

Colorado DMV permit practice test 8

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. May you park on or change a tire on a runaway truck ramp?

- A. No, it is illegal and unsafe
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. Only in winter
- D. Only if no trucks are near

2. When entering a Colorado freeway, when may you merge?

- A. After the solid white line has ended
- B. As soon as you reach the ramp
- C. Before the acceleration lane
- D. Anywhere along the solid white line

3. On a metered freeway ramp, what must you do?

- A. Stop and wait to be released on a green light
- B. Merge at any time
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Yield to vehicles behind you

4. Which freeway lane should you use if driving slower than normal speed?

- A. The rightmost lane
- B. The leftmost lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The center lane

5. What is the leftmost freeway lane reserved for?

- A. Passing, left turns, and heavy-traffic situations
- B. Slow vehicles
- C. Trucks
- D. Parking

6. When exiting a freeway, when should you turn on your signal?

- A. 200 feet before the beginning of the deceleration lane
- B. At the exit ramp
- C. 100 feet after the deceleration lane begins
- D. Only if traffic is behind you

7. Where should you slow down when exiting a freeway?

- A. After entering the deceleration lane
- B. In the travel lane
- C. On the exit ramp curve only
- D. Before signaling

8. When changing lanes, how long should your signal stay on before you leave your lane?

- A. At least 3 seconds or 200 feet
- B. At least 1 second
- C. At least 10 seconds
- D. No signal is needed on freeways

9. Where is a blind spot?

- A. Slightly to the rear and side of your vehicle, not visible in mirrors
- B. Directly ahead
- C. Above the vehicle
- D. Under the hood

10. May you drive across or within a freeway median or island?

- A. No
- B. Yes, to turn around
- C. Yes, if you missed your exit
- D. Yes, at night

11. How should you drive on a road divided into lanes?

- A. On the right half of the road using only one lane, without straddling
- B. In any lane, straddling as needed
- C. On the left half
- D. In the center

12. In Colorado, when is passing on the right allowed?

- A. On one-way streets and on roads with two or more lanes in each direction
- B. Whenever the shoulder is wide
- C. Never
- D. When the car ahead is slow

13. After passing, when should you return to your original lane?

- A. When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rear-view mirror
- B. Immediately after passing its bumper
- C. After 5 seconds
- D. When the other driver honks

14. Do not pass if you cannot return to the right side before coming within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle or bicyclist?

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

15. Within how many feet of an intersection or railroad crossing is passing illegal in Colorado?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

16. When is passing within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel prohibited?

- A. When your view is obstructed
- B. Always
- C. Only at night
- D. Never

17. Is it legal to exceed the speed limit while passing in Colorado?

- A. No
- B. Yes, briefly
- C. Yes, by up to 10 mph
- D. Only on two-lane roads

18. How much space must you leave when passing a bicyclist, and from what part of your vehicle is it measured?

- A. At least three feet from the outermost part of your vehicle, including mirrors or trailers
- B. Two feet from your door
- C. Three feet from your bumper
- D. One lane width

19. When passing a bicyclist on a two-lane road, may you briefly cross a double yellow line?

- A. Yes, when there is no oncoming traffic and you have a clear view
- B. No, never
- C. Only if the cyclist waves you on
- D. Only in a passing zone

20. If you can't give a bicyclist three feet when passing, what should you do?

- A. Slow down and stay behind until it is safe to pass
- B. Honk and pass
- C. Pass on the shoulder
- D. Pass at high speed

21. How many vehicles should you pass at one time?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. As many as possible

22. When is it illegal to use the oncoming lane to pass?

- A. When approaching the crest of a hill, a curve, or anywhere visibility of oncoming traffic is obstructed
- B. On straight roads
- C. On roads with broken yellow lines
- D. During the day

23. Using the three-second rule, how do you tell if you are following too closely?

- A. You pass the reference point before you finish counting to three
- B. You can see the car's license plate
- C. The car ahead brakes
- D. You hear the other car's engine

24. When should you increase your following distance?

- A. At night, on unfamiliar roads, and in bad weather
- B. Only on sunny days
- C. Only in parking lots
- D. Never

25. What are the two most important actions to take in bad weather such as rain, fog, ice or wind?

- A. Slow down and increase your following distance
- B. Turn on hazards and speed up
- C. Use cruise control and high beams
- D. Change lanes often

Answer key: Colorado practice test 8

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1. A: No, it is illegal and unsafe

