

California DMV permit practice test 2

From the California Driver's Handbook (DL 600). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/california/

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

1. While driving at night, the road reflectors in your lane shine red in your headlights. This means:

- A. The lane is ending
- B. You are in a carpool lane
- C. You are driving the wrong way
- D. You are approaching a railroad crossing

2. A sign shows a red circle with a red line through a picture. It means:

- A. The pictured action is not allowed
- B. The pictured hazard is ahead
- C. The pictured action is required
- D. The pictured service is nearby

3. Many railroad crossings have a blue and white sign. What is it for?

- A. It marks a quiet zone where trains don't sound horns
- B. It shows the speed limit for trains
- C. It shows the train schedule
- D. It tells you what to do if there is an emergency on the tracks or your vehicle stalls on them

4. Diamond-shaped signs:

- A. Show services like gas and food
- B. Mark the speed limit
- C. Warn you of specific road conditions and dangers ahead
- D. Give directions to cities

5. White rectangular signs generally:

- A. Show tourist attractions
- B. Mark construction zones
- C. Warn of curves
- D. Communicate rules you must obey

6. An orange and red triangle on the back of a vehicle means it is:

- A. An emergency vehicle
- B. A school bus
- C. A slow-moving vehicle, such as road maintenance equipment that usually travels 25 mph or less
- D. Carrying hazardous materials

7. Warning signs should be obeyed:

- A. Only during the day
- B. Regardless of their shape or color
- C. Only if they are diamond-shaped
- D. Only if they are yellow

8. A diamond-shaped placard on a truck means:

- A. The truck is empty
- B. The load may be hazardous, and the truck must stop before crossing railroad tracks
- C. The truck is wider than normal
- D. The truck is a slow-moving vehicle

9. At an intersection without STOP or YIELD signs, you and another vehicle arrive at the same time. Who has the right-of-way?

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

10. At a T intersection with no STOP or YIELD signs, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Traffic on the road that ends
- B. The vehicle turning left
- C. Traffic on the through road
- D. Whoever signals first

11. You are turning left at an intersection. You must yield to:

- A. Pedestrians and any approaching vehicle close enough to be dangerous
- B. No one if you have a green light
- C. Only vehicles already in the intersection
- D. Vehicles behind you

12. According to the handbook, who always has the right-of-way at intersections?

- A. Vehicles going straight
- B. Drivers on the larger road
- C. Trucks
- D. Pedestrians

13. An intersection is considered blind when:

- A. It is in a school zone
- B. It has more than four corners
- C. It has a traffic signal
- D. It has no stop signs at any corner

14. When entering traffic, you must:

- A. Use your horn to warn others
- B. Proceed with caution and yield to traffic already in the lanes
- C. Stop in the lane until traffic clears
- D. Expect traffic to make room for you

15. When approaching a roundabout, you should:

- A. Slow down and yield to all traffic already in the roundabout
- B. Speed up and enter before other cars
- C. Stop in the roundabout to let others enter
- D. Enter to the left

16. In which direction does traffic travel in a roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. It depends on the posted signs
- C. Either direction
- D. Counterclockwise

17. You miss your exit in a roundabout. What should you do?

- A. Continue around until you return to your exit
- B. Stop and back up to the exit
- C. Cut across the central island
- D. Exit at the next opening and make a U-turn

18. In a multilane roundabout, which lane should you choose to turn right?

- A. The center island lane
- B. The right lane, and exit in the right lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The left lane

19. In a multilane roundabout, if you want to go straight you may:

- A. Choose either lane and exit in the lane you entered
- B. Use only the right lane
- C. Use only the left lane
- D. Change lanes inside the roundabout without signaling

20. Two vehicles meet on a steep, narrow mountain road where neither can pass. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. The vehicle facing uphill
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The vehicle facing downhill
- D. The vehicle that honks first

21. A pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog:

- A. Has the right-of-way at all times
- B. Must wait for a WALK signal like everyone else
- C. Has the right-of-way only in a marked crosswalk
- D. Should be warned with your horn

22. A blind pedestrian at the corner pulls in their cane and steps back from the intersection. This usually means:

- A. They need help crossing
- B. They want you to honk
- C. You may go

D. They are about to cross

23. Why should you never stop in the middle of a crosswalk when a blind pedestrian is waiting?

- A. It could force them to walk into traffic outside the crosswalk
- B. It blocks your view of the light
- C. It is legal but impolite
- D. It makes your car harder to hear

24. Why should you be especially careful around blind pedestrians when driving a hybrid or electric vehicle?

- A. These vehicles are not allowed near crosswalks
- B. These vehicles have bigger blind spots
- C. These vehicles cannot stop as quickly
- D. These vehicles are quiet, and blind pedestrians rely on sound

