

Colorado DMV permit practice test 5

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. What do lane control signs do?

- A. Show where you can turn, often with arrows, beside or over the road
- B. Show speed limits
- C. Warn of animals
- D. Mark detours

2. What colors are Colorado warning signs?

- A. Yellow or fluorescent green with black symbols
- B. Red with white letters
- C. Blue with white letters
- D. Brown with white letters

3. Why should you not shift gears while crossing railroad tracks?

- A. Your vehicle could stall on the tracks
- B. It damages the tracks
- C. It is noisy
- D. It is illegal in all states

4. What is the purpose of the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at a railroad crossing?

- A. To give a phone number for reporting problems or emergencies at the crossing
- B. To mark a rest area
- C. To show train schedules
- D. To show the speed of trains

5. What color background do Colorado work zone signs have?

- A. Orange
- B. Yellow
- C. White
- D. Blue

6. What do green signs provide?

- A. Directional and mileage information to destinations
- B. Warnings of hazards
- C. Speed limits
- D. Parking rules

7. A sign with a brown background indicates:

- A. Recreational, historic or cultural areas
- B. Hospitals
- C. Construction
- D. Gas stations

8. How can you tell the type of highway from a route sign?

- A. By the shape of the sign
- B. By the color of the numbers only
- C. By its height
- D. By the font

9. A white sign reads PASS 3 FT MIN with a bicycle symbol. What does it mean?

- A. When passing bicyclists you must allow at least 3 feet of clearance (required even where no sign is posted)
- B. Bicycles must stay 3 feet from the curb
- C. Cars may pass bikes only within 3 feet
- D. Bike lane is 3 feet wide

10. A reflective orange triangle on the back of a vehicle means it is designed to travel slower than:

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

11. What are the crosshatched sections next to disabled parking spaces for?

- A. Van access only; parking there is never allowed
- B. Motorcycle parking
- C. Short-term parking
- D. Loading for any vehicle

12. What fine range can apply for parking illegally in a disabled space without a placard or plate in Colorado?

- A. \$350-\$5,000
- B. \$50-\$100
- C. \$100-\$500
- D. \$1,000-\$10,000

13. What happens if you park in a disabled space using someone else's placard?

- A. Jail time, loss of privileges, towing and fines double the normal amounts
- B. Nothing if the owner is nearby
- C. A warning
- D. A \$25 fine

14. To park in a disabled parking space, who must be entering or exiting the vehicle?

- A. The person who owns the disabled placard
- B. Any passenger
- C. The driver
- D. No one

15. Does a green light give you the right-of-way under Colorado law?

- A. No; the law says who must yield but gives no one the right-of-way, so yield to those already in the intersection
- B. Yes, always
- C. Yes, unless a pedestrian is present
- D. Only if you are going straight

16. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Which must yield?

- A. The vehicle on the left yields to the vehicle on the right
- B. The vehicle on the right yields
- C. The vehicle going straight goes first
- D. The larger vehicle goes first

17. At an uncontrolled intersection, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who goes first?

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

18. When turning left, when don't you have to yield to oncoming traffic?

- A. When you have a green arrow or arrived first at a four-way stop
- B. Never; always yield
- C. When you signaled first
- D. When oncoming traffic is slow

19. When merging onto a road, whom must you yield to?

- A. All vehicles on the roadway you are merging with
- B. No one
- C. Only trucks
- D. Only vehicles on the right

20. On a steep, narrow road too narrow for two vehicles, which vehicle generally must yield?

- A. The vehicle going downhill
- B. The vehicle going uphill
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The vehicle that arrived second

21. An emergency vehicle with siren and lights approaches while you are in an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Drive through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop
- B. Stop in the intersection
- C. Back up

D. Turn left immediately

22. You approach an emergency vehicle stopped beside a road posted at 40 mph and can't move over a lane. Under the handbook's emergency-vehicle rule, what speed should you slow to?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 15 mph

23. Approaching an emergency vehicle stopped beside a highway posted at 65 mph, and you can't change lanes, what speed should you slow to?

