

Arizona MVD permit practice test 9

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 is the speed limit approaching a school crosswalk in Arizona?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 10 mph

2. What is the unposted speed limit on Arizona open highways or city freeways?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 75 mph

3. When no limit is posted, what is the speed limit on Arizona rural freeways?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 75 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

4. The portable school-crossing signs are not set out in the road. What speed limit applies at the school crossing?

- A. 15 mph at all times
- B. The normal speed limit for that area
- C. 10 mph
- D. 20 mph

5. May you pass another vehicle in a school crossing zone?

- A. Yes, if it is slow
- B. Only on the left
- C. No, passing is prohibited
- D. Only if no children are present

6. In bad weather, what does the Arizona manual say about following distance?

- A. Double it and reduce speed
- B. Keep it the same
- C. Halve it
- D. Use 2 seconds

7. You are driving slower than surrounding traffic. Where should you drive?

- A. Center lane
- B. Right lane, letting faster vehicles pass
- C. Left lane
- D. Shoulder

8. Speed limits are set for what conditions?

- A. Night
- B. Bad weather
- C. Heavy traffic
- D. The best driving conditions

9. At night, how fast should you drive in relation to your headlights?

- A. Never so fast that you can't stop within the distance your lights show
- B. 10 mph over
- C. It doesn't matter with high beams
- D. As fast as the limit allows

10. Under Arizona's lane filtering law, how fast may a motorcycle travel while passing stopped vehicles in the same lane?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 10 mph
- D. 5 mph

11. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Arizona?

- A. Within 10 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 20 feet
- D. No closer than 30 feet

12. How close to a crosswalk at an intersection may you park in Arizona?

- A. No closer than 10 feet
- B. No closer than 20 feet
- C. No closer than 30 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

13. How close to a railroad crossing may you park?

- A. No closer than 100 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 50 feet
- D. No closer than 25 feet

14. When may you park on an Arizona freeway?

- A. For up to 15 minutes
- B. At night
- C. Anytime on the shoulder
- D. Only in an emergency

15. When parking downhill next to a curb, how should you turn your wheels?

- A. Away from the curb
- B. Straight
- C. It doesn't matter
- D. Toward the curb

16. When parking uphill next to a curb, how should you turn your wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. Toward the curb (right)
- C. Sharply right with no curb contact
- D. To the left, letting the car roll back until the right front wheel rests against the curb

17. When parking on a hill with no curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. To the right, so the car would roll away from the center of the road
- B. Either way
- C. To the left
- D. Straight

18. When starting to parallel park, how far from the forward car should you stop alongside it?

- A. About five feet
- B. About 6 inches
- C. About two feet
- D. About ten feet

19. Who may park in a space marked with the International Symbol of Access?

- A. Delivery vehicles
- B. Anyone for 15 minutes
- C. Any vehicle with hazards on
- D. A vehicle with a valid disability placard or plate, only when transporting the person it was issued to

20. When you must leave your vehicle parked on a highway in an emergency, what should you do?

- A. Leave it in the lane with hazards
- B. Pull onto the shoulder as far from traffic as possible, set the brake, turn off the engine, and set out emergency signals
- C. Park on the median
- D. Leave the engine running

21. When backing up, what should you rely on to see behind you?

- A. Your backup camera only
- B. Your side mirrors only
- C. Your passenger
- D. Turn around and look directly through the rear window

22. What is the minimum distance an Arizona motorist must allow when passing a bicyclist going the same way?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet
- C. 3 feet
- D. 5 feet

23. Why shouldn't you honk at a bicyclist when passing?

- A. It may startle them and cause a crash
- B. It's illegal in all cases
- C. It's rude
- D. Bikes can't hear

24. For which reason may a bicyclist legally move left in the lane?

- A. Never; they must stay right
- B. To race cars
- C. To block traffic
- D. To avoid hazards or when the lane is too narrow to share

25. What lighting must a bicyclist have when riding at night in Arizona?

- A. A white headlamp visible from 500 feet and a rear reflector
- B. No lights required
- C. Only reflective clothing
- D. A red front light

Answer key: Arizona practice test 9

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1. A: 15 mph

When approaching a school crosswalk the limit is 15 mph. (Speed Limits, page 40)

