# Georgia DDS

## Permit Practice Test 2026

178 questions with answers & explanations · permitpractice.us

### Georgia permit test: quick facts

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| Questions on the real test | 40 |
| Passing score | at least 15 of 20 on Road Signs and at least 15 of 20 on Road Rules |
| Wrong answers allowed | 5 per Road Signs part, 5 per Road Rules part |
| Minimum age | 15 |
| Testing agency | Department of Driver Services (DDS) |
| Official permit name | Class C Instructional Permit (Class CP) |
| Permit fee | $10 (paid before every testing attempt; not refunded if any part is failed) |
| Online testing | No - the knowledge test must be taken in person. |
| Driver's education | Required for applicants under 18. |
| Supervised practice | 40 hours incl. 6 at night (required for the Class D license at 16-17, not for the permit) |
| Permit holding period | 1 year and 1 day |
| Under-21 alcohol limit | 0.02% BAC or higher |

### How to use this PDF

1. Answer every question on paper first, then check the answer key at the back - each answer has a short explanation of the rule.

2. Aim for 80% or better two or three times in a row before you book your DDS appointment.

3. Take the free interactive versions at https://permitpractice.us/georgia/ - they shuffle the questions, track what you miss and include the road-sign picture questions this PDF cannot show.

4. Read the official Georgia driver's handbook alongside these questions: https://dds.georgia.gov/document/document/ga-drivers-manual-2023-2024/download

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

# Georgia Permit Practice Questions

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

**1. Under Georgia's Super Speeder law, you are a 'Super Speeder' if you drive at least:**

A) 65 mph on a two-lane road or 75 mph on other roads
B) 70 mph on a two-lane road or 80 mph on other roads
C) 80 mph on a two-lane road or 90 mph on other roads
D) 75 mph on a two-lane road or 85 mph on other roads

**2. A Georgia 'Super Speeder' conviction adds an extra state fee of:**

A) $500
B) $200
C) $50
D) $1,000

**3. The Hands-Free Georgia Act makes it illegal to:**

A) Listen to music or the radio while you are driving
B) Talk on a phone through a wireless headset or earpiece
C) Use a phone that is held in a dashboard mount
D) Hold or support a phone with your body while driving

**4. Under Georgia's Joshua's Law, drivers under 18 applying for a Class D license must first:**

A) Complete an approved driver education course
B) Hold a learner's permit for at least two years
C) Own a vehicle registered in their own name
D) Log 100 hours of supervised driving at night

**5. In Georgia, a driver under 21 is considered impaired at a BAC of:**

A) 0.08
B) 0.02
C) 0.10
D) 0.05

**6. If no sign shows a different limit, what is the maximum speed in a Georgia urban or residential district?**

A) 35 mph
B) 40 mph
C) 25 mph
D) 30 mph

**7. When no other limit is posted, what is the top speed on a rural interstate in Georgia?**

A) 55 mph
B) 75 mph
C) 70 mph
D) 65 mph

**8. A driver who disobeys a regulatory speed limit in a Georgia highway work zone can be fined:**

A) $50 to $500
B) $100 to $2,000
C) $500 to $5,000
D) $25 to $250

**9. In a Georgia work zone, the directions of a flagger carry the same authority as:**

A) A guide sign
B) An advisory speed plaque
C) A regulatory sign
D) A warning sign

**10. Under Georgia's 'Slow Poke' law, what must you do when faster traffic comes up behind you in the left passing lane?**

A) Speed up until you match the faster car
B) Stay put if you are going the speed limit
C) Tap your brakes to warn the driver behind
D) Move right, even if you are at the speed limit

**11. Apart from briefly picking up or dropping off passengers, you may not park within how many feet of a stop sign, yield sign or traffic signal in Georgia?**

A) 15 feet
B) 25 feet
C) 20 feet
D) 30 feet

**12. Other than a brief stop to pick up or drop off passengers, how close to a railroad crossing may you park in Georgia?**

A) No closer than 75 feet
B) No closer than 100 feet
C) No closer than 50 feet
D) No closer than 25 feet

**13. When a railroad crossing signal is flashing or the gates are down, Georgia law says you must stop:**

A) 10 to 30 feet from the nearest rail
B) 20 to 100 feet from the nearest rail
C) 15 to 50 feet from the nearest rail
D) 5 to 25 feet from the nearest rail

**14. Your car stalls on railroad tracks. After everyone gets out and moves away, what should you look for so you can report the problem?**

A) The plate under the crossbuck sign
B) The Emergency Notification System sign
C) A call box at the nearest highway ramp
D) The nearest milepost marker by the road

**15. On a two-lane road in Georgia, passing is not allowed within how many feet of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel?**

A) 500 feet
B) 50 feet
C) 100 feet
D) 200 feet

**16. What is the minimum space Georgia law requires between your vehicle and a bicycle when you pass it?**

A) 2 feet
B) 3 feet
C) 1 foot
D) 5 feet

**17. Bicyclists in Georgia have the legal right to ride on every public road except:**

A) Two-lane rural roads with no paved shoulder
B) Roads with a posted limit above 45 mph
C) Interstates and other limited-access highways
D) Roads that have a marked bicycle lane

**18. How much following distance does the Georgia manual recommend when you drive behind a motorcycle?**

A) 6 to 7 seconds
B) 3 to 4 seconds
C) 1 to 2 seconds
D) 8 to 10 seconds

**19. Besides police and other emergency vehicles, Georgia's Move Over law also covers which vehicles stopped on the shoulder?**

A) Sanitation and utility service vehicles
B) School buses picking up children
C) Private cars with hazard lights on
D) Delivery vans parked to unload goods

**20. A school bus is stopped with red lights flashing on the opposite side of a highway divided by a median. In Georgia, you:**

