

Arkansas State Police / DFA permit practice test 3

From the Arkansas Driver License Study Guide, Volume 1 – Edition 10. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arkansas/

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

1. An emergency vehicle with siren and red or blue flashing lights approaches. What does Arkansas law require?

- A. Move to the left lane
- B. Speed up to clear the way
- C. Pull over to the right edge of the road, or as near to the right as possible
- D. Stop immediately where you are

2. You are in an intersection when an emergency vehicle approaches with its siren on. What should you do?

- A. Stop in the intersection
- B. Drive through the intersection before pulling over
- C. Back out of the intersection
- D. Turn left immediately

3. On a multilane highway, what must you do when passing a stopped police car with its lights on?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Speed up to pass quickly
- C. Honk
- D. Move to the lane farthest from it whenever possible

4. Besides police, fire and ambulance vehicles, Arkansas's move-over law also covers which stopped vehicles with flashing lights?

- A. Taxis
- B. Mail trucks
- C. ARDOT, utility, construction vehicles and tow trucks
- D. School buses only

5. If you cannot safely move over for a stopped emergency or work vehicle, what does Arkansas law require?

- A. Nothing
- B. Stop completely
- C. Reduce your speed as you pass, using due caution
- D. Flash your headlights

6. What penalties can a move-over violation bring in Arkansas, according to the Move Over Law section?

- A. A fine up to \$1,000, jail time, or both; possible license suspension up to six months
- B. A \$50 fine
- C. Points only
- D. A warning only

7. When must you stop for a stopped Arkansas school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. Only when children are visible
- B. Whether you are in the same lane, the opposing lane, or at an intersection
- C. Only on two-lane roads
- D. Only when behind it

8. When may you pass an Arkansas school bus that has stopped with red lights flashing?

- A. After 30 seconds
- B. After it finishes loading or unloading and begins moving without its red lights flashing
- C. When children reach the sidewalk
- D. When the stop arm starts to fold

9. When are you NOT required to stop for an Arkansas school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. When you are on a four-lane road with no median
- B. When you are behind the bus
- C. When the bus is at an intersection
- D. When it is on the opposite side of a median 20 feet or more wide

10. What is the fine for passing a stopped school bus with red lights flashing in Arkansas?

- A. \$50 to \$100
- B. \$100 to \$250
- C. \$250 to \$1,000
- D. \$1,000 to \$5,000

11. Under Isaac's Law, what can a driver be charged with for negligently causing a death while illegally passing a school bus?

- A. A traffic infraction
- B. Class C felony negligent homicide
- C. Class A misdemeanor
- D. Reckless driving only

12. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings in Arkansas?

- A. School buses
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Passenger cars
- D. Pickup trucks

13. What do flashing green lights on a roadway construction or maintenance vehicle mean in Arkansas?

- A. An active work zone; use caution and slow down
- B. You may pass freely
- C. The road is closed
- D. The vehicle is turning

14. What happens to fines for moving violations in an Arkansas work zone when workers are present?

- A. They are waived
- B. They stay the same
- C. They double
- D. They triple

15. Are mobile work zones treated differently from stationary work zones for fines in Arkansas?

- A. Mobile zones have triple fines
- B. Yes, fines are lower
- C. No; fines double in both
- D. Mobile zones have no fines

16. In an Arkansas work zone, is holding your phone for a call a moving traffic violation?

- A. Yes
- B. Only if texting
- C. Only for drivers under 18
- D. No

17. When approaching an Arkansas work zone sign, how long should you keep a reduced speed?

- A. Until the end of the cones
- B. Until you pass the first worker
- C. Until you see a posted speed limit sign
- D. For one mile

18. If no reduced speed limit is posted in an Arkansas work zone, what speed should you obey?

- A. 45 mph
- B. Half the normal limit
- C. The normally posted speed limit
- D. 25 mph

19. How far before a lane closure does the Arkansas guide suggest merging, ideally?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. A mile or more
- D. At the last cone

20. What is a mobile work zone?

- A. A rest area
- B. A construction site that lasts for years
- C. Work done for a short time that may move slowly with periodic stops, such as painting stripes
- D. A zone only for trucks

21. Where should you stop when a flagger in a work zone signals you to stop?

- A. At the designated location or at least a car length away from the flagger
- B. On the shoulder
- C. After passing the flagger
- D. Right next to the flagger

22. A flagger's instructions conflict with a traffic signal. Which should you obey?

- A. The traffic signal
- B. The flagger
- C. Whichever is safer for you
- D. Neither

23. How are speed violations detected in Arkansas interstate work zones?

- A. They are not enforced
- B. Only by aircraft
- C. Speed enforcement cameras watched by an officer positioned at the end of the work zone
- D. By the workers

24. What shape and colors may Arkansas work zone signs have?

- A. Diamond or rectangular; orange, white or black background
- B. Only green rectangles
- C. Only yellow circles
- D. Only red octagons

25. If you observe a traffic stop that does not involve you, what should you do?

- A. Do not approach the officer
- B. Take pictures
- C. Honk to support the officer
- D. Stop and offer help

