

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 5

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. Double solid white lane lines mean:

- A. A bike lane
- B. Edge of road
- C. Lane changes are prohibited
- D. Passing is encouraged

2. A solid white line with a bicycle symbol along the side of the road marks:

- A. An area designated for bicycle traffic only
- B. A bus lane
- C. The shoulder for emergencies
- D. A parking lane

3. At dashed bike lane lines near an intersection, if a bicyclist is already in that area, what must a right-turning driver do?

- A. Yield to the bicyclist
- B. Speed up
- C. Turn from the left lane
- D. Honk and turn

4. What does green paint in a bicycle lane emphasize?

- A. A bus stop
- B. A school zone
- C. A parking area
- D. Where vehicles and bicycles cross each other's paths

5. When required to stop at a railroad crossing in Idaho, how far from the nearest rail should you stop?

- A. Within 50 feet but no less than 15 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. Right at the rail
- D. Within 10 feet

6. How many times greater is the chance of death or serious injury in a train-vehicle collision than in other highway crashes?

- A. 5 times
- B. 10 times
- C. 40 times
- D. 100 times

7. How far does a 150-car freight train at 50 mph need to stop?

- A. 10 miles
- B. 500 feet
- C. 2,000 feet
- D. 7,000 feet (about 1 1/3 miles)

8. In traffic at a railroad crossing, when may you cross the tracks?

- A. Whenever the car ahead crosses
- B. Only at night
- C. Whenever the gate is up
- D. Only if there's room on the other side for the full length of your vehicle

9. Why shouldn't you shift gears while driving across railroad tracks?

- A. It's too loud
- B. It's illegal everywhere
- C. It may cause your vehicle to stall on the tracks
- D. It damages the tracks

10. In a roundabout, which direction do you always turn to enter and exit?

- A. Straight
- B. Left
- C. Right
- D. Either

11. Entering a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only trucks
- B. Traffic on your right
- C. Traffic on your left already in the roundabout, plus pedestrians and bicyclists
- D. No one

12. When should you turn on your right turn signal in a roundabout?

- A. Never
- B. Before the roundabout
- C. When entering
- D. As you approach your exit

13. How do you make a left turn at a thru-turn intersection?

- A. Turn left directly
- B. Go through the intersection, make a U-turn at the next signal downstream, come back and turn right
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Turn right twice

14. You exit the freeway by mistake at a single point urban interchange (SPUI). What should you do?

- A. Back up the ramp
- B. Stop and wait
- C. Drive straight across and get back on
- D. Turn left or right onto the crossing highway and find a safe place to turn around

15. What is Idaho's 'basic rule' for speed?

- A. Match the speed of nearby cars
- B. Always drive the posted limit
- C. Drive at a speed that is reasonable and prudent at all times
- D. Drive 5-10 mph under the limit

16. Can driving too slowly violate Idaho's basic rule?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, if you impede the safe flow of traffic
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Only at night

17. What is the maximum speed on Idaho interstates unless otherwise posted?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 75 mph
- D. 80 mph

18. What is the maximum speed on Idaho state highways unless posted higher?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

19. What is the maximum speed in any residential, business or urban district in Idaho unless posted?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

20. Where designated, up to what speed may vehicles travel on Idaho rural interstates?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 75 mph
- C. 80 mph
- D. 85 mph

21. When passing on a two-lane road with a posted limit of 55 mph or more, how much may a passenger car exceed the limit while passing a slower vehicle?

- A. Not at all
- B. Up to 10 mph
- C. Up to 15 mph
- D. Up to 20 mph

22. What can happen if you violate a work zone speed limit in Idaho?

- A. Points are removed
- B. Nothing extra
- C. An enhanced, fixed penalty
- D. Only a warning

23. Is it legal to stay in the far left lane in Idaho if you are impeding faster traffic?

- A. Yes
- B. No; you may not drive in the extreme left lane for a time that impedes traffic moving at a lawful speed
- C. Only on rural roads
- D. Only at night

24. How far ahead must you signal before turning in business or residential areas?

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

25. How long must you signal before turning or changing lanes on freeways or highways?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

Answer key: Idaho practice test 5

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

1. C: Lane changes are prohibited

Lane changes are prohibited where double solid white lane lines are present. (Pavement Markings, page 59)