A) Must slow to 15 mph while passing the bus
B) Must stop until the bus turns off its lights
C) Do not have to stop, but watch for children
D) Must stop only if children are crossing

**21. In Georgia, how far before your left turn may you enter a center left-turn lane?**

A) No more than 100 feet
B) No more than 200 feet
C) No more than 300 feet
D) No more than 500 feet

**22. Georgia requires you to dim your high beams when an oncoming vehicle comes within:**

A) 200 feet
B) 300 feet
C) 1,000 feet
D) 500 feet

**23. Unless you are on official business, how close may you follow a fire truck that is answering an alarm in Georgia?**

A) No closer than 150 feet
B) No closer than 50 feet
C) No closer than 100 feet
D) No closer than 200 feet

**24. According to the Georgia manual, which back-seat passengers must wear a seat belt?**

A) No one, only the front seat
B) Only passengers under age 13
C) Every passenger under age 18
D) Only passengers under age 8

**25. Except in a taxi or public transit vehicle, Georgia requires a child passenger restraint system for children:**

A) Under age 12
B) Under age 8
C) Under age 10
D) Under age 6

**26. Unless a sign forbids it, Georgia allows a left turn on red after a complete stop when you turn:**

A) From any street when no cars are coming toward you
B) From a two-way street onto another two-way street
C) From a two-way street onto a one-way street to the left
D) From a one-way street onto a one-way street to the left

**27. You reach an intersection where the traffic signal is completely dark and not working at all. Georgia law says to:**

A) Treat it as a stop sign in all directions
B) Go ahead if you are on the wider of the roads
C) Yield only to traffic coming from the right
D) Slow down and go through like a flashing yellow

**28. According to the Georgia manual, partial hydroplaning in a standard passenger car can begin at speeds as low as:**

A) 25 mph
B) 45 mph
C) 35 mph
D) 55 mph

**29. On a multi-lane road, when you stop for a pedestrian at a crosswalk, the Georgia manual says to stop at least how far before the crosswalk?**

A) 5 feet
B) 8 feet
C) 10 feet
D) 2 feet

**30. In Georgia, a pentagon-shaped school sign is placed how far ahead of the school grounds or school crossing?**

A) 50 to 300 feet
B) 500 to 1,000 feet
C) 1,000 to 1,500 feet
D) 150 to 700 feet

**31. On Georgia highways, where does milepost zero start for a route?**

A) At the state capitol in Atlanta
B) At the north or east border
C) At the south or west border
D) At the county line nearest Atlanta

**32. Georgia defines a 'slow-moving vehicle' that must display the slow-moving vehicle emblem as one traveling at less than:**

A) 35 mph
B) 25 mph
C) 15 mph
D) 20 mph

**33. What does a small sign mounted below a railroad crossbuck tell you?**

A) The speed limit at the crossing
B) How far away the next train is
C) How many tracks you will cross
D) The time the next train is due

**34. A deer suddenly runs into the road in front of your car. What does the Georgia manual tell you to do?**

A) Flash your high beams and keep your speed
B) Slow down as much as you can; do not swerve
C) Speed up so you pass before the deer moves
D) Swerve sharply to steer around the deer

**35. A Georgia Class D (provisional) license holder may not drive during which hours?**

A) 11:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.
B) 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
C) 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.
D) 1:00 a.m. to 6:00 a.m.

**36. What is the minimum age to apply for a learner's permit in Georgia?**

A) 14 years old
B) 15 years old
C) 16 years old
D) 17 years old

**37. What score do you need to pass the Georgia DDS written knowledge test?**

A) 80%
B) 70%
C) 75%
D) 83%

**38. 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

**39. 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

**40. Who must yield when a pedestrian is crossing at a marked crosswalk?**

A) The pedestrian, since cars cannot stop quickly
B) The driver must yield to the pedestrian
C) The driver, but only at a traffic signal
D) Whoever reached the crosswalk first

**41. What shape is a stop sign?**

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

**42. 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

**43. What color are warning signs?**

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

**44. 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

**45. For adult drivers (21+), what Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is the legal limit in most states?**

A) 0.05%
B) 0.02%
C) 0.08%
D) 0.04%

**46. 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

**47. When are you required to use headlights?**

A) Only at night on roads without streetlights
B) At night and when visibility is reduced
C) Only on highways at night, not on city streets
D) Only when it is fully dark, not in bad weather

**48. What does a triangular sign with a red border mean?**

A) No entry
B) Yield the right of way
C) Stop for all cross traffic
D) Merging traffic ahead

**49. 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

**50. What must you do when you see or hear an emergency vehicle with lights and/or siren on?**

A) Pull to the left lane and slow down
B) Pull to the right edge and stop
C) Stop immediately where you are
D) Slow down but stay in your lane

**51. A diamond-shaped orange sign indicates:**

A) A work zone ahead
B) A slow-moving vehicle ahead
C) A yield ahead
D) A school zone

**52. When driving in heavy rain, you should:**

A) Use cruise control to keep a steady, safe speed
B) Use low beams and leave more following distance
C) Turn on hazard lights and drive at normal speed
D) Use high-beam headlights to see better

**53. 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

**54. 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

**55. In most states, how far before a turn must you begin signaling on a city street?**

A) At least 500 feet
B) At least 20 feet
C) At least 10 feet
D) At least 100 feet

**56. 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)

**57. Green traffic signs provide:**

A) Guide information (directions)
B) Warning information (hazards)
C) Service information (gas, food)
D) Regulatory information (laws)

**58. 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

**59. 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

**60. 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

**61. 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

**62. Alcohol affects driving by:**

A) Mainly causing drowsiness, which coffee can fix
B) Slowing reactions only once you reach 0.08%
C) Affecting judgment, but not reaction time
D) Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision

