

Iowa DOT permit practice test 3

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. What are bicycle boxes?

- A. Solid green areas next to the crosswalk that let bicyclists turn safely at signals
- B. Bike parking racks
- C. Bike lanes on sidewalks
- D. Signs for bike trails

2. When a rectangular rapid flashing beacon is flashing at a crosswalk, what must motorists do?

- A. Stop for anyone within the crosswalk
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk
- D. Ignore it unless at night

3. At a pedestrian hybrid beacon, the top two red lights are flashing. What must you do?

- A. Stop if you haven't already, then proceed with caution if the crosswalk is clear
- B. Proceed without stopping
- C. Wait until the beacon goes dark
- D. Treat it as green

4. A person walking with a white cane, or a white cane with a red tip, is likely what?

- A. Visually impaired
- B. A crossing guard
- C. A construction worker
- D. A hiker

5. According to the Iowa manual, what is the number one cause of traffic-related fatalities in Iowa?

- A. Failure to yield the right-of-way
- B. Speeding
- C. Drunk driving
- D. Distracted driving

6. Does right-of-way law give anyone the right-of-way?

- A. No; it only says who must yield
- B. Yes, to the larger vehicle
- C. Yes, to the driver on the right
- D. Yes, to whoever arrives first

7. What does the Iowa manual say about yielding to bicyclists?

- A. Be ready to yield even when the bicyclist should yield to you
- B. Bicyclists must always yield to cars
- C. Cars have priority on roads
- D. Only yield in bike lanes

8. You stopped at a red light and want to turn right. What must you do?

- A. Yield before turning, unless a sign prohibits the turn
- B. Turn without stopping
- C. Wait for green
- D. Honk and turn

9. You are turning left at an intersection. Whom must you yield to?

- A. Oncoming cars going straight ahead
- B. No one if you signaled
- C. Cars behind you
- D. Only pedestrians

10. At an all-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Which goes first?

- A. The vehicle to the right
- B. The vehicle to the left
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The vehicle turning

11. You are entering a road from a driveway or alley. Whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles already on the main road and pedestrians
- B. No one
- C. Only trucks
- D. Only vehicles on the right

12. May you drive on a sidewalk in Iowa?

- A. Only to cross it
- B. Yes, to pass
- C. Yes, if empty
- D. Never

13. An emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights approaches from behind. What should you do?

- A. Pull over to the right edge of the road
- B. Speed up
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Pull to the left

14. You are in an intersection when an emergency vehicle approaches. What should you do?

- A. Drive through the intersection, then pull over
- B. Stop in the intersection
- C. Back up
- D. Turn left immediately

15. How far behind an emergency vehicle using lights and sirens must you stay?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 300 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 1,000 feet

16. On a highway separated by a median, an emergency vehicle is on the other side. Must you pull over and stop?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only at night
- D. Only if it is an ambulance

17. At an uncontrolled intersection, what is every driver responsible for?

- A. Slowing down and approaching carefully
- B. Speeding up to clear it
- C. Honking
- D. Stopping for 10 seconds

18. On a two-lane road you are behind a school bus that stops with its stop arm out. How close may you stop to the rear of the bus?

- A. No closer than 10 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 20 feet
- D. No closer than 50 feet

19. You are meeting a school bus from the front on a two-lane road and its amber lights are flashing. What is the maximum speed you may drive?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 35 mph

20. On a road with four or more lanes, a school bus stopped in the opposite lanes has its stop arm out. Must you stop?

- A. No; meeting traffic on four or more lanes does not stop
- B. Yes, always
- C. Only if children are visible
- D. Only in school zones

21. On a three-lane road, a stopped school bus has its stop arm out. Who must stop?

- A. All vehicles in both directions
- B. Only vehicles behind the bus
- C. Only vehicles meeting the bus
- D. No one

22. Illegally passing a stopped school bus in Iowa can result in license suspension for up to how long?

- A. 30 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 180 days
- D. One year

23. When parking next to a curb, how close must your vehicle be?

- A. Within 18 inches
- B. Within 12 inches
- C. Within 24 inches
- D. Within 6 inches

24. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Iowa?

