both directions until the lights stop
- D) Wait until children reach the curb, then pass

43. What does an orange-colored sign indicate?

- A) A work zone ahead
- B) A railroad crossing ahead
- C) A hospital zone ahead
- D) A school zone ahead

44. A yellow sign showing a bicycle means:

- A) A bike rental station ahead
- B) Bicyclists may be on the road
- C) Bicycles must use the sidewalk
- D) Bicycles are not allowed ahead

45. 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

46. 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

Answer Key & Explanations

1. C - Stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers

A white curb means you may stop only long enough to pick up or drop off passengers. Green is limited-time parking, blue is disabled parking, and red means no stopping, standing, or parking.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - PDF p.34 (printed p.28), Parking at Colored Curbs

2. 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

3. D - Away from the curb (left)

When parking uphill with a curb, turn your wheels away from the curb (left). If the car rolls backward, it hits the curb and stops. Downhill: turn toward the curb.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Parking on a hill

4. A - Can be cited for impeding the flow of traffic

California Vehicle Code 21654 requires slower vehicles to keep right on multi-lane roads. Driving slowly in the left lane and blocking faster traffic can result in a citation.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - Vehicle Code 21654 (slower traffic keep right); handbook PDF p.56 (printed p.50), Heavy Traffic or Bad Weather

5. B - Motorist services like gas and food

Blue signs provide information about motorist services: gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas. They help drivers find services along the route.

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

6. 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

7. A - No - the lane is only for vehicles turning left

A shared center lane is reserved for left turns by traffic from both directions. Using it for through travel or to pass other vehicles is not allowed.

Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.116), Signs - Shared center lane left turn only

8. D - You may not enter the road ahead

A 'Do Not Enter' sign means you must not enter the road or ramp ahead - usually because it is one-way or an exit ramp. Entering would put you in oncoming traffic.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.46

9. C - Directions and distances

Green signs provide guidance: route numbers, directions, distances, and destination names. They help you navigate to where you are going.

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

10. D - Run at an angle toward the oncoming train

Get out at once and move away from the tracks at an angle, heading in the direction the train is coming from. This keeps you out of the crash area. Then call 911.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - p.70 (PDF p.76), Disabled Vehicles on Railroad Tracks

11. B - A divided highway begins ahead

This sign warns that a divided highway begins ahead - a median or barrier will separate the opposing lanes. Keep right of the divider.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.20

12. D - Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas

During a blowout, hold the steering wheel firmly to keep the vehicle straight, ease your foot off the accelerator, and let the car slow gradually. Hard braking can cause a spin. Pull off the road only after you have control.

Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Tire blowout

13. 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

14. B - The exit number, often the mile marker

Exit number signs identify highway exits. In most states the exit number corresponds to the nearest mile marker, helping you judge distance to your exit.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2E.22

15. C - Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions

Every state has a basic speed rule: never drive faster than is reasonable and safe for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions. You can be cited for driving too fast for conditions even while under the posted limit.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Basic speed law

16. D - The car on the right

When two vehicles arrive at a 4-way stop simultaneously, the driver on the LEFT must yield to the driver on the RIGHT. This is the standard right-of-way rule.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Right-of-Way at Intersections

17. A - Counterclockwise; circulating traffic has priority

In the United States, traffic in a roundabout flows counterclockwise, and vehicles already circulating in the roundabout have the right of way. Entering drivers must yield and merge into a safe gap.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Roundabouts

18. 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

19. C - White is the legal limit; yellow is advisory

A black-on-white speed sign is the legal speed limit. A yellow speed plate below a warning sign (e.g., on a curve) is an advisory speed - the safe recommended speed for that hazard.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.59

20. C - A \$100-\$1,000 fine plus court-ordered litter pickup

California Vehicle Code 42001.7 sets a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 for a first littering conviction, and the court must order the offender to pick up litter or clean graffiti for at least 8 hours. Never throw a cigarette or other lit object from your vehicle.

Source: leginfo.ca.gov - Vehicle Code 42001.7

21. C - Merge as soon as it is safe, without crossing the cones or drums

In a work zone, slow down, leave extra space, and merge as soon as it is safe without crossing the cones or drums. Obey flaggers and posted signs. Traffic fines in work zones can be \$1,000 or more.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - PDF p.55 (printed p.49), Road Workers and Work Zones

22. B - Stop, shut off the engine, and get everyone away

If your engine catches fire, pull off the road, shut off the engine, and get all occupants out and well away from the vehicle. Do NOT open the hood - adding oxygen can intensify the fire. Call 911.

Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Car Fires

23. C - There are two sets of tracks at the crossing

When a crossing has more than one track, a sign under the crossbuck shows how many tracks there are. Be ready for a train on any of them.

Source: alea.gov - p.39 (PDF p.41), Railroad Crossbuck

24. A - Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns

Where zipper-merge signs are posted, stay in your lane until the merge point, then take turns with the other lane like the teeth of a zipper. Merging early leaves one lane empty and makes the queue longer; the Minnesota Department of Transportation reports that the zipper merge can cut the length of a backup by as much as 40 percent.

Source: dmv.colorado.gov - CO handbook - Zipper Merge

25. C - A curve where trucks may tip over

This sign warns of a curve sharp enough that trucks and top-heavy vehicles risk rolling over. All drivers should reduce speed before entering.

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

26. A - A steep downhill grade ahead

A sign showing a truck on a slope warns of a steep downhill grade. Trucks should use a lower gear; all drivers should check brakes and control speed.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.14

27. 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

28. C - Lane changes are permitted when safe

Broken (dashed) white lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. You may change lanes when it is safe to do so.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Broken White Lines

29. C - A winding road ahead

The Winding Road sign (a single arrow that bends back and forth) warns of three or more curves in a row ahead. An S-shaped arrow with only two bends is the Reverse Curve sign. Reduce speed and stay alert through the curves.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.07 Paragraph 05

30. A - They are doubled

California doubles traffic fines in highway construction or maintenance zones when workers are present, and on roads chosen as Safety Enhanced-Double Fine Zones. Fines for work-zone violations can reach \$1,000 or more.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - p.49 (PDF p.55), Fines and Double Fine Zones

31. D - Two-way traffic ahead

This sign warns that you are leaving a divided roadway and entering a two-way road. Oncoming traffic will now be present - keep right and do not pass unless permitted.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.51

32. C - Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A green ball (not arrow) allows a left turn only after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. A green arrow means you have a protected turn and oncoming traffic is stopped.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Flashing Yellow Arrow / left turns

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. C - You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI

Implied consent laws mean that by driving on public roads, you have already consented to chemical tests (breath, blood, urine) if you are lawfully arrested for suspected DUI. Refusing has serious consequences including license suspension.

Source: pa.gov - PA handbook - Pennsylvania's Implied Consent Law

37. C - 20 feet

Most states prohibit parking within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection (and, separately, within 30 feet of a stop sign or traffic signal in many states). A few use other distances, such as 25 feet in New Jersey, so check your handbook.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Do Not Park

38. D - Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop

Covering the brake means moving your foot from the accelerator to a position over, or lightly on, the brake pedal when you see a possible hazard, so you can brake with less reaction time.

Source: tn.gov - TN handbook - Covering the brake

39. A - 15 mph

The speed limit in any alley in California is 15 mph. Alleys are narrow shared spaces where pedestrians and vehicles interact - slow speeds prevent accidents.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - PDF p.57 (printed p.51), Alleys

40. D - Yield to all pedestrians and approaching vehicles, then turn if safe

In California, right turns on red are permitted after a complete stop UNLESS a 'No Turn on Red' sign is posted. You must yield to all pedestrians and approaching traffic before turning.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - PDF p.24 (printed p.18), Right Turn Against a Red Light

41. B - 100 feet

California requires your turn signal to be on continuously during the last 100 feet before you turn (Vehicle Code 22108). On a freeway, signal at least five seconds before changing lanes.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - PDF p.17 (printed p.11), Signaling

42. C - Stop in both directions until the lights stop

On an undivided road, traffic in both directions must stop for a school bus showing flashing red lights and a stop arm, and stay stopped until the lights stop. Rules for the opposite side of a divided highway differ by state (New York requires you to stop even then), so check your handbook.

Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - School buses

43. A - A work zone ahead

Orange signs indicate construction and maintenance work zones. Reduce speed, watch for workers and equipment, and be prepared for changed traffic patterns. Fines are often doubled.

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

44. B - Bicyclists may be on the road

A bicycle symbol warns that bicyclists may be on or crossing the roadway. Share the road, slow down, and give cyclists adequate space when passing.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.54

45. 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

46. 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

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

Official DMV website: <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/>

Official California driver's handbook: <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/file/california-driver-handbook-pdf/>