2. A: 55 mph

When no limit is posted, the limit is 55 mph on open highways or city freeways. (Speed Limits, page 40)

3. B: 75 mph

With no posted limit, rural freeways are 75 mph; designated open highways are 65 mph. (Speed Limits, page 40)

4. B: The normal speed limit for that area

The 15 mph limit runs from the first portable sign to past the crossing; when those signs are not in place, the area's normal limit applies. (School Crossing Sign, page 42)

5. C: No, passing is prohibited

Passing another vehicle in a school crossing zone is prohibited. (School Crossing Sign, page 42)

6. A: Double it and reduce speed

In bad weather, give yourself twice the usual following distance and slow to a reasonable speed. (Adjusting Speed to Conditions, page 40)

7. B: Right lane, letting faster vehicles pass

Driving too slowly can be as dangerous as driving too fast; drive in the right lane and let faster vehicles pass. (Impeding Traffic, page 40)

8. D: The best driving conditions

Speed limits are set for the best driving conditions; slow to a reasonable speed in bad weather. (Adjusting Speed to Conditions, page 40)

9. A: Never so fast that you can't stop within the distance your lights show

Your speed at night should let you stop within the stretch of road your headlights light up. (Headlight Use: Night Driving, page 57)

10. B: 15 mph

A motorcyclist may filter past stopped vehicles only on roads with 2+ same-direction lanes and a posted limit of 45 mph or less, traveling no faster than 15 mph. (Lane Position, page 51)

11. B: No closer than 15 feet

It is illegal to park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (Prohibited Parking, page 31)

12. B: No closer than 20 feet

Parking is illegal on a crosswalk or less than 20 feet from a crosswalk at an intersection. (Prohibited Parking, page 31)

13. C: No closer than 50 feet

It is illegal to park within 50 feet of a railroad crossing. (Prohibited Parking, page 31)

14. D: Only in an emergency

Parking on any freeway or interstate highway is illegal except for an emergency. (Prohibited Parking, page 31)

15. D: Toward the curb

Facing downhill, point the front wheels into the curb and set the parking brake. (Parking on a Hill, page 30)

16. D: To the left, letting the car roll back until the right front wheel rests against the curb

Uphill with a curb, turn your wheels to the left and let the car roll back until the right front wheel rests against the curb. (Parking on a Hill, page 30)

17. A: To the right, so the car would roll away from the center of the road

With no curb, point the wheels to the right so that, if the brakes failed, the car would roll away from the middle of the road. (Parking on a Hill, page 30)

18. C: About two feet

Stop alongside the forward car with your back bumpers lined up, leaving approximately two feet between you. (Parallel Parking, page 30)

19. D: A vehicle with a valid disability placard or plate, only when transporting the person it was issued to

These spaces are only for vehicles with a valid placard or plate, and only when transporting the person to whom it was issued. (International Symbol of Access, page 30)

20. B: Pull onto the shoulder as far from traffic as possible, set the brake, turn off the engine, and set out emergency signals

Pull as far from traffic as possible, set the parking brake, shift to park or gear, turn off the engine, set out signals, and stay with the vehicle if possible. (Emergency Parking, page 31)

21. D: Turn around and look directly through the rear window

Turn around so you can look directly through the rear window; do not depend on mirrors or backup cameras. (Backing Up/Reversing, page 30)

22. C: 3 feet

Arizona law requires at least 3 feet of space between your vehicle and a bicyclist you pass going the same direction. (Sharing the Road with a Bicyclist, page 50)

23. A: It may startle them and cause a crash

Honking when passing a bicyclist may startle them and cause them to crash. (Sharing the Road with a Bicyclist, page 50)

24. D: To avoid hazards or when the lane is too narrow to share

Bicyclists may move left to turn left, avoid hazards, pass, or when the lane is too narrow for a bike and car side by side. (Sharing the Road with a Bicyclist, page 50)

25. A: A white headlamp visible from 500 feet and a rear reflector

At night bicyclists need a white head lamp visible from 500 feet and a rear reflector; a rear flashing red beacon improves visibility. (Sharing the Road with a Bicyclist, page 50)