- A. No closer than 5 feet
- B. No closer than 10 feet
- C. No closer than 15 feet
- D. No closer than 20 feet

25. How close to a stop sign may you park in Iowa?

- A. No closer than 5 feet
- B. No closer than 10 feet
- C. No closer than 20 feet
- D. No closer than 30 feet

Answer key: Iowa practice test 3

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1. A: Solid green areas next to the crosswalk that let bicyclists turn safely at signals

Bicycle boxes are solid green markings with a bicyclist image, covering the lane width next to the crosswalk at signals. (2.19 Bicycle Lanes and Pavement Markings, page 17)

2. A: Stop for anyone within the crosswalk

Motorists must stop for anyone in the crosswalk and watch for anyone about to enter when the beacon flashes. (2.20 Bicycle and Pedestrian Signals, page 18)

3. A: Stop if you haven't already, then proceed with caution if the crosswalk is clear

When the red lights flash, stop if you haven't already, then proceed with caution if the crosswalk is clear. (2.20 Bicycle and Pedestrian Signals, page 18)

4. A: Visually impaired

A person led by a harnessed service animal or using a white or red-tipped white cane is likely visually impaired. (2.21 Sight-Impaired Pedestrians, page 18)

5. A: Failure to yield the right-of-way

The manual names failure to yield as the leading cause of traffic deaths in Iowa. (2.22 Intersections, page 18)

6. A: No; it only says who must yield

The law says who must yield; it does not give anyone the right-of-way. (2.22 Intersections, page 18)

7. A: Be ready to yield even when the bicyclist should yield to you

Bicyclists are very vulnerable, so be ready to yield the right-of-way even when they should yield to you. (2.22 Intersections, page 18)

8. A: Yield before turning, unless a sign prohibits the turn

Right turns on red are permitted unless a sign prohibits them, but you must yield. (2.22 Intersections — Controlled Intersections, page 19)

9. A: Oncoming cars going straight ahead

Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming cars going straight ahead. (2.22 Intersections — Controlled Intersections, page 19)

10. A: The vehicle to the right

For vehicles arriving at the same time at an all-way stop, the vehicle to the right goes first. (2.22 Intersections — Controlled Intersections, page 19)

11. A: Vehicles already on the main road and pedestrians

Drivers entering from a driveway, alley or roadside yield to vehicles on the main road and to pedestrians. (2.22 Intersections — Controlled Intersections, page 19)

12. A: Only to cross it

Driving along a sidewalk is illegal; you may only drive across one, for example to use a driveway. (2.22 Intersections — Controlled Intersections, page 19)

13. A: Pull over to the right edge of the road

Pull over to the right edge or as near to the right as possible when an emergency vehicle approaches from any direction. (2.23 Emergency Vehicles, page 19)

14. A: Drive through the intersection, then pull over

If you are in an intersection (including a roundabout), drive through it before pulling over. (2.23 Emergency Vehicles, page 19)

15. C: At least 500 feet

When an emergency vehicle is running its lights and siren, keep a gap of 500 feet or more behind it. (2.23 Emergency Vehicles, page 19)

16. A: No

If the emergency vehicle is on the other side of a median, you do not have to stop. (2.23 Emergency Vehicles, page 19)

17. A: Slowing down and approaching carefully

At an intersection with no stop sign or signal, all drivers must slow down and approach carefully. (2.22 Intersections — Uncontrolled Intersections, page 19)

18. B: No closer than 15 feet

Stop at least 15 feet behind the bus and wait until the stop arm is pulled in and the bus starts moving. (2.24 School Buses, page 20)

19. B: 20 mph

Amber lights mean the bus is about to stop; oncoming drivers must slow to 20 mph or less and be ready to stop. (2.24 School Buses, page 20)

20. A: No; meeting traffic on four or more lanes does not stop

On four or more lanes, oncoming traffic meeting the bus does not need to stop; traffic behind the bus must stop. (2.24 School Buses, page 20)

21. A: All vehicles in both directions

On roads with three lanes or fewer, all vehicles must stop. (2.24 School Buses, page 20)

22. C: 180 days

Violating the school bus law may result in a license suspension of up to 180 days. (2.24 School Buses, page 20)

23. A: Within 18 inches

When parking at a curb, your wheels must be no more than 18 inches from it. (2.25 Parking, page 21)

24. A: No closer than 5 feet

Keep at least 5 feet away from a fire hydrant, and never park in a marked hydrant red zone. (2.26 Parking Not Allowed, page 21)

25. B: No closer than 10 feet

Do not park closer than 10 feet from a stop sign. (2.26 Parking Not Allowed, page 21)