

Illinois Secretary of State permit practice test 4

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. You approach a stationary emergency vehicle with flashing lights on an Illinois highway. What does the law require?

- A. Keep your speed and lane
- B. Stop in your lane until it leaves
- C. Yield, change to a lane away from it if possible, and reduce speed
- D. Honk to warn the workers

2. Within how many feet of an emergency scene does Illinois law prohibit photography and cellphone use, with some exceptions?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 250 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

3. An emergency vehicle approaches with lights and siren. What must you do?

- A. Stop in the left lane
- B. Pull immediately to the right side of the road and let it pass, stopping if needed
- C. Keep driving at the same speed
- D. Speed up to stay ahead of it

4. When may you drive over a fire hose?

- A. Whenever you drive slowly
- B. When a fire official in command permits it
- C. Never, under any circumstances
- D. When it is flat on the road

5. You meet a funeral procession. What should you do?

- A. Honk so they let you pass
- B. Yield the right of way to all vehicles in the procession
- C. Join the procession to get through the intersection
- D. Drive between the vehicles to get through

6. Two vehicles on different roads reach a four-way stop at the same time. Who should go first?

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. The vehicle going straight

7. Several vehicles approach a four-way stop at different times. Who goes first?

- A. The driver turning left
- B. The driver on the right
- C. The first driver to stop
- D. The largest vehicle

8. At a stop sign with no stop line, where should you stop?

- A. In the middle of the crosswalk
- B. Past the crosswalk at the edge of the intersection
- C. Anywhere within 50 feet
- D. Before the crosswalk; if there is none, where you can see all approaching traffic

9. You enter an intersection on a green light to turn left, and the light turns red before you can finish. What should you do?

- A. Back up out of the intersection
- B. Turn right instead
- C. Finish the turn when it is safe
- D. Stay in the intersection until the next green

10. You are on the road that ends at a T intersection with no signs or signals. Who has the right of way?

- A. Whoever is driving faster
- B. Whoever is on the left
- C. Traffic on the through road
- D. You, because you are turning

11. When pulling out of a driveway or alley onto a street, you must:

- A. Yield only to vehicles on your left
- B. Honk and pull out
- C. Stop completely and yield to pedestrians and vehicles
- D. Pull out quickly to merge

12. Your light turns green, but cars are still in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Go, because you have the green
- B. Turn right on green only
- C. Yield to the vehicles still in the intersection
- D. Honk to clear them

13. When must you come to a complete stop for a pedestrian?

- A. Only if the pedestrian waves you to stop
- B. Only at signalized intersections
- C. When a pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk
- D. Only when a crossing guard is present

14. A pedestrian started across before your light turned green. What must you do?

- A. Yield to the pedestrian
- B. Honk to hurry them
- C. Proceed, because you have the green
- D. Drive around them

15. At a red light, from a one-way street onto another one-way street with traffic moving to the left, you may:

- A. Never turn
- B. Turn left without stopping
- C. Turn left only with a green arrow
- D. Turn left after a complete stop, yielding to traffic and pedestrians

16. When passing on a two-lane road, you must return to your lane before getting within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

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

17. After passing a vehicle, when is it safe to return to the right lane?

- A. When you can see the entire vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror
- B. As soon as your front bumper is past it
- C. After counting to two
- D. When the other driver flashes their lights

18. Is it legal in Illinois to flash your turn signals as a courtesy 'go ahead and pass' signal?

- A. Yes, but only for trucks
- B. Yes, it is encouraged
- C. No, it is against the law
- D. Only at night

19. What is the minimum distance you must leave when passing a bicyclist in Illinois, including one in a bike lane?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 5 feet
- D. 6 feet

20. When may you pass on the right in Illinois?

- A. Any time the right lane is open on a two-lane road
- B. When the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is enough room without leaving the pavement
- C. On the shoulder when traffic is slow
- D. Never

21. Within how many feet of an intersection or railroad crossing is passing prohibited on a two-lane, two-way road?

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

22. Are Illinois construction zones no-passing zones?

- A. Only if posted
- B. Only when workers are present
- C. Yes, all construction zones in Illinois are no-passing zones
- D. Only on two-lane roads at night

23. On an interstate or fully access-controlled freeway in Illinois, when may you drive in the left lane?

- A. Only at night
- B. Whenever you are going the speed limit
- C. Any time
- D. Mainly when passing, with limited exceptions such as heavy traffic or an obstruction

24. May you back up on the shoulder of a controlled-access highway if you miss your exit?

- A. No, backing on any shoulder or roadway of a controlled-access highway is prohibited
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, with hazard lights on
- D. Yes, slowly

25. What is the 'Dutch Reach'?

- A. Opening the car door with your far (right) hand so you turn to check for traffic and bicyclists
- B. Reaching back to check the blind spot
- C. Reaching across to lock the passenger door
- D. A hand signal for stopping

Answer key: Illinois practice test 4

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1. C: Yield, change to a lane away from it if possible, and reduce speed

Illinois law requires you to yield, change lanes away from the emergency workers when possible, and slow to a reasonable speed until safely past. If you can't change lanes, slow down and proceed with caution.

