

# Hawaii HDOT permit practice test 4

From the Official Hawaii Driver's Manual. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/hawaii/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/hawaii/)

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25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 25

**1. You approach a stopped emergency vehicle with its lights flashing. What does Hawaii law require?**

- A. Slow down or stop as appropriate and, if possible and safe, move so an empty lane separates you from it
- B. Stop behind it until it leaves
- C. Maintain speed
- D. Honk and pass

**2. Who has the right of way at intersections: a funeral procession or cross traffic?**

- A. Whoever arrives first
- B. The funeral procession
- C. The larger vehicles
- D. Cross traffic

**3. May you pass on the right shoulder of a Hawaii highway?**

- A. Only to pass left-turning vehicles
- B. Yes, if it's paved
- C. Only in emergencies
- D. No

**4. When approaching a hill or curve, how much clear distance ahead should you have before passing?**

- A. 700 to 1,000 feet
- B. 400 to 500 feet
- C. 200 to 300 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

**5. Another vehicle is passing you. Is it legal to speed up?**

- A. No, it is unlawful to increase your speed while being passed
- B. Only on freeways
- C. Only if they are slow
- D. Yes

**6. A school bus with flashing lights is on the same roadway ahead. May you pass it?**

- A. Only on the left
- B. Only if no children are visible
- C. Yes, carefully
- D. No

**7. What does the end of a 'no passing zone' mean?**

- A. Speed limits increase
- B. It is now safe to pass
- C. You must pass now
- D. There is increased visibility ahead, not that passing is automatically safe

**8. Within what distance of an intersection, railroad crossing or posted narrow bridge must you not pass?**

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

**9. What shape and size is the Slow Moving Vehicle emblem?**

- A. An octagon
- B. A 24-inch yellow diamond
- C. An 18-inch reflective triangle
- D. A 12-inch red circle

**10. The Slow Moving Vehicle emblem is required on vehicles designed to operate at what speed or less?**

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

**11. Two vehicles reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time. Which driver must yield?**

- A. The driver on the right
- B. Whichever driver is going slower
- C. The driver on the left, who yields to the car on the right
- D. Neither; a car turning left always goes first

**12. Your light turns green while pedestrians and a car are still in the intersection. What must you do?**

- A. Yield to the pedestrians and cars caught in the intersection
- B. Turn right around them
- C. Go, you have the green
- D. Honk

**13. When turning left, whom must you yield to?**

- A. Only buses
- B. No one on a green
- C. Only pedestrians
- D. All oncoming traffic that is close enough to be a hazard

**14. You are entering a public street from a driveway or alley. What must you do?**

- A. Honk and enter
- B. Stop and yield
- C. Merge at speed
- D. Yield only to vehicles from the left

**15. What do yellow centerlines indicate?**

- A. Separation of traffic moving in opposite directions
- B. A bike lane
- C. Lanes going the same direction
- D. Parking

**16. A single broken yellow centerline on a two-lane road means:**

- A. Drive right of it, but you may cross it to pass when safe
- B. One-way road
- C. Turn lane
- D. No passing

**17. When may you cross double solid yellow lines in Hawaii?**

- A. Never
- B. To pass a slow car
- C. When the road is clear
- D. Only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway

**18. What does a single solid white line between lanes indicate in Hawaii?**

- A. A bike lane
- B. Moving from lane to lane is hazardous; cross only in unusual circumstances with great care
- C. No lane changes at all
- D. Free lane changes

**19. What do double solid white lines between lanes mean?**

- A. Merge area
- B. Lane changes allowed with care
- C. You must not cross them
- D. Passing zone

**20. What do red pavement markings or reflectors indicate in Hawaii?**

- A. A roadway that must not be entered or used
- B. A fire lane
- C. A bus stop
- D. A school zone

**21. At night you see red reflectors in your lane ahead. What does that tell you?**

- A. A railroad crossing
- B. You are going the wrong direction
- C. A fire hydrant
- D. A hazard to the right

**22. What is a two-way left turn lane used for?**

- A. Left turns only, by vehicles from either direction; never for passing
- B. Buses
- C. Parking
- D. Passing

**23. You see yellow obstruction markings around a bridge support in your lane. How must you pass?**

- A. Stop and wait
- B. Only to the left
- C. Only to the right of the yellow markings
- D. On either side

**24. White arrows in your lane point both straight and right. What may you do?**

- A. Turn left
- B. Only turn right
- C. Choose either direction shown
- D. Only go straight

**25. What pavement markings are painted before a railroad crossing in Hawaii?**

- A. A green box
- B. A large X with two R's, a solid yellow centerline to prevent passing, and a white stop line
- C. Nothing
- D. A yield triangle

