

Texas DPS permit practice test 6

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 sign marking an emergency-stopping-only shoulder means the shoulder may be used for:

- A. Parking to rest
- B. Right turns
- C. Passing slow vehicles
- D. Mechanical breakdown, tire trouble, lack of fuel, or other emergencies

2. On interstate highways, how often are mileposts placed?

- A. Every mile
- B. Every half mile
- C. Every 5 miles
- D. Only at exits

3. A litter barrel guide sign tells you a barrel is ahead. Where is the only place you may lawfully throw trash on the highway?

- A. At an exit ramp
- B. On the shoulder
- C. In a litter barrel
- D. In a ditch

4. Guide signs are generally which shape?

- A. Horizontal rectangle
- B. Vertical rectangle
- C. Diamond
- D. Pennant

5. What shape and color are most signs in a construction and maintenance work zone?

- A. Green rectangle
- B. Red octagon
- C. Orange diamond
- D. Yellow pentagon

6. What happens to traffic fines in a Texas construction zone when workers are present?

- A. They are unchanged
- B. They double
- C. They triple
- D. Only warnings are given

7. Stripes on a barricade slope downward to the right. Which way should you go?

- A. Stop
- B. Either side
- C. Bear to the right
- D. Bear to the left

8. A flag person in a work zone holds up a STOP paddle. What should you do?

- A. Stop in your lane without veering, and wait until instructed to go
- B. Slow down and drive around the flag person
- C. Pull onto the shoulder
- D. Honk and proceed slowly

9. What is an Automated Flagger Assistance Device (AFAD)?

- A. A radar speed sign
- B. A device on emergency vehicles
- C. A type of ramp meter
- D. A remotely operated device that lets a flag person control traffic from out of the lane

10. What is the penalty for driving around a barricade placed where water is over the road in Texas?

- A. A \$50 fine
- B. A fine of \$1 to \$200
- C. Class B misdemeanor: fine up to \$2,000 and/or up to 180 days in jail
- D. A warning

11. A slow-moving vehicle emblem is required on vehicles designed to travel at a maximum speed of:

- A. 25 mph or less
- B. 35 mph or less
- C. 45 mph or less
- D. 15 mph or less

12. If you see a safety flag on the back of a bicycle, what might it indicate?

- A. The rider is turning
- B. The rider may be hearing impaired; slow down
- C. The bicycle is motorized
- D. The rider is a police officer

13. Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels in work zones are used to:

- A. Mark exits
- B. Signal that the work zone has ended
- C. Guide drivers into certain lanes and show that part of the road ahead is closed
- D. Show the speed limit

14. How far before turning must you signal continuously in Texas?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

15. A bicyclist ahead holds the left arm straight out horizontally. What is the rider signaling?

- A. A right turn
- B. A stop
- C. That you may pass
- D. A left turn

16. When signaling that you are stopping, what does the handbook suggest to attract attention?

- A. Turn on your hazard lights
- B. Flash your high beams
- C. Pump your brakes a few times
- D. Honk twice

17. Which of these situations requires a signal?

- A. Driving straight through an intersection
- B. Stopping at the end of your own driveway
- C. Accelerating on a straight road
- D. Pulling away from a parallel parking space at the curb

18. If you cannot get into the proper lane at least one-half block before your turn, what should you do?

- A. Turn from the lane you are in
- B. Stop and wait for a gap
- C. Do not turn; continue straight ahead
- D. Cut across lanes quickly

19. How should you hold the steering wheel while actually making a turn?

- A. With one hand while holding the hand signal
- B. With both hands
- C. With your palm only
- D. With your knee

20. When making a right turn, where should your vehicle be?

- A. In the center lane
- B. Straddling two lanes
- C. In the left lane to swing wide
- D. As close as possible to the right edge of the road

21. When completing a left turn, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The lane to the right of the center line where you will interfere least with traffic
- B. Any lane, then correct later
- C. The lane closest to the left curb on a two-way street
- D. The far right lane always

22. When turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street, which lanes should you use?

- A. Any lane
- B. From the right lane into the left lane
- C. From the left lane into the right lane moving in your direction
- D. From the center lane into the center lane

23. When should you decide to make a turn?

- A. At the last second
- B. Before you get to the turning point
- C. While in the intersection
- D. After checking the GPS in the intersection