**63. 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

**64. If you begin to skid on ice or a slippery surface, you should:**

A) Turn the wheel sharply in the opposite direction
B) Brake firmly and hold the wheel straight
C) Shift to neutral and pull the parking brake
D) Ease off the gas and steer where you want to go

**65. 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

**66. 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

**67. When should you use your windshield wipers?**

A) Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view
B) Only when the car's rain sensor turns them on
C) Only once rain is heavy, to save the blades
D) Only in rain, not for snow or road spray

**68. 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

**69. 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

**70. 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

**71. 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

**72. What does the Move Over Law require?**

A) Keep your lane and speed, but use flashers
B) Stop your vehicle when you see emergency lights
C) Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot
D) Move over only if a police car is stopped

**73. 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

**74. A vehicle entering a roundabout (traffic circle) must:**

A) Yield only to traffic coming from the right
B) Stop completely before entering, even if clear
C) Proceed immediately since they have right of way
D) Yield to traffic already in the roundabout

**75. What is the purpose of an anti-lock braking system (ABS)?**

A) To let you pump the brakes faster in a skid
B) To brake for you when a car ahead stops
C) To keep wheels from locking so you can steer
D) To stop your vehicle faster by automatically pumping brakes

**76. A pentagon (5-sided) shaped sign is associated with:**

A) Hospital zones
B) Construction areas
C) No-passing zones
D) School zones

**77. 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

**78. 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

**79. In states that use colored curbs, what does a red curb generally mean?**

A) Passenger loading only
B) No stopping, standing, or parking
C) Loading for commercial trucks only
D) Parking allowed if you stay with the car

**80. 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

**81. 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

**82. 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

**83. What is the danger zone around a large truck where the truck driver cannot see you?**

A) Large trucks have no blind spots with modern mirrors
B) In front, behind, and along both sides
C) Only beside the cab on the driver's side
D) Only behind the trailer and on its right

**84. 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

**85. 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

**86. 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

**87. 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

**88. At an uncontrolled T-intersection, vehicles on the through road have right of way over:**

A) Pedestrians in a marked crosswalk
B) Vehicles on the terminating road
C) Emergency vehicles using sirens
D) Vehicles already in the intersection

**89. If your headlights go out at night while driving, you should:**

A) Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights
B) Switch to parking lights and continue slowly
C) Stop right in your lane and wait for help
D) Keep driving slowly and follow the car ahead closely

**90. 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

**91. When should you use your vehicle's emergency hazard lights?**

A) When you plan to change lanes or make a turn
B) To thank a driver who let you merge
C) When your car is disabled on or near the road
D) When parking briefly in a no-parking zone

**92. 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

**93. If your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder, you should:**

A) Ease off the gas and steer back gently
B) Jerk the wheel left to get back at once
C) Speed up and steer back on right away
D) Brake hard and steer back onto the road

**94. 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

**95. 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

**96. 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

**97. Which lane position helps other drivers see you and gives you the best view of the road ahead?**

A) Stay close behind a larger vehicle to block the wind
B) Ride beside other cars so they always see you
C) Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots
D) Keep to the far left edge of your lane

**98. 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

**99. 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

**100. 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

**101. 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

**102. Total stopping distance is made up of:**

A) Perception, reaction, and braking distance
B) Braking distance plus one car length
C) Reaction distance and braking distance only
D) Perception distance and braking distance

**103. 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

**104. 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

**105. A solid white line between lanes of traffic going the same direction means:**

A) The road is one-way
B) Lane changes are allowed when safe
C) Lane changes are discouraged
D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

**106. Worn or bald tires are dangerous primarily because they:**

A) Cause the car to pull hard to one side
B) Wear out the brakes faster than normal
C) Only matter on snow and ice, not on wet pavement
D) Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding

**107. 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

**108. 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

**109. What should you do before opening your car door after parking on a street?**

A) Open it fully so passing drivers will steer around
B) Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists
C) Open it slowly so others can see it move
D) Check only the side mirror, then open

**110. Hydroplaning is most likely to occur when:**

A) Braking gently on an icy road in the cold
B) Driving slowly through deep, soft snow on a hill
C) Driving on dry pavement on a very hot day
D) Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires

**111. When approaching a stopped vehicle displaying a blue and red flashing light on the roadside, the safest and often legally required action is to:**

A) Speed up to pass the scene as fast as possible
B) Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down
C) Keep your speed and stay in your lane
D) Stop in your lane until the vehicle leaves

**112. The single most effective way to avoid an alcohol-related crash is to:**

A) Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol
B) Drink coffee and wait 30 minutes before driving
C) Stay under 0.08% by counting your drinks
D) Drive slowly and stay in the right lane

**113. 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

**114. 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

**115. 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

**116. A school bus ahead of you turns on its flashing amber (yellow) lights. What does this tell you?**

A) The bus is turning, so pass it with care
B) Children are crossing - stop right now
C) The bus is pulling over with a breakdown
D) The bus is about to stop - get ready to stop

**117. You are behind a school bus on a four-lane highway with a raised median. The bus stops with red lights flashing and its stop arm out. What must you do?**

A) Stop only if you see children outside
B) Pass slowly in the left lane
C) Keep going because the road is divided
D) Stop - traffic behind the bus must stop

**118. A front tire blows out while you are driving on the highway. When should you start using the brakes?**

A) After the car has slowed and is under control
B) As soon as the car starts to pull to one side
C) Right away, pressing the pedal as hard as you can
D) Immediately, using quick hard pumps of the pedal

**119. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. Which action may build up brake pressure again?**

A) Turning the engine off at once
B) Pumping the brake pedal quickly
C) Shifting the car into neutral
D) Holding the pedal on the floor

**120. 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

**121. 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

**122. 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

**123. At what times are deer and other wildlife most active near roads?**

A) Around midday
B) During the late morning
C) Around dawn and dusk
D) In the early afternoon