# Answer key: Hawaii practice test 4

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**1. A: Slow down or stop as appropriate and, if possible and safe, move so an empty lane separates you from it**

Slow down or stop as appropriate and move away so there is an empty traffic lane between you and the emergency vehicle if possible and safe (291C-27, HRS). (Emergency Vehicles (stopped emergency vehicle rule, 291C-27), page 29)

**2. B: The funeral procession**

Funeral processions and convoys have the right of way at intersections; don't drive between vehicles in a procession. (Funeral Processions and Convoys, page 29)

**3. D: No**

Do not pass on the right shoulder of the highway. (No Passing Rules, page 30)

**4. A: 700 to 1,000 feet**

Do not pass approaching a hill or curve where there is not 700 to 1,000 feet of clear distance ahead. (No Passing Rules, page 30)

**5. A: No, it is unlawful to increase your speed while being passed**

When you are being passed, it is unlawful to increase your speed. (No Passing Rules, page 30)

**6. D: No**

Do not pass when there is a school bus on the same roadway with its flashing lights operating. (No Passing Rules, page 31)

**7. D: There is increased visibility ahead, not that passing is automatically safe**

A no-passing zone ending only means you can see farther ahead. You still have to judge whether a pass is safe. (No Passing Rules, page 31)

**8. B: 100 feet**

Do not pass when approaching within 100 feet of an intersection, railroad crossing, or posted narrow bridge, viaduct or tunnel. (No Passing Rules, page 31)

**9. C: An 18-inch reflective triangle**

The highly reflective 18-inch triangular emblem is displayed on vehicles designed to operate at 25 mph or less. (Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem, page 30)

**10. C: 25 mph**

It is required on vehicles designed to operate at speeds of 25 mph or less; reduce speed and approach cautiously. (Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem, page 30)

**11. C: The driver on the left, who yields to the car on the right**

When two vehicles arrive at an uncontrolled intersection together, the driver on the left gives way to the vehicle on the right. (The Rules of Right-of-Way, page 32)

**12. A: Yield to the pedestrians and cars caught in the intersection**

Yield to pedestrians and cars caught in the intersection when the light turns green. (The Rules of Right-of-Way, page 32)

**13. D: All oncoming traffic that is close enough to be a hazard**

When turning left, yield to all oncoming traffic so close as to be a hazard. (The Rules of Right-of-Way, page 32)

**14. B: Stop and yield**

Stop and yield when entering any public street from an alley, driveway or farmyard. (The Rules of Right-of-Way, page 32)

**15. A: Separation of traffic moving in opposite directions**

Yellow centerlines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. (Pavement Markings: Centerlines, page 33)

**16. A: Drive right of it, but you may cross it to pass when safe**

You must drive to the right of a broken yellow centerline but may cross it to pass when safe. (Pavement Markings: Single Broken Yellow Lines, page 33)

**17. D: Only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway**

Double solid yellow lines mean no passing in either direction. The only time you may cross them is to turn left into or out of an alley, private road or driveway. (Pavement Markings: Double Solid Yellow Lines, page 33)

**18. B: Moving from lane to lane is hazardous; cross only in unusual circumstances with great care**

A single solid white line means lane changes are hazardous; the wider the line, the greater the hazard. (Lane Markings: Single Solid White Lines, page 34)

**19. C: You must not cross them**

Double solid white lines mean movement from lane to lane is prohibited. (Double Solid White Lines, page 35)

**20. A: A roadway that must not be entered or used**

Red pavement markings or red reflectors mark a roadway you are not allowed to enter or drive on. (Red Pavement Markings, page 35)

**21. B: You are going the wrong direction**

Lane reflectors that show red toward you mean you are driving against the direction of traffic in that lane. (Night Driving, page 77)

**22. A: Left turns only, by vehicles from either direction; never for passing**

The center lane marked with solid and dashed yellow lines is for left turns by either direction only and must never be used for passing. (Two-Way Left Turn Channelization Markings, page 36)

**23. C: Only to the right of the yellow markings**

You may pass on either side of white obstruction markings but only to the right of yellow markings. (Obstruction Markings, page 37)

**24. C: Choose either direction shown**

Where arrows indicate more than one direction, you may choose any direction indicated. (Directional Markings, page 37)

**25. B: A large X with two R's, a solid yellow centerline to prevent passing, and a white stop line**

Railroad crossing markings include a large X and two R's, a solid yellow centerline preventing passing, and a white stop line. (Railroad Crossing Markings, page 38)