

# Pennsylvania PennDOT permit practice test 3

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

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

**1. Traffic is backed up across railroad tracks ahead of you. Where should you stop?**

- A. On the tracks if no train is visible
- B. Anywhere, as long as you keep moving
- C. In a spot entirely clear of the tracks
- D. Halfway across the tracks

**2. When driving near a blind pedestrian carrying a white cane or walking with a guide dog, you must:**

- A. Slow down, always yield the right-of-way and proceed with caution
- B. Drive around them quickly
- C. Honk to alert them
- D. Wave them across

**3. What are the three basic categories of traffic signs?**

- A. Stop, yield and warning
- B. Regulatory, warning and guide
- C. Permanent, temporary and electronic
- D. Red, yellow and green

**4. You are in a lane with a turn arrow and the word ONLY, but you wanted to go straight. What must you do?**

- A. Make the turn
- B. Go straight anyway
- C. Change lanes in the intersection
- D. Stop and back up

**5. A LEFT TURN YIELD ON FLASHING YELLOW ARROW sign means:**

- A. Left turns are protected
- B. Stop before turning
- C. Left turns are prohibited
- D. Left turns are permitted when the yellow arrow flashes, but you must yield to oncoming traffic

**6. According to the Pennsylvania manual, what is the No. 1 reason 16- and 17-year-old drivers are involved in crashes?**

- A. Mechanical failure
- B. Running red lights
- C. Drinking
- D. Driving too fast for conditions

**7. Warning signs are usually what shape and color?**

- A. Diamond, black on yellow
- B. Circle, black on yellow
- C. Octagon, red
- D. Rectangle, white on green

**8. A Weave Area sign warns that:**

- A. Traffic entering and exiting will be crossing paths
- B. A detour is ahead
- C. Bicycles share the lane
- D. Lanes are narrowing

**9. Work zone signs are usually what color?**

- A. Orange with black
- B. Blue with white
- C. Yellow with black
- D. Green with white

**10. When are headlights required in Pennsylvania work zones?**

- A. In all posted work zones, at any time of day
- B. Only when workers are present
- C. Only in rain
- D. Only in active work zones at night

**11. If police stop you for a violation in a work zone and your headlights are off, what additional fine applies?**

- A. \$10
- B. \$25
- C. \$100
- D. \$250

**12. What is an 'active work zone'?**

- A. Any road with orange cones
- B. The portion of a work zone where workers are on the road or shoulder next to an open lane
- C. A zone with lowered speed limits at night
- D. A completed construction area

**13. A ROAD CLOSED FLOODING sign means:**

- A. The road ahead is closed due to flooding; use another route
- B. Only trucks may pass
- C. Drive slowly through the water
- D. The road will open soon

**14. An electric arrow panel shows a flashing arrow to the right. What should you do?**

- A. Merge right well in advance
- B. Stop
- C. Merge right at the panel
- D. Speed up

**15. A yellow EXIT ONLY panel on a highway sign means:**

- A. The lane below will leave the highway; change lanes or exit
- B. The next exit is 1 mile away
- C. The exit is closed
- D. Trucks only

**16. In Pennsylvania, exit numbers correspond to:**

- A. Mile markers
- B. The order of exits from the border
- C. Route numbers
- D. County numbers

**17. The small EXIT number tab is on the left side of the green guide sign. Where is the exit?**

- A. On the right side of the highway
- B. On the left side of the highway
- C. It doesn't indicate a side
- D. In the median

**18. An interstate with a one- or two-digit even number generally runs:**

- A. East-west
- B. In a loop
- C. Into a city center
- D. North-south

**19. A three-digit interstate whose first digit is odd, such as I-180, is usually:**

- A. A spur connecting with another interstate at only one end
- B. An east-west route
- C. A beltway around a city
- D. A toll road

**20. On Pennsylvania east-west roads, mile markers start at zero in which part of the state?**

- A. Eastern
- B. Northern
- C. Western
- D. Center

**21. In Pennsylvania, yellow lines are used to:**

- A. Separate lanes going the same way
- B. Divide traffic traveling in opposite directions and mark the left edge of divided highways and ramps
- C. Mark the right edge of the road
- D. Mark parking spaces

**22. What do solid white lines mark?**

- A. The center of two-way roads
- B. Lanes going the same direction and the right edge of the road
- C. Bicycle lanes only
- D. No-passing zones for oncoming traffic

**23. As a general rule, which lines may be crossed?**

- A. Solid lines
- B. Broken lines (and solid lines only when turning)
- C. Edge lines
- D. Double yellow lines