**124. How much of a traffic lane is a motorcycle entitled to?**

A) Only the right third of the lane
B) Whatever space other traffic leaves
C) Half a lane, so a car may share it
D) A full lane, the same as a car

**125. A motorcycle coming toward an intersection has its turn signal blinking. What should you do before pulling out in front of it?**

A) Go - a blinking signal means it will turn
B) Flash your headlights and then pull out
C) Wait until you are sure it is really turning
D) Pull out quickly before it reaches you

**126. You are stopped at a steady red light and no sign prohibits turning. What must you do before you turn right?**

A) Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
B) Honk to warn others, then turn ahead of them
C) Wait for the light to turn green before turning
D) Slow to a crawl, then turn if the way looks clear

**127. In most states, which left turn may you make on a steady red light after a full stop, if no sign forbids it?**

A) From a one-way street onto another one-way street
B) From a two-way street onto another two-way street
C) From a two-way street into a store's driveway
D) From any street when no oncoming car is in sight

**128. A freeway lane is marked with a white diamond symbol and HOV signs. Who may drive in it?**

A) Vehicles carrying the posted number of people
B) Only police and emergency vehicles on a call
C) Any driver who wants to pass slow traffic
D) Only trucks and other large commercial vehicles

**129. You are on a freeway on-ramp and the ramp meter signal shows red. What should you do?**

A) Merge carefully if the freeway looks clear
B) Use the shoulder to go around the signal
C) Slow down but keep rolling onto the freeway
D) Stop at the line and wait for green

**130. A long train has just passed a crossing that has two sets of tracks. Before you cross, you should:**

A) Look for a second train on the other track
B) Honk to warn any train and then cross quickly
C) Cross as soon as the gates begin to rise
D) Go at once, because the train has cleared the road

**131. Traffic is backed up just past a railroad crossing. When should you start across the tracks?**

A) Whenever the crossing lights are not flashing
B) Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
C) When the car ahead of you has started to cross
D) Right away, since no train is in sight now

**132. 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

**133. A flagger in a work zone turns the paddle so the word SLOW faces you. What should you do?**

A) Keep your speed - you have the right of way
B) Proceed slowly and watch for workers
C) Speed up to clear the work zone quickly
D) Stop until the flagger waves you on

**134. 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

**135. What is the only real cure for drowsiness while driving?**

A) Turning the radio up loud
B) Drinking strong coffee
C) Getting sleep or rest
D) Opening a window for cold air

**136. An angry driver is tailgating you, honking and making rude gestures. What is the best response?**

A) Speed up to stay ahead of the angry driver
B) Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by
C) Tap your brakes to make the driver back off
D) Gesture back so the driver knows you are upset

**137. Why should you use low beams instead of high beams when driving in fog?**

A) High beams drain the battery faster in damp air
B) High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare
C) Low beams make your car look larger to others
D) High beams are only allowed on freeways

**138. 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

**139. What does a sign in the shape of an octagon always mean?**

A) Wrong way
B) Yield
C) Do not enter
D) Stop

**140. What does a downward-pointing triangle sign mean?**

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

**141. 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

**142. What color background is used for most warning signs?**

A) White
B) Red
C) Purple
D) Yellow

**143. 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

**144. 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

**145. A round (circular) sign indicates:**

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

**146. 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

**147. 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

**148. 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

**149. Brown signs are used to mark:**

A) Parks and historic sites
B) Detours
C) Toll roads and express lanes
D) Hospitals and gas stations

**150. A white rectangular sign generally provides:**

A) A rule you must obey
B) A hazard warning ahead
C) Directions to a city
D) A suggested safe speed

**151. A red circle with a red slash through a symbol means:**

A) Caution for the action shown
B) The action shown is prohibited
C) The action is allowed after stopping
D) The action is required ahead

**152. 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

**153. 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

**154. 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

**155. 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

**156. A yellow diamond sign showing a deer means:**

A) A wildlife park entrance
B) A nature trail crossing
C) Deer may cross the road
D) Hunting is allowed nearby

**157. 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

**158. 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

**159. 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

**160. 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

**161. 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

**162. A yellow diamond sign showing arrows that curve around in a circle indicates:**

A) A roundabout ahead
B) A detour loop ahead
C) A U-turn area ahead
D) A dead-end turnaround

**163. 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

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

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

**165. 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

**166. 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

**167. A 'STOP' sign at a railroad crossing with no gates means you must:**

A) Slow down and look, then roll across
B) Stop fully, then cross when it is safe
C) Stop only if the lights are flashing
D) Stop only if a train is in sight

**168. A rectangular white sign reading 'KEEP RIGHT' with an arrow means:**

A) Stay in the right lane to pass
B) Pass the divider on either side
C) Go to the right of the divider
D) Right turns only

**169. A yellow sign showing a traffic signal symbol means:**

A) An emergency vehicle signal
B) A traffic light is ahead
C) The signal ahead is broken
D) A railroad signal ahead

**170. 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

**171. What does a green light on a traffic signal that is shaped like an arrow mean?**

A) A protected move in the arrow's direction
B) The turn is allowed only after stopping
C) Go that way, but yield to oncoming traffic
D) The signal is about to turn red

**172. 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

**173. 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

**174. 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

**175. A flashing yellow arrow on a traffic signal means:**

A) Turn freely - oncoming traffic is stopped
B) Wait - the arrow is about to turn red
C) Stop fully, then turn ahead of the oncoming cars
D) Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

**176. A sign reading 'YIELD' requires you to:**

A) Always come to a full stop first
B) Merge at the same speed as traffic
C) Slow down, give way, and stop if needed
D) Go first - other drivers must yield to you

