

Iowa DOT permit practice test 2

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. As you approach railroad tracks, what does the manual suggest you do?

- A. Eliminate distractions, put your windows down and turn off your music
- B. Speed up
- C. Turn on high beams
- D. Shift gears on the tracks

2. At a passively protected railroad crossing, what traffic controls will you find?

- A. Only a crossbuck and a stop or yield sign; no lights or gates
- B. Lights and gates
- C. A flagger
- D. Traffic signals

3. Which vehicles must stop 15 to 50 feet from railroad tracks in Iowa?

- A. School buses, charter buses, vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and placarded hazmat vehicles
- B. All passenger cars
- C. Motorcycles only
- D. Pickup trucks

4. Your car stalls on the tracks and a train is approaching. In which direction should everyone move away?

- A. At a 45-degree angle in the direction of the approaching train
- B. Straight along the tracks
- C. Away from the train along the tracks
- D. Stay in the car

5. When stopped at a railroad crossing, how much space should you leave between your vehicle and the nearest rail?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 15 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

6. Your vehicle is stuck at a railroad crossing and there is no ENS sign. Whom should you call?

- A. 911
- B. A tow company
- C. Your insurer
- D. The DOT

7. What is the basic color of work zone signs and warning devices?

- A. Orange
- B. Yellow
- C. Red
- D. Blue

8. What may happen to fines in Iowa work zones?

- A. They may double
- B. They are waived
- C. They are halved
- D. They do not apply

9. When are large flashing arrow boards typically used?

- A. When a lane or shoulder is closed
- B. At school crossings
- C. At railroad crossings
- D. At toll booths

10. What do work zone flaggers normally use to control traffic?

- A. Stop/slow paddles
- B. Whistles
- C. Hand gestures only
- D. Traffic lights

11. What do white lines on the pavement separate?

- A. Traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Traffic moving in opposite directions
- C. Parking spaces only
- D. Bike lanes only

12. On a two-way road with a solid yellow line beside a dashed yellow line, who may pass?

- A. Vehicles on the side with the dashed line, when safe
- B. Vehicles on the side with the solid line
- C. No one
- D. Everyone

13. What are yield lines?

- A. A row of solid white triangles pointing toward approaching vehicles, showing where to yield
- B. Yellow dashed lines
- C. A double white line
- D. Red curb paint

14. When required to stop at a signal and there is a crosswalk but no stop line, where must you stop?

- A. Before the crosswalk
- B. In the crosswalk
- C. In the intersection
- D. Past the crosswalk

15. Must you yield to a pedestrian about to enter a crosswalk?

- A. Yes
- B. No, only those already in it
- C. Only at signals
- D. Only children

16. How are reversible lanes usually marked?

- A. With double-dashed yellow lines
- B. With solid white lines
- C. With double solid yellow lines
- D. With green paint

17. Over a reversible lane you see a flashing yellow X. What does it mean?

- A. The lane is only for turning
- B. The lane is closed
- C. The lane is open
- D. Move out of the lane immediately

18. Over a reversible lane you see a steady yellow X. What should you do?

- A. Move out of the lane as soon as it is safe; its use is changing
- B. Use it to turn
- C. Continue normally
- D. Stop in the lane

19. What may a shared left-turn lane NOT be used for?

- A. Passing
- B. Left turns from either direction
- C. Stopping before a left turn
- D. Entering before a left turn

20. What symbol often marks a reserved lane, such as an HOV lane?

- A. A white diamond
- B. A green arrow
- C. A yellow X
- D. A red circle

21. On a road with three or more lanes in your direction, where should you drive?

- A. In the right or center lane except to pass
- B. In the left lane
- C. On the shoulder
- D. In any lane

22. May you pass another vehicle on the shoulder?

- A. Never, whether paved or not
- B. Yes, if paved
- C. Yes, on the right
- D. Only at night

23. Where there are no signs or markings to control turning, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The lane closest to the one you came from
- B. Any lane
- C. The far lane
- D. The center lane

24. When may a motorist drive in a bicycle lane?

- A. Only when making turning movements, after checking for bicyclists
- B. To pass slow traffic
- C. To park
- D. Whenever it is empty

