

Colorado DMV permit practice test 6

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 must you yield to a transit bus?

- A. When it is signaling to enter a traffic lane and the yield sign on its rear is lit
- B. Always
- C. Only at bus stops
- D. Never; buses must yield

2. Where do pedestrians have the right-of-way in Colorado?

- A. At all intersections and crosswalks, even if not marked
- B. Only at marked crosswalks
- C. Only with a WALK signal
- D. Only in school zones

3. A car ahead in the next lane is stopped at a crosswalk. What must you do?

- A. Not pass it; stop behind the vehicle or behind the crosswalk in your lane
- B. Pass carefully
- C. Honk and pass
- D. Pass only on the right

4. When turning across a bike lane, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Bicyclists in the bike lane
- B. You, if you signal
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. No one

5. Bicyclists riding on a sidewalk or in a crosswalk have the same rights as:

- A. Pedestrians
- B. Motor vehicles
- C. Motorcycles
- D. No one

6. Before entering a Colorado roundabout, whom does the law require you to yield to?

- A. Large vehicles such as trucks, buses, emergency vehicles and RVs, and traffic already in the roundabout
- B. No one if you are going straight
- C. Only pedestrians
- D. Only vehicles on your right

7. Two large trucks enter a roundabout at the same time. Who yields?

- A. The driver on the right yields to the driver on the left
- B. The driver on the left yields
- C. The heavier truck yields
- D. Neither

8. When backing up, whom must you yield to?

- A. All vehicles close enough to be a hazard
- B. Only vehicles on your right
- C. No one; others must wait
- D. Only pedestrians

9. What is the greatest factor influencing the severity of a crash?

- A. Speed
- B. Weather
- C. Vehicle color
- D. Time of day

10. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in a Colorado business district?

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

11. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in a Colorado residence district?

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

12. What is the default speed limit on narrow, winding mountain highways and blind curves in Colorado?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 40 mph

13. What is the default speed limit on open mountain highways in Colorado?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 35 mph

14. What is the default speed limit on Colorado urban interstates and highways?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 60 mph

15. What speed range applies on designated rural interstates and highways in Colorado?

- A. 65-75 mph
- B. 55-65 mph
- C. 70-80 mph
- D. 60-70 mph

16. Which vehicles have a 45 mph default limit in Colorado?

- A. Vehicles in the business of hauling trash
- B. School buses
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Farm tractors

17. Is driving slower than a posted minimum speed limit a violation?

- A. Yes, unless road or weather conditions require it
- B. No, never
- C. Only for trucks
- D. Only at night

18. According to the National Safety Council, about how far does a lightweight car traveling 55 mph need to stop?

- A. About 200 feet
- B. About 100 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 50 feet

19. What can happen if you speed in a Colorado work zone?

- A. Double fines
- B. A warning only
- C. No penalty if workers are absent
- D. Free traffic school

20. Can cities and towns set lower speed limits than the state defaults?

- A. Yes, by ordinance
- B. No
- C. Only for school zones
- D. Only on interstates

21. Why can driving much slower than traffic be unsafe?

- A. It disrupts traffic flow and causes back-ups and more passing
- B. It wastes fuel
- C. It is always illegal
- D. It makes your brakes overheat

22. In Colorado urban areas, how far before a turn or lane change must you signal?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

23. On a four-lane highway with a speed limit faster than 40 mph, how far before a turn or lane change must you signal?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

24. What is the typical rule of thumb for how long your turn signal should be on before you turn?

- A. At least 3 seconds
- B. At least 1 second
- C. At least 10 seconds
- D. At least 30 seconds

25. If your turn signals don't work and you use hand signals, when should you end the hand signal?

- A. Before starting the turn, so both hands are on the wheel
- B. After the turn
- C. Halfway through the turn
- D. You never end it

Answer key: Colorado practice test 6

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1. A: When it is signaling to enter a traffic lane and the yield sign on its rear is lit

A transit bus pulling out gets the right-of-way when it signals to enter the lane and the yield sign on its back is lit. (Right-of-Way: Transit buses, page 14)

2. A: At all intersections and crosswalks, even if not marked

Pedestrians have the right-of-way at every intersection and crosswalk, painted or not. You must yield or stop for them. (Pedestrians, page 27)

3. A: Not pass it; stop behind the vehicle or behind the crosswalk in your lane

A car stopped at a crosswalk may be letting someone cross whom you can't see. Don't pass it; stop behind it or behind the crosswalk in your own lane. (Pavement Markings: Crosswalks, page 12)

4. A: Bicyclists in the bike lane

When turning across or merging into a bike lane, let bicyclists already in it go first. (Right-of-Way: Bicycles, page 14)

5. A: Pedestrians

On sidewalks and in crosswalks, bicyclists have the same rights and duties as pedestrians. (Right-of-Way: Bicycles, page 14)

6. A: Large vehicles such as trucks, buses, emergency vehicles and RVs, and traffic already in the roundabout

Colorado law requires yielding to the driver of a truck, bus, emergency vehicle or RV entering, exiting or in the roundabout, and to approaching traffic on the left. (Lane Controls: Roundabout lane, page 13)

7. A: The driver on the right yields to the driver on the left

When two large vehicles meet in a roundabout, the one on the right gives way to the one on the left. (Lane Controls: Roundabout lane, page 13)

8. A: All vehicles close enough to be a hazard

When backing, yield to any vehicle near enough to be a danger. (Right-of-Way: Reversing, page 14)

9. A: Speed

How fast you are going does more than anything else to decide how serious a crash will be. (Speed, page 15)

10. A: 25 mph

Unless posted otherwise: 25 mph in any business district. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

11. A: 30 mph

Unless posted otherwise: 30 mph in any residence district. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

12. A: 20 mph

Unless posted otherwise: 20 mph on narrow, winding mountain highways and blind curves. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

13. A: 40 mph

Unless posted otherwise: 40 mph on open mountain highways. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

14. A: 55 mph

Unless posted otherwise: 55 mph on urban interstates and highways. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

15. A: 65-75 mph

Designated rural interstates and highways have 65-75 mph limits. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

16. A: Vehicles in the business of hauling trash

The handbook lists 45 mph for vehicles in the business of hauling trash. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

17. A: Yes, unless road or weather conditions require it

Some roads have minimum limits; driving slower than the minimum is a violation unless due to road or weather conditions. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

18. A: About 200 feet

Using National Safety Council figures, the handbook says a light car going 55 mph needs roughly 200 feet to stop. (Speed: Stopping distance, page 15)

19. A: Double fines

Speeding in a marked work or construction zone can double the fine. (Right-of-Way: Road work/Construction zone, page 15)

20. A: Yes, by ordinance

Local governments can pass ordinances setting limits lower than the statewide defaults. (Speed: Limits, page 15)

21. A: It disrupts traffic flow and causes back-ups and more passing

Driving much slower than the posted speed in normal conditions affects traffic flow and creates unpredictable situations, back-ups and more passing. (Speed: Limits; Adjusting to traffic, page 15)

22. A: 100 feet

In urban areas you must signal continuously for 100 feet before a turn or lane change. (Turning: Signaling, page 15)

23. A: 200 feet

On four-lane highways posted faster than 40 mph, signal for 200 feet before turning or changing lanes. (Turning: Signaling, page 15)

24. A: At least 3 seconds

As a general guide, signal for at least 3 seconds before a turn or lane change. (Turning: Signaling, page 15)

25. A: Before starting the turn, so both hands are on the wheel

End your hand signal before starting to turn so you can complete the turn with both hands on the wheel. (Turning: Signaling, page 15)