**177. 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

**178. 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

# Answer Key & Explanations

**1. D - 75 mph on a two-lane road or 85 mph on other roads**
Georgia's Super Speeder law applies at 75 mph or more on a two-lane road, or 85 mph or more on other highways.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21, 'Super Speeder' (OCR text)

**2. B - $200**
Georgia charges an additional $200 Super Speeder fee on top of local fines. Failing to pay it can suspend your license.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21, 'Super Speeder'

**3. D - Hold or support a phone with your body while driving**
The Hands-Free Georgia Act prohibits holding or supporting a wireless device while driving. Hands-free use is still allowed.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.26, 'Hands Free Georgia Law (HB 673)'

**4. A - Complete an approved driver education course**
Joshua's Law requires applicants under 18 to complete a certified driver education course before getting a Class D license.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.8-9, 'Driver Education Requirements' (Joshua's Law)

**5. B - 0.02**
Georgia sets the under-21 BAC limit at 0.02 - well below the 0.08 limit that applies to adult drivers.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.24, DUI section

**6. D - 30 mph**
Georgia's general speed rule for any urban or residential district is 30 mph. Local or state agencies can post a different limit, and posted signs always take priority.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21 (PDF p.22), Speed Limits

**7. C - 70 mph**
Georgia's general limit is 70 mph on rural interstates. Urban interstates and multi-lane divided highways default to 65 mph, and most other roads to 55 mph.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21 (PDF p.22), Speed Limits

**8. B - $100 to $2,000**
Speeding against a regulatory limit in a work zone is treated as a high and aggravated misdemeanor in Georgia. The fine runs from $100 to $2,000, and jail of up to 12 months is also possible.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.22 (PDF p.23), Highway Work Zones - Reduce Your Speed

**9. C - A regulatory sign**
A flagger directing traffic in a work zone has the authority of a regulatory sign, so you must follow the flagger's signals just as you would obey a stop or speed limit sign.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.22 (PDF p.23), Obey Flaggers

**10. D - Move right, even if you are at the speed limit**
Georgia's Slow Poke law (HB 459) requires slower drivers to leave the passing lane for faster traffic no matter how fast they are going. Exceptions include heavy traffic, bad weather, paying a toll, or preparing to exit or turn left.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.20 (PDF p.21), Keep Right Except to Pass - 'Slow Poke' Law

**11. D - 30 feet**
Georgia limits stopping near a stop sign, yield sign or traffic signal to a quick passenger pickup or drop-off within 30 feet. Parked cars closer than that can hide the sign or signal from other drivers.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.20 (PDF p.21), Stopping, Standing and Parking

**12. C - No closer than 50 feet**
The Georgia manual lists 50 feet from a railroad crossing as a zone where only a momentary passenger stop is allowed. Parking there could block the view of trains or of the crossing.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.20 (PDF p.21), Stopping, Standing and Parking

**13. C - 15 to 50 feet from the nearest rail**
Georgia requires you to stop no more than 50 feet and no less than 15 feet from the nearest rail when signals flash, gates are lowered, a flagman signals, or a train is close. Stay stopped until all tracks are clear and it is safe.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21 (PDF p.22), Railroad Crossings

**14. B - The Emergency Notification System sign**
The Georgia manual says to get out at once, move away, find the Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign with its contact information, and call to report that a vehicle is on the tracks.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.21 (PDF p.22), Railroad Crossings - stalled vehicle

**15. C - 100 feet**
Georgia bans passing on two-lane roads within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct, tunnel or railroad crossing. These are places where space is tight and oncoming traffic may be hard to see.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.18 (PDF p.19), Passing is Prohibited on Two-Lane Roads

**16. B - 3 feet**
Georgia requires at least 3 feet between your vehicle and a bicyclist at all times while passing. If possible, change into a lane that is not next to the bicycle.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.42 (PDF p.43), Sharing the Road With Bicycles

**17. C - Interstates and other limited-access highways**
Bicycles may use any Georgia road except interstates and interstate-like limited-access highways. Riders may use the full lane and do not have to stay in a bike lane even when one exists.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.42 (PDF p.43), Sharing the Road With Bicycles

**18. B - 3 to 4 seconds**
Keep three or four seconds behind a motorcycle. Motorcycles can stop faster than cars on dry roads, and the extra space gives the rider room to maneuver or stop in an emergency.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.43 (PDF p.44), Sharing the Road With Motorcycles - Following Too Close

**19. A - Sanitation and utility service vehicles**
Georgia amended its Move Over law to include active sanitation and utility service vehicles. Move to the next lane if you safely can; if not, slow below the speed limit and be ready to stop.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.18 (PDF p.19), The 'Move Over' Law

**20. C - Do not have to stop, but watch for children**
On a highway separated by a median, only traffic going the same direction as the bus must stop. Drivers on the other side may continue but should stay alert for children near the road.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.18 (PDF p.19), Laws Governing Right-of-Way - school buses

**21. C - No more than 300 feet**
A center turn lane may be used only for making a left turn, and Georgia limits entry to within 300 feet of the turn. Watch for drivers coming the other way who may enter the same lane.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.37 (PDF p.38), Turn Lanes

**22. D - 500 feet**
Switch to low beams when an oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet so you do not blind its driver. Also dim them when you are within 200 feet behind another vehicle.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.24 (PDF p.25), Use Headlights Properly

**23. D - No closer than 200 feet**
Georgia bars following a responding fire truck or other emergency vehicle closer than 200 feet. You also may not park within 500 feet of a fire truck stopped at an alarm.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.24 (PDF p.25), Following Emergency Vehicles

**24. C - Every passenger under age 18**
Georgia requires everyone in the front seat to buckle up, and every occupant under 18 must wear a seat belt wherever they sit. Georgia's belt law is primary, so police can stop you for it alone.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.24 (PDF p.25), Safety Belts

