

Colorado DMV permit practice test 4

From the Colorado Driver Handbook (DR 2337). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/colorado/

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

1. When may you turn left on a steady red light in Colorado?

- A. When turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, unless a sign prohibits it
- B. From any two-way street
- C. Never
- D. Only at night

2. What does a steady yellow light mean in Colorado?

- A. A red light is about to appear; stop unless you are already in the intersection
- B. Speed up
- C. Stop only if pedestrians are present
- D. Proceed with caution; it will stay yellow

3. What does a lighted red arrow mean?

- A. You must stop and may not turn in the direction shown
- B. Turn with caution
- C. Turn after yielding
- D. Go straight only

4. The green arrow goes off but the circular green light stays on. May you still turn?

- A. Yes, after yielding to through vehicles and pedestrians, unless a sign or red arrow prohibits it
- B. No, you must wait for the next arrow
- C. Only right turns
- D. Only if no one is behind you

5. What does a steady yellow arrow mean?

- A. A red arrow is about to appear; stop if you are not already in the intersection
- B. You may turn after yielding
- C. Turns are permanently prohibited
- D. Pedestrians may cross

6. At a flashing yellow arrow, a driver turning left must:

- A. Proceed with caution and yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. Turn without yielding
- D. Turn right instead

7. A flashing red light means the same as:

- A. A stop sign
- B. A yield sign
- C. A green light
- D. A warning sign

8. What do HAWK signals do?

- A. Help pedestrians cross, using a yellow-red flashing sequence to alert motorists
- B. Control freeway ramps
- C. Warn of trains
- D. Mark school zones only

9. A traffic signal is not operating. How should you treat the intersection?

- A. As a four-way stop
- B. As a yield
- C. Proceed if your road is larger
- D. Treat it as a green light

10. Whose directions must you obey as traffic control besides signs and signals?

- A. Law enforcement, highway personnel, or school crossing guards
- B. Any pedestrian
- C. Other drivers
- D. Tow truck drivers

11. What do yellow lines on the pavement separate?

- A. Traffic moving in opposite directions
- B. Traffic moving in the same direction
- C. Bike lanes
- D. Parking spaces

12. When may you cross a solid yellow center line to pass?

- A. Only to pass a bicyclist with at least three feet of space when the oncoming lane is clear
- B. To pass any slow vehicle
- C. Never
- D. When going uphill

13. With a solid and a broken yellow line, when you are passing on the broken side, by when must you return to your lane?

- A. Before the broken lines turn solid
- B. Within 1,000 feet
- C. After the next curve
- D. Whenever convenient

14. For what purpose may you cross a solid yellow line in Colorado, besides passing a bicyclist?

- A. To turn left into an alley, private road or driveway
- B. To pass a slow truck
- C. To make a U-turn on a curve
- D. To pass on a hill

15. What does a solid white line do?

- A. Requires you to stay in your lane and marks the shoulder of the road
- B. Allows lane changes
- C. Separates opposite traffic
- D. Marks a passing zone

16. What does green paint on the roadway indicate?

- A. A lane or area designated for bicyclists
- B. A bus lane
- C. A parking area
- D. An HOV lane

17. What do shared lane markings ('sharrows') tell road users?

- A. The lane may be too narrow to share side by side, and bicyclists may ride in the center
- B. Bikes are not allowed
- C. Cars must stay out
- D. Pedestrians may walk in the lane

18. What are 'Conflict Zones' marked by broken lines in a bike or bus lane?

- A. Areas where drivers and bicyclists will cross each other's path
- B. Parking zones
- C. No-turn areas
- D. Bus stops

19. How are restricted lanes such as HOV or transit lanes usually marked?

- A. With a white diamond painted in the lane and/or signs
- B. With red paint
- C. With double white lines only
- D. With yellow dots

20. How are reversible lanes typically marked?

- A. By a barrier or double broken yellow lines, with signs or special lights
- B. By solid white lines
- C. By green paint
- D. By diamonds

21. On a road with no lane markings, where should you drive?

- A. Just to the right of the center of the road
- B. On the shoulder
- C. In the exact center
- D. Along the left edge

22. When a street has a shared center turn lane, may you turn left from another lane?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if traffic is light
- C. Yes, from the right lane
- D. Only at night

23. May you stop in a two-way left-turn lane?

- A. Yes, until it is safe to complete your left turn
- B. No, never
- C. Only to pick up passengers
- D. Only in an emergency

24. How far does a bike lane extend at an intersection?

- A. Through the intersection, even if the paint doesn't connect
- B. It ends at the stop line
- C. Only where green paint is shown
- D. Only on one side

25. What colors are Colorado regulatory signs?

- A. Black or red on a white background
- B. Yellow with black symbols
- C. Green with white letters
- D. Orange with black letters

Answer key: Colorado practice test 4

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1. A: When turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, unless a sign prohibits it

