

Arizona MVD permit practice test 7

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. What do yellow, diamond-shaped signs warn of?

- A. Regulations
- B. Directions
- C. A possible danger ahead
- D. Services ahead

2. In heavy rain, dust storms or fog, what feature may help you recognize a sign?

- A. Its post
- B. Its shape
- C. Its size
- D. Its height

3. What do small yellow square signs below a curve warning sign indicate?

- A. The legal speed limit
- B. Number of curves
- C. The safe speed for the curve
- D. Distance to the curve

4. What do orange signs with black letters showing a speed indicate?

- A. School zone speed
- B. Recommended safe speeds due to curves, grades or special conditions
- C. Minimum speeds
- D. The legal maximum

5. How far apart are Arizona highway mileposts?

- A. Every 10 miles
- B. About every 1 mile
- C. Every half mile
- D. Every 5 miles

6. What is a good use of Arizona mileposts?

- A. Marking no passing zones
- B. Measuring speed
- C. Telling emergency responders where you are after a crash or breakdown
- D. Finding gas

7. What is the basic color for road construction and maintenance warning devices?

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

8. What shape are most signs used in highway and street work areas?

- A. Octagonal
- B. Round
- C. Diamond-shaped
- D. Triangular

9. A flashing arrow panel in a work zone tells you to do what?

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down and prepare to merge in the direction of the arrow
- C. Stop
- D. Turn around

10. What happens to fines for traffic violations in posted Arizona work zones?

- A. They double
- B. No change
- C. They are halved
- D. They are waived

11. How do flaggers in Arizona work zones direct traffic?

- A. With flashing lights only
- B. With red flags or STOP/SLOW panels, wearing orange vests
- C. With hand signals only
- D. With whistles

12. What does a slow-moving vehicle emblem on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. The vehicle cannot travel faster than 25 mph; slow down
- B. The vehicle is a school bus
- C. An emergency vehicle
- D. An oversize load

13. What does a light rail "Train Approaching" electronic sign do?

- A. Marks a station
- B. Shows train schedules
- C. Shows parking
- D. Flashes when a train is approaching the intersection

14. At a "T" intersection without signs, who must yield?

- A. Whoever arrives second
- B. Traffic on the through street
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. The driver on the street that ends

15. At an uncontrolled intersection, two vehicles arrive at about the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The driver on the right
- B. The driver on the left
- C. The vehicle going straight
- D. The larger vehicle

16. Does the law give the right-of-way to any particular driver?

- A. Yes, to the driver on the right
- B. No, it only states who must yield
- C. Yes, to the first vehicle
- D. Yes, to drivers going straight

17. Another vehicle is stopped for a pedestrian in a crosswalk. You have a clear lane next to it. What must you do?

- A. Pass if your light is green
- B. Not pass the stopped vehicle
- C. Pass carefully
- D. Honk and pass

18. When must you come to a complete stop at a school crossing?

- A. Never; just slow down
- B. Only during school hours
- C. When the crosswalk is occupied by any person
- D. Only when a guard is present

19. When entering a road from an alley or driveway, where must you stop?

- A. You don't need to stop
- B. At the curb line
- C. Before reaching the sidewalk
- D. In the street

20. When turning left, who must you yield to?

- A. Only buses
- B. Any oncoming vehicle, bicycle or pedestrian
- C. No one if you signal
- D. Only pedestrians

21. An emergency vehicle with siren and lights approaches on a two-lane road. What must you do?

- A. Stop where you are
- B. Speed up
- C. Move to the right side of the road and stop until it passes
- D. Turn left

22. On a four-lane highway with two lanes in your direction, an emergency vehicle approaches in your direction. How can you yield?

- A. Speed up
- B. Change into a lane not adjacent to the emergency vehicle, or slow down if you can't
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow it closely

23. How far behind a fire department vehicle responding to an emergency must you stay?

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

24. How far behind a police vehicle responding to an emergency must you stay?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 100 feet

25. Under Arizona's Move Over Law, what must you do when passing any vehicle with flashing lights pulled to the side of the road?

