

Illinois Secretary of State permit practice test 10

From the Illinois Rules of the Road 2026 (DSD A 112). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/illinois/

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

1. During congestion, how does the Illinois Rules of the Road advise you to merge where two lanes become one (the 'zipper merge')?

- A. Stay in the closing lane and force your way in
- B. Merge as early as possible, even in heavy traffic
- C. Use both lanes up to the lane reduction point and take turns merging there
- D. Stop and wait for a gap

2. What does an orange triangular emblem on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. The driver is a student
- B. The vehicle is a slow-moving vehicle
- C. The vehicle is an emergency vehicle
- D. The vehicle carries hazardous materials

3. The traffic signals at an intersection are not working. What must you do?

- A. Yield only to traffic on your left
- B. Use your horn and go
- C. Treat it as an all-way stop: stop completely, then yield before entering
- D. Proceed with caution without stopping

4. May you drive through a parking lot or off the roadway to avoid a traffic signal?

- A. Yes, if the lot is empty
- B. Only during rush hour
- C. No, a driver may never leave the roadway to avoid a traffic signal
- D. Yes, if it is faster

5. What does a steady yellow light mean?

- A. Speed up to beat the red
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. Yield to pedestrians only
- D. The signal is changing from green to red

6. What must you do at a flashing red light?

- A. Treat it like a green light
- B. Stop, yield to traffic in the intersection or crosswalk, and go when safe
- C. Stop and wait for a green light
- D. Slow down and proceed with caution

7. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Turn only
- B. Stop
- C. Proceed into the intersection with caution
- D. The light is about to turn red

8. What does a steady red arrow mean in Illinois?

- A. Don't make the arrow's movement until a green arrow appears, except a right turn (or a left from one-way to one-way) after a full stop and yielding
- B. The signal is broken
- C. You may turn in that direction without stopping
- D. Proceed with caution

9. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Protected turn; oncoming traffic is stopped
- B. You may turn in the arrow's direction after yielding to pedestrians and vehicles
- C. The arrow is about to turn green
- D. Do not turn

10. What does a steady yellow arrow mean?

- A. The green arrow is ending or the light is about to turn red
- B. U-turns are allowed
- C. You may turn after yielding
- D. Go straight only

11. What does a green arrow pointing straight up mean?

- A. You may go straight ahead only
- B. You may turn either way
- C. Stop
- D. Lane closed

12. What does a red X lane signal over a highway lane mean?

- A. Lane ends ahead
- B. Never drive in this lane
- C. Lane for left turns only
- D. Slow down

13. What does a yellow X lane signal mean?

- A. The lane signal is about to change to red; leave the lane safely
- B. Turn left from this lane
- C. Buses only
- D. The lane is open to all traffic

14. A pedestrian is in the crosswalk when the flashing upraised-hand 'Don't Walk' signal starts. What may the pedestrian do?

- A. Must run back
- B. Must stop in the road
- C. Must return to the starting curb

D. May continue to the sidewalk or safety island

15. What do broken white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Traffic moves in opposite directions; no passing
- B. Bike lane
- C. Lanes are closed
- D. Traffic moves in the same direction; you may cross to change lanes or turn

16. What do double solid white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Traffic moves in opposite directions
- B. Crossing is discouraged but legal
- C. Crossing is prohibited
- D. Passing is allowed

17. What does a single solid white line between lanes going the same way mean?

- A. Lane for buses
- B. Crossing is prohibited
- C. Crossing requires special care and is discouraged
- D. Passing lane

18. What do yellow center lines indicate?

- A. A bicycle lane
- B. Traffic in the lanes moves in opposite directions
- C. Traffic in the lanes moves in the same direction
- D. The edge of the road

19. May you cross double solid yellow center lines to turn left into a driveway?

- A. Only on weekends
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, to turn left into or from an alley, private road, driveway or street
- D. Only when passing

20. There is a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line in the center of the road. When may you pass?

- A. Always
- B. Never
- C. When the solid line is nearest your lane
- D. When the broken line is nearest your lane

21. You started passing before a no-passing zone began. May you cross the solid yellow line on your side to finish the pass?