- A. 45 mph (20 mph under the limit)
- B. 25 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 35 mph

24. What lights do maintenance vehicles and snow plows in use display in Colorado?

- A. Flashing yellow and blue lights
- B. Red and white lights
- C. Green lights
- D. Purple lights

25. When is it illegal to pass a snow plow in Colorado?

- A. When plows are working in a formation staggered diagonally (in tandem)
- B. Never
- C. Only at night
- D. Only on two-lane roads

Answer key: Colorado practice test 5

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1. A: Show where you can turn, often with arrows, beside or over the road

Lane control signs give direction about where you can turn and often use arrows; they may be at the roadside or overhead. (Traffic Signs: Lane control signs, page 11)

2. A: Yellow or fluorescent green with black symbols

Warning signs are yellow or fluorescent green with black symbols. (Traffic Signs: Warning signs, page 11)

3. A: Your vehicle could stall on the tracks

Do not shift gears when crossing the tracks in case your vehicle stalls. (Traffic Signs: Railroad crossings, page 11)

4. A: To give a phone number for reporting problems or emergencies at the crossing

Blue ENS signs at every highway-rail crossing give a phone number to report problems, with a DOT number that identifies the exact crossing. (Traffic Signs: Railroad emergency notification system (ENS) Signs, page 11)

5. A: Orange

Work zone signs have an orange background with black letters or symbols. (Traffic Signs: Work zone signs, page 11)

6. A: Directional and mileage information to destinations

Guide signs have a green background and give directional and mileage information. (Traffic Signs: Guide signs, page 11)

7. A: Recreational, historic or cultural areas

Blue backgrounds direct you to services; brown backgrounds indicate recreational, historic or cultural areas. (Traffic Signs: Service/recreation signs, page 11)

8. A: By the shape of the sign

Interstate, U.S., state and county routes each use a differently shaped marker, so the shape tells you the road type. (Traffic Signs: Route signs and markers, page 12)

9. A: When passing bicyclists you must allow at least 3 feet of clearance (required even where no sign is posted)

Motorists passing bicyclists must allow at least 3 feet of clearance on all roadways, even if a sign is not posted. (Traffic Signs: Pass 3 ft min signs, page 12)

10. A: 25 mph

The slow moving vehicle marker means the vehicle is designed to travel at speeds slower than 25 mph. (Traffic Signs: Slow moving vehicle marker, page 12)

11. A: Van access only; parking there is never allowed

The striped (crosshatched) area beside an accessible space is kept clear for van ramps and lifts. You may never park there. (Traffic Signs: Disabled parking signs, page 12)

12. A: \$350-\$5,000

Parking illegally in a designated disabled spot can be a misdemeanor with a \$350-\$5,000 fine, possible jail, loss of driving privileges and impoundment. (Traffic Signs: Disabled parking signs, page 12)

13. A: Jail time, loss of privileges, towing and fines double the normal amounts

Using someone else's placard or plate brings jail time, loss of driving privileges, towing, and fines double those for illegal parking. (Traffic Signs: Disabled parking signs, page 12)

14. A: The person who owns the disabled placard

In order to park in a disabled space, the person who owns the placard must be entering or exiting the vehicle. (Traffic Signs: Disabled parking signs, page 12)

15. A: No; the law says who must yield but gives no one the right-of-way, so yield to those already in the intersection

The law states who must yield but does not give anyone the right-of-way, even with a green signal; yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers already in the intersection. (Right-of-Way, page 14)

16. A: The vehicle on the left yields to the vehicle on the right

When more than one vehicle arrives at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield and let the vehicle on the right go first. (Right-of-Way: Four-way stop, page 14)

17. A: The vehicle on the right

At an uncontrolled intersection, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right. (Right-of-Way: Uncontrolled intersection, page 14)

18. A: When you have a green arrow or arrived first at a four-way stop

When turning left you yield to all oncoming traffic. The exceptions are when you have a green arrow or reached a four-way stop first. (Right-of-Way: Turning left, page 14)

19. A: All vehicles on the roadway you are merging with

When merging, traffic already on the road goes first. If someone would have to slow down for you, don't merge yet. (Right-of-Way: Merging, page 14)

20. A: The vehicle going downhill

The vehicle going downhill must yield by backing to a wider place or stopping, unless it is more practicable for the uphill vehicle to back to a turnout. (Right-of-Way: Narrow mountain road, page 14)

21. A: Drive through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop

Pull to the right edge and stop where possible; if you are in an intersection, drive through it, then pull over. (Right-of-Way: Emergency vehicles, page 14)

22. A: 25 mph

Unless directed otherwise, slow to 25 mph if the posted limit is 45 mph or less, or to 20 mph under the limit if it is above 45 mph. (Right-of-Way: Emergency vehicles, page 14)

23. A: 45 mph (20 mph under the limit)

If the posted limit is above 45 mph, slow to 20 mph under the posted limit. (Right-of-Way: Emergency vehicles, page 14)

24. A: Flashing yellow and blue lights

You must yield to service and maintenance equipment in use with flashing yellow and blue warning lights. (Right-of-Way: Maintenance vehicles, page 14)

25. A: When plows are working in a formation staggered diagonally (in tandem)

It is illegal to pass an authorized snow plow working in a staggered diagonal formation with other plows. (Right-of-Way: Snow plows, page 14)