

Arizona MVD permit practice test 5

From the Arizona Driver License Manual and Customer Service Guide (form 99-0117). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arizona/

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

1. When is passing on the right permitted in Arizona?

- A. When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on roads marked for two or more lanes in your direction
- B. Never
- C. Whenever the right lane is empty
- D. On the shoulder in traffic jams

2. May you pass on the right by driving off the paved portion of the road?

- A. Only to avoid a crash with a left-turner
- B. Yes, if it's a dirt shoulder
- C. Only in rural areas
- D. Never

3. Within how many feet of a street crossing (intersection) is passing prohibited in Arizona?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 200 feet

4. Within what distance of a railroad crossing may you not pass?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 1,000 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 50 feet

5. When is passing NOT allowed?

- A. When approaching a curve or the top of a hill where you can't see ahead
- B. When the other car is slow
- C. When the road ahead is clear
- D. On a straight road with a broken yellow line

6. Before you pull out to pass a vehicle on a two-lane road, what must you be sure of?

- A. That the driver ahead has waved you by
- B. That you have time and room to get completely in front of it without endangering oncoming traffic
- C. That you can pass within 10 seconds
- D. That your high beams are on

7. How should you keep the driver behind you at a safe following distance?

- A. Brake often
- B. Speed up and slow down
- C. Use hazard lights
- D. Drive at a constant speed and signal early when slowing or stopping

8. When following a tractor-trailer that blocks your view ahead, what should you do?

- A. Follow closely to draft
- B. Pass on the shoulder
- C. Leave extra distance so you can see around it
- D. Flash your lights

9. When a driver behind you wishes to pass, how can you help?

- A. Speed up
- B. Move to the left
- C. Brake hard
- D. Reduce your speed slightly so they can pass more quickly

10. Who must yield when entering an Arizona freeway?

- A. Whoever is faster
- B. Traffic entering the freeway
- C. Whoever is larger
- D. Freeway traffic

11. When entering a freeway, what speed should you try to match?

- A. The ramp speed
- B. The speed of traffic in the left lane
- C. The speed limit minus 10
- D. The speed of traffic in the right lane

12. What is a gore area?

- A. A rest area
- B. A truck lane
- C. The space between a through roadway and an entrance or exit ramp
- D. A school zone

13. You miss your freeway exit. What should you do?

- A. Go on to the next exit
- B. Cross the gore area
- C. Back up on the shoulder
- D. Stop and wait

14. How many people must be in a vehicle to use an Arizona freeway HOV lane during posted hours?

- A. At least 2, including the driver
- B. At least 3
- C. At least 1
- D. At least 4

15. How are Arizona HOV lanes marked on the pavement?

- A. Yellow arrows
- B. Red stripes
- C. White diamonds
- D. Green paint

16. Which vehicles besides car pools may use an HOV lane during restricted times?

- A. Any vehicle with hazards on
- B. Rental cars
- C. Motorcycles and buses
- D. Trucks

17. On a highway with three lanes in your direction, how should you treat the far right lane?

- A. As a slower-speed through lane
- B. As the passing lane
- C. As a shoulder
- D. As an HOV lane

18. Which of these is prohibited on an Arizona freeway?

- A. Making a U-turn
- B. Driving in the middle of your lane
- C. Using the left lane to pass
- D. Signaling lane changes

19. Your car breaks down on the freeway. How can you signal for help?

- A. Walk along the freeway
- B. Stand in the lane and wave
- C. Stop on the ramp
- D. Turn on emergency flashers or raise the hood

20. On roadways with two or more lanes, where should you drive?

- A. Anywhere
- B. In the left lane
- C. Straddling the lane line
- D. On the right half except when passing or as signs indicate

21. On a highway with three or more lanes in your direction, why might you avoid the right lane during rush hour if you aren't exiting?

- A. It has a lower speed limit
- B. It is closed
- C. It is used for entering and exiting traffic
- D. It is for trucks only

22. Where is it best to drive when traveling several blocks on a one-way street?

- A. Any lane
- B. The left lane
- C. The right lane
- D. The center lane

23. What is the two-way left turn lane in the center of a street used for?

- A. Through traffic
- B. Left turns by vehicles from either direction
- C. Accelerating to merge
- D. Passing

24. How is a two-way left turn lane marked?

- A. Two yellow lines on each side: inner broken, outer solid
- B. Diagonal white stripes
- C. A single dashed white line
- D. Double solid white lines

25. In a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), what happens to cross-street traffic?

- A. It must stop at every ramp
- B. It is prohibited from turning
- C. It briefly crosses to the left side of the road, guided by signals
- D. It uses roundabouts only

