

Texas DPS permit practice test 3

From the Texas Driver Handbook (DL-7). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/texas/

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

1. You are on a two-lane road that meets a divided highway at an intersection with no signs or signals. Who must yield?

- A. The vehicle on the left
- B. You must yield to vehicles on the divided highway
- C. Vehicles on the divided highway must yield to you
- D. Whoever arrives first goes first

2. You are driving on an unpaved road that meets a paved road. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You do, because you arrived first
- B. Vehicles on the paved road
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The vehicle on the right

3. At an intersection with no signs, signals, multi-lane roads or paving differences, to whom must you yield?

- A. No one; proceed with caution
- B. Vehicles approaching from your left
- C. Vehicles that have entered or are approaching from your right
- D. Vehicles going faster than you

4. When turning left at an intersection, to whom must you yield?

- A. Vehicles coming straight through from the other direction
- B. Nobody, if your signal is on
- C. Vehicles behind you
- D. Vehicles waiting to turn right

5. When you drive out of a private driveway or alley onto a street, what must you do?

- A. Sound your horn and pull out
- B. Yield only to pedestrians
- C. Slow down and merge with traffic
- D. Stop prior to the sidewalk and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians

6. You reach a T-intersection from the street that ends there. What must you do?

- A. Continue if no one is on your right
- B. Stop and yield to vehicles on the through street
- C. Expect through traffic to yield to you
- D. Turn right without stopping

7. On a frontage road of a controlled-access highway, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only to trucks
- B. Nobody; frontage road traffic has the right-of-way
- C. Only to vehicles leaving the frontage road
- D. Vehicles entering the frontage road from the highway and vehicles leaving it to enter the highway

8. On a road with three or more lanes going the same direction, a car entering a lane from the right and a car entering the same lane from the left arrive together. Who yields?

- A. The car entering from the left
- B. The car entering from the right
- C. The faster car
- D. Whichever car signaled last

9. When a railroad crossing signal warns of an approaching train, how far from the nearest rail must you stop?

- A. Between 15 and 50 feet
- B. Between 5 and 10 feet
- C. Between 50 and 100 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

10. Within about what distance of a crossing does an approaching train require you to stop?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 1,500 feet
- C. 3,000 feet
- D. 500 feet

11. What is the fine range in Texas for failing to obey railroad grade crossing laws?

- A. \$10 to \$50
- B. \$50 to \$200
- C. \$200 to \$500
- D. \$500 to \$1,250

12. Your car stalls on railroad tracks and a train is coming. What should you do?

- A. Stay in the car and keep trying to start it
- B. Get out quickly and move away, toward the approaching train and to the side of the tracks
- C. Get out and run in the same direction the train is traveling
- D. Stand behind the car and wave at the engineer

13. Which statement about trains at crossings is correct?

- A. Trains must yield to emergency vehicles
- B. Trains will stop if a car is on the tracks
- C. Trains always have the right-of-way
- D. Cars have the right-of-way at marked crossings

14. If you see a problem with a railroad crossing signal in Texas, what should you note to report it?

- A. The crossing's identifying number
- B. The speed limit sign nearby
- C. The time the last train passed
- D. The color of the train

15. What color is the Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at a railroad crossing?

- A. Red and white
- B. Blue and white
- C. Yellow and black
- D. Green and white

16. What should you do when an emergency vehicle with a siren and flashing lights approaches and traffic allows?

- A. Pull to the left and slow down
- B. Speed up to stay ahead of it
- C. Pull to the right edge of the road and stop
- D. Stop immediately in your lane

17. How close may you follow a fire truck answering an alarm in Texas?

- A. No closer than 300 feet
- B. No closer than 500 feet
- C. No closer than 1,000 feet
- D. No closer than 100 feet

18. The posted speed limit is 50 mph and you approach a stopped police car with its lights on, but you cannot change lanes. What speed must you slow to?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 45 mph

19. The posted limit is 20 mph and you pass a stopped emergency vehicle with its lights on. How slow must you go?

- A. 15 mph
- B. Stop completely
- C. Less than 5 mph
- D. 10 mph

20. On a highway with two lanes in your direction, what should you do when approaching a stopped emergency vehicle with its lights on?

- A. Use the shoulder to pass
- B. Stay in your lane at the same speed
- C. Vacate the lane closest to the emergency vehicle
- D. Stop behind the emergency vehicle

21. A school bus ahead is stopped with alternately flashing red lights. You are approaching from the opposite direction on the same two-lane road. What must you do?

- A. Slow down and pass carefully
- B. Stop
- C. Stop only if children are visible
- D. Continue; only traffic behind the bus must stop

22. After stopping for a school bus with flashing red lights, which of these lets you proceed?

- A. The children are out of sight
- B. A car behind you honks
- C. The bus driver signals you to proceed
- D. Two minutes have passed

23. In which situation does Texas law NOT require you to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. The bus is on a different road
- B. You are behind the bus
- C. The bus is on a residential street
- D. The bus is on the other side of a two-lane road

24. What is the fine for a first conviction of illegally passing a stopped school bus in Texas?

- A. \$500 to \$1,250
- B. \$1,000 to \$2,000
- C. \$100 to \$200
- D. \$200 to \$500

25. What is the fine range in Texas when a driver's failure to yield the right-of-way causes bodily injury to another person?