- A. Honk
- B. Stop behind it
- C. Move over one lane, or slow down and use caution if you can't
- D. Nothing unless it's a police car

Answer key: Arizona practice test 7

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

1. C: A possible danger ahead

Yellow, diamond-shaped signs warn of a possible danger ahead. (Diamond, page 41)

2. B: Its shape

Shape alone can identify a sign when rain, dust or fog hides its color and wording. (Traffic Signs, page 40)

3. C: The safe speed for the curve

Small yellow square signs below curve signs indicate the safe speed to drive through the curve. (Turn, Curve and Winding Road Signs, page 41)

4. B: Recommended safe speeds due to curves, grades or special conditions

Orange signs with black letters indicate recommended safe speeds due to curvature, grade or special conditions. (Speed Limits, page 40)

5. B: About every 1 mile

Mile posts are about 1 mile apart, set 2 feet off the right shoulder; all Arizona state highways have them. (Mile Posts, page 43)

6. C: Telling emergency responders where you are after a crash or breakdown

Mile posts can tell where you are if you have a crash, mechanical problem, or run out of gas. (Mile Posts, page 43)

7. D: Orange

Orange is the basic color for work zone alerting and controlling devices. (Warning Devices and Signs, page 43)

8. C: Diamond-shaped

Signs in highway and street work zones are mostly diamond-shaped. (Construction and Maintenance Signs, page 44)

9. B: Slow down and prepare to merge in the direction of the arrow

Flashing arrow panels warn you to move right or left into another lane; slow down and merge in the arrow's direction. (Flashing Arrow Panels, page 44)

10. A: They double

Fines double when traffic violations occur in work zones where signs are posted. (Fines double in work zones, page 44)

11. B: With red flags or STOP/SLOW panels, wearing orange vests

Work-zone flaggers wear orange vests or jackets and control traffic with red flags or STOP/SLOW paddles. (Flaggers, page 44)

12. A: The vehicle cannot travel faster than 25 mph; slow down

The slow-moving vehicle sign warns you to slow down; the vehicle cannot travel faster than 25 mph. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 52)

13. D: Flashes when a train is approaching the intersection

These electronic signs at METRO light rail intersections flash when a train is approaching. (Train Approaching Sign, page 49)

14. D: The driver on the street that ends

If your road ends at a T intersection, you yield to traffic on the road that continues across. (Rules of the Road "T" Intersections, page 35)

15. B: The driver on the left

Treat it as a 4-way stop; if two arrive at about the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right. (Uncontrolled Intersections, page 36)

16. B: No, it only states who must yield

The law does not give the right-of-way to anyone; it states who must yield, and no one may take it if a crash may result. (Right-of-Way, page 36)

17. B: Not pass the stopped vehicle

You may not pass another vehicle stopped for a pedestrian, even with a clear lane or a green signal. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrians, page 36)

18. C: When the crosswalk is occupied by any person

Arizona requires drivers to stop completely at a school crossing whenever anyone is in the crosswalk. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrians, page 36)

19. C: Before reaching the sidewalk

When entering from an alley or driveway, stop before reaching the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and approaching vehicles. (Alleys and Driveways, page 37)

20. B: Any oncoming vehicle, bicycle or pedestrian

A driver turning left yields to oncoming vehicles, bicyclists and pedestrians before making the turn. (Left Turns, page 37)

21. C: Move to the right side of the road and stop until it passes

Pull over to the right side of the road and stop, and stay stopped until the emergency vehicle has gone by. (Emergency Vehicles, page 38)

22. B: Change into a lane not adjacent to the emergency vehicle, or slow down if you can't

On multi-lane highways, yield by moving into a lane not adjacent to the emergency vehicle; if that's unsafe, proceed with caution at reduced speed. (Emergency Vehicles, page 38)

23. A: 500 feet

Stay at least 500 feet behind a fire truck answering an emergency call (300 feet for a police vehicle). (Following Emergency Vehicles, page 38)

24. B: 300 feet

Stay at least 300 feet behind a police vehicle that is responding to an emergency (500 feet for fire vehicles). (Following Emergency Vehicles, page 38)

25. C: Move over one lane, or slow down and use caution if you can't

ARS 28-775 requires moving over one lane for any vehicle with flashing lights on the roadside; if not safe or possible, slow down and use caution. (Emergency Vehicles: The "Move Over Law", page 39)