**25. B - Under age 8**
A child under eight must be properly secured in a restraint system suited to the child's height and weight. Taxis and public transit vehicles are exempt.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.24 (PDF p.25), Safety Restraints for Children

**26. D - From a one-way street onto a one-way street to the left**
A left on red is legal only from the left lane of a one-way street onto a one-way street whose traffic moves to your left. You must first stop fully and yield to all traffic and pedestrians.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.18 (PDF p.19), Laws Governing Right-of-Way

**27. A - Treat it as a stop sign in all directions**
When a signal is not working at all, every driver must act as if a stop sign is posted for all directions. A signal that is flashing is different: obey the color you are facing.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.34 (PDF p.35), Traffic Signals and Signs

**28. C - 35 mph**
Partial hydroplaning can start around 35 mph, and by 55 mph tires may lose all contact with a wet road. Slowing down on standing water is the best prevention.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.38 (PDF p.39), Hydroplaning

**29. C - 10 feet**
Stopping at least 10 feet back lets a driver in the next lane see the pedestrian too. Passing stopped cars near crosswalks on multi-lane roads is a common cause of serious pedestrian injuries.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.42 (PDF p.43), Passing Stopped Cars in Lanes of Travel

**30. D - 150 to 700 feet**
Pentagon signs warn of a school zone or school crossing and are put up between 150 and 700 feet before it. They may be yellow or fluorescent green.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.28 (PDF p.29), Shapes of Signs

**31. C - At the south or west border**
Milepost markers are placed every mile along a route across the state. Numbering always starts at zero at the south or west border where the route begins.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.32 (PDF p.33), Guide Signs

**32. B - 25 mph**
Any vehicle moving slower than 25 mph is a slow-moving vehicle and must show the emblem. When you see it, expect to close in on that vehicle quickly and slow down.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.32 (PDF p.33), Guide Signs - slow-moving vehicle emblem

**33. C - How many tracks you will cross**
The crossbuck marks every railroad crossing, and a plate under it shows the number of tracks. Yield to trains, and stop completely when a red light is flashing.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.32 (PDF p.33), Guide Signs - crossbuck

**34. B - Slow down as much as you can; do not swerve**
Brake to lower your speed as much as possible but never swerve. Swerving can put you into another vehicle or off the road, which often causes worse injuries than hitting the deer.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.50 (PDF p.51), Deer-Automobile Crashes

**35. C - 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.**
Class D drivers (ages 16 and 17) may not drive from midnight to 5:00 a.m., and the manual lists no exceptions to this rule.
Source: dds.georgia.gov - p.8 (PDF p.9), Conditions of a Class D Provisional License

**36. B - 15 years old**
In Georgia you can apply for a learner's permit at 15 after passing the DDS knowledge test and a vision screening.

**37. C - 75%**
To pass the DDS test you need at least 15 of 20 on Road Signs and at least 15 of 20 on Road Rules.

**38. 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

**39. 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

**40. B - The driver must yield to the pedestrian**
Drivers must always yield to pedestrians who are crossing in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Pedestrian safety is the highest priority.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Pedestrians / Crosswalks

**41. 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

**42. 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

**43. 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

**44. 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

**45. C - 0.08%**
In most US states, a BAC of 0.08% or higher is legally considered driving under the influence (DUI) for drivers 21 and older. Always check your state's specific laws.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - California Driver Handbook - Alcohol and drug limits

**46. 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

**47. B - At night and when visibility is reduced**
Every state requires headlights at night and when visibility is reduced. The exact period varies: some states say sunset to sunrise, many say 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise. Many states also require headlights whenever your wipers are on or you cannot see a set distance (often 500 or 1,000 feet) ahead.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 9, Headlights

**48. B - Yield the right of way**
A yield sign is triangular with a red border and white background. It means slow down and give the right of way to traffic or pedestrians. Only stop if necessary.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

**49. 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

**50. B - Pull to the right edge and stop**
When an emergency vehicle approaches with lights or siren, you must immediately pull to the right edge of the road and stop. Remain stopped until the vehicle has passed.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

**51. A - A work zone ahead**
Orange diamond-shaped signs indicate construction or work zones. Speed limits are often reduced and fines are doubled in work zones. Slow down and stay alert.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

**52. B - Use low beams and leave more following distance**
In rain, use low-beam headlights (high beams reflect off rain), reduce speed, and increase following distance to at least 4-6 seconds. High beams can reduce visibility in rain.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Weather: rain

**53. 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

**54. 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

**55. D - At least 100 feet**
Most states require a signal at least 100 feet before turning (CA, TX, NY, FL, MN and many others). Some require more on faster roads (200-300 feet) and Tennessee sets 50 feet, so check your own handbook. Always signal, even if you see no one around.
Source: tn.gov - TN handbook - Turning / signaling

**56. 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

**57. A - Guide information (directions)**
Green signs provide guidance information such as highway route numbers, exit numbers, destinations, distances, and directions. They help drivers navigate.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

**58. 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

**59. 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

**60. 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

**61. 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

**62. D - Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision**
Alcohol impairs all the skills needed to drive safely: reaction time slows, judgment and decision-making deteriorate, coordination suffers, and vision (especially peripheral) is reduced.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

**63. 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

**64. D - Ease off the gas and steer where you want to go**
In a skid, take your foot off the gas (do not brake hard) and gently steer in the direction you want the front of the car to go. Smooth inputs are key - sudden movements worsen the skid.
Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - Skids

**65. 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

**66. 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

**67. A - Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view**
Use your wipers whenever precipitation or road spray reduces your view. Many states also require your headlights to be on whenever your wipers are in use because of weather.
Source: dmv.virginia.gov - VA handbook - Bad weather

