

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 4

From the Idaho Driver's Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/idaho/

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

1. In Idaho, regulatory signs are generally what colors?

- A. Yellow and black
- B. Black and white (some red and white)
- C. Green and white
- D. Orange and black

2. What colors are warning signs in a work zone?

- A. Yellow and black
- B. Orange and black
- C. Red and white
- D. Green and white

3. A 'Lane Shift' work zone sign means:

- A. A lane is closed
- B. Merge left
- C. Change lanes now
- D. All lanes will shift; stay in your lane as it shifts

4. Who must you obey at a school crossing besides police?

- A. School safety patrol officials with badges or 'School Patrol' insignia
- B. Any adult
- C. Other drivers
- D. Nobody else

5. Most warning signs in Idaho are:

- A. White rectangles
- B. Blue squares
- C. Red octagons
- D. Black on yellow and diamond-shaped

6. What is posted on an Emergency Notification System sign at a railroad crossing?

- A. The railroad's phone number and the crossing number
- B. Speed limits
- C. A map
- D. The train schedule

7. White on blue guide signs indicate:

- A. Historical points of interest
- B. Construction
- C. Directions and distances
- D. Motorist services

8. What do red-and-white barricades indicate, compared to orange-and-white ones?

- A. They mean different things to drivers
- B. Red-and-white are for trucks
- C. Red-and-white are permanent; orange-and-white are temporary
- D. Red-and-white are temporary

9. A barricade has a V-shaped stripe pattern. What does it mean?

- A. The road is closed; traffic can proceed no further
- B. Pass on the left
- C. Slow down
- D. Pass on either side

10. Barricade stripes angle down to the right. Which side should you pass on?

- A. Right
- B. Either
- C. Neither; stop
- D. Left

11. On a vertical traffic light, where is the red light?

- A. Left
- B. Bottom
- C. Middle
- D. Top

12. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Protected turn
- B. Stop
- C. Turns are prohibited
- D. Turns are allowed after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians in crosswalks

13. What is a 'doghouse' signal most commonly used for?

- A. School zones
- B. Railroad crossings
- C. Protected left turns
- D. Pedestrian crossings

14. With a green light, when should you NOT enter the intersection?

- A. When the light just turned green
- B. When there isn't room on the other side to completely pass through
- C. When a pedestrian is on the sidewalk
- D. Never

15. In Idaho, a traffic signal is not working. How should you treat the intersection?

- A. As a yield
- B. As a four-way stop
- C. Proceed if no one is coming
- D. As if the light were green

16. What does a steady red arrow mean in Idaho?

- A. Turn quickly
- B. Turn after stopping
- C. No turn in the direction of the arrow until a green or yellow indication allows it
- D. Yield and turn

17. A solid yellow arrow means:

- A. The turn signal is changing; stop if you safely can, or clear the intersection if already in it
- B. Turn freely
- C. Turns are prohibited
- D. Oncoming traffic must stop

18. A pedestrian hybrid beacon (HAWK) shows two alternately flashing red lights. What must you do?

- A. Stop, yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk, then proceed when it's clear
- B. Stay stopped until the lights go dark
- C. Speed up
- D. Proceed without stopping

19. A pedestrian hybrid beacon shows two solid red lights. What must you do?

- A. Turn right only
- B. Slow down
- C. Stop at the stop line and remain stopped
- D. Yield and go

20. When a pedestrian hybrid beacon is dark (unlit), drivers:

- A. Must yield to all side streets
- B. Must slow to 15 mph
- C. Must stop
- D. May proceed if the crosswalk is clear

21. What does a single dashed yellow center line mean?

- A. One-way road
- B. A turn lane
- C. No passing in either direction
- D. Vehicles in either lane may cross it to pass if safe

22. With one solid yellow line and one dashed yellow line, who may pass?

- A. Only vehicles next to the solid line
- B. No one
- C. Both directions
- D. Only vehicles in the lane next to the dashed line

23. When may you cross double solid yellow lines in Idaho?

- A. Only when turning, such as left into or out of a driveway or business entrance
- B. Never
- C. At night
- D. To pass a slow vehicle

24. Shared center turn lanes may be used for:

- A. Left turns (or permitted U-turns) from either direction
- B. Travel during rush hour
- C. Parking
- D. Passing

