Pennsylvania PennDOT

Permit Practice Test 2026

178 questions with answers & explanations · permitpractice.us

Pennsylvania permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	18
Passing score	83% (15 of 18 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	3
Minimum age	16
Testing agency	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT)
Official permit name	Non-Commercial Learner's Permit (commonly 'Learner's Permit'; 'Junior Learner's Permit' for under 18)
Permit fee	$45.50 (Initial Permit and Four-Year License, combined fee)
If you fail	May retake the Knowledge Test the following business day; no attempt limit stated for the knowledge test (road test: 3 attempts per permit, 7-day wait if under 18)
Online testing	No - the knowledge test must be taken in person.
Driver's education	No - driver education is not required for the learner permit.
Supervised practice	65 hours incl. 10 at night and 5 in bad weather (under 18, parent/guardian certification form DL-180C)
Permit holding period	6 months from permit issue date (under 18) before road test
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 83% or better two or three times in a row before you book your PennDOT appointment.

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

4. Read the official Pennsylvania driver's handbook alongside these questions: https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/penndot/documents/public/dvspubsforms/bdl/bdl-manuals/pa-drivers-manual-non-commercial/english/pub%2095.pdf

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

Pennsylvania Permit Practice Questions

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

1. Pennsylvania's Anti-Texting Law prohibits drivers from:

A) Using cruise control on the highway
B) Listening to the radio or podcasts
C) Using a built-in GPS for directions
D) Sending, reading, or writing texts

2. Pennsylvania's Move Over law requires drivers approaching an emergency response area to:

A) Turn on their hazard lights and keep going
B) Stop completely in their lane and wait
C) Move to a lane not next to it, or slow down
D) Speed up to clear the area quickly

3. During the first 6 months, a Pennsylvania junior license holder may carry how many non-family passengers under 18?

A) Three
B) No limit
C) One
D) Two

4. In Pennsylvania, a driver under 21 is considered to be driving under the influence (DUI) at a BAC of:

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

5. What is the maximum speed limit in Pennsylvania?

A) 70 mph
B) 75 mph
C) 80 mph
D) 65 mph

6. You are driving at 45 mph and plan to turn onto a side road. Under Pennsylvania law, how far before the turn must you start signaling?

A) At least 200 feet
B) At least 300 feet
C) At least 100 feet
D) At least 500 feet

7. At night, Pennsylvania law requires you to switch from high beams to low beams once an oncoming vehicle is within:

A) 1,000 feet
B) 500 feet
C) 200 feet
D) 350 feet

8. You are using high beams at night and catch up to a car ahead in your lane. In Pennsylvania, you must dim to low beams once you are following within:

A) 300 feet
B) 800 feet
C) 500 feet
D) 100 feet

9. It is daytime and light rain has your wipers running on the intermittent setting. What does Pennsylvania law require?

A) Headlights and tail lights must be on
B) Daytime running lights are enough
C) Hazard flashers must be on with wipers
D) Headlights are needed only after sunset

10. Pennsylvania law requires headlights whenever you cannot see people or vehicles on the highway for at least how far ahead?

A) 1,000 feet
B) 1,500 feet
C) 2,000 feet
D) 500 feet

11. Low beams light up only about 250 feet of road. To avoid overdriving your headlights on a dark road at night, the Pennsylvania manual says not to drive faster than:

A) 65 mph
B) 35 mph
C) 45 mph
D) 55 mph

12. The yellow lights on a Pennsylvania school zone speed limit sign are flashing. What is the speed limit?

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

13. A school bus has stopped with its red lights flashing and its stop arm out. In Pennsylvania, at least how far from the bus must you stop?

A) 20 feet
B) 5 feet
C) 25 feet
D) 10 feet

14. You are on the opposite side of a divided highway with a grass median when you meet a school bus stopped with red lights flashing. What does Pennsylvania law require?

A) Stop only if children are in view
B) Stop at least 10 feet from the bus
C) Slow down and continue with caution
D) Stop until the stop arm is pulled in

15. What is the penalty in Pennsylvania for failing to stop for a school bus with its red lights flashing and stop arm extended?

A) A $50 fine only, with no points added
B) A 30-day suspension, 3 points and a fine
C) A 1-year suspension, 6 points and a fine
D) A 60-day suspension, 5 points and a fine

16. You pulled over for a fire truck with its siren on. Once it passes and you start driving again, how far behind it should you stay in Pennsylvania?

A) At least 100 feet
B) At least 1,000 feet
C) At least 500 feet
D) At least 300 feet

17. The Pennsylvania manual says you are following too closely if you reach a roadside marker less than how many seconds after the car ahead passed it?