(Emergency/Maintenance Vehicles, page 25)

2. C: 500 feet

Illinois prohibits photography and wireless phone use within 500 feet of an emergency scene, except in certain circumstances. (Emergency/Maintenance Vehicles, page 25)

3. B: Pull immediately to the right side of the road and let it pass, stopping if needed

Pull to the right side of the road right away and let the emergency vehicle pass; a complete stop may be needed.

(Emergency/Maintenance Vehicles, page 25)

4. B: When a fire official in command permits it

You may not drive over fire hoses unless a fire official in command of the scene allows it. (Emergency/Maintenance Vehicles, page 25)

5. B: Yield the right of way to all vehicles in the procession

Yield to all vehicles in a funeral procession, and don't drive between them unless a police officer directs you to.

(Funeral Processions, page 26)

6. A: The vehicle on the right

When two vehicles arrive at a four-way stop at the same time, the vehicle on the left yields to the vehicle on the right. (Right of Way, page 26)

7. C: The first driver to stop

At a four-way stop, the first driver to stop should be the first to go. (Right of Way, page 26)

8. D: Before the crosswalk; if there is none, where you can see all approaching traffic

With no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. With no crosswalk or stop line, stop where you can see all approaching traffic. (Right of Way, page 26)

9. C: Finish the turn when it is safe

If you entered the intersection while the light was green, you may finish the left turn even though the light turns red.

(Right of Way, page 26)

10. C: Traffic on the through road

A driver on the ending (terminating) road of a T intersection with no signs or signals must yield to traffic on the through road. (Right of Way, page 26)

11. C: Stop completely and yield to pedestrians and vehicles

Coming out of an alley, building, private road or driveway, stop completely and yield to pedestrians and all vehicles.

(Right of Way, page 26)

12. C: Yield to the vehicles still in the intersection

You must yield to vehicles in the intersection even after your light turns green. (Right of Way, page 26)

13. C: When a pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk

Drivers must stop completely and yield when a pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk. (Pedestrian Right of Way, page 27)

14. A: Yield to the pedestrian

You must yield when a pedestrian entered the crosswalk before the light changed. (Pedestrian Right of Way, page 27)

15. D: Turn left after a complete stop, yielding to traffic and pedestrians

A left turn on red is allowed from a one-way street onto a one-way street moving left, after a complete stop and yielding the right of way. (Right of Way, page 26)

16. B: 200 feet

You must return to your lane before coming within 200 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Passing, page 28)

17. A: When you can see the entire vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror

Don't move back into the right lane until the entire vehicle you passed is visible in your rearview mirror. (Passing, page 28)

18. C: No, it is against the law

Illinois law prohibits flashing turn signals as a courtesy or 'do pass' signal to other drivers. (Passing, page 28)

19. B: 3 feet

Keep at least 3 feet from a bicyclist when passing on any road, including a bicyclist on the shoulder or in a bike lane. (Passing, page 28)

20. B: When the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is enough room without leaving the pavement

You may pass on the right, without using the shoulder, when the vehicle ahead is turning left and there's room, on a one-way street, on roads with two or more clear lanes each way, or at intersections widened for it. (Passing, page 28)

21. B: 100 feet

Passing is not allowed within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing. (Passing, page 29)

22. C: Yes, all construction zones in Illinois are no-passing zones

All construction zones in Illinois are no-passing zones. (Passing, page 29)

23. D: Mainly when passing, with limited exceptions such as heavy traffic or an obstruction

You may not drive in the left lane except to pass, with exceptions such as no vehicle directly behind you, congestion, weather, an obstruction in the right lane, or yielding to emergency or construction vehicles. (Lane Usage, page 29)

24. A: No, backing on any shoulder or roadway of a controlled-access highway is prohibited

Backing up on any shoulder or roadway of a controlled-access roadway is not allowed. (Lane Usage, page 30)

25. A: Opening the car door with your far (right) hand so you turn to check for traffic and bicyclists

The Dutch Reach means opening the door with your right hand, which turns your body so you check for oncoming vehicles and bicyclists before opening. (Lane Usage, page 30)