

Colorado DMV permit practice test 9

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. Why should you not pull in front of a truck or bus right after passing it?

- A. Trucks need longer distances to slow down; wait until you can see both of its headlights in your mirror
- B. Trucks always speed up
- C. It's illegal to pass trucks
- D. Trucks have no brakes

2. What type of crash is most common in work zones?

- A. Rear-end collisions caused by inattentive drivers
- B. Head-on collisions
- C. Rollovers
- D. Collisions with workers

3. What is lane filtering in Colorado?

- A. A two-wheeled motorcycle passing stopped vehicles in the same lane at no more than 15 mph
- B. Motorcycles riding on the shoulder
- C. Cars sharing lanes with bikes
- D. Trucks using the left lane

4. How much lane width is a motorcyclist entitled to?

- A. The same full lane width as other vehicles
- B. Half a lane
- C. A quarter lane
- D. Only the shoulder

5. What is the most common motorist-caused crash with bicycles and motorcycles?

- A. A motorist turning left in front of an oncoming bicycle or motorcycle
- B. Rear-ending a cyclist
- C. Opening a door
- D. Backing out of a driveway

6. What is the 'Dutch Reach'?

- A. Opening your car door with the hand farthest from the door so you turn and look for cyclists
- B. A bicycle hand signal
- C. A parallel parking technique
- D. Reaching for the parking brake

7. Under the 2022 Colorado law, when the intersection is clear and they already have the right-of-way, bicyclists of what age may treat stop signs as yield signs?

- A. 15 and older
- B. 18 and older
- C. 12 and older

D. Any age

8. Under that 2022 Colorado law, how may bicyclists 15 and older treat a red stop light when the intersection is clear?

- A. As a stop sign
- B. As a yield sign
- C. As a green light
- D. They must wait for green

9. A bicyclist extends the left arm straight out. What does it mean?

- A. Left turn
- B. Right turn
- C. Stopping
- D. Slowing

10. A bicyclist holds the left arm bent upward at a right angle. What does it mean?

- A. Right turn
- B. Left turn
- C. Stopping
- D. Go ahead and pass

11. How far from a stopped school bus with flashing red lights must you stop in Colorado?

- A. At least 20 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 5 feet

12. On a two-lane road, a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. Traffic in both directions
- B. Only traffic behind the bus
- C. Only oncoming traffic
- D. No one if no children are visible

13. On a four-lane road WITHOUT a median, a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. Traffic in both directions
- B. Only traffic behind the bus
- C. Only oncoming traffic
- D. No one

14. On a divided highway of four or more lanes with a median, a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. Only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus
- B. Traffic in both directions
- C. Only oncoming traffic
- D. No one

15. On a highway with five or more lanes and a shared center turn lane, a school bus stops with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. Only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus
- B. All traffic in both directions
- C. Only the center lane
- D. No one

16. When does a school bus's amber (yellow) warning light display end?

- A. When the bus door opens and the red lights and stop arm activate
- B. After 10 seconds
- C. When the bus starts moving
- D. They never turn off

17. After stopping for a school bus, when may you proceed?

- A. When the driver retracts the stop arm and the red lights stop flashing
- B. When the door closes
- C. After 30 seconds
- D. When children reach the curb

18. Who has the right-of-way when a bus leaves a drop-off location and merges into traffic?

- A. The bus
- B. Cars already in the lane
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. Trucks

19. What is the 'No Zone' around trucks and buses?

- A. Blind spots where cars disappear from the driver's view
- B. A no-parking zone
- C. A lane trucks can't use
- D. An area where trucks can't stop

20. Why do trucks and buses often move to the left lane before turning right?

- A. Because of their size, they need extra room for wide turns
- B. To pass you
- C. To avoid a pothole
- D. Because they are lost

21. What is one sign of a runaway truck?

- A. Smoke coming from its brakes
- B. Flashing headlights
- C. A loud horn
- D. Driving slowly

22. Why should you stay behind white stop bars at intersections?

- A. Many are measured to give trucks room to turn
- B. To avoid parking tickets
- C. To let pedestrians stand there
- D. To help traffic cameras

23. About how far does an average freight train traveling 55 mph need to stop?

- A. About one mile
- B. About 500 feet
- C. About a quarter mile
- D. About 1,000 feet

24. If there is no stop line at a railroad crossing, how far from the tracks must you stop?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 5 feet
- C. At least 15 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

25. How far does a train overhang the tracks?

- A. About 3 feet
- B. About 1 foot
- C. About 6 feet
- D. It doesn't overhang

Answer key: Colorado practice test 9

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1. A: Trucks need longer distances to slow down; wait until you can see both of its headlights in your mirror