25. Pedestrians have the right-of-way in:

- A. Both marked and unmarked crosswalks
- B. Only crosswalks with signals
- C. Marked crosswalks only
- D. Only school crosswalks

Answer key: California practice test 2

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1. C: You are driving the wrong way

If road reflectors shine red in your headlights at night, you are going the wrong way. Back out or turn around when it is safe. (WRONG WAY Sign, page 38)

2. A: The pictured action is not allowed

A red circle with a red line through it shows what you cannot do. It may also be shown with words. (Red Circle with a Red Line Through It, page 38)

3. D: It tells you what to do if there is an emergency on the tracks or your vehicle stalls on them

The blue and white sign at many crossings tells you what to do if there is an emergency on or near the tracks or your vehicle stalls on them. (Yellow and Black Circular Sign or X-shaped Sign, page 38)

4. C: Warn you of specific road conditions and dangers ahead

Diamond-shaped signs warn you of specific road conditions and dangers ahead. (Diamond-shaped Sign, page 38)

5. D: Communicate rules you must obey

White rectangular signs communicate many important rules you must obey, such as ONE WAY or NO PARKING ANY TIME. (White Rectangular Sign, page 38)

6. C: A slow-moving vehicle, such as road maintenance equipment that usually travels 25 mph or less

Some slow-moving vehicles, such as road maintenance vehicles, have an orange and red triangle on the back. They usually travel at 25 mph or less. (Slow-moving Vehicles, page 45)

7. B: Regardless of their shape or color

The handbook says to obey all warning signs regardless of their shape or color. (Signs, page 35)

8. B: The load may be hazardous, and the truck must stop before crossing railroad tracks

A diamond-shaped sign on a truck means its load may be dangerous (gas, explosives, etc.). These vehicles must stop before crossing railroad tracks. (Vehicles with Hazardous Loads, page 50)

9. D: The vehicle on the right

At an uncontrolled intersection, the first to arrive goes first. If you arrive at the same time, yield to the vehicle, pedestrian, or bicyclist on your right. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

10. C: Traffic on the through road

At a T intersection without STOP or YIELD signs, vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians on the through road have the right-of-way. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

11. A: Pedestrians and any approaching vehicle close enough to be dangerous

When turning left, check for pedestrians and give the right-of-way to any pedestrian or approaching vehicle close enough to be dangerous. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

12. D: Pedestrians

The handbook states that pedestrians always have the right-of-way at intersections. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

13. D: It has no stop signs at any corner

An intersection is blind if it has no stop signs at any corner. If your view is blocked, move slowly forward until you can see. (Blind Intersections, page 51)

14. B: Proceed with caution and yield to traffic already in the lanes

When entering traffic, you must proceed with caution and yield to the traffic already occupying the lanes. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

15. A: Slow down and yield to all traffic already in the roundabout

Slow down as you approach and yield to all traffic already in the roundabout. Enter heading to the right when there is a big enough gap. (Roundabouts, page 40)

16. D: Counterclockwise

Traffic in a roundabout travels in a counterclockwise direction around the central island. (Roundabouts, page 40)

17. A: Continue around until you return to your exit

If you miss your exit, keep going around the roundabout until you come back to your exit. Do not stop or back up. (Roundabouts, page 40)

18. B: The right lane, and exit in the right lane

To turn right in a multilane roundabout, choose the right lane and exit in the right lane. (Roundabouts, page 40)

19. A: Choose either lane and exit in the lane you entered

To go straight in a multilane roundabout, choose either lane and exit in the same lane you entered. (Roundabouts, page 40)

20. A: The vehicle facing uphill

The vehicle facing uphill has the right-of-way. The downhill vehicle has more control when backing up and should back up until the uphill vehicle can pass. (Mountain Roads, page 42)

21. A: Has the right-of-way at all times

Pedestrians using guide dogs or white canes have the right-of-way at all times. (Pedestrians Who Are Blind, page 42)

22. C: You may go

When a blind person pulls in their cane and steps away from the intersection, this usually means you may go. (Pedestrians Who Are Blind, page 42)

23. A: It could force them to walk into traffic outside the crosswalk

Stopping in a crosswalk could force a blind pedestrian to walk into traffic outside the crosswalk. (Pedestrians Who Are Blind, page 42)

24. D: These vehicles are quiet, and blind pedestrians rely on sound

Blind pedestrians rely on sound to know a vehicle is near, and hybrid and electric vehicles are quiet. Be careful when turning or backing up. (Pedestrians Who Are Blind, page 42)

25. A: Both marked and unmarked crosswalks

Pedestrians have the right-of-way in marked or unmarked crosswalks. Not all crosswalks are marked. (Crosswalks, page 41)