

Texas DPS permit practice test 4

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. A law enforcement officer directing traffic waves you through a red light. What should you do?

- A. Sound your horn to question the officer
- B. Stop and wait for the green light
- C. Obey the officer
- D. Turn right instead

2. What may you do at a steady red light in Texas, unless prohibited by a sign?

- A. Go straight if no one is coming
- B. Turn left onto any two-way street
- C. Turn right without stopping
- D. Turn right after stopping, yielding to pedestrians and traffic

3. When may you turn left on a steady red light in Texas?

- A. Only at a flashing red light
- B. Never
- C. When turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping, unless prohibited
- D. Whenever no oncoming traffic is visible

4. What does a flashing red traffic light mean?

- A. Slow down and proceed with caution
- B. Stop completely, then proceed when it is safe
- C. The light is about to turn green
- D. Yield only to pedestrians

5. What should you do when a steady yellow light appears as you approach an intersection?

- A. Speed up to get through before it turns red
- B. Stop before the crosswalk if you can do so safely
- C. Stop immediately, even in the intersection
- D. Treat it like a flashing yellow light

6. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Stop and wait for green
- B. Slow down and proceed with caution
- C. The signal is broken; treat it as a four-way stop
- D. Only buses may proceed

7. A flashing yellow arrow for left turns means you may:

- A. Turn left, but you must yield to oncoming traffic
- B. Not turn left until the arrow turns green
- C. Make a U-turn only
- D. Turn left with the right-of-way over oncoming traffic

8. A green arrow is lit at the same time as a red light. What does it mean?

- A. Stop; the red light takes priority
- B. Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding to vehicles and pedestrians
- C. Proceed straight only
- D. The signal is malfunctioning

9. You are waiting to turn left on a steady green light (no arrow). What must you do?

- A. Turn only after the light turns yellow
- B. Turn immediately; green gives you the right-of-way
- C. Yield to all traffic approaching from the opposite direction before turning
- D. Wait for a green arrow

10. When a pedestrian hybrid beacon shows alternating flashing red lights, what must a driver do?

- A. Stop and remain stopped until the beacon goes dark
- B. Slow down and continue
- C. Speed up to clear the crosswalk
- D. Stop, then go if the crosswalk is clear

11. Where are pedestrian hybrid beacons installed?

- A. Only on freeways
- B. Only at a marked crosswalk
- C. At every intersection with a stop sign
- D. At railroad crossings

12. What are in-roadway lights used for?

- A. To mark the edge of freeways at night
- B. To warn drivers of a condition such as a crosswalk that may require slowing or stopping
- C. To show which lane is closed
- D. To mark toll booths

13. Over a lane, a lane-use control signal shows a steady red X. What does it mean?

- A. Do not drive in that lane
- B. Prepare to leave the lane
- C. The lane is for turning only
- D. You may drive in that lane

14. A steady yellow X over your lane means:

- A. Prepare to safely leave the lane because the lane control is changing
- B. You may continue in the lane indefinitely
- C. The lane is reserved for buses
- D. Slow to 20 mph

15. On a two-lane road with two-way traffic, when may you cross a broken yellow center line?

- A. When passing another vehicle or when the right half of the road is closed, if it is safe
- B. Only at night
- C. Only to make a U-turn
- D. Never

16. What does a solid yellow line on your side of the center line mean?

- A. Lane for turning only
- B. Edge of the shoulder
- C. You may pass if the road is clear
- D. No-passing zone

17. When may a driver use the center two-way left-turn lane?

- A. Only at a point where the driver has time to slow or stop to make a safe left turn
- B. To merge into traffic from a side street at any distance
- C. To pass slow vehicles
- D. As a through lane during rush hour

18. On a multi-lane highway with four or more lanes, what does a double yellow center line tell you?

- A. It marks the start of a construction zone
- B. You may pass if no one is coming
- C. Do not cross it to pass
- D. It marks a bus lane

19. Where stop lines are missing at an intersection, where must you stop when required?

- A. Before the crosswalk
- B. Next to the stop sign post only
- C. Wherever you can see best
- D. In the middle of the intersection

20. Where must you stop when a white stop line is painted across your lane at a signal?

- A. On top of the stop line
- B. At the far side of the crosswalk
- C. Even with the traffic signal
- D. Behind the stop line

21. What do double solid white lines between lanes mean?

- A. One lane is for buses only
- B. Crossing is prohibited
- C. Crossing is allowed when passing
- D. Crossing is allowed only at night

22. A solid yellow line along the left edge of the road, such as on an interstate, indicates what?

- A. Driving to the left of the line is prohibited
- B. A passing lane
- C. A bicycle lane
- D. The center of a two-way road

23. On a one-way road where each lane is marked with broken white lines, which lanes may you drive in?

- A. Only the left lane
- B. Any lane
- C. Only the center lane

D. Only the right lane

24. Which color are broken lane lines separating lanes of traffic moving in the same direction on a one-way street?

- A. Blue
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. White

25. What is a shared lane marking painted in a travel lane used for?

- A. Show a bike-only lane cars may never enter
- B. Mark a lane where bicycles are banned
- C. Show bicyclists where to position themselves in a shared lane and alert drivers
- D. Mark a parking area for bicycles