Trucks need longer distances to slow; don't pull in front until you can see both headlights in your rear-view mirror. (Large trucks and buses: Passing, page 23)

2. A: Rear-end collisions caused by inattentive drivers

Most work-zone crashes happen when an inattentive driver rear-ends the vehicle ahead, so stay focused and don't tailgate. (Construction Zones, page 21)

3. A: A two-wheeled motorcycle passing stopped vehicles in the same lane at no more than 15 mph

Lane filtering: a two-wheeled motorcycle may pass other vehicles in the same lane when they and adjacent traffic are stopped, at no more than 15 mph. (Sharing the Road: Motorcycles, page 22)

4. A: The same full lane width as other vehicles

A motorcycle gets a full lane, just like a car. Don't try to share the lane with one. (Motorcycles, page 26)

5. A: A motorist turning left in front of an oncoming bicycle or motorcycle

The most common motorist-caused car-bicycle or car-motorcycle collision is a motorist turning left in front of an oncoming bicycle or motorcycle. (Bicycles and Motorcycles, page 23)

6. A: Opening your car door with the hand farthest from the door so you turn and look for cyclists

The 'Dutch Reach' means opening your door with the hand nearer the middle of the car. Your body turns so you see bicyclists coming from behind. (Bicyclists: Additional practices, page 26)

7. A: 15 and older

Bicyclists ages 15 and older may treat stop signs as yield signs and stop lights as stop signs when the intersection is clear and they have the right-of-way. (Bicyclists: Colorado laws regarding motorists and bicyclists, page 26)

8. A: As a stop sign

Bicyclists 15 and older may treat stop lights as stop signs when the intersection is clear and they have the right-of-way. (Bicyclists: Colorado laws regarding motorists and bicyclists, page 26)

9. A: Left turn

For a left turn, the bicyclist extends the left arm directly out to the left. (Hand signals for bicyclists, page 26)

10. A: Right turn

For a right turn, a bicyclist extends the right arm straight out or holds the left arm upward at a right angle. (Hand signals for bicyclists, page 26)

11. A: At least 20 feet

You must stop at least 20 feet before reaching a school bus stopped with its red lights flashing. (Right-of-Way: School bus, page 14)

12. A: Traffic in both directions

On a two-lane roadway, traffic in both directions is required to stop. (School Buses, page 23)

13. A: Traffic in both directions

On a four-lane roadway without a median, traffic in both directions must stop. (School Buses, page 23)

14. A: Only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus

On a divided highway with four or more lanes and a median, only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus must stop. (School Buses, page 23)

15. A: Only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus

With five or more lanes and a shared center turn lane, only vehicles in both lanes behind the bus must stop; opposite traffic need not. (School Buses, page 23)

16. A: When the bus door opens and the red lights and stop arm activate

The yellow warning lights stay on until the bus door opens; then the red STOP lights and stop arm activate. (School Buses: Overhead Yellow Warning Lights, page 23)

17. A: When the driver retracts the stop arm and the red lights stop flashing

Stay stopped until the bus driver pulls the stop arm back in and turns off the red lights. (School Buses: Overhead Red STOP Lights/STOP Arm, page 23)

18. A: The bus

A bus pulling away from a stop and merging back into traffic gets the right-of-way, so let it in. (Large trucks and buses: Bus-related tips, page 23)

19. A: Blind spots where cars disappear from the driver's view

No Zones are areas around trucks and buses where cars disappear into blind spots or are too close for the driver to stop or maneuver safely. (Large trucks and buses, page 23)

20. A: Because of their size, they need extra room for wide turns

Big trucks and buses often swing left before turning right. Never squeeze between one and the curb. (Large trucks and buses: Wide turns, page 23)

21. A: Smoke coming from its brakes

One sign of a runaway truck or bus is smoke coming from the brakes; get out of the way and don't get in front of it. (Large trucks and buses: Runaway truck ramps, page 23)

22. A: Many are measured to give trucks room to turn

Stay behind white-painted stop bars because many are measured to give trucks the room they need for turns. (Large trucks and buses, page 23)

23. A: About one mile

A typical freight train going 55 mph needs about a mile to stop, so never try to beat one. (Railroad Crossing, page 24)

24. A: At least 10 feet

With no painted stop line, stop at least 10 feet from the nearest rail, because trains extend about 3 feet beyond the tracks. (Railroad Crossing: Pavement markings, page 24)

25. A: About 3 feet

Trains overhang the tracks by 3 feet. (Railroad Crossing: Pavement markings, page 24)