

Connecticut DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

25-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Connecticut permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	25
Passing score	80% (20 of 25 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	5
Minimum age	16
Testing agency	Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Learner's Permit (Class D)
Permit fee	\$40 testing fee + \$19 learner's permit fee
If you fail	7 days; must pay the \$40 testing fee again to reschedule (no published attempt limit)
Online testing	No - the knowledge test must be taken in person.
Driver's education	Yes - an approved driver education course is required.
Supervised practice	40 hours (ages 16-17)
Permit holding period	120 days with commercial/secondary-school training or 180 days with home training (ages 16-17); 90 days for adults 18+
Under-21 alcohol limit	0.02% BAC or higher

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 25 questions, the same number as the real Connecticut DMV knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (20 of 25 correct).
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Connecticut knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/connecticut/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Connecticut 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

Connecticut Permit Practice Test: 25 Questions

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

1. Double solid yellow center lines mean:

- A) No passing from either direction
- B) Passing is allowed if the road ahead is clear
- C) A center lane for left turns only
- D) Passing is allowed from both directions

2. The fog becomes so thick that you can barely see beyond your hood. What is the safest choice?

- A) Pull off the road as far as you can and stop
- B) Follow the taillights ahead of you closely
- C) Stop in your lane and wait for it to clear
- D) Switch to high beams so you can see farther

3. 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

4. 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

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. What does a yellow traffic light mean?

- A) Proceed normally
- B) Stop at once, no matter how close you are
- C) The light is about to turn green
- D) Stop if it is safe to do so

7. Connecticut's teen driving curfew runs from:

- A) 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.
- B) Midnight to 5 a.m.
- C) 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.
- D) 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

8. A five-sided (pentagon) sign that points upward indicates:

- A) A railroad crossing ahead
- B) A school zone or crossing
- C) A hospital zone ahead
- D) A no-passing zone

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. What does a railroad advance warning sign look like?

- A) A round yellow sign with an X and RR
- B) A white X-shaped sign reading RAILROAD CROSSING
- C) A red and white triangle reading RR
- D) A yellow pentagon showing a train

11. When you reach an intersection with a flashing red light in your direction and a flashing yellow in the cross direction, you must:

- A) Stop, then go first - cross traffic must yield
- B) Stop, then go when safe - cross traffic won't stop
- C) Slow down and go - the cross traffic has to stop
- D) Stop and wait until your light turns solid green

12. When may a driver enter or cross a bike lane?

- A) To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists
- B) To wait in it while the car ahead of you turns
- C) Never, under any circumstances
- D) To pass slower cars when traffic is heavy

13. A diamond-shaped sign is used to indicate:

- A) A regulation you must obey
- B) A route number for a highway
- C) A warning of a hazard ahead
- D) A recreation or park area

14. During the first 6 months, a newly licensed Connecticut teen may carry:

- A) Any family members and up to two friends
- B) Only an instructor, a parent, or one qualified adult
- C) Two friends under 18 and any family members
- D) Anyone who holds a valid driver's license

15. Which of the following is NOT a legal reason to use your horn?

- A) To warn a driver drifting into your lane
- B) To warn others on a blind mountain curve
- C) To alert a child about to run into the road
- D) To express frustration at another driver

16. 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

17. 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

18. During months 7-12 of a Connecticut teen license, the only additional passengers allowed are:

- A) Members of the driver's immediate family
- B) Up to three friends of any age
- C) Any classmates going to or from school
- D) Anyone who is over 16 years old

19. What is the most effective way to stay alert on a long drive?

- A) Drink coffee or an energy drink each hour
- B) Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles
- C) Keep the window open and the air cold
- D) Turn up the radio and sing along

20. A yellow sign showing a person walking indicates:

- A) A sidewalk ends ahead
- B) Pedestrians may be crossing
- C) A walking trail starts here
- D) No pedestrians allowed ahead

21. A round (circular) sign indicates:

- A) A stop ahead
- B) A one-way street
- C) A speed limit change
- D) A railroad crossing

22. How do prescription and over-the-counter medications affect driving?

- A) Legal medicines are always safe to drive on
- B) Only if you take more than the dose listed
- C) Many cause drowsiness - check the label first
- D) Only prescription drugs can impair driving

23. 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

24. 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

25. A yellow pennant-shaped sign (a long triangle pointing sideways) posted on the left side of the road means:

- A) No passing zone begins
- B) Divided highway ahead
- C) Passing lane ahead
- D) Road narrows ahead

Answer Key & Explanations

1. A - No passing from either direction

Double solid yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Crossing them to pass is prohibited from both directions.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Pavement markings

2. A - Pull off the road as far as you can and stop

When visibility drops to near zero, get completely off the road and wait for the fog to lift. Stopping in a travel lane invites a rear-end crash.