2. A: An area designated for bicycle traffic only

It shows the area designated for bicycle traffic only; bicycles must travel the same direction as adjacent traffic. (Pavement Markings, page 59)

3. A: Yield to the bicyclist

Both users must be aware; if a bike is already there, right-turning drivers must yield. (Pavement Markings, page 59)

4. D: Where vehicles and bicycles cross each other's paths

Green paint marks the conflict area where cars and bicycles cross paths, so drivers should expect bikes there. (Green Pavement in Bicycle Lanes, page 60)

5. A: Within 50 feet but no less than 15 feet

When you have to stop for a crossing, stop no farther than 50 feet and no closer than 15 feet from the nearest rail. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

6. C: 40 times

A collision with a train is 40 times more likely to kill or seriously injure someone than other highway crashes. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

7. D: 7,000 feet (about 1 1/3 miles)

A 150-car freight train going 50 mph needs about 7,000 feet (about 1 miles) to stop. (Railroad Crossings, page 60)

8. D: Only if there's room on the other side for the full length of your vehicle

Don't start across the tracks in traffic unless there is space on the far side for your whole vehicle. (Railroad Crossings, page 61)

9. C: It may cause your vehicle to stall on the tracks

Never shift gears while driving through a crossing; it may cause you to stall on the tracks. (Railroad Crossings, page 61)

10. C: Right

Roundabouts carry one-way traffic counter-clockwise, so you always enter and leave with a right turn. (Roundabouts (aka Rotary or Traffic Circle), page 62)

11. C: Traffic on your left already in the roundabout, plus pedestrians and bicyclists

Give way to vehicles coming from your left that are already circulating, and yield to pedestrians and bicyclists as you enter and exit. (Roundabouts (aka Rotary or Traffic Circle), page 62)

12. D: As you approach your exit

Turn on your right signal as you near the exit you plan to take. (Roundabouts (aka Rotary or Traffic Circle), page 62)

13. B: Go through the intersection, make a U-turn at the next signal downstream, come back and turn right

Thru-turns prohibit direct lefts: continue through, U-turn at the next signal as marked, return and turn right. (Thru-Turn, page 63)

14. D: Turn left or right onto the crossing highway and find a safe place to turn around

You cannot travel straight across and get back on; turn left or right and find a safe place to turn around. (Single Point Urban Interchange, page 64)

15. C: Drive at a speed that is reasonable and prudent at all times

Idaho's basic rule requires a reasonable and prudent speed at all times, considering traffic, road surface, visibility and other conditions. (Speed Limits, page 68)

16. B: Yes, if you impede the safe flow of traffic

Driving too slowly for conditions and impeding the safe flow of traffic, even under the posted limit, violates the basic rule. (Speed Limits, page 68)

17. C: 75 mph

Unless signs say otherwise, the interstate limit is 75 mph; some posted sections allow 80. (Speed Limits, page 68)

18. C: 65 mph

The state-highway limit is 65 mph unless signs allow up to 70. (Speed Limits, page 68)

19. C: 35 mph

Unless a different limit is posted, 35 mph is the top speed in residential, business and urban districts. (Speed Limits, page 68)

20. C: 80 mph

Where designated and weather permits, vehicles may travel up to 80 mph on rural interstates and 65 on urban interstates. (Freeway Driving, page 83)

21. C: Up to 15 mph

A passenger vehicle, motorcycle or pickup not towing may exceed the posted limit by up to 15 mph while passing a vehicle going below the limit (not in work zones). (Passing, page 77)

22. C: An enhanced, fixed penalty

Speeding in a designated work zone can bring an enhanced, fixed penalty. (Speed Limits, page 69)

23. B: No; you may not drive in the extreme left lane for a time that impedes traffic moving at a lawful speed

You may not stay in the farthest-left lane long enough to hold up traffic that is moving at a legal speed. (Speed Limits, page 69)

24. C: At least 100 feet

In business or residential areas, start signaling 100 feet or more before you turn; on highways and freeways, signal at least five seconds ahead. (Turns, page 72)

25. C: 5 seconds

On freeways or highways, signals must start at least five seconds before you turn or change lanes. (Turns, page 72)