Answer key: Arizona practice test 5

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1. A: When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on roads marked for two or more lanes in your direction

Passing on the right is allowed only when safe and the other driver is turning left, or the road is marked for two or more lanes in your direction. (Passing, page 27)

2. D: Never

Passing on the right is never allowed by leaving the pavement or the main part of the road. (Passing, page 28)

3. B: 100 feet

You must not pass when approaching within 100 feet of a street crossing. (Do Not Pass, page 28)

4. C: 100 feet

You must not pass within 100 feet of a railroad crossing. (Do Not Pass, page 28)

5. A: When approaching a curve or the top of a hill where you can't see ahead

You must not pass approaching a curve or hilltop where you can't see ahead, within 100 feet of a street or railroad crossing, or with a solid line on your side. (Do Not Pass, page 28)

6. B: That you have time and room to get completely in front of it without endangering oncoming traffic

Only start a pass when there is enough time and space to get all the way past the vehicle without putting oncoming traffic at risk. (Passing, page 27)

7. D: Drive at a constant speed and signal early when slowing or stopping

Keep a steady speed and signal well before slowing or stopping so the driver behind has time to react. (Positioning Vehicle, page 25)

8. C: Leave extra distance so you can see around it

When following a large vehicle that blocks your view, you need extra distance to see around it. (Braking and Stopping, page 54)

9. D: Reduce your speed slightly so they can pass more quickly

Reducing your speed lets the passing driver get by more quickly, and the extra distance makes it easier to pull back in. (Braking and Stopping, page 53)

10. B: Traffic entering the freeway

Traffic entering a freeway must yield to traffic already on the freeway; entering drivers are responsible for merging safely. (Entering a Freeway, page 31)

11. D: The speed of traffic in the right lane

Use the ramp to get up to the speed of traffic in the freeway's right lane, signal, and merge when there is a gap. (Entering a Freeway, page 31)

12. C: The space between a through roadway and an entrance or exit ramp

The gore area is the wedge of pavement between the main lanes and an on- or off-ramp; driving across it or parking in it is illegal. (Gore Area, page 32)

13. A: Go on to the next exit

If you miss your exit, do not stop and never back up; get off at the next exit. (Entering and Exiting the Highway, page 32)

14. A: At least 2, including the driver

During the posted HOV hours (Monday through Friday), a vehicle needs at least two occupants, counting the driver, to use the lane. (Freeway Restrictions High-Occupancy-Vehicle (HOV Lanes), page 33)

15. C: White diamonds

HOV lanes are indicated by white diamonds in the roadway. (Freeway Restrictions High-Occupancy-Vehicle (HOV Lanes), page 33)

16. C: Motorcycles and buses

At posted times, HOV lanes are restricted to car pool vehicles, motorcycles or buses. (Freeway Restrictions High-Occupancy-Vehicle (HOV Lanes), page 33)

17. A: As a slower-speed through lane

On a three-lane highway, use the far-right lane for slower through travel and keep the far-left lane for passing. (Driving on the Highway, page 33)

18. A: Making a U-turn

Freeway restrictions include no U-turns, no crossing medians, no lane changes without signaling, and no backing up if you miss an exit. (Other Freeway Restrictions, page 33)

19. D: Turn on emergency flashers or raise the hood

Pull onto the right shoulder; turn on emergency flashers or raise the hood. After dark use the dome light and flares, wait for help, and don't walk along the freeway. (Stopping on the Freeway, page 32)

20. D: On the right half except when passing or as signs indicate

Keep to the right half of a multi-lane road unless you are passing or signs tell you otherwise. (Lane Use, page 32)

21. C: It is used for entering and exiting traffic

The right lane is typically used for entering and exiting, so through drivers may want to avoid it during rush hours to leave room. (Lane Use, page 32)

22. D: The center lane

On a one-way street for several blocks, stay in the center lane; left and right lanes are used by turning vehicles. (One-Way Streets, page 46)

23. B: Left turns by vehicles from either direction

This lane is only for vehicles turning left in either direction; don't use it for passing, through travel or accelerating to merge. (Left Turn — Two-Way Left Turn Lane, page 48)

24. A: Two yellow lines on each side: inner broken, outer solid

The two-way left turn lane is bordered on each side by two yellow lines; the inner line is broken and the outer line is solid. (Left Turn — Two-Way Left Turn Lane, page 48)

25. C: It briefly crosses to the left side of the road, guided by signals

In a DDI, traffic on the cross street briefly switches to the left side of the road at signals to improve flow and safety. (Diverging Diamonds, page 29)