

California DMV permit practice test 3

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. A vehicle ahead of you in the next lane is stopped at a crosswalk. What should you do?

- A. Change lanes and speed up
- B. Pass it carefully
- C. Do not pass it; a pedestrian may be crossing where you can't see
- D. Honk and then pass

2. A pedestrian at the curb makes eye contact with you. This means they:

- A. Are ready to cross, so yield
- B. Are waving you through
- C. Will wait for you to pass
- D. Want a ride

3. Which of these is considered a pedestrian under the handbook?

- A. A person driving a golf cart
- B. A person riding a bicycle in a bike lane
- C. A person on a skateboard or roller skates
- D. A person on a motorcycle

4. A crosswalk has flashing lights, but they are not flashing right now. You should:

- A. Speed up to clear it
- B. Still look for pedestrians and be prepared to stop
- C. Stop every time
- D. Ignore the crosswalk

5. You are in an intersection when an emergency vehicle with siren and red lights approaches. What should you do?

- A. Speed up and stay ahead of it
- B. Stop in the intersection immediately
- C. Back out of the intersection
- D. Continue through the intersection, then drive to the right and stop

6. A law enforcement officer directs you to go through a red light. You should:

- A. Wait for the light to turn green
- B. Ask the officer to confirm
- C. Obey the officer
- D. Follow only if no cars are coming

7. A funeral procession led by a traffic officer is passing through an intersection. You should:

- A. Not interfere; the procession has the right-of-way
- B. Drive between the vehicles if you have a green light
- C. Honk to let them know you are there
- D. Join the end of the procession

8. On public roads, light rail vehicles:

- A. Can only travel in special lanes
- B. Must always yield to cars
- C. Are treated like pedestrians
- D. Have the same rights and responsibilities as other vehicles

9. How far before a turn should you start signaling?

- A. Only when you begin turning
- B. At least 300 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

10. When preparing for a right turn, you may drive in a bicycle lane:

- A. Never
- B. Anywhere along the block
- C. Within 500 feet of the turn
- D. Within 200 feet of the turn

11. You want to turn right at a red light. What must you do?

- A. Turn without stopping if no pedestrians are present
- B. Slow down and turn if the way is clear
- C. Make a complete stop, yield, and turn when safe unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted
- D. Wait for the green light

12. When may you turn left against a red light?

- A. Never
- B. From a two-way street onto a one-way street
- C. Whenever no traffic is coming
- D. From a one-way street onto a one-way street, after stopping, if no sign prohibits it

13. While waiting to turn left across oncoming traffic, how should your front wheels be pointed?

- A. Straight ahead until it is safe to start the turn
- B. It doesn't matter
- C. Turned to the right
- D. Turned to the left so you are ready

14. When can you enter a two-way center left turn lane to make a left turn?

- A. Within 500 feet of the turn
- B. At any point along the street
- C. Only at the intersection
- D. Within 200 feet of the turn

15. What is the maximum distance you may drive in a center left turn lane?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. One block

16. A center left turn lane may be used to:

- A. Park temporarily
- B. Drive in when traffic is heavy
- C. Prepare for and make a left turn or U-turn
- D. Pass slower traffic

17. When making a right turn, you should finish the turn:

- A. In the right lane, without swinging wide
- B. In the bike lane
- C. In the left lane
- D. In whichever lane has the least traffic

18. When making a left turn from a two-way street onto a two-way street, where should you end the turn?

- A. In the left lane closest to the middle of the street going your direction
- B. In the right lane
- C. In the center turn lane
- D. In any open lane

19. You are turning left from a two-way street onto a one-way street with three lanes going your way. Where may you end your turn?

- A. In any lane that is open
- B. Only in the far-right lane
- C. Only in the far-left lane
- D. Only in the center lane

20. When turning right from a one-way street onto another one-way street, you should:

- A. Start in the center lane and end in the right lane
- B. Stop before turning, even on green
- C. Start in the far-right lane and, if safe, end in any lane
- D. Start in the left lane

21. At a T intersection where a one-way street meets a two-way street, from the center lane you may:

- A. Only turn left
- B. Go straight
- C. Turn either right or left
- D. Only turn right

22. In which of these situations may you legally make a U-turn?

- A. In front of a fire station
- B. On a one-way street
- C. On a railroad crossing
- D. In a residential district when no vehicles are approaching within 200 feet

23. You may NOT make a U-turn:

- A. On a divided highway at a center divider opening
- B. When you cannot see clearly for 200 feet in each direction
- C. Across a double yellow line
- D. At an intersection on a green light with no NO U-TURN sign

24. In a business district, a U-turn is allowed:

- A. Anywhere if it is safe
- B. Only between midnight and 6 a.m.
- C. Never
- D. Only at an intersection, or at an opening on a divided highway