25. What should motorists not do on green-painted bike lane pavement?

- A. Stop on it
- B. Look for bicyclists
- C. Cross it carefully
- D. Yield to cyclists

Answer key: Iowa practice test 2

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1. A: Eliminate distractions, put your windows down and turn off your music

As you approach tracks, eliminate distractions, lower your windows and turn off your music. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

2. A: Only a crossbuck and a stop or yield sign; no lights or gates

Passively protected crossings have no lights or gates, only a crossbuck and a stop or yield sign; always expect a train. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

3. A: School buses, charter buses, vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and placarded hazmat vehicles

These vehicles must stop within 15 to 50 feet of the tracks, unless directed otherwise or the crossing is marked EXEMPT. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

4. A: At a 45-degree angle in the direction of the approaching train

Get everyone out immediately and move away at a 45-degree angle toward the approaching train. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

5. C: At least 15 feet

Leave at least 15 feet between your vehicle and the nearest rail. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

6. A: 911

Call the number on the blue and white ENS sign; if there is no sign, call 911. (2.10 Railroad Crossings, page 12)

7. A: Orange

Orange is the basic color of work zone signs and warning devices; most are diamond-shaped. (2.11 Work Zones, page 14)

8. A: They may double

Work zone fines may be doubled, so slow down and stay alert. (2.11 Work Zones, page 14)

9. A: When a lane or shoulder is closed

Big flashing arrow panels show that a lane or the shoulder ahead is closed. (2.11 Work Zones, page 14)

10. A: Stop/slow paddles

Flaggers normally use stop/slow signs (red flags occasionally) and wear fluorescent yellow-green or orange clothing. (2.11 Work Zones, page 14)

11. A: Traffic moving in the same direction

White lines divide lanes going the same way; yellow lines divide traffic going opposite ways. (2.12 Pavement Markings and Other Lane Controls, page 15)

12. A: Vehicles on the side with the dashed line, when safe

The driver with the broken line on their side may pass when it is safe; the driver with the solid line on their side may not. (2.12 Pavement Markings and Other Lane Controls, page 15)

13. A: A row of solid white triangles pointing toward approaching vehicles, showing where to yield

Yield lines are a row of solid white triangles pointing at approaching vehicles that show where to yield. (2.13 Yield Lines, page 15)

14. A: Before the crosswalk

You must stop before reaching the stop line, or the crosswalk if there is one. (2.14 Crosswalks, Stop Lines, and Directional Arrow Markings, page 15)

15. A: Yes

Yield to people who are in a crosswalk or about to step into one, and remember that some crosswalks have no markings. (2.14 Crosswalks, Stop Lines, and Directional Arrow Markings, page 15)

16. A: With double-dashed yellow lines

Reversible lanes are usually marked by double-dashed yellow lines. (2.15 Reversible Lanes, page 15)

17. A: The lane is only for turning

A flashing yellow X over a reversible lane means the lane may be used only for turning. (2.15 Reversible Lanes, page 15)

18. A: Move out of the lane as soon as it is safe; its use is changing

A steady yellow X warns that the lane's direction is about to change, so leave it as soon as you safely can. (2.15 Reversible Lanes, page 15)

19. A: Passing

Vehicles may enter and stop in the lane before turning left, but it cannot be used for passing. (2.16 Shared Left-Turn Lane, page 16)

20. A: A white diamond

Reserved lanes often have a white diamond posted beside the road and/or painted on the road surface. (2.17 Reserved Lanes, page 16)

21. A: In the right or center lane except to pass

With three or more lanes in your direction, use the right or center lane and keep the left lane for passing. (2.18 General Lane Use, page 16)

22. A: Never, whether paved or not

Never pass on the shoulder, paved or not; other drivers will not expect you there. (2.18 General Lane Use, page 16)

23. A: The lane closest to the one you came from

Without signs or markings, turn from the lane nearest your new direction and finish in the nearest lane of the new road. (2.18 General Lane Use, page 16)

24. A: Only when making turning movements, after checking for bicyclists

Motorists may drive in bike lanes only when turning, after looking carefully for bicyclists. (2.19 Bicycle Lanes and Pavement Markings, page 17)

25. A: Stop on it

Motorists should look for bicyclists before crossing green pavement and should not stop on it. (2.19 Bicycle Lanes and Pavement Markings, page 17)