

Alabama ALEA permit practice test 5

From the Alabama Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/alabama/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. After a crash in Alabama, should you move injured people?

- A. Only if they ask
- B. Yes, always move them to your car
- C. Avoid moving them unless absolutely necessary to get them away from fire or other danger
- D. Yes, sit them up right away

2. When must you stop after a crash in Alabama?

- A. Only if damage exceeds \$500
- B. Only if police are present
- C. Only if someone is hurt
- D. Whenever you are involved in a crash of any type

3. When must an Alabama SR-31 crash report be sent, and within how many days?

- A. Within 30 days for injury, death or \$500+ damage when the at-fault party was uninsured
- B. Within 10 days for any crash
- C. Within 60 days for all crashes
- D. Never

4. Your car hits an unattended parked vehicle. What should you do?

- A. Notify police, try to find the owner, or leave a written notice with your name and address on the vehicle
- B. Only call your insurer
- C. Wait 10 minutes and leave
- D. Drive away

5. Which vehicles must stop before crossing any railroad crossing in Alabama?

- A. School buses, church buses, passenger buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials
- B. Cars towing trailers
- C. Motorcycles
- D. All pickup trucks

6. When you must stop at a railroad crossing in Alabama, how far from the tracks do you stop?

- A. 50 to 100 feet
- B. 15 to 50 feet
- C. 5 to 10 feet
- D. Exactly 20 feet

7. About how far does a freight train at 55 mph need to stop?

- A. A mile or more
- B. About a quarter mile
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 500 feet

8. The crossing gates are down but you see no train. What should you do?

- A. Back up and find another crossing
- B. Drive around the gates carefully
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. Stay in place until the gates are raised; going around gates is illegal

9. Your vehicle stalls on a railroad crossing. What should you do?

- A. Stay inside with seat belts on
- B. Push it alone
- C. Try to restart it repeatedly
- D. Get everyone out immediately and away from the tracks, then call law enforcement

10. What does the Alabama manual say about collisions at crossings with active warning devices?

- A. Only 5% happen there
- B. Nearly 50% of vehicle/train collisions occur at crossings with active warning devices
- C. They only happen at night
- D. They never happen

11. What does an EMERGENCY STOPPING ONLY sign mean?

- A. Stopping is allowed for rest breaks
- B. Rest area ahead
- C. Emergency vehicles only lane
- D. Stopping is permitted only for real emergencies

12. What colors are Alabama warning signs in construction areas?

- A. Black on yellow
- B. White on blue
- C. Black on orange
- D. White on green

13. In Alabama, what color are guide signs that give directions to motorists?

- A. Orange and black
- B. Blue and white
- C. Green and white
- D. Brown and white

14. What do blue and white guide signs indicate?

- A. Recreation
- B. Construction
- C. Services
- D. Directions

15. Where does zero mileage for Alabama highway mileposts usually begin?

- A. At county lines
- B. At Montgomery
- C. At the north and east state lines
- D. At the south and west state lines, or where routes begin

16. What color is the centerline on an Alabama two-lane highway?

- A. Blue
- B. White
- C. Red
- D. Yellow

17. A solid yellow line runs along your side of the center line. May you pass?

- A. Only trucks
- B. No
- C. Yes, if clear
- D. Only at night

18. What does a double solid yellow centerline mean?

- A. No passing in either direction; crossing is allowed only to turn left
- B. Passing allowed in both directions
- C. Reversible lane
- D. Passing allowed for one direction

19. What do broken white lines dividing lanes mean?

- A. Lanes moving in opposite directions; don't cross
- B. Lanes moving in the same direction; may be crossed when passing
- C. Edge of road
- D. Bike lane

20. What does a solid white edge line indicate?

- A. A passing zone
- B. The outside edge of the traffic lane; cross only to move to or from the shoulder
- C. A turn lane
- D. A crosswalk

21. What does a double solid white line between same-direction lanes mean?

- A. It marks a bike lane
- B. Crossing is discouraged
- C. Crossing is prohibited
- D. Crossing is allowed to pass

22. At a crosswalk with no traffic signals, must you stop for pedestrians in it?

- A. Only for children
- B. Only at intersections
- C. Yes, you must stop at all crosswalks occupied by pedestrians if there are no controlling signals
- D. No, only yield

23. What does a steady circular yellow light mean in Alabama?

- A. Clear the intersection; don't enter when the red comes on
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. Speed up
- D. Turn only

24. What does a steady yellow arrow mean?

- A. Turn freely
- B. Stop permanently
- C. The protected green-arrow movement is ending
- D. Yield to the right

25. A steady green arrow is shown. What may you do?

- A. Wait for a full green
- B. Turn only after stopping
- C. Proceed in any direction
- D. Proceed in the arrow's direction while opposing traffic is stopped, yielding to pedestrians and vehicles lawfully in the intersection

