

# Alabama ALEA permit practice test 6

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

**1. What does a steady red X over a lane mean?**

- A. Use with caution
- B. Turn lane
- C. Lane ending soon
- D. Lane closed to you; do not drive in it

**2. According to the Alabama manual, what does a steady yellow X over a lane mean?**

- A. Lane open to all without caution
- B. You may drive in the lane with caution; potentially hazardous conditions exist
- C. Bus lane
- D. Do not drive in the lane

**3. About how much do roundabouts reduce fatal crashes compared with other intersection control, according to the Alabama manual?**

- A. About 35%
- B. About 10%
- C. About 90%
- D. About 75%

**4. Before entering a roundabout, whom do you yield to?**

- A. No one
- B. Pedestrians and bicyclists, then traffic on your left already in the roundabout
- C. Traffic on your right
- D. Only trucks

**5. You are already in a roundabout when an emergency vehicle approaches. What should you do?**

- A. Stop immediately
- B. Continue to your exit, then pull over and let it pass
- C. Back up
- D. Drive onto the truck apron

**6. Who is the truck apron in a roundabout for?**

- A. The rear wheels of large trucks
- B. Parking
- C. Cars to pass slow traffic
- D. Bicycles

**7. In a two-lane roundabout, which lane do you use to turn left or make a U-turn?**

- A. Either lane
- B. The right lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The truck apron

**8. What is Alabama's basic speed law?**

- A. Never drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions
- B. Always drive the posted limit
- C. Match the fastest traffic
- D. Drive 10 mph under the limit

**9. What is the statutory speed limit in an Alabama urban district?**

- A. 25 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

**10. What is the statutory speed limit on an unpaved road in Alabama?**

- A. 25 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

**11. What is the statutory speed limit on an Alabama county paved road unless posted?**

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

**12. What is the maximum speed on an Alabama interstate where posted?**

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 75 mph
- D. 80 mph

**13. At a STOP sign with no stop line or crosswalk, where must you stop in Alabama?**

- A. In the intersection
- B. Before entering the crossing street, at the point nearest the intersection with a clear view of approaching traffic
- C. 10 feet past the sign
- D. Anywhere

**14. Coming out of an alley or private driveway in a business or residence district, where must you stop?**

- A. Before crossing the sidewalk or crosswalk area
- B. No stop is required
- C. After crossing the sidewalk

D. Only if a pedestrian is present

**15. When must you stop for a school safety patrol member?**

- A. Only if a teacher is present
- B. Never; they only advise
- C. When they display an official flag in the STOP position
- D. Only on weekdays

**16. When may you turn left on a red light in Alabama?**

- A. Only with a green arrow
- B. Never
- C. From any street after stopping
- D. After stopping, from a one-way street onto a one-way street with traffic moving from right to left

**17. How should you treat an intersection where the traffic light is not working?**

- A. Proceed if no one is coming
- B. As if you have a green light
- C. As a four-way stop
- D. As a yield

**18. What does a flashing red signal mean in Alabama?**

- A. Slow down
- B. Proceed with caution
- C. Yield
- D. The same as a STOP sign

**19. Do Alabama's stopping rules for a stopped school bus also apply to church buses?**

- A. Only in rural areas
- B. Only on Sundays
- C. No
- D. Yes, you must stop for a school or church bus with its stop arm extended and red lights flashing

**20. Must you stop for a school bus stopped on the other side of a four-to-six lane undivided highway in Alabama?**

- A. Only if children are visible
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Only in cities

**21. When is a stop not required for a school bus stopped in the opposing roadway in Alabama?**

- A. On any four-lane road
- B. On weekends
- C. On any two-lane road
- D. On a divided highway with four or more lanes when the bus is in the opposing roadway

**22. How far from a stopped school bus must you stop in Alabama?**

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 30 feet
- D. At least 10 feet

**23. In rural Alabama, how far before stopping does a school bus turn on its flashing amber lights?**

- A. At least 200 feet
- B. At least 300 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

**24. What do flashing amber lights on a school bus mean?**

- A. The bus is stopped
- B. You may pass quickly
- C. The bus is broken down
- D. The bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children

**25. What is the 'Death Zone' around a school bus?**

- A. The bus garage
- B. The front seat of the bus
- C. The area inside the bus
- D. The area around a stopped school bus, where most child deaths in pupil transportation happen

