

Iowa DOT permit practice test 1

From the Iowa Driver's License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/iowa/

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

1. For driver's licensing, how long must you have lived in Iowa continuously to be considered a resident (if no other condition applies)?

- A. 10 days
- B. 30 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

2. Within what distance may a person drive farm equipment between the home farm and nearby farmland without a driver's license in Iowa?

- A. One mile
- B. Two miles
- C. Five miles
- D. Ten miles

3. Which documents must Iowa drivers carry in the vehicle?

- A. Their license or permit, current registration and an insurance card
- B. Only their license
- C. Only the vehicle title
- D. A birth certificate

4. Which is NOT a requirement when applying for an Iowa license?

- A. Owning a vehicle
- B. Completing a vision screening
- C. Passing the knowledge test
- D. Completing approved driver education if under 18

5. What does a red traffic sign generally tell you?

- A. Stop, yield, or do what is shown on the sign
- B. Services for travelers
- C. General warning
- D. Direction to a place

6. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

- A. Services for travelers, such as rest areas, hospitals and fuel
- B. Road work
- C. School zones
- D. Regulations

7. What do fluorescent pink signs indicate in Iowa?

- A. Incident management, such as crash cleanup or debris removal
- B. School zones
- C. Hospital routes
- D. Recreation areas

8. What do fluorescent yellow-green signs warn of?

- A. Pedestrians, bicycles and schools
- B. Road construction
- C. Railroad crossings
- D. Steep hills

9. What does an orange sign indicate?

- A. Road work, temporary traffic control or maintenance
- B. Recreation areas
- C. Traveler services
- D. Regulatory rules

10. What do brown signs show?

- A. Recreation and cultural points of interest
- B. Hospitals
- C. Interstate exits
- D. Construction detours

11. What do regulatory signs with a red circle and slash over a symbol mean?

- A. You cannot do the action shown
- B. The action is recommended
- C. A service is nearby
- D. A hazard ahead

12. A minimum speed limit on a high-speed road is too fast for you. What should you do?

- A. Use another route
- B. Drive on the shoulder
- C. Drive below the minimum with hazards on
- D. Ignore it

13. What color and shape are most warning signs?

- A. Yellow diamond with black lettering or symbols
- B. Red octagon
- C. White rectangle
- D. Green rectangle

14. Under Iowa's 2024 crosswalk law, whom must vehicles yield to?

- A. Pedestrians on foot and those using pedestrian conveyances such as wheelchairs, strollers and skateboards
- B. Only people walking
- C. Only people in wheelchairs
- D. Only children

15. Which is an example of a pedestrian conveyance under Iowa law?

- A. A skateboard
- B. A motorcycle
- C. A moped
- D. A golf cart

16. What speed does a reflective orange slow-moving vehicle triangle indicate in Iowa?

- A. 25 mph or less
- B. 35 mph or less
- C. 45 mph or less
- D. 15 mph or less

17. What do Interstate mile markers show?

- A. The number of miles from where the Interstate entered the state
- B. Miles to the next city
- C. Speed limits
- D. Exit names

18. What does the shape of a route sign tell you?

- A. The type of roadway, such as interstate, U.S. highway or Iowa route
- B. The speed limit
- C. The number of lanes
- D. Whether tolls apply

19. A school crossing guard directs you differently from the traffic signal. What should you do?

- A. Follow the crossing guard
- B. Follow the signal
- C. Honk
- D. Do whichever is faster

20. How should you treat a flashing red traffic light?

- A. The same as a stop sign
- B. As a yield sign
- C. As a green light
- D. As a warning only

21. The light turns solid yellow as you approach. You can stop safely. What should you do?

- A. Stop; do not enter the intersection
- B. Speed up to clear it
- C. Enter and stop in the middle
- D. Honk and go

22. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Proceed with caution, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians
- B. Stop completely
- C. The light is about to turn green
- D. Turn only

23. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean for a left turn?