Source: in.gov - p.44 (PDF p.49), Fog

3. 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

4. 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

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. D - Stop if it is safe to do so

A yellow (amber) light means the signal is about to turn red. You should stop if it is safe to do so. Only proceed if stopping would be unsafe (e.g., you are too close to the intersection).

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

7. A - 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Connecticut's teen curfew is 11 p.m. to 5 a.m., with exceptions for employment, school, religious activities, medical necessity, or Safe Ride duties.

Source: portal.ct.gov - PDF p.10, Hour Restrictions (Curfew)

8. B - A school zone or crossing

An upward-pointing pentagon sign marks a school zone or school crossing. It is typically yellow-green and warns that children may be present.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

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. A - A round yellow sign with an X and RR

The round yellow sign with an X and "RR" is the railroad advance warning sign, usually the first sign you see before a highway-rail crossing. At the tracks you will see the white X-shaped crossbuck, which means yield to trains.

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

11. B - Stop, then go when safe - cross traffic won't stop

A flashing red light works like a stop sign: stop completely, then go when safe. The cross traffic with a flashing yellow only needs to slow and proceed with caution - they do not stop, so you must yield to them.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Flashing lights

12. A - To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists

Bike lanes are for bicyclists. You may enter or cross one only when needed to turn, enter or leave a driveway or alley, or park where allowed, and you must yield to bicyclists first. States differ on details: California lets you merge into the bike lane before a turn, while Connecticut and Hawaii only let you cross it.

Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Bicyclists

13. C - A warning of a hazard ahead

Diamond-shaped signs are warning signs. They alert you to hazards or changes in road conditions ahead, such as curves, intersections, or pedestrian crossings.

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

14. B - Only an instructor, a parent, or one qualified adult

For the first six months, a Connecticut teen may carry only a licensed driving instructor, their parents or legal guardian, or one person at least 20 years old who has held a license for four or more consecutive years with no suspension in the four years before.

Source: portal.ct.gov - PDF p.10, 'Restrictions for 16- and 17-Year-Old Drivers' - Passenger Restrictions

15. D - To express frustration at another driver

Horns are safety devices used to warn others of danger. Using your horn out of frustration or anger is not a legal use and can be considered aggressive driving in many states.

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

16. 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

17. 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

18. A - Members of the driver's immediate family

In the second six months, Connecticut allows the teen driver to also carry members of their immediate family.

Source: portal.ct.gov - PDF p.10, Passenger Restrictions

19. B - Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles

The only real cure for drowsiness while driving is sleep. Take breaks at least every 2 hours or 100 miles. Coffee provides temporary relief but is not a substitute for rest.

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

20. B - Pedestrians may be crossing

A pedestrian symbol on a yellow or yellow-green sign warns that pedestrians may be crossing. Slow down and yield to anyone in or entering the crosswalk.

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

21. D - A railroad crossing

A round, yellow sign with a black X and two R's warns of a railroad crossing ahead. The circular shape is used exclusively for railroad advance-warning signs.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05 and Table 2A-1 (W10-1)

22. C - Many cause drowsiness - check the label first

Many legal medications - including antihistamines, sleep aids, and pain relievers - can cause drowsiness, dizziness, or slowed reactions. Always read warning labels and avoid driving if a medication may impair you.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drugs

23. 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

24. 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

25. A - No passing zone begins

The no-passing zone sign is the only pennant-shaped sign: a yellow, sideways triangle pointing to the right. It is posted on the left side of the road at the start of a no-passing zone, where a solid yellow line also appears on your side of the centerline.

Source: ksrevenue.gov - Kansas Driving Handbook (Rev. Feb 2022), Passing - No Passing Zone sign; MUTCD 11th ed. Table 2A-1 (W14-3)

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

Official DMV website: <https://portal.ct.gov/dmv>

Official Connecticut driver's handbook: <https://portal.ct.gov/dmv/-/media/dmv/dmv-pdfs/drivers-manual-english.pdf>

