

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 3

From the Tennessee Comprehensive Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/tennessee/

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

1. What does a blue sign background indicate?

- A. Motorist services and information
- B. Recreation areas
- C. Hazards
- D. Regulations

2. What does a brown sign background indicate?

- A. Wrong way
- B. Guide information for recreational and cultural points of interest
- C. Construction
- D. School zones

3. Which color is used for school zone signs in Tennessee?

- A. Brown
- B. Fluorescent yellow-green
- C. Blue
- D. Orange

4. What is fluorescent pink (coral) used for on traffic signs?

- A. Hospitals
- B. School zones
- C. Incident management, such as crashes, wildfires, floods or hazmat spills
- D. Bicycle routes

5. Red is used as a background color for which signs?

- A. Speed limit signs
- B. Stop, do not enter, wrong way signs
- C. Warning signs
- D. Guide signs

6. At a railroad crossing with flashing lights and a gate, when must you stop?

- A. When the lights begin flashing and before the gate comes down
- B. Never; drive around the gate
- C. Only after the gate is down
- D. Only if you see a train

7. What do flaggers in Tennessee work zones commonly use to direct traffic?

- A. Paddles with STOP on one side and SLOW on the other
- B. Green flags
- C. Hand signals only
- D. Whistles only

8. What should you do as you drive past channeling devices like drums and cones in a work zone?

- A. Speed up to get through
- B. Change lanes often
- C. Weave between them
- D. Keep your vehicle in the middle of the lane and obey the posted speed limit

9. You see a flashing arrow panel showing a lane closure ahead. What should you do?

- A. Merge at the last moment
- B. Begin merging into the open lane well in advance of the sign
- C. Ignore it at night
- D. Stop

10. What does the orange and red triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem mean?

- A. An emergency vehicle
- B. Hazardous materials
- C. A school bus
- D. The vehicle moves slowly, such as farm or construction equipment or horse-drawn vehicles

11. Tennessee's emergency reference markers on urban interstates are placed how often?

- A. Every 1,000 feet
- B. Every mile
- C. Every 5 miles
- D. Every 100 feet

12. In Tennessee, may you turn right on a red light?

- A. Only with a green arrow
- B. Yes, without stopping
- C. Never
- D. Yes, unless otherwise posted, after a complete stop when no pedestrians or cross traffic are present

13. What is the minimum time Tennessee law requires a yellow light to be shown before red?

- A. 1 second
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

14. The light turns yellow as you approach the intersection and you can stop safely. What should you do?

- A. Speed up to beat the light
- B. Turn right
- C. Honk and go
- D. Stop

15. You are already in the intersection when the light turns yellow. What should you do?

- A. Turn around
- B. Continue cautiously through the intersection
- C. Stop where you are
- D. Back up

16. What does a flashing yellow left-turn arrow mean?

- A. No left turns
- B. Protected left turn; oncoming traffic is stopped
- C. You may turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic, bicyclists and pedestrians
- D. Stop and wait for green

17. When a protected green turn arrow changes to a steady yellow arrow, what should you do?

- A. Prepare to yield to oncoming traffic
- B. Ignore it
- C. Stop immediately in the intersection
- D. Speed up to complete the turn

18. Your lane has a red arrow but other lanes have a green light. May you turn?

- A. Yes, after stopping
- B. No, all turns from your lane are prohibited while the arrow is red
- C. Yes, if clear
- D. Only right turns

19. A traffic signal at an intersection is not working. How does Tennessee law say to treat it?

- A. As an all-way stop
- B. As a flashing yellow
- C. As a green light for the main road
- D. As a yield

20. What does a flashing red signal mean?

- A. The light is about to turn green
- B. Slow down
- C. Complete stop, same as a stop sign
- D. Yield only

21. Under Tennessee law, who counts as a pedestrian?

- A. Bicyclists
- B. Only people walking
- C. Only people in crosswalks
- D. Any person afoot or using a motorized or non-motorized wheelchair

22. On a road, what does a solid white line at the side indicate?

- A. The left edge of your lanes
- B. The right edge of the traffic lane
- C. A bike lane only
- D. A passing zone

23. You notice a yellow line on your right and a white line on your left. What does this mean?

- A. You are on a one-way street
- B. You are going the wrong way
- C. You are in a turn lane
- D. You are in an HOV lane

24. May you cross double solid yellow lines to turn into a driveway?

- A. Yes, if it is safe to do so
- B. Never
- C. Only when passing
- D. Only on weekends

25. What do broken white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Lanes go in opposite directions
- B. You may cross to pass or change lanes if safe
- C. The road edge
- D. No lane changes allowed

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 3

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1. A: Motorist services and information