A) 6 seconds
B) 4 seconds
C) 3 seconds
D) 2 seconds

18. On wet pavement, the Pennsylvania manual tells you to lower your speed by about how much?

A) By 1 to 4 mph
B) By 5 to 10 mph
C) By 15 to 20 mph
D) By half

19. According to the Pennsylvania manual, a car can start to hydroplane at speeds as low as:

A) 35 mph
B) 65 mph
C) 25 mph
D) 50 mph

20. Unless a sign or signal allows it, Pennsylvania law does not let you pass another vehicle within how many feet of a railroad grade crossing?

A) 100 feet
B) 300 feet
C) 50 feet
D) 200 feet

21. Before making a U-turn in Pennsylvania, how far away should drivers coming from every direction be?

A) At least 500 feet
B) At least 1,000 feet
C) At least 200 feet
D) At least 100 feet

22. When you park next to a curb in Pennsylvania, your vehicle may be no farther from the curb than:

A) 18 inches
B) 24 inches
C) 6 inches
D) 12 inches

23. In Pennsylvania, you may not park within how many feet of a stop sign, yield sign or flashing signal at the side of the road?

A) 50 feet
B) 15 feet
C) 30 feet
D) 20 feet

24. Pennsylvania law bars parking within how many feet of the nearest rail at a railroad crossing?

A) 15 feet
B) 100 feet
C) 25 feet
D) 50 feet

25. In rural Pennsylvania, an orange triangle on the back of a farm tractor or horse-drawn buggy means the vehicle is designed to travel at:

A) 25 mph or less
B) 45 mph or less
C) 35 mph or less
D) 15 mph or less

26. You stop behind a horse-drawn buggy at a stop sign. Why does the Pennsylvania manual tell you to leave plenty of room?

A) Buggies must stop again at every driveway
B) The law requires a gap of exactly 50 feet
C) Your headlights may blind the buggy driver
D) Buggies often roll backward after stopping

27. Pennsylvania's safe passing law requires at least how much space between your vehicle and a bicycle when you pass it?

A) 4 feet
B) 6 feet
C) 2 feet
D) 3 feet

28. Your right wheels drop off the pavement onto a lower shoulder. Before steering back onto the road, the Pennsylvania manual says to slow to:

A) A full stop on the shoulder first
B) Below 55 mph, ideally near 40 mph
C) Below 45 mph, ideally near 35 mph
D) Below 25 mph, ideally near 10 mph

29. If you must drive below 40 mph on a limited access highway in Pennsylvania, what should you do?

A) Tap your horn every few seconds
B) Switch your headlights to high beam
C) Drive on the shoulder until you speed up
D) Use your hazard (four-way) flashers

30. How should you change your following distance when driving through a work zone, according to the Pennsylvania manual?

A) Add one extra second
B) Keep the usual distance
C) Double the usual distance
D) Shorten it to keep traffic moving

31. In Pennsylvania, if anyone is riding in the open bed of a pickup truck, the truck may not be driven faster than:

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

32. The lead car of a funeral procession has already cleared an intersection. What must other traffic do in Pennsylvania?

A) Go as soon as your light turns green
B) Go after the lead car has cleared
C) Yield until the procession has passed
D) Pass the procession on the left side

33. Under Pennsylvania's child passenger law, a 6-year-old must ride in:

A) A regular seat belt in the back seat
B) Any seat with a lap belt only
C) A rear-facing infant car seat
D) A federally approved booster seat

34. A Pennsylvania junior license holder with no parent along and no work or volunteer exception may not drive between:

A) 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
B) 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.
C) 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
D) Midnight and 5 a.m.

35. In Pennsylvania, driving around a sign that closes a road because of flooding can bring:

A) 2 points and a fine of up to $250
B) A 6-month license suspension
C) A warning only on the first offense
D) 3 points and a fine of up to $25

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

A) 18 years old
B) 16 years old
C) 17 years old
D) 15 years old

37. What score do you need to pass the Pennsylvania PennDOT written knowledge test?

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

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 - Sending, reading, or writing texts
Pennsylvania's Anti-Texting Law bans sending, reading, or writing a text-based message on a wireless device while driving. It is a primary offense.
Source: pa.gov - Ch. 5, Anti-Texting Law, p.93 (PDF p.97); 75 Pa.C.S. s.3316 (send, read or write a text-based communication)

2. C - Move to a lane not next to it, or slow down
Pennsylvania's Move Over law requires moving into a lane that is not next to an emergency response area or disabled vehicle. If you cannot move over, you must slow to at least 20 mph below the posted speed limit.
Source: pa.gov - Ch. 3, Move Over Law, p. 59

3. C - One
For the first 6 months, Pennsylvania junior drivers may carry only one non-family passenger under 18; after that, up to three.
Source: pa.gov - Ch. 1, Junior License restrictions, p. 4