**68. 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

**69. 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

**70. 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

**71. 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

**72. C - Move over a lane, or slow down if you cannot**
All 50 states have Move Over laws requiring drivers to move over at least one lane away from stopped emergency, police, and maintenance vehicles. If changing lanes is unsafe, slow to well below the speed limit.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Move Over Law

**73. 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

**74. D - Yield to traffic already in the roundabout**
When entering a roundabout, yield to all vehicles already circulating inside. Enter only when there is a safe gap in traffic. Drive counterclockwise around the circle.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Roundabouts

**75. C - To keep wheels from locking so you can steer**
ABS prevents wheels from locking during hard braking, allowing you to maintain steering control. When ABS activates, you may feel pulsing in the brake pedal - this is normal. Press firmly and steer.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Anti-lock brakes

**76. D - School zones**
Pentagon-shaped signs (pointing up or down) are used for school zones and school crossings. They are yellow-green in color and alert drivers that children may be present.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

**77. 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

**78. 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

### 79. B - No stopping, standing, or parking

Where curb colors are used, red means no stopping, standing or parking; it is often used for fire lanes and near hydrants. White usually means passenger loading, green limited-time parking and blue disabled parking. Curb rules vary by state and city, so obey posted signs.

Source: mvdmt.gov - MT handbook - Colored curb markings

### 80. 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

### 81. 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

### 82. B - 88 feet

At 60 mph, a vehicle travels about 88 feet per second (60 x 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

### 83. B - In front, behind, and along both sides

Large trucks have significant blind spots (no-zones): directly in front (20 feet), directly behind (30 feet), to the right (2 lanes wide), and to the left (1 lane). If you cannot see the driver's face in their mirror, they cannot see you.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Blind Spots (the No Zone)

### 84. 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

### 85. 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)

### 86. 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

### 87. 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

### 88. B - Vehicles on the terminating road

At a T-intersection (where one road ends and meets another), vehicles on the through road (the top of the T) have the right of way over vehicles on the terminating road (the bottom of the T).

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Right-of-way rules

### 89. A - Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights

If your headlights fail at night, immediately activate your hazard lights, signal, and safely pull completely off the road. Do not continue driving without headlights as it is extremely dangerous and illegal.

Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Headlight Failure

### 90. 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

**91. C - When your car is disabled on or near the road**
Hazard lights warn others that your vehicle is stopped, disabled or a hazard. Rules for using them while moving (for example in heavy rain) differ between states, so follow your state handbook.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Using Your Emergency Flashers

**92. 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

**93. A - Ease off the gas and steer back gently**
If your wheels drift onto the shoulder, do not brake hard or jerk the wheel. Ease off the accelerator, keep a firm grip, and steer back onto the pavement gently once your speed has decreased - this prevents loss of control.
Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Vehicle leaves the pavement

**94. 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

**95. 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

**96. 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

**97. C - Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots**
Maintain a space cushion around your vehicle and avoid lingering in others' blind spots. This keeps you visible, gives you escape routes, and improves your view of developing hazards.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Blind spots

**98. 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

**99. 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

**100. 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

**101. 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

**102. A - Perception, reaction, and braking distance**
Total stopping distance = perception distance (seeing the hazard) + reaction distance (moving your foot to the brake) + braking distance (the vehicle physically stopping). All three increase with speed, which is why higher speeds are far more dangerous.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Total Stopping Distance

**103. 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

**104. 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

**105. C - Lane changes are discouraged**
A solid white line discourages or prohibits lane changes. A broken (dashed) white line means lane changes are permitted when safe. White lines separate traffic moving in the same direction.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Pavement markings

**106. D - Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding**
Bald or worn tires have little tread to grip the road or channel away water. This dramatically increases stopping distance and the risk of hydroplaning and skidding, especially in wet conditions.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Skids / tires

**107. 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

**108. 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

**109. B - Check mirrors and look for traffic and cyclists**
Before opening your door into traffic, check your mirrors and look over your shoulder for approaching vehicles and cyclists. 'Dooring' a passing cyclist is dangerous and illegal in many states.
Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Parking

**110. D - Driving fast on a wet road, mainly with worn tires**
Hydroplaning happens when a layer of water builds between your tires and the road, usually at higher speeds on wet pavement. Worn tires and standing water increase the risk. Slow down in the rain to keep tire contact with the road.
Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - Hydroplaning

**111. B - Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down**
Move Over laws require drivers to change lanes away from stopped emergency and service vehicles when safe. If you cannot move over, slow down well below the speed limit and pass with extreme caution.
Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Emergency vehicles

**112. A - Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol**
There is no safe way to drive after drinking. The only sure prevention is to not drive at all after consuming alcohol - arrange a designated sober driver, taxi, or rideshare instead.
Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

**113. 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

**114. 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

**115. 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

**116. D - The bus is about to stop - get ready to stop**
Flashing amber lights are a warning that the bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children. Slow down and prepare to stop; the red lights come on when the bus stops.
Source: oregon.gov - p.55 (PDF p.63), School Buses

### 117. D - Stop - traffic behind the bus must stop
A divided highway may excuse traffic on the opposite side, but never drivers going the same way as the bus. Stay stopped until the red lights stop flashing and the stop arm is pulled in.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.95), Sharing with school buses - When you are behind the bus

### 118. A - After the car has slowed and is under control
Braking hard during a blowout can make you lose control. Hold the wheel firmly, ease off the gas, let the car slow down, and brake gently only once it is under control.
Source: in.gov - p.60 (PDF p.65), Vehicle Equipment Failures - Tire Blowout

### 119. B - Pumping the brake pedal quickly
Pumping the pedal can restore enough pressure for the brakes to work. If it does not, shift to a lower gear and apply the parking brake slowly.
Source: oregon.gov - p.85 (PDF p.93), Brakes Fail

