

Utah DLD

Permit Practice Test 2026

50-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Utah permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	50
Passing score	80% (40 of 50 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	10
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Driver License Division (DLD)
Official permit name	Learner Permit
Permit fee	\$19.00
If you fail	No mandated wait; you may test twice in one day. The fee covers up to 3 attempts within 12 months; after 3 failures a second fee is required.
Online testing	No - the knowledge test must be taken in person.
Driver's education	Required for applicants under 18.
Supervised practice	40 hours (10 after sunset)
Permit holding period	6 months (age 15: 6 months and until age 16; ages 16-17: 6 months; age 18: none; 19+: 90 days unless a driver education course is completed)
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 50 questions, the same number as the real Utah DLD knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (40 of 50 correct).
3. Time: The DLD says the Utah knowledge test is not timed.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/utah/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

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

Utah Permit Practice Test: 50 Questions

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

1. 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

2. Your car runs into a lake and is still floating. According to the Utah handbook, what should you do first?

- A) Wait for the car to fill with water
- B) Turn on your hazard lights
- C) Call 911 and wait for help
- D) Remove your safety belt

3. 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

4. How long must you signal before you turn in Utah?

- A) One second
- B) Ten seconds
- C) Two seconds
- D) Five seconds

5. 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

6. 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

7. Under HB 128, a Utah law effective May 6, 2026, what is the turn signal rule when you drive through a roundabout?

- A) Signal left as you enter it
- B) Signal right at every exit you pass
- C) A turn signal is no longer required
- D) Use hand signals inside the circle

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. On a Utah highway with five or more lanes and a shared center turn lane, a school bus stops with red lights flashing. You are driving toward it from the opposite direction. What does the law require of you?

- A) You are not legally required to stop
- B) You must stop, then pass at 10 mph
- C) You must stop only if children are visible
- D) You must stop until the red lights go off

26. According to the Utah handbook, a car may start to hydroplane on a wet road at speeds over:

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

27. Where may you move into or out of a Utah I-15 express lane?

- A) Anywhere the double white line is unbroken
- B) Only at the very start and end of the lane
- C) Anywhere, after signaling for two seconds
- D) Only at access points with dotted white lines

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

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

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

33. 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

34. 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

35. Utah was the first state to set a 0.05 adult BAC limit. A Utah driver 21 or older violates the law with a BAC over:

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

36. You are driving in the left lane of a Utah multi-lane highway when a faster vehicle comes up behind you. What does Utah law require?

- A) Stay put if you are at the speed limit
- B) Speed up so you stop holding it up
- C) Move safely to the right to let it pass
- D) Tap your brakes to warn it to back off

37. 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

38. During which dates may snow tires with metal studs be used in Utah?

- A) October 15 through March 31
- B) December 1 through February 28
- C) November 1 through April 15
- D) October 1 through May 1

39. What shape is a stop sign?

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

40. 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

41. 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)

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. Unless a sign shows a different limit, how fast may you drive in a Utah business or residential area?

- A) 30 mph
- B) 25 mph
- C) 35 mph
- D) 20 mph

46. To use Utah's I-15 express lanes for free as a carpool, how many people must be in the vehicle?

- A) Three or more
- B) Two or more
- C) Six or more
- D) Four or more

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

Answer Key & Explanations

1. 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

2. D - Remove your safety belt

A car may float for only 30 to 60 seconds, so try to get out right away. First unbuckle your safety belt, then lower the window and climb out onto the roof.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.62 (PDF p.72), N. Vehicle Submerged Underwater

3. 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

4. C - Two seconds

Utah requires a turn signal for two seconds before you turn, and for at least two seconds before any lane change. Signal well in advance so others know what you plan to do.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.34 (PDF p.44), F. Signaling

5. 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

6. 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

7. C - A turn signal is no longer required

HB 128 (2026) removed the requirement to signal your intention to turn while navigating a roundabout. You must still slow down and yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians as you enter.

Source: dld.utah.gov - PDF p.4, New 2026 Laws - HB 128 Traffic Amendments

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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)

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. A - You are not legally required to stop

On a road with five or more lanes and a shared center turn lane, only traffic behind the bus must stop. Oncoming drivers are not required to stop, but should slow down and watch for children.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.36 (PDF p.46), School Bus Stopping

26. B - 35 mph

Hydroplaning can begin at speeds over 35 mph, when the front tires ride on water instead of the road. The faster you go, the worse it gets, so slow down on wet roads.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.61 (PDF p.71), L. Skidding

27. D - Only at access points with dotted white lines

Crossing the double white line is illegal. Enter and leave only at access points, which are marked with dotted white lines, are about 3,000 feet long, and sit at nearly every interchange.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.40 (PDF p.50), Carpool (Express) Lane

28. 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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. B - 0.05

Utah's DUI limit for adult drivers is 0.05 BAC (0.04 for CDL drivers), lower than the 0.08 used in most states. Utah became the first state with a .05 limit in December 2018.

Source: dld.utah.gov - PDF p.62, C. Alcohol and the Law

36. C - Move safely to the right to let it pass

A vehicle in the left lane must move safely to the right when approached from behind. Staying in the left lane and holding up the driver behind you can get you a ticket for impeding traffic.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.39 (PDF p.49), B. Freeway Driving

37. 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

38. A - October 15 through March 31

Utah allows studded snow tires from October 15 through March 31 each year. Put snow tires on before the first snowfall; on front-wheel-drive cars, use them on all four wheels.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.63 (PDF p.73), O. Weather - Cold Weather

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. B - 25 mph

Utah's default limit in any business or residential area is 25 mph. The basic speed law still requires you to drive slower when conditions call for it.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.44 (PDF p.54), E. Speed

46. B - Two or more

The I-15 express lanes are free for carpools of two or more people. Motorcycles, buses, and clean-fuel vehicles with a C decal also ride free; other solo drivers need an express pass.

Source: dld.utah.gov - p.40 (PDF p.50), Carpool (Express) Lane

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. 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

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

Official DLD website: <https://dld.utah.gov/>

Official Utah driver's handbook: <https://dld.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/Driver-Handbook-2026.pdf>