4. A - 0.02
Pennsylvania treats a BAC of 0.02 or higher as DUI for drivers under 21. A first under-21 DUI conviction brings a full-year license suspension, a fine of $500 to $5,000 and possible jail time.
Source: pa.gov - Ch. 4, p.82 (PDF p.86) and Zero Tolerance Law, p.84 (PDF p.88)

5. A - 70 mph
Pennsylvania's maximum speed limit is 70 mph, posted on certain interstates. Always obey the posted limit, which is often lower.
Source: pa.gov - Ch. 3, Speed limits, p. 39

6. B - At least 300 feet
Pennsylvania sets two signaling distances: at least 100 feet when you are going under 35 mph, and at least 300 feet when you are going 35 mph or faster. At 45 mph the 300-foot rule applies.
Source: pa.gov - p.44 (PDF p.48), Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers

7. B - 500 feet
High beams can blind a driver coming toward you. Pennsylvania law requires low beams whenever an oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet.
Source: pa.gov - p.40 (PDF p.44), Driving at Night

8. A - 300 feet
Pennsylvania law requires low beams when you follow another vehicle within 300 feet, so your lights do not glare in the other driver's mirrors. The distance for oncoming traffic is different (500 feet).
Source: pa.gov - p.40 (PDF p.44), Driving at Night

9. A - Headlights and tail lights must be on
Pennsylvania's headlight-wiper law says that any time your wipers run because of the weather, steady or intermittent, your headlights must be on. Daytime running lights do not count, because your tail lights must also be lit.
Source: pa.gov - p.43 (PDF p.47), Headlight/Windshield Wiper Law

10. A - 1,000 feet
Besides the hours between sunset and sunrise, Pennsylvania requires headlights any time you cannot see pedestrians or vehicles 1,000 feet ahead, such as on dark, gray days.
Source: pa.gov - p.40 (PDF p.44), Driving at Night

11. C - 45 mph
At 55 mph you need more than 250 feet to stop, which is farther than low beams reach. The manual advises staying at or below 45 mph on a dark road so you can stop within the lighted distance.
Source: pa.gov - p.40 (PDF p.44), Driving at Night

12. C - 15 mph
Pennsylvania school zones have a 15 mph limit while the sign's lights flash or during the hours shown on the sign. Speeding in a school zone adds 3 points to your record plus a fine.
Source: pa.gov - p.39 (PDF p.43), Posted Speed Limits

13. D - 10 feet
Pennsylvania drivers must stop at least 10 feet from a stopped school bus, whether behind it, coming toward it, or at an intersection where it is stopped. Stay stopped until the red lights go off, the arm is pulled in and children are safe.
Source: pa.gov - p.58 (PDF p.62), School Buses

14. C - Slow down and continue with caution
The only exception to Pennsylvania's school bus stop rule is for drivers on the other side of a divided highway, split by barriers, guide rails or a median. They do not have to stop but must slow down and use caution.
Source: pa.gov - p.58 (PDF p.62), School Buses

15. D - A 60-day suspension, 5 points and a fine
Passing a stopped school bus in Pennsylvania costs you a 60-day license suspension, 5 points on your driving record and a fine.
Source: pa.gov - p.58 (PDF p.62), School Buses

16. C - At least 500 feet
After an emergency vehicle passes, Pennsylvania drivers may move again but must keep at least 500 feet behind it. Check that a second emergency vehicle is not coming first.
Source: pa.gov - p.59 (PDF p.63), Emergency Vehicles and Situations

17. B - 4 seconds
Pennsylvania uses a 4-second rule. Start counting when the rear bumper of the car ahead passes a fixed object; if you reach it in under 4 seconds, drop back.
Source: pa.gov - p.36 (PDF p.40), Keep a Space Cushion Ahead

18. B - By 5 to 10 mph
On wet roads, slow down 5 to 10 mph and stretch your following distance to 5 or 6 seconds. Cutting speed in half is the advice for packed snow, not rain.
Source: pa.gov - p.41 (PDF p.45), Road Conditions - When Roads Get Slick

19. A - 35 mph
Hydroplaning can begin at 35 mph with only 1/10 inch of water on the road, and worn tires make it worse. Driving slower is the best way to prevent it.
Source: pa.gov - p.41 (PDF p.45), Hydroplaning

20. A - 100 feet
Passing is not allowed within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad grade crossing, unless an official traffic control device says you may. The same 100-foot limit applies near bridges and tunnels.
Source: pa.gov - p.47 (PDF p.51), Passing - You May Not Pass If