Never chain up, change a tire or park on a runaway truck ramp or its entrance—it's illegal and unsafe. (Large trucks and buses: Runaway truck ramps, page 23)

2. A: After the solid white line has ended

Wait until the solid white line at the end of the ramp ends before moving into freeway traffic. (Freeway Driving: Entering the freeway, page 17)

3. A: Stop and wait to be released on a green light

Ramp meters control how fast cars enter the freeway. Stop at the signal and go only when it turns green. (Freeway Driving: Entering the freeway, page 17)

4. A: The rightmost lane

Slower traffic should keep to the far right lane. (Freeway Driving, page 17)

5. A: Passing, left turns, and heavy-traffic situations

The passing lane is reserved for passing, left turns, and conditions where traffic volume doesn't allow merging into non-passing lanes. (Freeway Driving, page 17)

6. A: 200 feet before the beginning of the deceleration lane

Signal 200 feet before the deceleration lane starts. Keep your speed until you are in that lane, then slow down. (Freeway Driving: Leaving the freeway, page 18)

7. A: After entering the deceleration lane

Maintain your speed until you enter the deceleration lane, then slow to the speed advised for the exit ramp. (Freeway Driving: Leaving the freeway, page 18)

8. A: At least 3 seconds or 200 feet

Signal for at least 3 seconds or 200 feet before moving over, and turn it off within 3 seconds after the lane change. (Changing Lanes, page 18)

9. A: Slightly to the rear and side of your vehicle, not visible in mirrors

Your blind spot is slightly to the rear and side of your vehicle where you can't see in your mirrors; look over your shoulder. (Changing Lanes, page 18)

10. A: No

Medians and traffic islands are off-limits; never drive over, across or inside them. (Freeway Driving, page 17)

11. A: On the right half of the road using only one lane, without straddling

As a general rule, drive on the right half of the road and use only one lane; do not straddle lanes. (Lane Controls, page 12)

12. A: On one-way streets and on roads with two or more lanes in each direction

Passing on the right is limited to one-way streets and roads with at least two lanes in each direction. Never pass on the shoulder or off the pavement. (Passing, page 18)

13. A: When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rear-view mirror

Move back into your lane once both headlights of the car you passed show in your rear-view mirror. (Passing, page 18)

14. A: 200 feet

If you can't get back to the right side at least 200 feet before meeting oncoming traffic, including an oncoming bicyclist, don't pass. (Passing, page 18)

15. A: 100 feet

It is illegal to pass within 100 feet of any intersection or railroad crossing. (Passing, page 19)

16. A: When your view is obstructed

Passing within 100 feet of a bridge, viaduct or tunnel is banned when your view ahead is blocked. (Passing, page 19)

17. A: No

It is illegal to exceed the posted speed limit when passing. (Passing, page 19)

18. A: At least three feet from the outermost part of your vehicle, including mirrors or trailers

Leave a minimum of three feet between the bicyclist and the outermost part of your vehicle, including projections like mirrors or trailers. (Passing, page 18)

19. A: Yes, when there is no oncoming traffic and you have a clear view

To give a bicyclist the required 3 feet, you may briefly cross a double yellow line if no traffic is coming and you can see clearly ahead. (Bicyclists: Colorado laws regarding motorists and bicyclists, page 25)

20. A: Slow down and stay behind until it is safe to pass

If there isn't room to give a bicyclist 3 feet, slow down and stay behind them until you can pass safely. (Bicyclists: Colorado laws regarding motorists and bicyclists, page 25)

21. A: One

Do not count on passing several vehicles at once; only pass one vehicle at a time. (Passing, page 18)

22. A: When approaching the crest of a hill, a curve, or anywhere visibility of oncoming traffic is obstructed

It is illegal to use the oncoming travel lane to pass when approaching the crest of a hill, a curve or wherever visibility is obstructed. (Mountain Driving, page 20)

23. A: You pass the reference point before you finish counting to three

When the vehicle ahead passes a reference point, count three seconds; if you pass the point before finishing, you are too close. (Three-second rule, page 21)

24. A: At night, on unfamiliar roads, and in bad weather

Increase following distance at night or on unfamiliar roads, and in weather like rain, fog, ice, wind and dust. (Night Driving; Weather, page 19)

25. A: Slow down and increase your following distance

In inclement weather the two most important actions are to slow your speed and increase your following distance. (Weather, page 19)