

Alabama ALEA permit practice test 7

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. Two vehicles reach an uncontrolled intersection from different roads at about the same time. Who yields?

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. The faster vehicle
- C. The vehicle turning
- D. The vehicle on the left

2. You drive into an uncontrolled intersection faster than the legal speed. What happens to your right of way?

- A. Nothing
- B. You lose any right of way you might otherwise have
- C. It doubles
- D. You keep it

3. An emergency vehicle with a siren approaches while you are in an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Stop in the intersection
- B. Speed up and keep going
- C. Make a U-turn
- D. Clear the intersection, then pull to the side and stop

4. What must you do for a blind pedestrian with a white cane tipped with red or a guide dog?

- A. Stop and give them the right of way
- B. Proceed if you have a green light
- C. Honk to warn them
- D. Drive around them

5. You are entering a public street from a private driveway. What must you do?

- A. Merge without stopping
- B. Yield only to trucks
- C. Stop and yield to traffic on the street
- D. Honk and enter

6. When turning left in an intersection, to whom must you yield?

- A. No one if you signal
- B. Only buses
- C. Oncoming vehicles in the intersection or close enough to be an immediate hazard
- D. Only pedestrians

7. How can you signal your intention to pass on a two-lane road, according to the Alabama manual?

- A. Wave your arm
- B. A tap of the horn, or a flick of the headlights at night, then the left signal
- C. Flash high beams continuously
- D. No signal needed

8. After passing, when may you return to the right lane in Alabama?

- A. After 3 seconds
- B. When the other driver flashes their lights
- C. When you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your interior rearview mirror
- D. Immediately

9. On a curve or hill, how much clear passing distance must you be able to see before crossing the center line to pass in Alabama?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 1,000 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 300 feet

10. Is it lawful to drive on the shoulder to pass in Alabama?

- A. Yes, at low speed
- B. Yes, on the right only
- C. No, except in an emergency or when directed by traffic authorities
- D. Yes, if it is paved

11. Where should pedestrians walk on a roadway with no sidewalk, according to the Alabama manual?

- A. In the center
- B. Anywhere
- C. On the right, with traffic
- D. As far left as possible, in single file, facing traffic

12. How close may a non-official vehicle follow an emergency vehicle on an emergency run in Alabama?

- A. No closer than 200 feet
- B. No closer than 500 feet
- C. Any distance
- D. Within 100 feet

13. When backing a vehicle, the Alabama manual says you should:

- A. Rely only on your mirrors
- B. Back quickly to clear traffic
- C. Back across several lanes
- D. Look to the front, sides and rear and keep looking over your right shoulder while backing slowly

14. Where is backing prohibited in Alabama except for emergency vehicles on duty?

- A. In driveways
- B. In parking lots
- C. On residential streets
- D. On controlled-access highways (freeways and expressways)

15. What should you do before changing lanes, according to the Alabama manual?

- A. Only check your mirror
- B. Honk
- C. Signal and move immediately
- D. Check for safe clearance, glance over your shoulder for the blind spot, and signal; the signal doesn't give you the right to move

16. What hand signal means stop or decrease speed?

- A. Waving the hand
- B. Hand and arm extended upward
- C. Hand and arm extended straight out
- D. Hand and arm extended downward

17. What hand signal means a right turn?

- A. Arm extended downward
- B. Arm extended upward
- C. Arm extended straight out
- D. Arm circling

18. How many persons in the front seat does Alabama law prohibit if it obstructs the driver's view or control?

- A. Any passengers
- B. More than two
- C. More than three
- D. More than four

19. Your load sticks out 4 feet or more behind your vehicle in daytime. What does Alabama require?

- A. Hazard lights only
- B. A white flag
- C. Nothing
- D. A red flag at least 12 inches square at the end

20. How far may a load extend beyond the front and rear of a vehicle in Alabama?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 5 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 15 feet

21. You are pulled over by police in Alabama. Which of these should you do?

- A. Keep using your phone
- B. Search for your documents right away
- C. Get out and approach the officer
- D. Turn off the ignition and radio, stay inside and keep both hands on the steering wheel

22. There is a weapon in your vehicle during a traffic stop. When should you tell the officer?

- A. Only if asked
- B. Never
- C. After the ticket is written
- D. Upon first contact

23. What does signing an Alabama traffic citation mean?

- A. You must pay immediately
- B. It is not an admission of guilt, but refusing may lead to arrest
- C. You admit guilt
- D. You give up your right to court

24. What documents must you show at an Alabama traffic stop?

- A. Passport
- B. Birth certificate
- C. Driver license, proof of insurance and vehicle registration
- D. Title

25. What are Alabama's minimum liability insurance limits?

- A. \$10,000 / \$20,000 / \$10,000
- B. \$25,000 per person / \$50,000 per crash / \$25,000 property
- C. \$50,000 / \$100,000 / \$50,000
- D. \$15,000 / \$30,000 / \$5,000

