

Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 2

From the Pennsylvania Driver's Manual (PUB 95). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/pennsylvania/

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

1. On the Pennsylvania road test, what are the dimensions of the parallel parking space?

- A. 20 feet long and 7 feet wide
- B. 24 feet long and 8 feet wide
- C. 25 feet long and 9 feet wide
- D. 30 feet long and 10 feet wide

2. During the road test parallel park, how many adjustments are you allowed?

- A. No more than five
- B. No more than three
- C. Unlimited, within 2 minutes
- D. None

3. Your car has a self-parking feature. May you use it during the road test?

- A. Only if the examiner agrees
- B. Yes
- C. Only for parallel parking
- D. No, it must be turned off and may not be activated

4. Before the road test, you cannot properly operate the defroster or hazard lights. What happens?

- A. You get a second try next week
- B. You fail the road test
- C. Nothing; it isn't tested
- D. You lose points but continue

5. Who may ride in the vehicle during your road test?

- A. Any licensed adult
- B. Your parent
- C. Your driving instructor
- D. Only the examiner

6. Which document must a driver under 18 bring to the road test?

- A. A signed parent or guardian certification (DL-180C) for the 65 hours
- B. A birth certificate
- C. A school report card
- D. A vehicle title

7. If you haven't passed the road test within three years of your physical examination date, what must you do?

- A. Take a driver's education course
- B. Start over with a new DL-180 and retake the Knowledge Test
- C. Nothing; the permit is extended automatically
- D. Pay a late fee only

8. When traffic lights are arranged vertically, where is the red light?

- A. In the middle
- B. It varies
- C. On top
- D. On the bottom

9. When traffic lights are arranged horizontally, where is the red light?

- A. On the left
- B. On the right
- C. It varies
- D. In the middle

10. In Pennsylvania, at a steady red arrow, which turns on red are allowed?

- A. Only U-turns
- B. None
- C. The same turns on red allowed at a steady red light
- D. Only left turns

11. What does a steady yellow arrow mean?

- A. You have a protected turn
- B. The protected turn is ending and the signal will soon turn red
- C. Oncoming traffic must stop
- D. Turn only after stopping

12. Why is a turn during a steady green arrow called 'protected'?

- A. Pedestrians are not allowed to cross
- B. Oncoming traffic is stopped by a red light
- C. There is a police officer present
- D. The turn lane has a barrier

13. A green arrow changes to a circular green light while you wait to turn left. What should you do?

- A. Stop and wait for the next arrow
- B. Turn immediately; you still have the right-of-way
- C. Turn right instead
- D. You may still turn, but first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic

14. When you turn on a flashing yellow arrow, which is true?

- A. Your turn is protected
- B. Your turn is not protected; oncoming traffic has a green light
- C. You must stop first
- D. Pedestrians must wait

15. A flashing red light has the same meaning as:

- A. A school zone sign
- B. A stop sign
- C. A yield sign
- D. A green light

16. How should you treat a traffic signal that is not working?

- A. As a four-way stop
- B. As a yield sign
- C. As a green light if you are on the main road
- D. As a flashing yellow

17. At a ramp-metering signal on a single-lane ramp, how many vehicles may enter each time the light turns green?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. As many as can fit
- D. Three

18. A ramp-metering signal turns green. What must you still do?

- A. Look for a safe gap in traffic before entering the highway
- B. Sound your horn
- C. Stop at the end of the ramp
- D. Nothing; the green light protects you

19. A steady yellow X over your lane means:

- A. The lane is for buses
- B. Only turn left from the lane
- C. Change lanes, because the lane's direction of travel is about to reverse
- D. You may use the lane

20. A white two-way left-turn arrow over a lane means:

- A. U-turns only
- B. You may go straight or turn left
- C. The lane is for passing
- D. You may only turn left, and the lane is shared with left-turning drivers from the opposite direction

21. You are crossing on a flashing DON'T WALK signal and are already in the street. What should you do?

- A. Finish crossing
- B. Wait for the next WALK signal where you are
- C. Stop in the middle of the road

D. Return to the curb you came from

22. If there are no pedestrian signals at an intersection, pedestrians must obey:

- A. Nothing; they always have the right-of-way
- B. The red, yellow and green traffic lights
- C. Only crossing guards
- D. Stop signs only

23. What is the speed limit in a Pennsylvania school zone when the yellow signals are flashing?

- A. 10 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

24. How many points are added to your record for speeding in a school zone?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