Answer key: Texas practice test 4

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1. C: Obey the officer

You must obey an officer directing traffic at all times, even if told to do something ordinarily considered against the law. (Traffic Signals, page 31)

2. D: Turn right after stopping, yielding to pedestrians and traffic

After stopping, you may turn right unless prohibited, yielding to pedestrians and other traffic lawfully using the intersection. (Traffic Signals: Steady Red Light (Stop), page 31)

3. C: When turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping, unless prohibited

You may also turn left on red if both streets are one-way, unless prohibited by law, after stopping and yielding. (Traffic Signals: Steady Red Light (Stop), page 31)

4. B: Stop completely, then proceed when it is safe

At a flashing red light, stop completely before the crosswalk or intersection, then proceed when you can do so safely. (Traffic Signals: A Flashing Red Light, page 31)

5. B: Stop before the crosswalk if you can do so safely

A steady yellow warns the light is about to turn red; stop before the nearest crosswalk if you can do so safely, otherwise proceed cautiously. (Traffic Signals: Steady Yellow Light (Caution), page 31)

6. B: Slow down and proceed with caution

A flashing yellow light warns drivers to slow down and proceed with caution. (Traffic Signals: A Flashing Yellow Light, page 31)

7. A: Turn left, but you must yield to oncoming traffic

A flashing yellow arrow allows a left turn, but you must yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic. (Traffic Signals: A Flashing Yellow Arrow For Left-Turns, page 31)

8. B: Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding to vehicles and pedestrians

A green arrow with a red light means you may proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding to other vehicles and pedestrians. (Traffic Signals: Green Arrow Displayed at the Same Time as a Red Light, page 31)

9. C: Yield to all traffic approaching from the opposite direction before turning

You may turn left on a green light, but you must yield to all traffic approaching from the opposite direction. (Traffic Signals: Left Turn on Green, page 31)

10. D: Stop, then go if the crosswalk is clear

At alternating flashing red, drivers stop and then may go if clear. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons, page 30)

11. B: Only at a marked crosswalk

Pedestrian hybrid beacons are only installed at a marked crosswalk. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons, page 30)

12. B: To warn drivers of a condition such as a crosswalk that may require slowing or stopping

In-roadway lights warn road users of a condition they may not see, such as a midblock or school crosswalk, that may require them to slow down or stop. (In-Roadway Lights, page 30)

13. A: Do not drive in that lane

A red X above a lane means a driver should not drive in that lane. (Guide Signs (lane-use control signals), page 38)

14. A: Prepare to safely leave the lane because the lane control is changing

A steady yellow X means prepare to safely vacate the lane because a lane control change is being made. (Guide Signs (lane-use control signals), page 38)

15. A: When passing another vehicle or when the right half of the road is closed, if it is safe

You may cross a broken yellow line when passing or when the right half of the road is closed, but not when it is unsafe or the line is solid. (Pavement Markings: Two-Lane Rural Road with Two-Way Traffic, page 39)

16. D: No-passing zone

A solid yellow line on your side of the road marks a no-passing zone; broken lines permit passing or lane changes if safe. (Pavement Markings: Solid and Broken Lines, page 40)

17. A: Only at a point where the driver has time to slow or stop to make a safe left turn

The center lane should never be used for passing or as a through lane; enter it only where you will have time to slow down or stop to make a safe left turn. (Pavement Markings: Left Turn Lane Only, page 39)

18. C: Do not cross it to pass

On a multi-lane highway, do not cross the double yellow line to pass. (Pavement Markings: Multi-lane Highway (Four or More Lanes), page 39)

19. A: Before the crosswalk

At intersections where stop lines are missing, you must stop before the crosswalk when required to stop. (Pavement Markings: Crosswalks, page 40)

20. D: Behind the stop line

Where white stop lines are present, you are required to stop behind the stop line. (Pavement Markings: White Stop Lines, page 40)

21. B: Crossing is prohibited

Crossing is prohibited where there is a pavement marking of double solid white lines. (Pavement Markings: Solid Lines, page 40)

22. A: Driving to the left of the line is prohibited

The solid yellow line on the left edge of the road indicates that driving to the left of it is prohibited; it is found on interstate highways. (Pavement Markings: Solid Lines, page 40)

23. B: Any lane

When each lane on a one-way road is marked with a broken white line, you may drive in any lane. (Pavement Markings: Three Lane One-Way Roads, page 39)

24. D: White

Lanes on a one-way road are marked with broken white lines. (Pavement Markings: Three Lane One-Way Roads, page 39)

25. C: Show bicyclists where to position themselves in a shared lane and alert drivers

Shared lane markings help bicyclists position themselves in a shared lane and alert road users to where bicyclists are likely to ride. (Shared Lane Marking, page 68)