

Idaho ITD DMV permit practice test 6

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. If you plan to turn just beyond an intersection, when should you signal?

- A. Not at all
- B. Halfway through
- C. Before the intersection
- D. Just after you pass through the intersection

2. What is the correct arm signal for a right turn?

- A. Arm and hand extended upward out the window
- B. Arm pointing down
- C. Wave
- D. Arm straight out

3. When making a right turn, what should you watch for between your vehicle and the curb?

- A. Trucks
- B. Parked cars
- C. Bicycles approaching from the right
- D. Pedestrians on the far side

4. On a road where the left lane must turn left and the right lane may turn left or go straight, what must turning vehicles do?

- A. Remain in their lane of travel until after completing the turn
- B. Turn from the shoulder
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Change lanes during the turn

5. Where are U-turns illegal in Idaho?

- A. On straight streets
- B. On curves or near hilltops where you can't be seen within 500 feet, in no-passing zones, or where signs prohibit them
- C. At any intersection
- D. In rural areas

6. What do solid pavement markings in the center of the road mean for U-turns?

- A. Only trucks may U-turn
- B. U-turn only at night
- C. U-turns are allowed
- D. A U-turn is prohibited

7. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. Neither
- C. The vehicle on the right
- D. The vehicle on the left

8. At an uncontrolled T intersection where you must turn right or left, you must:

- A. Stop and/or yield to drivers approaching from the other two directions
- B. Honk
- C. Yield only to the right
- D. Go first because you're turning

9. When entering a street from an alley or driveway, you must:

- A. Speed into traffic
- B. Honk and pull out
- C. Stop before the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and traffic
- D. Only look left

10. When must Idaho motor vehicles yield to pedestrians?

- A. Only in marked crosswalks
- B. Never on highways
- C. Only at signals
- D. In marked or unmarked crosswalks at intersections, when entering from an alley or driveway, and for blind pedestrians with a white cane or guide dog

11. When must pedestrians yield to motor vehicles?

- A. Only at night
- B. Always
- C. When crossing where there is no crosswalk or intersection, or when a signal directs them
- D. Never

12. In a work zone, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only flaggers
- B. Only police
- C. No one
- D. All vehicles or pedestrians working on the highway construction project

13. What must you do for a funeral procession in Idaho?

- A. Pass it on the right
- B. Honk
- C. Join it
- D. Give it the right of way and don't drive between its vehicles

14. Livestock under controlled movement over an Idaho road:

- A. Have the right-of-way
- B. Are illegal
- C. Must use a crosswalk
- D. Must yield to cars

15. Before returning to your lane after passing in Idaho, when should you signal and move back?

- A. After 1 second
- B. When the other driver flashes lights
- C. Right after your bumper clears
- D. When you can see the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

16. Passing is prohibited within how many feet of an intersection or railroad crossing (unless traffic-control devices indicate otherwise)?

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

17. Which of these is a situation where passing is prohibited in Idaho?

- A. When a vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross
- B. When the car ahead is slower
- C. On a dashed yellow line
- D. On a straight four-lane highway

18. You must complete a pass before coming within how many feet of oncoming traffic in Idaho?

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

19. When may you pass on the right in Idaho?

- A. Only in daylight
- B. Whenever the shoulder is wide
- C. When the vehicle you're overtaking on a two-lane road is signaling a left turn, or on a one-way/multi-lane road with two or more lanes your way
- D. Never

20. The vehicle you're passing begins to drift toward you. What should you do?

- A. Use your horn
- B. Move onto the shoulder
- C. Speed up a lot
- D. Brake hard

21. When another vehicle is passing you, you should:

- A. Speed up
- B. Move to the right side of your lane and keep a steady speed or slow down
- C. Move left
- D. Flash your lights

22. A slow vehicle delaying how many other vehicles in a rural area or on a two-lane highway must pull off to let them pass?