Turning left on red is allowed only from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping, unless a sign forbids it. (Traffic Signals: Steady red light, page 10)

2. A: A red light is about to appear; stop unless you are already in the intersection

Yellow warns that the light is about to turn red. Stop if you can; continue only if you are already in the intersection. (Traffic Signals: Steady yellow light, page 10)

3. A: You must stop and may not turn in the direction shown

A red arrow forbids turning in its direction. Stay stopped until it changes. (Traffic Signals: Red Arrow, page 10)

4. A: Yes, after yielding to through vehicles and pedestrians, unless a sign or red arrow prohibits it

When the green arrow ends but the round green light stays on, you may still turn. You must first yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians, and no sign or red arrow can be prohibiting it. (Traffic Signals: Green arrow, page 10)

5. A: A red arrow is about to appear; stop if you are not already in the intersection

A steady yellow arrow warns that a red arrow is coming next. Stop unless you are already in the intersection. (Traffic Signals: Yellow arrow, page 10)

6. A: Proceed with caution and yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow means proceed with caution and yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians; never rush through it. (Traffic Signals: Flashing yellow arrow, page 10)

7. A: A stop sign

Treat a flashing red signal like a STOP sign: stop fully, yield to pedestrians and traffic, then go. (Traffic Signals: Flashing red light, page 10)

8. A: Help pedestrians cross, using a yellow-red flashing sequence to alert motorists

A HAWK (High Intensity Activated Crosswalk) signal is a pedestrian-activated light. It flashes yellow, then red, so drivers stop for people crossing. (Traffic Signals: HAWK signals, page 10)

9. A: As a four-way stop

A dark or malfunctioning signal turns the intersection into a four-way stop. (Traffic Signals, page 10)

10. A: Law enforcement, highway personnel, or school crossing guards

Police officers, highway workers and school crossing guards can direct traffic, and their directions must be followed. (Traffic Controls, page 10)

11. A: Traffic moving in opposite directions

Yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. (Pavement Markings: Yellow lines, page 12)

12. A: Only to pass a bicyclist with at least three feet of space when the oncoming lane is clear

A solid yellow line means no passing, except to pass a bicyclist with at least 3 feet of room when the oncoming lane is clear. (Pavement Markings: Yellow lines, page 12)

13. A: Before the broken lines turn solid

Passing is allowed from the broken-line side, but you must be back in your lane before your side becomes solid. (Pavement Markings: Yellow lines, page 12)

14. A: To turn left into an alley, private road or driveway

A solid yellow line may be crossed to turn left into an alley, private road or driveway, or to give a bicyclist 3 feet when passing, if it is safe. (Pavement Markings: Yellow lines, page 12)

15. A: Requires you to stay in your lane and marks the shoulder of the road

A solid white line tells you to stay in your lane. It also marks the edge of the roadway at the shoulder. (Pavement Markings: White lines, page 12)

16. A: A lane or area designated for bicyclists

Green paint marks a lane or area designated for bicyclists and increases their visibility. (Pavement Markings: Green Paint, page 12)

17. A: The lane may be too narrow to share side by side, and bicyclists may ride in the center

Sharrows let road users know the lane may be too narrow for drivers and bicyclists side-by-side; bicyclists may ride in the center of the lane. (Pavement Markings: Sharrows, page 12)

18. A: Areas where drivers and bicyclists will cross each other's path

Conflict Zones are broken lines in a bike or bus lane alerting drivers and bicyclists that they will cross paths. (Pavement Markings: Conflict Zones, page 12)

19. A: With a white diamond painted in the lane and/or signs

Restricted lanes are marked by signs or pavement markings, including a white diamond painted in the lane. (Lane Controls: Restricted lanes, page 13)

20. A: By a barrier or double broken yellow lines, with signs or special lights

Reversible lanes change direction at different times. They are separated by a barrier or double broken yellow lines and are controlled by signs or special lights. (Lane Controls: Reversible lanes, page 13)

21. A: Just to the right of the center of the road

With no lane lines, keep just right of the road's center and stay off the shoulder. (Lane Controls: Unmarked lane, page 13)

22. A: No

On a street with a center two-way left-turn lane, left turns must be made from that lane, and the lane may not be used for anything except turning left. (Lane Controls: Two-way left-turn lane, page 13)

23. A: Yes, until it is safe to complete your left turn

You may stop in the two-way left-turn lane until it is safe to complete the turn. (Lane Controls: Two-way left-turn lane, page 13)

24. A: Through the intersection, even if the paint doesn't connect

A bike lane continues across the intersection even if the paint stops, so yield to bicyclists there. (Lane Controls: Bike lanes, page 13)

25. A: Black or red on a white background

Regulatory signs tell you of laws and regulations; they are black or red on a white background. (Traffic Signs: Regulatory signs, page 10)