- A. Only if the other driver waves
- B. Yes, to finish a pass started before the zone began
- C. No, you must brake and drop back
- D. Only on a hill

22. In an urban area, a white stop line is usually painted how far before the crosswalk?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 4 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 20 feet

23. When a two-way left turn lane is provided, may you make a left turn from a different lane?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, any lane
- C. Only from the right lane
- D. No, a left turn may not be made from any other lane

24. What are edge lines on the left side of a divided road?

- A. Solid yellow
- B. Solid white
- C. Broken white
- D. Broken yellow

25. What do yellow or white diagonal stripes on the pavement mark?

- A. Parking spaces
- B. Fixed obstructions
- C. Bus lanes
- D. School crossings

Answer key: Illinois practice test 10

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1. C: Use both lanes up to the lane reduction point and take turns merging there

In congestion, use both lanes up to the reduction point and merge there, taking turns. When the road is not congested, merge into the open lane as early as possible. (Reduction in Lanes, page 71)

2. B: The vehicle is a slow-moving vehicle

The slow-moving vehicle emblem means the vehicle is moving slowly. Slow down and pass only when it is safe and legal. (Other Special Signs, page 74)

3. C: Treat it as an all-way stop: stop completely, then yield before entering

When traffic signals are out, treat the intersection as an all-way stop, unless police direct otherwise: stop completely, then yield before entering. (Traffic Signals, page 77)

4. C: No, a driver may never leave the roadway to avoid a traffic signal

A driver may never leave the roadway to avoid a traffic signal. (Chapter 10: Traffic Signals and Pavement Markings, page 77)

5. D: The signal is changing from green to red

A steady yellow warns that the signal is changing from green to red. Do not enter the intersection once the light is red. (Steady Lights, page 77)

6. B: Stop, yield to traffic in the intersection or crosswalk, and go when safe

A flashing red light is treated like a stop sign: stop, yield, and go when it is safe. (Flashing Lights, page 77)

7. C: Proceed into the intersection with caution

A flashing yellow light means proceed into the intersection with caution. (Flashing Lights, page 77)

8. A: Don't make the arrow's movement until a green arrow appears, except a right turn (or a left from one-way to one-way) after a full stop and yielding

A steady red arrow prohibits that movement until a green arrow appears. Exceptions: a right turn, or a left from a one-way onto a one-way moving left, after stopping completely and yielding. (Arrows, page 78)

9. B: You may turn in the arrow's direction after yielding to pedestrians and vehicles

A flashing yellow arrow lets you turn in that direction after yielding to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection or crosswalk. (Arrows, page 78)

10. A: The green arrow is ending or the light is about to turn red

A constantly lit yellow arrow means the green arrow is ending or the light is about to turn red. (Arrows, page 78)

11. A: You may go straight ahead only

A green arrow pointing up means you may go straight ahead only. (Arrows, page 78)

12. B: Never drive in this lane

Never drive in a lane showing a red X. (Lane Signals, page 78)

13. A: The lane signal is about to change to red; leave the lane safely

A yellow X means the lane signal is about to turn to a red X, so move out of the lane safely. (Lane Signals, page 78)

14. D: May continue to the sidewalk or safety island

A pedestrian who already started crossing during the steady walk signal may continue to a sidewalk or safety island; new pedestrians must not start. (Pedestrian Traffic Signals, Walk Lights, and Crossings, page 78)

15. D: Traffic moves in the same direction; you may cross to change lanes or turn

Broken white lines separate lanes moving in the same direction, and you may cross them when changing lanes or turning. (White Lane Lines, page 79)

16. C: Crossing is prohibited

Double solid white lines separate lanes moving in the same direction, and crossing them is prohibited. (White Lane Lines, page 79)

17. C: Crossing requires special care and is discouraged

A single solid white line between same-direction lanes means crossing requires special care and is discouraged. (White Lane Lines, page 79)

18. B: Traffic in the lanes moves in opposite directions

Yellow center lines separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. (Yellow Center Lines, page 79)

19. C: Yes, to turn left into or from an alley, private road, driveway or street

Double solid yellow lines mark the center of the road, and you may cross them to turn left into or from an alley, private road, driveway or street. (Yellow Center Lines, page 79)

20. D: When the broken line is nearest your lane

You may pass only when the broken yellow line is on your side of the center. (Yellow No Passing Lines, page 80)

21. B: Yes, to finish a pass started before the zone began

When the solid yellow line is on your side, you may cross it to finish a pass you started before the no-passing zone began. (Yellow No Passing Lines, page 79)

22. B: 4 feet

The white stop line is usually 4 feet before the crosswalk in urban areas. Stop before any part of your vehicle crosses it. (White Stop Line, page 80)

23. D: No, a left turn may not be made from any other lane

When a two-way left turn lane is provided, you may not make a left turn from any other lane. (Two-Way Left Turn Lanes, page 80)

24. A: Solid yellow

Solid yellow lines mark the left edge of divided roads; solid white lines mark the right edge. (Edge Lines, page 79)

25. B: Fixed obstructions

Yellow or white diagonal stripes are used to mark fixed obstructions. (Other Markings, page 80)