- A. Five or more
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three or more

23. What is the minimum recommended following distance in Idaho?

- A. One second
- B. Two seconds
- C. Three seconds
- D. Five seconds

24. In bad weather, how should you adjust the three-second following rule?

- A. Follow closer to see taillights
- B. Keep three seconds
- C. Increase it several times
- D. Reduce it to two seconds

25. How much following distance should you allow behind a motorcycle?

- A. More than 3 seconds
- B. One car length
- C. Less than 2 seconds
- D. Exactly 2 seconds

Answer key: Idaho practice test 6

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1. D: Just after you pass through the intersection

If your turn is just past an intersection, wait until you've cleared the intersection to signal, so others don't think you're turning at it. (Turns, page 72)

2. A: Arm and hand extended upward out the window

Right: arm and hand extended upward out the window. (Turns, page 72)

3. C: Bicycles approaching from the right

Bicyclists can come up on your right between your car and the curb, so check for them before turning, and don't swing wide. (Turns, page 73)

4. A: Remain in their lane of travel until after completing the turn

A driver turning left has to stay in the same lane all the way through the turn. (Turns, page 73)

5. B: On curves or near hilltops where you can't be seen within 500 feet, in no-passing zones, or where signs prohibit them

U-turns are illegal where posted, on curves or hills without 500 feet of visibility, or in a no passing zone. (Turns, page 73)

6. D: A U-turn is prohibited

Solid center-line markings mean you may not make a U-turn there. (Turns, page 74)

7. D: The vehicle on the left

The first car to arrive goes first. When two arrive together, the driver on the left lets the driver on the right go. (Yielding to Other Drivers, page 75)

8. A: Stop and/or yield to drivers approaching from the other two directions

At an unmarked T intersection, stop and/or yield to drivers coming from the other two directions. (Yielding to Other Drivers, page 75)

9. C: Stop before the sidewalk and yield to pedestrians and traffic

Coming out of an alley or driveway, stop before you cross the sidewalk and give way to pedestrians and traffic. (Stopping, page 70)

10. D: In marked or unmarked crosswalks at intersections, when entering from an alley or driveway, and for blind pedestrians with a white cane or guide dog

Drivers must yield to pedestrians in marked or unmarked crosswalks, when entering from an alley/driveway, and to blind pedestrians. (Pedestrians & Right-of-Way, page 75)

11. C: When crossing where there is no crosswalk or intersection, or when a signal directs them

Pedestrians must yield when crossing where there's no crosswalk or intersection or when directed by a signal. (Pedestrians & Right-of-Way, page 75)

12. D: All vehicles or pedestrians working on the highway construction project

In a work zone, give way to every worker and work vehicle on the construction project. (Yielding to Other Drivers, page 76)

13. D: Give it the right of way and don't drive between its vehicles

Always give funeral processions the right of way; don't drive between or join the vehicles unless authorized by police. (Funeral Processions, page 78)

14. A: Have the right-of-way

Livestock under controlled movement over a highway have the right-of-way; cooperate with the workers in charge. (Open Range, page 108)

15. D: When you can see the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

Signal, and don't move back until the vehicle you passed shows up in your rear-view mirror. (Passing, page 76)

16. B: 100 feet

Passing is prohibited within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing. (Passing, page 76)

17. A: When a vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross

You may not pass when a vehicle ahead has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk for a pedestrian. (Passing, page 77)

18. B: 200 feet

Your pass must be finished before you get within 200 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Passing, page 78)

19. C: When the vehicle you're overtaking on a two-lane road is signaling a left turn, or on a one-way/multi-lane road with two or more lanes your way

Passing on the right is allowed only in those two situations and never by driving off the roadway. (Passing, page 77)

20. A: Use your horn

Sound your horn if the car you're passing starts to drift into your lane. (Passing, page 78)

21. B: Move to the right side of your lane and keep a steady speed or slow down

Help others pass: move right in your lane, don't speed up, and watch for trouble. (Passing, page 78)

22. D: Three or more

If you are driving slower than normal traffic and three or more vehicles are stuck behind you on a two-lane highway or rural road, pull off where it is safe and let them by. (Slow-Moving Vehicle, page 79)

23. C: Three seconds

Three seconds is the least following distance the handbook recommends; leave more at high speed or in bad weather. (Following Distances, page 79)

24. C: Increase it several times

In bad weather, stretch the three-second gap several times over for extra safety. (Following Distances, page 80)

25. A: More than 3 seconds

Allow more than three seconds of following distance behind a motorcycle. (Motorcycles, page 104)