24. When approaching a turn, the faster traffic is moving, the ____ you should move into the proper lane.

- A. Same as always
- B. Later
- C. Sooner
- D. Slower

25. In a modern roundabout, which way does traffic flow?

- A. Either direction
- B. Clockwise for trucks, counterclockwise for cars
- C. Clockwise
- D. Counterclockwise

Answer key: Texas practice test 6

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1. D: Mechanical breakdown, tire trouble, lack of fuel, or other emergencies

The shoulder should only be used by vehicles required to stop because of breakdown, tire trouble, lack of fuel or other emergencies. (Regulatory and Warning Signs: Table 19, page 37)

2. A: Every mile

Mileposts are erected every mile on interstate highways and help identify crash or breakdown locations. (Guide Signs: Table 20, page 38)

3. C: In a litter barrel

The only place you may lawfully throw trash on the highway is in a litter barrel. (Guide Signs: Table 20, page 38)

4. A: Horizontal rectangle

Horizontal rectangles are generally used for guide signs; vertical rectangles are generally regulatory. (Traffic Signs: Table 17: Signs by Shape, page 32)

5. C: Orange diamond

Orange is the basic color for work-zone devices and most work-zone signs are diamond-shaped. (Construction and Maintenance Signs, page 41)

6. B: They double

Traffic fines double for violations that occur in construction zones where workers are present. (Construction and Maintenance Devices, page 41)

7. C: Bear to the right

Stripes sloping downward to the right mean the driver should bear to the right. (Channelizing Devices: Passing Traffic, page 42)

8. A: Stop in your lane without veering, and wait until instructed to go

When instructed to stop, stop in your lane without veering right or left, and do not go forward until the flag person instructs you. (Flag Person, page 42)

9. D: A remotely operated device that lets a flag person control traffic from out of the lane

An AFAD is remotely operated so a flag person can control traffic through a work zone while standing out of the traffic lane. (Automated Flagger Assistance Device (AFAD), page 42)

10. C: Class B misdemeanor: fine up to \$2,000 and/or up to 180 days in jail

Disobeying a warning sign or barricade placed where water covers the road is a Class B misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000 and/or up to 180 days in jail. (Obey Warning Signs and Barricades, page 43)

11. A: 25 mph or less

The emblem is required on slow-moving vehicles, those designed to operate at a maximum speed of 25 mph or less. (Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem, page 43)

12. B: The rider may be hearing impaired; slow down

The flag on the back of a bicycle signals that the operator may be hearing impaired; slow down. (Hearing Impaired, page 41)

13. C: Guide drivers into certain lanes and show that part of the road ahead is closed

Flashing arrow panels guide drivers into certain lanes and inform them that part of the road ahead is closed. (Flashing Arrow Panels, page 42)

14. A: At least 100 feet

Signal continuously for at least 100 feet before turning or stopping. (Signaling: How to Signal, page 44)

15. D: A left turn

Bicyclists signal a left turn with the left arm pointed horizontally; a left arm pointed down means stop. (Bicycle Traffic Laws: Do's, page 68)

16. C: Pump your brakes a few times

When signaling a stop, pump your brakes a few times to attract attention. (Signaling: How to Signal, page 44)

17. D: Pulling away from a parallel parking space at the curb

Always signal when changing lanes, turning, pulling away from a curb parking space, slowing or stopping, entering or leaving a highway, or pulling over. (Signaling, page 44)

18. C: Do not turn; continue straight ahead

If you cannot get into the proper lane within one-half block before turning, do not turn; continue straight ahead. (Turning, page 45)

19. B: With both hands

Do not hold a hand signal while turning; you need both hands on the wheel. (Turning, page 46)

20. D: As close as possible to the right edge of the road

Keep as close as possible to the right edge of the road when making a right turn. (Turning: How to Make a Right Turn, page 46)

21. A: The lane to the right of the center line where you will interfere least with traffic

Turn to the right of the center line of the road you are entering, into the lane where you will interfere least with other traffic. (Turning: How to Make a Left Turn, page 46)

22. C: From the left lane into the right lane moving in your direction

Turn from the left lane into the right lane moving in the same direction. (Making a Left Turn From a One-Way Onto a Two-Way Street, page 46)

23. B: Before you get to the turning point

Decide before you get to the turning point; never make a last-minute turn. (Turning, page 45)

24. C: Sooner

Move into the proper lane as soon as possible; the faster traffic is moving, the sooner you should do it. (Turning, page 45)

25. D: Counterclockwise

A modern roundabout is a one-way circular intersection where traffic flows counterclockwise around a center island. (Roundabouts: Modern Roundabout, page 55)