Answer key: Alabama practice test 5

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1. C: Avoid moving them unless absolutely necessary to get them away from fire or other danger

Moving injured persons is dangerous. Avoid it unless needed to remove them from fire or similar danger; keep them lying or sitting until medical help arrives. (What to Do If You Have a Crash, page 37)

2. D: Whenever you are involved in a crash of any type

Every driver in a crash of any kind must stop, share their name, address and registration number, and show their license to the others involved. (What to Do If You Have a Crash, page 37)

3. A: Within 30 days for injury, death or \$500+ damage when the at-fault party was uninsured

For injury, death or damage of \$500 or more, a written SR-31 must be sent within 30 days if the at-fault party was uninsured. If both parties were insured, neither has to submit it. (Report All Traffic Mishaps, page 38)

4. A: Notify police, try to find the owner, or leave a written notice with your name and address on the vehicle

Notify the police, try to locate the owner, or leave a written notice with your name and address in a conspicuous place on the vehicle. (When Involved in a Crash, page 38)

5. A: School buses, church buses, passenger buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials

School buses, church buses, any passenger bus, and trucks carrying flammables, explosives or other hazardous materials must stop. (Stopping for Railroad Crossings, page 39)

6. B: 15 to 50 feet

When stopping for a railroad crossing, stop within 15 to 50 feet. (Stopping for Railroad Crossings, page 39)

7. A: A mile or more

A freight train at 55 mph takes a mile or more to stop, the length of 18 football fields. (Safety Tips for Motorists, page 40)

8. D: Stay in place until the gates are raised; going around gates is illegal

Never drive around gates. Stay in place until they rise; it is against the law to go around them. (Safety Tips for Motorists, page 40)

9. D: Get everyone out immediately and away from the tracks, then call law enforcement

Get all occupants out of the stalled vehicle right away and move clear of the tracks, then call local police for help. (Safety Tips for Motorists, page 40)

10. B: Nearly 50% of vehicle/train collisions occur at crossings with active warning devices

About half of all vehicle/train crashes happen where flashing lights or gates are present, so warning devices only help if drivers obey them. (Safety Tips for Motorists, page 40)

11. D: Stopping is permitted only for real emergencies

Stopping is permitted only for real emergencies. (Regulatory Signs, page 43)

12. C: Black on orange

Warning signs are black and yellow, except construction-area signs, which are black and orange. (Warning Signs, page 44)

13. C: Green and white

Green-and-white guide signs give directions. Blue and white is used for services, and brown and white marks recreational or cultural sites. (Informational or Guide Signs, page 51)

14. C: Services

Blue and white signs indicate services such as gas, food, lodging and hospitals. (Informational or Guide Signs, page 51)

15. D: At the south and west state lines, or where routes begin

Milepost numbering normally starts at zero where a route enters the state on the south or west, or at the junction where the route begins. (Mileposts, page 52)

16. D: Yellow

Centerlines are yellow on two-lane highways; the manual says they are white on multi-lane highways and one-way streets. (Pavement Markings, page 52)

17. B: No

When the solid yellow line is next to your lane, passing is prohibited for drivers going your way. (Pavement Markings, page 52)

18. A: No passing in either direction; crossing is allowed only to turn left

Two solid yellow lines mean no passing in either direction; you may cross only as part of a left turn. (Pavement Markings, page 53)

19. B: Lanes moving in the same direction; may be crossed when passing

Broken white lines divide lanes of traffic moving in one direction and may be crossed when passing. (Pavement Markings, page 52)

20. B: The outside edge of the traffic lane; cross only to move to or from the shoulder

The solid white edge line marks where the lane ends; only vehicles moving onto or off the shoulder should cross it. (Pavement Markings, page 52)

21. C: Crossing is prohibited

Traffic on both sides of a double solid white line moves the same way, but you may not cross it. (Pavement Markings, page 53)

22. C: Yes, you must stop at all crosswalks occupied by pedestrians if there are no controlling signals

A driver must stop at all crosswalks occupied by pedestrians if there are no controlling signals. (Pavement Markings, page 53)

23. A: Clear the intersection; don't enter when the red comes on

A steady yellow means clear the intersection. You must not enter once the red signal comes on. (Traffic Signals, page 54)

24. C: The protected green-arrow movement is ending

Yellow arrows follow green arrows and mean the protected movement is ending. (Vehicle Turns, page 55)

25. D: Proceed in the arrow's direction while opposing traffic is stopped, yielding to pedestrians and vehicles lawfully in the intersection

A green arrow lets you proceed in its direction while opposing traffic must stop. Still yield to pedestrians and vehicles lawfully in the intersection. (Vehicle Turns, page 55)