

Colorado DMV permit practice test 7

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 turning right, where should your vehicle be?

- A. In the right-most part of your lane, as close to the curb as possible
- B. In the center of the lane
- C. In the left lane
- D. Straddling two lanes

2. Where should you complete your turn?

- A. In the center of the correct lane on the new roadway, usually the closest lane on your side
- B. In any lane
- C. In the far lane
- D. On the shoulder

3. While waiting to turn left, which way should your front wheels point?

- A. Straight ahead, never turned left
- B. Turned left so you are ready
- C. Turned right
- D. It doesn't matter

4. Where should you wait when preparing to turn left at an intersection, according to the Colorado handbook?

- A. At the stop line or crosswalk until there is a big enough gap
- B. In the middle of the intersection
- C. Past the crosswalk
- D. In the oncoming lane

5. On what kind of road should you use a three-point turnabout?

- A. Only a two-lane roadway too narrow for a U-turn
- B. A four-lane highway
- C. A freeway
- D. A one-way street

6. In a three-point turnabout, how early should you activate your left turn signal before turning?

- A. At least 200 feet or a minimum of three seconds
- B. 50 feet
- C. Only as you turn
- D. 500 feet

7. In which direction do vehicles travel around a Colorado roundabout?

- A. To the right around a center island
- B. To the left
- C. Either way
- D. Straight through the center

8. When should you use your turn signal in a roundabout?

- A. When changing lanes and when exiting
- B. Never
- C. Only when entering
- D. Only at night

9. What is a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI)?

- A. An interchange that crosses traffic to the opposite side so left turns onto ramps are uninterrupted
- B. A roundabout with diamonds
- C. An HOV lane
- D. A toll plaza

10. When turning, when should you look left, right and then left again?

- A. When turning, driving through or entering an intersection
- B. Only when backing
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only at night

11. What turning paths should you avoid?

- A. Cutting corners, wide turns, late turns and straddling lanes
- B. Turning into the nearest lane
- C. Using white guide lines
- D. Turning from the correct lane

12. At intersections with multiple turn lanes, how do you find the correct path?

- A. Use the white lines in the intersection
- B. Follow the car ahead
- C. Pick any lane
- D. Use the yellow lines

13. When parking a manual-transmission vehicle headed uphill, which gear should you leave it in?

- A. Low gear
- B. Reverse
- C. Neutral
- D. Second gear

14. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Colorado?

- A. No closer than 15 feet
- B. No closer than 10 feet
- C. No closer than 20 feet
- D. No closer than 5 feet

15. Colorado prohibits parking within how many feet of a traffic signal, stop sign or railroad crossing?

- A. 30 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 15 feet
- D. 50 feet

16. Which of these is a place you may NOT park in Colorado?

- A. On a runaway truck ramp
- B. In a marked space
- C. Along a residential curb
- D. In a parking garage

17. May you park in a bike lane in Colorado?

- A. No
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. Yes, at night
- D. Yes, with flashers on

18. Where parallel parking is permitted, how close to the curb must your vehicle be?

- A. Within 12 inches
- B. Within 18 inches
- C. Within 6 inches
- D. Within 24 inches

19. When parking downhill next to a curb, how should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Toward the curb
- B. Away from the curb
- C. Straight
- D. To the left

20. When parking uphill next to a curb, how should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Away from the curb, letting the car roll back until the wheel rests against it
- B. Toward the curb
- C. Straight ahead
- D. It doesn't matter

21. When parking uphill or downhill on a road with no curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. To the right in both cases
- B. To the left in both cases
- C. Right uphill, left downhill
- D. Straight

22. What should you do with the key when leaving your parked vehicle?

- A. Remove it from the ignition
- B. Leave it in for valet
- C. Hide it under the mat
- D. Leave the engine running

23. When beginning to parallel park, where should you stop?

- A. Even with the vehicle ahead of the space
- B. Directly behind the space
- C. Halfway into the space
- D. Next to the car behind the space

24. Is parking allowed on a controlled access highway in Colorado?

- A. No
- B. Yes, on the shoulder
- C. Yes, at night
- D. Only for trucks

25. Any vehicle parked along a roadway between sunset and sunrise must have which lights on?

- A. Parking lights
- B. High beams
- C. No lights
- D. Hazard lights only

Answer key: Colorado practice test 7

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1. A: In the right-most part of your lane, as close to the curb as possible