25. When must you stop at a railroad crossing in Pennsylvania?

- A. When there is any signal of an approaching train, such as flashing lights, a lowered gate, a flagger or the train's horn
- B. Only if there is a gate
- C. Only if you are driving a bus
- D. Only at night

Answer key: Pennsylvania practice test 2

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1. B: 24 feet long and 8 feet wide

You must park midway between two uprights in a space 24 feet long and 8 feet wide. (Road Test, page 10)

2. B: No more than three

You have one attempt to park using no more than three adjustments, without touching uprights, crossing lines or mounting the curb. (Road Test, page 10)

3. D: No, it must be turned off and may not be activated

Self-parking vehicles may be used, but the self-parking feature must be off and may not be activated during the test. (Road Test, page 10)

4. B: You fail the road test

Failure to properly operate any of the vehicle controls results in failing the road test. (Road Test, page 10)

5. D: Only the examiner

The examiner will be your only passenger during the road test. (Road Test, page 10)

6. A: A signed parent or guardian certification (DL-180C) for the 65 hours

Under 18, you need the signed DL-180C certifying 65 hours of behind-the-wheel training, along with your permit, registration, insurance proof and the accompanying driver's license. (Road Test, page 9)

7. B: Start over with a new DL-180 and retake the Knowledge Test

You must start over with another DL-180 and retake the Knowledge Test. (Road Test, page 10)

8. C: On top

In vertical signals, red is always on top and green on the bottom; in horizontal ones, red is on the left. (Signals, page 11)

9. A: On the left

In horizontal signals, red is always on the left and green on the right. (Signals, page 11)

10. C: The same turns on red allowed at a steady red light

Pennsylvania allows the same turns on red at a steady red arrow as at a steady red light, after stopping and yielding. (Red, Yellow and Green Traffic Lights and Arrows, page 11)

11. B: The protected turn is ending and the signal will soon turn red

A steady yellow arrow means the turn permitted by the green or flashing yellow arrow is about to end. (Red, Yellow and Green Traffic Lights and Arrows, page 11)

12. B: Oncoming traffic is stopped by a red light

During a green arrow, oncoming traffic is stopped by a red light, so your turn is protected. (Red, Yellow and Green Traffic Lights and Arrows, page 11)

13. D: You may still turn, but first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic

If the green arrow becomes a green light, you may still turn, but you must yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic. (Red, Yellow and Green Traffic Lights and Arrows, page 11)

14. B: Your turn is not protected; oncoming traffic has a green light

During a flashing yellow arrow your turn is not protected, because oncoming traffic has a green light; yield before turning. (Flashing Signals, page 12)

15. B: A stop sign

A flashing red light means the same as a STOP sign: stop completely, look both ways and go when clear. (Flashing Signals, page 12)

16. A: As a four-way stop

A non-functioning traffic signal should be treated as a four-way STOP sign. (Non-Functioning Traffic Lights, page 12)

17. A: One

On single-lane ramps, only one car may enter the highway each time the light turns green. (Ramp-Metering Signals, page 12)

18. A: Look for a safe gap in traffic before entering the highway

The green light does not protect your entrance; you must still find a safe gap in traffic. (Ramp-Metering Signals, page 12)

19. C: Change lanes, because the lane's direction of travel is about to reverse

A steady yellow X means get ready to leave the lane safely; its direction is about to be reversed. (Lane Use Control Signals, page 12)

20. D: You may only turn left, and the lane is shared with left-turning drivers from the opposite direction

A two-way left-turn arrow means the lane is only for left turns and is shared with left-turners from the opposite direction. (Lane Use Control Signals, page 12)

21. A: Finish crossing

When the flashing DON'T WALK or upraised hand begins, finish crossing if you are already in the street; don't start if you haven't left the curb. (Pedestrian Signals, page 13)

22. B: The red, yellow and green traffic lights

Without pedestrian signals, pedestrians must obey the regular traffic lights. (Pedestrian Signals, page 13)

23. B: 15 mph

You must travel no faster than 15 mph when school zone signals are flashing or during the times shown on the sign. (School Zone Signals, page 13)

24. B: 3

Exceeding the school zone speed limit results in three points on your driving record plus a fine. (School Zone Signals, page 13)

25. A: When there is any signal of an approaching train, such as flashing lights, a lowered gate, a flagger or the train's horn

You must stop at all railroad crossings when there is a signal of an approaching train: flashing red lights, a lowered gate, a flagger or the train's audible warning. (Railroad Crossing Signals, page 13)