# Answer key: Alabama practice test 6

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**1. D: Lane closed to you; do not drive in it**

A steady red X means you shall not drive in the lane under that signal. (Lane Use Control Signals, page 56)

**2. B: You may drive in the lane with caution; potentially hazardous conditions exist**

The Alabama manual says a steady yellow X permits driving in that lane with caution because potentially hazardous conditions exist. (Lane Use Control Signals, page 56)

**3. C: About 90%**

Roundabouts reduce fatal crashes about 90%, injury crashes about 75%, and overall crashes about 35%. (General Information for All Roundabouts, page 57)

**4. B: Pedestrians and bicyclists, then traffic on your left already in the roundabout**

Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists, then to traffic on your left already in the roundabout, and enter when there's a safe gap. (Steps for Driving a Roundabout, page 57)

**5. B: Continue to your exit, then pull over and let it pass**

If you've entered, continue to your exit, then pull over. If you haven't entered, pull over before it. Avoid stopping in the roundabout. (Emergency Vehicles in the Roundabout, page 58)

**6. A: The rear wheels of large trucks**

The truck apron is a paved area for the rear wheels of large trucks. It isn't meant for cars, pickups or SUVs. (Truck Apron, page 58)

**7. C: The left lane**

Use the left lane for left turns and U-turns, and the right lane for right turns. Choose your lane before entering. (Driving a two-lane roundabout, page 58)

**8. A: Never drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions**

Alabama's basic speed law says you must never drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions. (Speed Regulations, page 59)

**9. B: 30 mph**

The statutory limit in an urban district is 30 mph. (Statutory Speed Limits, page 60)

**10. C: 35 mph**

The statutory limit on an unpaved road is 35 mph. (Statutory Speed Limits, page 60)

**11. B: 45 mph**

County paved roads have a 45 mph limit unless posted. (Statutory Speed Limits, page 60)

**12. B: 70 mph**

The limit is 70 mph where posted on the interstate, 65 mph where posted elsewhere, and 55 mph in other locations. (Statutory Speed Limits, page 60)

**13. B: Before entering the crossing street, at the point nearest the intersection with a clear view of approaching traffic**

With no stop line or crosswalk, stop before entering the crossing street where you have a clear view of approaching traffic. You may need to stop a second time if your view was blocked. (Stopping, page 60)

**14. A: Before crossing the sidewalk or crosswalk area**

Always stop before crossing the sidewalk or crosswalk area when coming from an alley, driveway or building. (Stopping, page 60)

**15. C: When they display an official flag in the STOP position**

A complete stop is required when a school patrol member displays an official flag in the STOP position. (Stopping, page 60)

**16. D: After stopping, from a one-way street onto a one-way street with traffic moving from right to left**

After stopping, you may turn left on red from a one-way street onto a one-way street with traffic moving from right to left, yielding to traffic and pedestrians. (Stopping, page 60)

**17. C: As a four-way stop**

A dark (inoperative) traffic signal means every driver stops, as at a four-way stop. (Stopping, page 61)

**18. D: The same as a STOP sign**

A flashing red signal means the same as a STOP sign. (Stopping, page 61)

**19. D: Yes, you must stop for a school or church bus with its stop arm extended and red lights flashing**

The stop-for-the-bus rule covers church buses as well as school buses whenever the stop arm is out and the red lights flash. (Stopping, page 61)

**20. B: Yes**

On an undivided highway of four to six lanes, traffic in both directions should stop for a stopped school or church bus. (Stopping, page 61)

**21. D: On a divided highway with four or more lanes when the bus is in the opposing roadway**

No stop is required on a divided highway with four or more lanes, at least two in each direction, when meeting a bus stopped in the opposing roadway, or one in a loading zone where pedestrians can't cross. (Stopping, page 61)

**22. B: At least 20 feet**

Stop at least 20 feet from the bus. (School Buses, page 62)

**23. B: At least 300 feet**

In rural areas the amber lights come on at least 300 feet before stopping; in municipalities, at least 100 feet. (School Buses, page 62)

**24. D: The bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children**

Flashing amber lights warn that the bus is preparing to stop. Flashing red lights with the stop arm out mean it has stopped. (School Buses, page 62)

**25. D: The area around a stopped school bus, where most child deaths in pupil transportation happen**

Most children injured or killed in pupil transportation are struck outside the bus by motorists who don't stop. That area is called the Death Zone. (The Death Zone, page 81)