

California DMV permit practice test 4

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. You start to make a turn and realize it's the wrong street. What should you do?

- A. Swerve back into your lane
- B. Stop and back up
- C. Stop in the intersection to decide
- D. Follow through with the turn, then turn around legally later

2. An oncoming car has its right turn signal on as you wait to turn left. You should:

- A. Honk and turn
- B. Flash your lights at the driver
- C. Wait until the car actually starts its turn
- D. Turn immediately because it will turn before reaching you

3. You may cross a public transit bus lane:

- A. To pass slower traffic
- B. To make a right turn
- C. To park
- D. Never

4. You are in a dedicated right turn lane that does not merge into another lane. The light for straight-through traffic is red. You may:

- A. Turn only if there is a green arrow
- B. Turn without stopping unless a light or sign on the right curb controls the lane, yielding to pedestrians
- C. Never turn until the light is green
- D. Turn only after a full stop

5. When should you signal if you plan to turn shortly after crossing an intersection?

- A. There is no need to signal
- B. Before entering the intersection
- C. Only after crossing the intersection completely
- D. When you are almost through the intersection

6. Before entering an intersection, you should look:

- A. Only in your mirror
- B. Only to the right
- C. Only at the traffic light
- D. Left, right, and ahead for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians

7. When turning right, you should always check for:

- A. Pedestrians crossing and motorcycles or bicycles riding next to you
- B. Only traffic behind you
- C. Only vehicles coming from the left
- D. Trucks in the opposite lane

8. Large trucks often swing wide to make a turn because:

- A. Their rear wheels follow a shorter path than their front wheels
- B. They are required to use two lanes
- C. Their drivers can't see the curb
- D. They have poor brakes

9. California's Basic Speed Law says you may never drive:

- A. Faster than the posted limit
- B. Faster than other traffic
- C. Slower than 45 mph on a highway
- D. Faster than is safe for current road conditions

10. Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed limit on most California highways is:

- A. 70 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 60 mph

11. Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed on a two-lane undivided highway is:

- A. 55 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 45 mph

12. What is the maximum speed limit for a vehicle towing a trailer, unless posted otherwise?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 50 mph

13. What is the speed limit within 500 feet of a school while children are outside or crossing the street (unless otherwise posted)?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 25 mph

14. Some California school zones may have speed limits as low as:

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

15. What is the speed limit at a blind intersection?

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

16. What is the speed limit in an alley?

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

17. An alley is defined as a road no wider than:

- A. 20 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. 30 feet

18. Within 100 feet of a railroad crossing where you cannot see the tracks for 400 feet in both directions, the speed limit is:

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

19. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit in business or residential districts is:

- A. 35 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 30 mph

20. When a bus, streetcar, or trolley is stopped at a safety zone, you may pass at no more than:

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

21. Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs) and low-speed vehicles (LSVs) are restricted from roads with speed limits greater than:

- A. 25 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 35 mph

22. How fast can neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs) go?

- A. Up to 45 mph
- B. Up to 15 mph
- C. Up to 25 mph
- D. Up to 35 mph

23. In a heavy rainstorm you can't see farther than 100 feet ahead. What is the fastest safe speed?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. The posted limit
- D. 30 mph

24. On a wet road, you should reduce your speed by about:

- A. 1 to 2 mph
- B. Half
- C. 5 to 10 mph
- D. 20 mph

25. On packed snow, you should reduce your speed by:

- A. Half
- B. 10 mph
- C. 5 mph
- D. Three-quarters

Answer key: California practice test 4

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1. D: Follow through with the turn, then turn around legally later

Once you start moving through an intersection, keep going. If you start a turn, follow through; if you miss a turn, keep driving until you can safely and legally turn around. (Changing Lanes, page 15)

2. C: Wait until the car actually starts its turn

Do not assume an oncoming vehicle with its right signal on will turn. Wait for it to start its turn before you begin your left turn. (Crossing or Entering Traffic, page 24)

3. B: To make a right turn

It is illegal to drive, stop, or park in a bus-only lane, but you may cross it to make a right turn. (Right Turn at a Public Transit Bus Lane, page 18)

4. B: Turn without stopping unless a light or sign on the right curb controls the lane, yielding to pedestrians

A dedicated right turn lane lets you turn without stopping, even when straight traffic has a red light. Obey any light or sign on the right curb of that lane and always yield to pedestrians. (Right Turn onto a Road with a Dedicated Lane, page 19)

5. D: When you are almost through the intersection

If you plan to turn shortly after crossing an intersection, signal when you are almost through the intersection. (Signals, Horns, And Headlights: Signaling, page 11)

6. D: Left, right, and ahead for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians

Before entering an intersection, look left, right, and ahead to check for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

7. A: Pedestrians crossing and motorcycles or bicycles riding next to you

When turning right, always check for pedestrians crossing and for motorcycles and bicycles riding next to you. (Right-of-Way Rules: Intersections, page 39)

8. A: Their rear wheels follow a shorter path than their front wheels

When a vehicle turns, its rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels. The longer the vehicle, the bigger the difference, so trucks swing wide. (Sharing the Road: Turning, page 43)

9. D: Faster than is safe for current road conditions

The Basic Speed Law means you may never drive faster than is safe for the current conditions, regardless of the posted limit. (Manage Your Speed, page 67)

10. C: 65 mph

Unless otherwise posted, the maximum speed limit on most California highways is 65 mph. (Manage Your Speed, page 67)

11. A: 55 mph

The maximum speed limit is 55 mph on a two-lane undivided highway, unless otherwise posted. (Manage Your Speed, page 67)

12. B: 55 mph

The speed limit is 55 mph for vehicles towing trailers. (Manage Your Speed, page 67)

13. D: 25 mph

The speed limit is 25 mph within 500 feet of a school while children are outside or crossing the street. Some school zones may be as low as 15 mph. (Around Children, page 50)

14. C: 15 mph

Some school zones may have speed limits as low as 15 mph. (Around Children, page 50)

15. D: 15 mph

The speed limit for a blind intersection is 15 mph. (Blind Intersections, page 51)

16. A: 15 mph

The speed limit in an alley is 15 mph. (Alleys, page 51)

17. C: 25 feet

An alley is any road no wider than 25 feet used to access the rear or side entrances of buildings or properties. (Alleys, page 51)

18. B: 15 mph

The speed limit is 15 mph within 100 feet of a railroad crossing when you cannot see the tracks for 400 feet in both directions, unless the crossing has gates, a warning signal, or a flagman. (Near Railroad or Light Rail Tracks, page 51)

19. B: 25 mph

The speed limit in business or residential districts is 25 mph, unless otherwise posted. (Business or Residential Districts, page 52)

20. C: 10 mph

When a bus, streetcar, or trolley is stopped at a safety zone or traffic light, you may pass at no more than 10 mph. (Buses, Streetcars, Trolleys, page 43)

21. D: 35 mph

NEVs and LSVs reach a maximum speed of 25 mph and are restricted from roads where the speed limit is greater than 35 mph. (Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEVs) and Low-speed Vehicles (LSVs), page 46)

22. C: Up to 25 mph

NEVs and LSVs reach a maximum speed of 25 mph. (Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEVs) and Low-speed Vehicles (LSVs), page 46)

23. D: 30 mph

If you cannot see farther than 100 feet, it is not safe to drive faster than 30 mph. (Slippery Roads, page 62)

24. C: 5 to 10 mph

On a wet road, reduce your speed by 5 to 10 mph. (Slippery Roads, page 61)

25. A: Half

On packed snow, reduce your speed by half. (Slippery Roads, page 61)