

Georgia DDS

Permit Practice Test 2026

40-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Georgia permit test: quick facts

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. This test has 40 questions, the same number as the real Georgia DDS knowledge test. It is split into parts like the real test: 20 Road Signs, 20 Road Rules.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need at least 15 of 20 on Road Signs and at least 15 of 20 on Road Rules.
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Georgia knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/georgia/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

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 Test: 40 Questions

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

Part: Road Signs

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. What color are warning signs?

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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

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

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

10. 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

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

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

12. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

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

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

20. 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

Part: Road Rules

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

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

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

25. A 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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%

39. 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

40. 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

Answer Key & Explanations

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. C - A warning of a hazard ahead

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

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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. B - Traffic will merge into your lane

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

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

20. A - 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

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

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

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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

38. 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

39. 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)

40. 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

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

Official DDS website: <https://dds.georgia.gov/>

Official Georgia driver's handbook: <https://dds.georgia.gov/document/document/ga-drivers-manual-2023-2024/download>