When turning right, turn from the right-most part of your lane, as close to the curb as possible. (Turning: Turning from the proper lane, page 15)

2. A: In the center of the correct lane on the new roadway, usually the closest lane on your side

Finish the turn centered in the proper lane of the new road, which is normally the nearest lane on your side. (Turning: Turning in a correct path, page 15)

3. A: Straight ahead, never turned left

Never turn the front wheels toward the left while waiting; if rear-ended, you would be pushed into oncoming traffic. (Turning: Left turns, page 16)

4. A: At the stop line or crosswalk until there is a big enough gap

When turning left, wait at the stop line or crosswalk until there is a big enough gap; pulling into the intersection blocks it and puts you at risk. (Turning: Left turns, page 16)

5. A: Only a two-lane roadway too narrow for a U-turn

Use a three-point turnabout only on a two-lane roadway too narrow for a U-turn where you can't go around the block or use a two-point turn. (Turning: Three-point turnabout, page 16)

6. A: At least 200 feet or a minimum of three seconds

For a three-point turnabout, signal left at least 200 feet or 3 seconds ahead, then check traffic and blind spots before turning. (Turning: Three-point turnabout, page 16)

7. A: To the right around a center island

Vehicles travel to the right around a center island, and entering traffic yields to circulating traffic. (Lane Controls: Roundabout lane, page 13)

8. A: When changing lanes and when exiting

Use your turn signals when changing lanes and exiting the roundabout to alert traffic of your intentions. (Lane Controls: Roundabout lane, page 13)

9. A: An interchange that crosses traffic to the opposite side so left turns onto ramps are uninterrupted

A DDI crosses traffic to the opposite side across an interchange, eliminating typical left-turn conflicts at ramps. (Lane Controls: Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), page 13)

10. A: When turning, driving through or entering an intersection

Look left, right and left again whenever you turn at, cross or enter an intersection. (Scanning, page 21)

11. A: Cutting corners, wide turns, late turns and straddling lanes

A correct turn avoids cutting the corner, swinging wide, turning late or straddling lanes. (Turning: Turning in a correct path, page 16)

12. A: Use the white lines in the intersection

In intersections with multiple turn lanes, use the white lines in the intersection to identify the correct path. (Turning: Turning in a correct path, page 15)

13. A: Low gear

With a standard transmission, leave it in low gear headed uphill and in reverse headed downhill; set the emergency brake. (Parking, page 16)

14. A: No closer than 15 feet

You may not park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (Parking, page 16)

15. A: 30 feet

You may not park within 30 feet of a traffic signal, stop sign or railroad crossing. (Parking, page 16)

16. A: On a runaway truck ramp

Runaway truck ramps are on the no-parking list, along with intersections, tunnels, freeway ramps and spots that block a driveway. (Parking, page 16)

17. A: No

Parking in a bike lane is prohibited; drivers may not drive, idle or park in a bike lane. (Parking; Lane Controls: Bike lanes, page 16)

18. A: Within 12 inches

A parallel-parked car must be no more than 12 inches from the curb. Without a curb, park as close to the shoulder's outer edge as you can. (Parking, page 17)

19. A: Toward the curb

Headed downhill, turn your front wheels toward the curb and let the car roll until the tire rests against it. (Parking: Downhill, page 17)

20. A: Away from the curb, letting the car roll back until the wheel rests against it

On an uphill slope with a curb, turn the wheels away from it and let the car ease back until the front tire touches the curb. (Parking: Uphill, page 17)

21. A: To the right in both cases

With no curb, turn the front wheels to the right whether headed uphill or downhill, so the car would roll off the highway. (Parking: No curb, page 17)

22. A: Remove it from the ignition

Before leaving the car, set the parking brake and take the key out of the ignition. (Parking, page 16)

23. A: Even with the vehicle ahead of the space

Start by pulling up alongside the car in front of the space. Then turn hard right and back slowly toward the car behind. (Parking: Parallel parking, page 16)

24. A: No

Parking is banned on controlled-access highways, as well as on crosswalks, sidewalks, bridges, elevated structures and railroad tracks. (Parking, page 16)

25. A: Parking lights

Any vehicle parked alongside the roadway must have parking lights on from sunset to sunrise or whenever visibility is under 1,000 feet. (Night Driving, page 19)