Blue is used for motorist services such as gas, food, lodging, police and rest areas. (Section B-3: Color Codes on Highway Traffic Signs, page 49)

2. B: Guide information for recreational and cultural points of interest

Brown signs guide you to recreational and cultural points of interest. (Section B-3: Color Codes on Highway Traffic Signs, page 49)

3. B: Fluorescent yellow-green

Fluorescent yellow-green is the color for school zones and other pedestrian areas such as crosswalks. (Section B-3: Color Codes on Highway Traffic Signs, page 50)

4. C: Incident management, such as crashes, wildfires, floods or hazmat spills

Fluorescent pink is used for incident management traffic control signs during incidents like crashes, wildland fires, floods and hazardous material spills. (Section B-3: Color Codes on Highway Traffic Signs, page 50)

5. B: Stop, do not enter, wrong way signs

Red background is used only for STOP signs, multi-way plates, DO NOT ENTER, WRONG WAY signs and on Interstate route markers. (Section B-3: Color Codes on Highway Traffic Signs, page 49)

6. A: When the lights begin flashing and before the gate comes down

Stop when the lights begin flashing and before the gate comes down, and remain stopped until the gates rise and lights stop. (Section B-3: Traffic Signs: Broad X Shape — Railroad Here, page 50)

7. A: Paddles with STOP on one side and SLOW on the other

At most worksites flaggers use paddles with STOP on one side and SLOW on the other; red flags are used in emergencies. (Section B-3: Highway Flaggers, page 53)

8. D: Keep your vehicle in the middle of the lane and obey the posted speed limit

Keep the vehicle in the middle of the lane, obey the posted speed, and do not change lanes until completely clear of the work zone. (Section B-3: Channeling Devices, page 53)

9. B: Begin merging into the open lane well in advance of the sign

Flashing arrow panels warn of lane closures; begin merging into the remaining open lanes well in advance. (Section B-3: Electronic Message or Arrow Signs, page 53)

10. D: The vehicle moves slowly, such as farm or construction equipment or horse-drawn vehicles

The SMV emblem appears on slow-moving vehicles such as farm tractors, machinery, construction equipment and horse-drawn vehicles. (Section B-3: Slow-Moving Vehicle (SMV) Emblem, page 54)

11. A: Every 1,000 feet

Interstate reference markers are installed every 1,000 feet along heavily traveled urban sections to help callers report their exact location. (Section B-3: Emergency Reference Markers, page 55)

12. D: Yes, unless otherwise posted, after a complete stop when no pedestrians or cross traffic are present

Unless otherwise posted, you may turn right on red after a complete stop when no pedestrians or cross traffic are present. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals, page 55)

13. B: 3 seconds

Tennessee law only requires the yellow light to be displayed for a minimum of three seconds before the red light. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals, page 55)

14. D: Stop

Yellow means prepare to stop; you must stop if it is safe to do so and should not speed up to beat the light. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals, page 55)

15. B: Continue cautiously through the intersection

If you are already in the intersection when the yellow light comes on, do not stop; continue cautiously through. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals, page 55)

16. C: You may turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic, bicyclists and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow is a permissive turn: you may turn left after yielding to all oncoming traffic and pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals: Permissive Arrows, page 55)

17. A: Prepare to yield to oncoming traffic

When the protected arrow changes to yellow, prepare to yield to oncoming traffic. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals: Protected Arrows, page 55)

18. B: No, all turns from your lane are prohibited while the arrow is red

When the arrow is red or your lane has a red light, all turns are prohibited even if other lanes have green. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals: Protected Arrows, page 55)

19. A: As an all-way stop

Tennessee law requires that an intersection with a non-working signal be treated as an all-way stop. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals: Malfunctioning Traffic Light, page 55)

20. C: Complete stop, same as a stop sign

A flashing red signal requires a complete stop, the same as a stop sign; then yield and proceed when safe. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals, page 55)

21. D: Any person afoot or using a motorized or non-motorized wheelchair

Tennessee defines a pedestrian as any person afoot or using a motorized or non-motorized wheelchair. (Section B-3: Traffic Signals: Pedestrian Signals, page 56)

22. B: The right edge of the traffic lane

A solid white line marks the right edge of the traffic lane; yellow marks the left edge of lanes going your direction. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 56)

23. B: You are going the wrong way

If you ever have yellow to your right and white to your left, you are going the wrong way. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 56)

24. A: Yes, if it is safe to do so

You may not cross two solid yellow lines to pass, but you may cross them to turn into a driveway or side road if safe. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 56)

25. B: You may cross to pass or change lanes if safe

Broken white lines separate lanes going the same direction; you may cross them to pass or change lanes if safe. (Section B-3: General Principles of Pavement Lane Markings, page 57)