Answer key: Arkansas practice test 3

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1. C: Pull over to the right edge of the road, or as near to the right as possible

Drivers should pull over to the right edge of the road or as near to the right as possible when they hear sirens or see flashing lights from any direction. (Move Over Law, page 23)

2. B: Drive through the intersection before pulling over

If you are in an intersection, go ahead and drive through it before pulling over. (Move Over Law, page 23)

3. D: Move to the lane farthest from it whenever possible

Arkansas law requires moving over, whenever possible, to the farthest lane away from any stopped law enforcement vehicle with lights on. (Move Over Law, page 23)

4. C: ARDOT, utility, construction vehicles and tow trucks

Arkansas expanded the law to include ARDOT, utility, and construction vehicles and tow trucks with flashing lights. (Questions and Answers: What is a "Move Over" law?, page 33)

5. C: Reduce your speed as you pass, using due caution

If it is unsafe or impossible to change lanes, the law requires you to reduce your speed as you pass, exercising due caution. (What To Do When You Are Stopped by a Law Enforcement Officer, page 4)

6. A: A fine up to \$1,000, jail time, or both; possible license suspension up to six months

A violator can be fined up to \$1,000, receive jail time or both; the court may order community service or suspend the license up to six months. (Move Over Law, page 23)

7. B: Whether you are in the same lane, the opposing lane, or at an intersection

No matter where your vehicle is (same lane, opposing lane, or at an intersection), you must make a complete stop. (School Bus Law and Rules, page 24)

8. B: After it finishes loading or unloading and begins moving without its red lights flashing

Never pass in any direction until the bus has finished receiving or discharging passengers and begins moving without red lights flashing. (School Bus Law and Rules, page 24)

9. D: When it is on the opposite side of a median 20 feet or more wide

You need not stop if the bus is in an opposite lane separated by a median 20 feet or more wide; if the median is narrower, all lanes must stop. (School Bus Law and Rules, page 24)

10. C: \$250 to \$1,000

Upon conviction, the fine is a minimum of \$250, not to exceed \$1,000, plus up to 90 days in jail. (School Bus Law and Rules, page 25)

11. B: Class C felony negligent homicide

A person who negligently causes the death of another in violation of this law is subject to a Class C felony for negligent homicide. (School Bus Law and Rules: Isaac's Law, page 25)

12. A: School buses

School buses are required to stop at all railroad crossings. (School Bus Law and Rules, page 24)

13. A: An active work zone; use caution and slow down

Flashing green lights on construction and maintenance vehicles indicate an active work zone; drivers should use caution and slow down. (Green Lights in Work Zones, page 30)

14. C: They double

A driver cited for any moving violation in a work zone with workers present pays double the fine, up to \$5,000 depending on the violation. (These Rules Apply When Workers Are Present in a Work Zone, page 31)

15. C: No; fines double in both

Mobile work zones are treated the same as stationary ones, so fines double for violations in both. (These Rules Apply When Workers Are Present in a Work Zone, page 31)

16. A: Yes

Yes; holding your phone to call, text, look up directions or scroll counts. If you can't use hands-free, don't use your phone. (These Rules Apply When Workers Are Present in a Work Zone: Leave Your Phone Alone, page 31)

17. C: Until you see a posted speed limit sign

When you see work zone signs, begin to slow down and continue at a reduced speed until you see a posted speed limit sign. (These Rules Apply When Workers Are Present in a Work Zone: Know the Work Zone Speed Limit, page 31)

18. C: The normally posted speed limit

If no reduced speed limit is posted, drivers should obey the normally posted speed limit and be prepared for the unexpected. (Construction/Maintenance/Work Zone Safety, page 29)

19. C: A mile or more

Merge early: change to the correct lane as soon as it is safe, ideally a mile or more before the closure. (Questions and Answers: Entering the Work Zone, page 32)

20. C: Work done for a short time that may move slowly with periodic stops, such as painting stripes

A mobile work zone exists where work is performed for a short time, often moving slowly with stops, such as striping or pothole patching. (Construction/Maintenance/Work Zone Safety, page 29)

21. A: At the designated location or at least a car length away from the flagger

Stop at the designated location, or at least a car length away from the flagger, and wait for directions. (Questions and Answers: What do I do when there is a flagger?, page 34)

22. B: The flagger

Always obey the flagger's signals; their instructions overrule any other traffic signals or devices. (Questions and Answers: What do I do when there is a flagger?, page 34)

23. C: Speed enforcement cameras watched by an officer positioned at the end of the work zone

Speed enforcement cameras let an officer at the end of the work zone observe violations and pull over violators as they exit. (These Rules Apply When Workers Are Present in a Work Zone, page 31)

24. A: Diamond or rectangular; orange, white or black background

Work zone signs may be diamond or rectangular with an orange, white or black background and white or black letters or symbols. (Work Zone Signs, page 30)

25. A: Do not approach the officer

If you observe a traffic stop that does not involve you, do not approach the officer. (What To Do When You Are Stopped by a Law Enforcement Officer, page 4)