25. What should you do with dashed white lane lines?

- A. Drive within them and cross only when it's safe to change lanes
- B. Never cross them
- C. Use them as a turn lane
- D. Straddle them

Answer key: Idaho practice test 4

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1. B: Black and white (some red and white)

Most regulatory signs use black and white; a few, such as STOP and YIELD, use red and white. (Traffic Signs, page 44)

2. B: Orange and black

In work zones, warning signs are orange with black symbols or lettering. (Work Zone Signs, page 46)

3. D: All lanes will shift; stay in your lane as it shifts

The lanes ahead bend over to a new position; keep within your own lane as it moves sideways. (Work Zone Signs, page 46)

4. A: School safety patrol officials with badges or 'School Patrol' insignia

You must follow directions from school safety patrol officials appointed by the school. (School Safety Patrols, page 48)

5. D: Black on yellow and diamond-shaped

Warning signs are usually yellow diamonds with black symbols or words; some school signs are fluorescent yellow-green. (Warning Signs, page 49)

6. A: The railroad's phone number and the crossing number

It lists the railroad's phone number and the crossing number to report emergencies or warning device malfunctions. (Warning Signs, page 53)

7. D: Motorist services

Blue guide signs point to motorist services; green ones give directions and distances, and brown ones mark cultural, historical or scenic sites. (Guide Signs, page 53)

8. C: Red-and-white are permanent; orange-and-white are temporary

Red-and-white barricades are permanent and orange-and-white ones are temporary, but both tell drivers the same thing. (Barricades, page 54)

9. A: The road is closed; traffic can proceed no further

The V-shaped pattern means the road is closed and traffic can go no further. (Barricades, page 54)

10. A: Right

When the stripes slope down toward the right, go around the barricade on its right side. (Barricades, page 54)

11. D: Top

Vertical lights have red at the top, yellow in the middle and green at the bottom. (Traffic Signals, page 55)

12. D: Turns are allowed after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians in crosswalks

With a flashing yellow arrow you may turn, but only after giving way to oncoming vehicles and to pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Traffic Signals, page 56)

13. C: Protected left turns

Doghouse signals are most commonly used for protected left turns; the yellow indicates the protected turn is ending. (Traffic Signals, page 56)

14. B: When there isn't room on the other side to completely pass through

Don't enter unless there's enough space on the other side to pass completely through and not block the intersection. (Traffic Signals, page 56)

15. B: As a four-way stop

If a signal is dark or not working, handle the intersection the same way you would a four-way stop. (Traffic Signals, page 56)

16. C: No turn in the direction of the arrow until a green or yellow indication allows it

While the steady red arrow is displayed, no turn is permitted in that direction until a green or yellow indication allows movement. (Traffic Signals, page 55)

17. A: The turn signal is changing; stop if you safely can, or clear the intersection if already in it

The signal for the turn is changing; stop if you haven't entered and can stop safely, otherwise continue and clear the intersection. (Traffic Signals, page 55)

18. A: Stop, yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk, then proceed when it's clear

Alternating flashing reds work like a stop sign: stop, let pedestrians in the crosswalk finish, then go when it's clear. (Pedestrian Crossings, page 57)

19. C: Stop at the stop line and remain stopped

Steady red lights on a pedestrian hybrid beacon require a full stop at the stop line, and you stay stopped while they are lit. (Pedestrian Crossings, page 57)

20. D: May proceed if the crosswalk is clear

The signal is unlit until a pedestrian pushes the button; drivers may proceed if the crosswalk is clear. (Pedestrian Crossings, page 57)

21. D: Vehicles in either lane may cross it to pass if safe

A broken yellow center line lets drivers going either way cross it to pass, as long as it is safe. (Pavement Markings, page 58)

22. D: Only vehicles in the lane next to the dashed line

Drivers on the side with the broken line may cross to pass; drivers on the side with the solid line may not. (Pavement Markings, page 58)

23. A: Only when turning, such as left into or out of a driveway or business entrance

Neither direction may cross double solid yellow lines except when turning (if safe); no passing is allowed. (Pavement Markings, page 58)

24. A: Left turns (or permitted U-turns) from either direction

Center lanes are reserved for left turns or permitted U-turns from either direction; you may not travel in them. (Pavement Markings, page 58)

25. A: Drive within them and cross only when it's safe to change lanes

Drive within the lines, never straddle them, and cross only when it's safe to change lanes. (Pavement Markings, page 59)