21. A - At least 500 feet
A U-turn is allowed only if it does not endanger traffic. Make sure drivers from all directions are at least 500 feet away and can see you clearly, and never U-turn on a curve or near a hilltop.
Source: pa.gov - p.46 (PDF p.50), U-Turns

22. D - 12 inches
Park as close to the curb as you can, and never more than 12 inches away. If there is no curb, pull as far off the roadway as possible.
Source: pa.gov - p.52 (PDF p.56), Parking

23. C - 30 feet
Pennsylvania bans stopping or parking within 30 feet of a roadside stop sign, yield sign, flashing signal or other traffic control device, so drivers can see it. Hydrants (15 feet) and crosswalks (20 feet) have their own distances.
Source: pa.gov - p.53 (PDF p.57), Parking - Never Stop, Stand or Park

24. D - 50 feet
You may not stop, stand or park within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing, except in an emergency or when police direct you.
Source: pa.gov - p.53 (PDF p.57), Parking - Never Stop, Stand or Park

25. A - 25 mph or less
The orange slow-moving vehicle triangle marks tractors and horse-drawn vehicles built to go 25 mph or less. Stay well back and do not honk to get them to move over.
Source: pa.gov - p.44 (PDF p.48), Reactions to Slow Moving Traffic

26. D - Buggies often roll backward after stopping
Horse-drawn vehicles often roll back after a stop, and if you are too close the buggy driver cannot see you. The extra space also helps when you get ready to pass.
Source: pa.gov - p.59 (PDF p.63), Horse-Drawn Vehicles and Horseback Riders

27. A - 4 feet
You must leave at least 4 feet when passing a bicyclist. If it is safe, you may cross a double yellow center line to keep that 4-foot gap.
Source: pa.gov - p.92 (PDF p.96), Safe Passing Is the Law

28. D - Below 25 mph, ideally near 10 mph
Ease off the gas, straddle the edge, and slow gradually to under 25 mph, preferably close to 10 mph. Then check traffic, signal, and steer gently back on.
Source: pa.gov - p.64 (PDF p.68), If Your Vehicle Drifts Off of the Pavement

29. D - Use your hazard (four-way) flashers
Going under 40 mph on a limited access highway makes you a hazard to fast traffic behind you. Turn on your four-way flashers to warn those drivers.
Source: pa.gov - p.44 (PDF p.48), Communicating Your Intentions to Other Drivers

30. C - Double the usual distance
Rear-end collisions are the most common crash in work zones, so the manual says to double your following distance. Also turn on your headlights and do not use cruise control.
Source: pa.gov - p.54 (PDF p.58), Work Zones

31. B - 35 mph
With a person in an open truck bed, the limit is 35 mph. Children under 18 may not ride in the bed at all, except for narrow farm, hunting and parade exceptions.
Source: pa.gov - p.59 (PDF p.63), Passengers in an Open-Bed Truck

32. C - Yield until the procession has passed
Once the lead vehicle clears the intersection, the rest of the procession may follow through it and other drivers must yield. Do not cut into the line unless police or the funeral director's staff direct you.
Source: pa.gov - p.64 (PDF p.68), Funeral Procession

33. D - A federally approved booster seat
Children 4 to under 8 must use a federally approved booster seat with a lap and shoulder belt, in any seat. Under 4 they need a child safety seat; 8 to under 18 they need a seat belt.
Source: pa.gov - p.90 (PDF p.94), Child Restraint Law

34. A - 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
Junior drivers may not drive from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. unless a parent, guardian or spouse 18 or older is with them, or they carry a notarized note for work, public service or a volunteer fire company.
Source: pa.gov - p.3 (PDF p.7), Junior Driver's License Information

35. A - 2 points and a fine of up to $250
Going around or through a road-closed device for hazards like flooding adds 2 points and a fine of up to $250. If responders must be called out, the fine rises to up to $500 and you pay the rescue costs.
Source: pa.gov - p.93 (PDF p.97), Obedience to Traffic-Control Devices Warning of Hazardous Conditions Law

36. B - 16 years old
In Pennsylvania you can apply for a learner's permit at 16 after passing the PennDOT knowledge test and a vision screening.

37. C - 83%
To pass the PennDOT test you need 83% (15 of 18 correct).

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

Ready for the real Pennsylvania test?

Take the free interactive Pennsylvania PennDOT practice tests - shuffled every time, with instant explanations, road-sign picture questions, a missed-questions review and a 18-question exam simulator.

https://permitpractice.us/pennsylvania/

Official PennDOT website: https://www.penndot.gov/
Official Pennsylvania driver's handbook: https://www.pa.gov/content/dam/copapwp-pagov/en/penndot/documents/public/dvspubsforms/bdl/bdl-manuals/pa-drivers-manual-non-commercial/english/pub%2095.pdf