- A. Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians, then turn with caution; oncoming traffic has a green light
- B. Oncoming traffic is stopped
- C. The turn is prohibited
- D. Stop and wait for green

24. When you have a steady green arrow, what is true?

- A. You may turn in the arrow's direction; oncoming traffic must stop
- B. You may also go straight
- C. You must yield to oncoming traffic
- D. You must stop first

25. What does a steady red arrow mean?

- A. Drivers turning in that direction must stop
- B. Turn after yielding
- C. Go straight only
- D. The signal is broken

Answer key: Iowa practice test 1

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1. B: 30 days

Living in Iowa continuously for 30 days is one of the conditions that makes you a resident for licensing. (1.1 Who Needs an Iowa Driver's License?, page 4)

2. B: Two miles

No license is needed to drive farm equipment between the home farm and nearby farmland or farm operations within two miles. (1.1 Who Needs an Iowa Driver's License?, page 4)

3. A: Their license or permit, current registration and an insurance card

Keep your license or permit with you, and carry the vehicle's current registration plus a printed or electronic insurance card as proof of liability coverage. (1.2 Carrying Your License, Insurance, & Registration, page 5)

4. A: Owning a vehicle

Applicants complete a vision screening, pass the knowledge test, show driver's education if under 18, and pass a driving test unless waived. (1.3 Required Health Screenings and Tests, page 5)

5. A: Stop, yield, or do what is shown on the sign

Red is the color for signs that make you stop, yield or obey the instruction shown. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

6. A: Services for travelers, such as rest areas, hospitals and fuel

Blue signs direct travelers to services such as rest areas, hospitals, lodging, fuel and restaurants. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

7. A: Incident management, such as crash cleanup or debris removal

Fluorescent pink marks temporary incident scenes, such as a crash being cleared or debris being removed. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

8. A: Pedestrians, bicycles and schools

Fluorescent yellow-green is used for pedestrian, bicycle and school warning signs. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

9. A: Road work, temporary traffic control or maintenance

Orange signs warn of road work, temporary traffic control and maintenance; watch for changing speed limits and workers. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

10. A: Recreation and cultural points of interest

Brown signs direct you to historical sites, parks and recreational areas. (2.1 Traffic Signs — Standard Colors, page 6)

11. A: You cannot do the action shown

A red circle with a slash means you cannot do something, such as no left turn or no U-turn. (2.2 Regulatory Signs, page 8)

12. A: Use another route

If the minimum speed is too fast for you, you should use another route. (2.2 Regulatory Signs — Speed Limit Signs, page 8)

13. A: Yellow diamond with black lettering or symbols

Most warning signs are diamonds with a yellow background and black words or symbols. (2.3 Warning Signs, page 9)

14. A: Pedestrians on foot and those using pedestrian conveyances such as wheelchairs, strollers and skateboards

Vehicles must yield to pedestrians on foot and to those using any human-powered device (pedestrian conveyance). (2.4 Pedestrian Conveyance, page 10)

15. A: A skateboard

Pedestrian conveyances include wheelchairs, strollers, skateboards, scooters and electric personal assistive mobility devices. (2.4 Pedestrian Conveyance, page 10)

16. B: 35 mph or less

A reflective orange triangle means the vehicle is traveling 35 mph or less. (2.5 Slow-Moving Vehicle Sign, page 11)

17. A: The number of miles from where the Interstate entered the state

Mile markers show the miles from where the Interstate route entered the state and help give your location in an emergency. (2.6 Guide Signs, page 11)

18. A: The type of roadway, such as interstate, U.S. highway or Iowa route

Interstates, U.S. highways, Iowa routes and county roads each use a differently shaped route marker. (2.8 Route Signs, page 11)

19. A: Follow the crossing guard

Police officers, highway workers and school crossing guards can direct traffic, and their directions must be obeyed. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

20. A: The same as a stop sign

Treat a flashing red light the same as a stop sign. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

21. A: Stop; do not enter the intersection

Do not enter on solid yellow if you can stop safely; if you cannot, proceed with caution. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

22. A: Proceed with caution, yielding to vehicles and pedestrians

At a flashing yellow, proceed with caution and yield to vehicles and pedestrians. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

23. A: Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians, then turn with caution; oncoming traffic has a green light

A flashing yellow arrow permits the turn only after you yield, because oncoming drivers have a green light and pedestrians may be crossing. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

24. A: You may turn in the arrow's direction; oncoming traffic must stop

Drivers may make the turn; oncoming traffic must stop. Do not go straight; still yield to vehicles and pedestrians already in the intersection. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)

25. A: Drivers turning in that direction must stop

A steady red arrow means drivers turning left or right must stop. (2.9 Traffic Signals, page 11)