- A. \$500 to \$2,000
- B. \$2,000 to \$4,000
- C. \$4,000 to \$10,000
- D. \$100 to \$500

Answer key: Texas practice test 3

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1. B: You must yield to vehicles on the divided highway

A driver on a single or two-lane road must yield to vehicles on a divided road or a road with three or more lanes. (Right-of-Way at Intersections: Single or Two-Lane Road Intersecting a Multi-Lane Road, page 26)

2. B: Vehicles on the paved road

When an unpaved road meets a paved road, the driver on the unpaved road must yield to vehicles on the paved road. (Right-of-Way at Intersections: Unpaved Road Intersecting a Paved Road, page 26)

3. C: Vehicles that have entered or are approaching from your right

At an uncontrolled intersection, yield to any vehicle that has entered or is approaching the intersection on your right. (Intersections Not Controlled by Signs, Signals, Multi-Lanes, or Pavement, page 26)

4. A: Vehicles coming straight through from the other direction

When turning left, always yield the right-of-way to any vehicle coming straight through from the other direction. (Right-of-Way at Intersections: Turning Left, page 26)

5. D: Stop prior to the sidewalk and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians

When entering a road from a private road, alley, building or driveway, stop before the sidewalk and yield to all approaching vehicles and pedestrians. (Right-of-Way at Intersections: Private Roads and Driveways, page 26)

6. B: Stop and yield to vehicles on the through street

When a street ends at an intersection with a through street, you must stop and yield to vehicles on the through street. (Right-of-Way at Intersections: T-Intersection, page 26)

7. D: Vehicles entering the frontage road from the highway and vehicles leaving it to enter the highway

A driver on a frontage road must yield to vehicles entering the frontage road from the highway and to vehicles leaving the frontage road to enter the highway. (Enter or Leave Controlled-Access Highway, page 27)

8. B: The car entering from the right

A vehicle entering a lane of traffic from the right must yield to a vehicle entering the same lane from the left. (Driving on Multiple-Lane Roads, page 27)

9. A: Between 15 and 50 feet

Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail when a signal, lowered gate, flagger, or approaching train requires it. (Railroad Grade Crossings, page 27)

10. B: 1,500 feet

You must stop when an approaching train is within about 1,500 feet of the crossing; the train will sound an audible signal. (Railroad Grade Crossings, page 27)

11. B: \$50 to \$200

A person who fails to obey the law regarding railroad grade crossings is subject to a fine of \$50 to \$200. (Railroad Grade Crossings, page 28)

12. B: Get out quickly and move away, toward the approaching train and to the side of the tracks

Get out quickly and move away from the tracks, running toward the approaching train and to the side to avoid flying debris. (Additional Safe Driving Procedures at Railroad Crossings, page 28)

13. C: Trains always have the right-of-way

Trains do not and cannot stop at crossings; trains always have the right-of-way. (Additional Safe Driving Procedures at Railroad Crossings, page 28)

14. A: The crossing's identifying number

Each railroad crossing signal has an identifying number; note it and be ready to provide it when reporting the problem. (Additional Safe Driving Procedures at Railroad Crossings, page 28)

15. B: Blue and white

In an emergency at a crossing, locate the blue and white ENS sign and call the railroad's emergency number listed on it. (Highway-Rail Grade Crossings Emergency Notification System (ENS), page 28)

16. C: Pull to the right edge of the road and stop

Yield to emergency vehicles: if traffic allows, pull to the right edge of the road and stop; if you cannot, slow down and leave a clear path. (Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 28)

17. B: No closer than 500 feet

You are not allowed to follow within 500 feet of a fire truck answering an alarm or an ambulance with its flashing red lights on. (Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 28)

18. B: 30 mph

When the limit is 25 mph or more, slow to not more than 20 mph below the posted limit: $50 - 20 = 30$ mph. (Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 29)

19. C: Less than 5 mph

When the posted speed limit is less than 25 mph, you must slow to less than 5 mph. (Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 29)

20. C: Vacate the lane closest to the emergency vehicle

If the highway has two or more lanes in the direction of the emergency vehicle, vacate the lane closest to it (unless an officer directs otherwise). (Yield Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles, page 29)

21. B: Stop

If you approach a school bus from either direction and it is displaying alternately flashing red lights, you must stop. (Yield Right-of-Way to School Buses, page 29)

22. C: The bus driver signals you to proceed

Do not pass until the bus resumes motion, the driver signals you to proceed, or the red lights are no longer flashing. (Yield Right-of-Way to School Buses, page 29)

23. A: The bus is on a different road

It is not necessary to stop when passing a school bus on a different road, or on a controlled-access highway where the bus is in a loading zone and pedestrians may not cross. (Yield Right-of-Way to School Buses, page 29)

24. A: \$500 to \$1,250

A first conviction for failing to stop for a school bus displaying flashing lights carries a fine of \$500 to \$1,250. (Yield Right-of-Way to School Buses, page 29)

25. A: \$500 to \$2,000

A traffic offense involving failure to yield that causes bodily injury carries a fine of \$500 to \$2,000 (\$1,000 to \$4,000 for serious bodily injury). (Chapter 4: Right-of-Way, page 26)