25. Which is a legal place to turn around?

- A. An intersection with a green light and no NO U-TURN sign
- B. A railroad crossing
- C. Across two sets of double yellow lines
- D. A fire station driveway

Answer key: California practice test 3

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1. C: Do not pass it; a pedestrian may be crossing where you can't see

Do not pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk. You may not be able to see a pedestrian crossing in front of it. (Pedestrians, page 41)

2. A: Are ready to cross, so yield

If a pedestrian makes eye contact with you, they are ready to cross the street. Yield to the pedestrian. (Pedestrians, page 41)

3. C: A person on a skateboard or roller skates

Pedestrians include a person walking, a person traveling on something other than a vehicle or bicycle (such as roller skates or a skateboard), and a person with a disability using a tricycle, quadricycle, or wheelchair. (Pedestrians, page 41)

4. B: Still look for pedestrians and be prepared to stop

Whether or not crosswalk lights are flashing, look for pedestrians and be prepared to stop. (Crosswalks, page 41)

5. D: Continue through the intersection, then drive to the right and stop

If you are in an intersection, continue through it. Then drive to the right as soon as it is safe and stop. (Emergency Vehicles, page 45)

6. C: Obey the officer

Obey any direction, order, or signal from a law enforcement officer or firefighter, even if it conflicts with signs, signals, or laws. (Emergency Vehicles, page 45)

7. A: Not interfere; the procession has the right-of-way

A funeral procession led by a traffic officer has the right-of-way. You can be ticketed if you interrupt one. (Other Important Roadway Information, page 53)

8. D: Have the same rights and responsibilities as other vehicles

On public roads, light rail vehicles have the same rights and responsibilities as other vehicles. (Light Rail Vehicles, page 44)

9. C: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before you turn. (Signals, Horns, And Headlights: Signaling, page 11)

10. D: Within 200 feet of the turn

You can drive in a bike lane within 200 feet of the turn. Check for bicyclists in your blind spots first. (Turns: Right Turns, page 18)

11. C: Make a complete stop, yield, and turn when safe unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted

You may turn right on red after a complete stop, unless a NO TURN ON RED sign is posted. Yield to pedestrians and turn when safe. (Right Turn Against a Red Light, page 18)

12. D: From a one-way street onto a one-way street, after stopping, if no sign prohibits it

You may turn left against a red light when turning from a one-way street onto a one-way street, unless a sign prohibits it. Yield to traffic and pedestrians with a green light. (Left Turn Against a Red Light, page 20)

13. A: Straight ahead until it is safe to start the turn

Keep your wheels straight until it is safe to turn. If your wheels are turned left and you are hit from behind, you could be pushed into oncoming traffic. (Left Turns, page 19)

14. D: Within 200 feet of the turn

Enter a two-way center left turn lane within 200 feet of the turn. You may drive only 200 feet in it. (Left Turns, page 19)

15. C: 200 feet

You may only drive for 200 feet in the center left turn lane. It is not a travel or passing lane. (Types of Lanes: Center Left Turn Lanes, page 16)

16. C: Prepare for and make a left turn or U-turn

Use the center left turn lane to prepare for and make a left turn or U-turn. It is not a regular traffic lane or passing lane. (Types of Lanes: Center Left Turn Lanes, page 16)

17. A: In the right lane, without swinging wide

Complete your right turn in the right lane. Do not turn wide into another lane. (Turns: Right Turns, page 18)

18. A: In the left lane closest to the middle of the street going your direction

Start in the left lane closest to the middle of the street and end in the left lane closest to the middle of the street going your direction. (Examples of Turns, page 21)

19. A: In any lane that is open

When turning onto a one-way street that has three or more lanes in your direction, you may end your turn in any lane that is open. (Examples of Turns, page 21)

20. C: Start in the far-right lane and, if safe, end in any lane

Start the turn in the far-right lane. If it is safe, you may end the turn in any lane. (Examples of Turns, page 22)

21. C: Turn either right or left

At a T intersection from a one-way street onto a two-way street, you may turn either right or left from the center lane. Through traffic has the right-of-way. (Examples of Turns, page 22)

22. D: In a residential district when no vehicles are approaching within 200 feet

A U-turn is allowed in a residential district if no vehicles are approaching within 200 feet. It is never allowed in front of a fire station, on a one-way street, or on a railroad crossing. (U-TURN, page 20)

23. B: When you cannot see clearly for 200 feet in each direction

Never make a U-turn when you cannot see clearly for 200 feet in each direction. (U-TURN, page 20)

24. D: Only at an intersection, or at an opening on a divided highway

Do not make U-turns in business districts except at an intersection or on a divided highway where an opening is provided. (U-TURN, page 20)

25. A: An intersection with a green light and no NO U-TURN sign

You may make a U-turn at an intersection on a green light or green arrow unless a NO U-TURN sign is posted. Never use a fire station driveway to turn around. (U-TURN, page 20)