### 120. 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

### 121. 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

### 122. 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

### 123. C - Around dawn and dusk
Wildlife moves most at dawn and dusk, when light is also poor for your eyes. Scan both sides of the road and watch for eyes reflecting your headlights.
Source: public.powerdms.com - p.104 (PDF p.109), Animals

### 124. D - A full lane, the same as a car
A motorcycle has the right to use a full lane. Never drive alongside a motorcycle in the same lane, even if the rider is far to one side.
Source: alea.gov - p.26 (PDF p.28), Sharing the road with motorcycles

### 125. C - Wait until you are sure it is really turning
Many motorcycle turn signals do not cancel by themselves, so a rider may have forgotten one. Wait until the motorcycle actually starts to turn.
Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 9 - Sharing the Road, Motorcyclists

### 126. A - Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
A right turn on red is allowed only after a complete stop and only after yielding to pedestrians and all crossing traffic. A NO TURN ON RED sign takes this option away.
Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 5 - Learning to Drive, A driver must stop

### 127. A - From a one-way street onto another one-way street
Most states allow a left turn on red from a one-way street onto another one-way street that carries traffic to the left. You must stop fully and yield to pedestrians and traffic first.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.66 (PDF p.69), Left turn on red

### 128. A - Vehicles carrying the posted number of people
The diamond marks a high-occupancy vehicle (carpool) lane. The signs show how many people must be in the vehicle and when the rule applies.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.134), Lanes - HOV / carpool

### 129. D - Stop at the line and wait for green
A ramp meter works like a traffic light. Stop at the stop line on red and go when it turns green, then speed up to merge.
Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.113), Freeway ramp meters

### 130. A - Look for a second train on the other track
One train can hide another coming from either direction on a second track. Wait until you can see clearly both ways and all signals have stopped.
Source: oregon.gov - p.64 (PDF p.72), Railroad Crossings

**131. B - Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks**
Never stop on railroad tracks. Wait behind the crossing until there is enough space on the other side for your whole vehicle.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.53 (PDF p.56), Railroad crossing safety

**132. 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

**133. B - Proceed slowly and watch for workers**
Flaggers use STOP/SLOW paddles to control traffic. SLOW means you may move ahead at a reduced speed with care; STOP means stop.
Source: in.gov - p.47 (PDF p.52), Flagger Signals

**134. 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

**135. C - Getting sleep or rest**
Coffee, cold air and loud music may help for a short time, but they do not last. Only sleep or rest fixes fatigue, so stop and rest when you are tired.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.91 (PDF p.94), Drugs and fatigue

**136. B - Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by**
Do not challenge an aggressive driver. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and move out of the way so the situation does not get worse.
Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.79 (PDF p.82), Aggressive driving

**137. B - High beams reflect off the fog and cause glare**
Fog reflects the bright light of high beams back at you, making it harder to see. Low beams light the road with less glare. Also slow down.
Source: oregon.gov - p.77 (PDF p.85), Fog, Dust and Smoke

**138. 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

**139. D - Stop**
An octagon (8-sided shape) is used exclusively for STOP signs. The unique shape lets drivers identify it even when snow-covered or viewed from behind.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes; 2B.04

**140. 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

**141. 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

**142. D - Yellow**
Most warning signs have a yellow background with black symbols or letters. Yellow signals caution - slow down and watch for the hazard described.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.02

**143. 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

**144. 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

**145. 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)

**146. 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

**147. 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

**148. 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

**149. A - Parks and historic sites**
Brown signs point to recreational and cultural sites - parks, campgrounds, historical landmarks, and scenic areas.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

**150. A - A rule you must obey**
White rectangular signs are regulatory signs. They tell you the law - such as speed limits, lane usage, and turning rules - and must be obeyed.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

**151. B - The action shown is prohibited**
A red circle with a diagonal slash means the action depicted inside is prohibited - for example, no left turn, no U-turn, or no trucks.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

**152. 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

**153. 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

**154. 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

**155. 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

**156. C - Deer may cross the road**
A deer symbol warns that animals frequently cross this stretch of road. Be especially alert at dawn and dusk, scan the roadsides, and slow down.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.55

**157. 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

**158. 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

**159. 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

**160. 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

**161. 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

**162. A - A roundabout ahead**
The Circular Intersection sign (a yellow diamond showing arrows curving counterclockwise in a circle) warns of a roundabout ahead. Slow down, yield to traffic already in the circle, and enter when there is a safe gap. Round signs are used only for railroad crossing advance warnings.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05, Table 2A-1 and Section 2C.02

**163. 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

**164. 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

**165. 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

**166. 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

**167. B - Stop fully, then cross when it is safe**
A stop sign at a railroad crossing requires a complete stop. Look and listen carefully in both directions, and cross only when you are sure no train is coming.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 8B.04 Paragraph 06

**168. C - Go to the right of the divider**
A 'Keep Right' sign directs you to pass to the right of a traffic island, median, or obstruction. It keeps traffic flowing correctly around the divider.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.39

**169. B - A traffic light is ahead**
A signal-ahead warning sign tells you a traffic light is coming up, often where it may be hard to see in time. Be prepared to slow and stop.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.35

**170. 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

**171. A - A protected move in the arrow's direction**
A green arrow gives a protected movement: you may go in the direction of the arrow while conflicting traffic is stopped by a red signal. You must still yield to pedestrians lawfully in the crosswalk and to vehicles still lawfully in the intersection.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.03 Paragraph 01 A.2

**172. 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

**173. 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

**174. 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

**175. D - Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians**
A flashing yellow arrow means you may turn in that direction after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. It is an unprotected turn - proceed only when safe.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.04 Paragraph 01 B.2

**176. C - Slow down, give way, and stop if needed**
A yield sign requires you to slow down and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians. You must stop if necessary, but a full stop is not always required when the way is clear.
Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.05

**177. 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

**178. 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

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