Answer key: Alabama practice test 7

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1. D: The vehicle on the left

The driver on the left yields to the vehicle on the right. Entering at an unlawful speed forfeits any right of way. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 62)

2. B: You lose any right of way you might otherwise have

Speeding into an uncontrolled intersection costs you the right of way you would otherwise have had. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 63)

3. D: Clear the intersection, then pull to the side and stop

Pull to the side and stop for emergency vehicles. If you're in an intersection, clear it before stopping. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 63)

4. A: Stop and give them the right of way

The law requires you to stop and yield at any intersection to a blind person with a red-tipped white cane or guide dog. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 63)

5. C: Stop and yield to traffic on the street

Leaving a private road or driveway, come to a stop and let traffic on the public road go first. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 63)

6. C: Oncoming vehicles in the intersection or close enough to be an immediate hazard

Yield to any vehicle from the opposite direction that is in the intersection or close enough to be an immediate hazard. (Right of Way and Yielding, page 63)

7. B: A tap of the horn, or a flick of the headlights at night, then the left signal

Let the driver ahead know you're passing with a light tap of the horn (or a quick flick of the headlights at night), signal left before you pull out, and signal right before you return. (No Passing Zones, page 64)

8. C: When you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your interior rearview mirror

Don't return too soon; wait until you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle in your interior rearview mirror. (No Passing Zones, page 64)

9. A: At least 500 feet

Do not cross the center line to pass on a hill or curve unless you can see at least 500 feet of clear road ahead. (No Passing Zones, page 65)

10. C: No, except in an emergency or when directed by traffic authorities

The shoulder is not a passing lane. Using it to pass is illegal except in an emergency or when officials direct you to. (No Passing Zones, page 65)

11. D: As far left as possible, in single file, facing traffic

With no sidewalk, walkers should keep to the far left of the road in single file, which puts them facing oncoming traffic. (Pedestrians, page 65)

12. B: No closer than 500 feet

Unless you are on official business, stay more than 500 feet behind an emergency vehicle answering a call. (Following Emergency Vehicles, page 65)

13. D: Look to the front, sides and rear and keep looking over your right shoulder while backing slowly

Look in all directions, then keep looking over your right shoulder to the rear while backing slowly; don't depend on your mirror. (Other Traffic Laws, page 66)

14. D: On controlled-access highways (freeways and expressways)

Backing is prohibited on controlled-access highways except for emergency vehicles performing their duties. (Other Traffic Laws, page 66)

15. D: Check for safe clearance, glance over your shoulder for the blind spot, and signal; the signal doesn't give you the right to move

Don't rely solely on your mirror; glance over your shoulder for the blind spot and signal. A signal doesn't grant the right to change lanes. (Changing Lanes, page 66)

16. D: Hand and arm extended downward

Stop or decrease speed: hand and arm extended downward. Left turn: straight out. Right turn: upward. (Changing Lanes, page 66)

17. B: Arm extended upward

A right turn is signaled with the hand and arm extended upward. (Changing Lanes, page 66)

18. C: More than three

It is unlawful to have more than three persons in the front seat if it obstructs the driver's view or hinders control. (Loads Must Conform to Law, page 67)

19. D: A red flag at least 12 inches square at the end

By day, mark a load sticking out 4 feet or more behind the vehicle with a red flag at least 12 inches square; at night, use a red light that can be seen from 200 feet. (Loads Must Conform to Law, page 67)

20. B: 5 feet

Alabama limits loads to 5 feet of overhang past the front and rear of the vehicle. (Loads Must Conform to Law, page 67)

21. D: Turn off the ignition and radio, stay inside and keep both hands on the steering wheel

Pull over safely, turn off the ignition and radio, stay inside, keep hands on the wheel, and don't search for documents until told to. (What to Do and Expect During Law Enforcement Stop, page 67)

22. D: Upon first contact

Tell the officer about any weapons in the vehicle as soon as they first approach you. (What to Do and Expect During Law Enforcement Stop, page 67)

23. B: It is not an admission of guilt, but refusing may lead to arrest

Signing a citation is not an admission of guilt, but refusing it may result in arrest. You can contest it in court. (What to Do and Expect During Law Enforcement Stop, page 67)

24. C: Driver license, proof of insurance and vehicle registration

Have three documents ready at a traffic stop: your driver license, your insurance proof and the vehicle's registration. (Documents Required at Traffic Stops, page 68)

25. B: \$25,000 per person / \$50,000 per crash / \$25,000 property

Minimum liability: \$25,000 for one person, \$50,000 for two or more persons, and \$25,000 for property damage. (Mandatory Liability Insurance Law, page 68)