**24. A road has double solid yellow centerlines but no NO PASSING sign. May you pass?**

- A. Only from the right lane
- B. Only in daylight
- C. Yes, if the road is clear
- D. No, passing in either direction is not allowed

**25. A solid yellow line and a broken yellow line run together, with the broken line on your side. May you pass?**

- A. Only at night
- B. No
- C. Yes, if conditions are safe
- D. Only on the shoulder

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**1. C: In a spot entirely clear of the tracks**

Never stop on a railroad track; if traffic is backed up, stop where your vehicle is entirely clear of the tracks. (Railroad Crossing Signals, page 13)

**2. A: Slow down, always yield the right-of-way and proceed with caution**

Slow down, always yield the right-of-way to blind pedestrians and be prepared to stop. (Pedestrian Signals: Blind Pedestrians, page 13)

**3. B: Regulatory, warning and guide**

Signs are divided into three basic categories: regulatory, warning and guide signs. (Signs, page 14)

**4. A: Make the turn**

If you are in a turn-only lane, you must make the turn, even if you are in the lane by mistake. (Regulatory Signs: Lane Use Control Signs, page 16)

**5. D: Left turns are permitted when the yellow arrow flashes, but you must yield to oncoming traffic**

Left turns are permitted when the yellow arrow is flashing, but they are not protected; yield to oncoming traffic. (Regulatory Signs, page 16)

**6. D: Driving too fast for conditions**

'Driving too fast for conditions' is the No. 1 reason 16 and 17-year-old drivers are involved in crashes. (Regulatory Signs: Teen Crash Fact, page 16)

**7. A: Diamond, black on yellow**

Warning signs are usually diamond-shaped with black symbols or words on a yellow background. (Warning Signs, page 17)

**8. A: Traffic entering and exiting will be crossing paths**

A weave area means you will be merging while some traffic is exiting and crossing your path. (Warning Signs: Weave Area, page 18)

**9. A: Orange with black**

Work zone signs are normally diamond-shaped but orange with black lettering. (Work Zone Signs, page 22)

**10. A: In all posted work zones, at any time of day**

Turn on your headlights in all posted work zones, not just active ones, no matter the time of day. (Work Zone Signs, page 22)

**11. B: \$25**

You will be fined an additional \$25 if your headlights are not on. (Work Zone Signs, page 22)

**12. B: The portion of a work zone where workers are on the road or shoulder next to an open lane**

An active work zone is where construction, maintenance or utility workers are on the roadway or on the shoulder next to an open travel lane. (Work Zone Signs, page 22)

**13. A: The road ahead is closed due to flooding; use another route**

The road ahead is closed due to flooding, and you must use an alternate route. (Work Zone Signs, page 22)

**14. A: Merge right well in advance**

Arrow panels advise of lane closures; begin your merge well in advance of the sign. (Electric Arrow Panels, page 23)

**15. A: The lane below will leave the highway; change lanes or exit**

The lane under an EXIT ONLY panel does not continue; change lanes or you must exit. (Guide Signs: Exit Numbers, page 23)

**16. A: Mile markers**

Exit numbers match the mile markers, so the distance between Exit 95 and Exit 20 is 75 miles. (Guide Signs: Exit Numbers, page 23)

**17. B: On the left side of the highway**

The exit number tab is on the left side of the sign when the exit is on the left side of the highway. (Guide Signs, page 24)

**18. A: East-west**

One- or two-digit even-numbered interstates are generally east-west routes. (Interstate Numbering System, page 24)

**19. A: A spur connecting with another interstate at only one end**

If the first digit is odd, the route is usually a spur connecting at one end; an even first digit usually means a loop or beltway. (Interstate Numbering System, page 24)

**20. C: Western**

Mile marker numbers start at zero in the west for east-west roads (and in the south for north-south roads) and increase going east or north. (Mile Markers, page 24)

**21. B: Divide traffic traveling in opposite directions and mark the left edge of divided highways and ramps**

Yellow lines divide traffic in opposite directions and mark the left edge of divided highways, one-way streets and ramps. (Pavement Markings, page 26)

**22. B: Lanes going the same direction and the right edge of the road**

Solid white lines divide lanes traveling in the same direction and mark the right edge of the road. (Pavement Markings, page 26)

**23. B: Broken lines (and solid lines only when turning)**

As a general rule, broken lines can be crossed and solid lines cannot, except when making a turn. (Pavement Markings, page 26)

**24. D: No, passing in either direction is not allowed**

Double solid yellow centerlines mean no passing in either direction, even without a sign. (Pavement Markings, page 26)

**25. C: Yes, if conditions are safe**

You may pass if the broken line is on your side and it is safe; not when the solid line is on your side. (Pavement Markings, page 26)