

Washington DOL permit practice test 12

From the Washington Driver Guide. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/washington/

14 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 14

1. What does Washington law say about speed limits?

- A. They apply only in daylight
- B. You may exceed them by 5 mph
- C. They show the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions, and you must drive at a speed safe for current conditions
- D. They are only suggestions

2. Which is an effect of excessive speed listed in the guide?

- A. Longer stopping distances and reduced seat belt effectiveness
- B. Better visibility
- C. Improved traction
- D. Seat belts work better

3. In which situation does the guide say to reduce your speed?

- A. When you are late
- B. On an empty, straight freeway
- C. On narrow bridges and in tunnels
- D. When the road is dry

4. Snowy roads require:

- A. Cruise control
- B. The same following distance as dry roads
- C. A larger following distance and dramatically reduced speed
- D. Higher speeds to avoid getting stuck

5. When driving through a work zone at night, you should:

- A. Speed up to leave quickly
- B. Assume no workers are present
- C. Use extreme caution whether you see workers or not
- D. Use high beams to blind workers

6. Until what point should you obey posted work zone signs?

- A. Until you see the last worker
- B. Until you see the End Road Work sign
- C. For one mile
- D. Until the lanes widen

- 7. Which vehicles count as roadside response vehicles for Washington's emergency zone law?**
- A. Any car with hazard lights
 - B. Only police cars
 - C. Tow trucks, solid waste trucks, incident response, highway maintenance, utility vehicles, police, fire trucks and ambulances
 - D. Only ambulances
- 8. You have stopped completely at a red light. There is no 'no turn on red' sign and you have plenty of room to enter traffic. May you turn right?**
- A. No, never on a red light
 - B. Yes, after the complete stop
 - C. Only if a green arrow also shows
 - D. Only if you are on a one-way street
- 9. What does a red arrow signal mean?**
- A. Turn in the arrow's direction after yielding
 - B. Slow down; the light is about to change
 - C. Stop; you may not go in the direction of the arrow
- 10. You are in a left-turn lane and the yellow arrow comes on. What does it tell you?**
- A. The arrow will soon turn red; prepare to stop and give the right-of-way to oncoming traffic
 - B. You now have a protected turn
 - C. Turns are allowed only after a full stop
 - D. The signal is broken
- 11. A crosswalk has lights built into the pavement, and they are flashing. What must you do?**
- A. Speed up to clear the crosswalk
 - B. Yield to the pedestrians who activated them
 - C. Nothing; they are decorative
 - D. Honk to warn pedestrians
- 12. Your car's blind spot warning shows no alert, and you want to change lanes on a multilane freeway. What should you still do?**
- A. Nothing; the system covers every lane
 - B. Turn your head and check, because the system may miss a car two lanes over that is moving into the same space
 - C. Rely on the rearview mirror only
 - D. Change lanes quickly before anyone moves
- 13. An intermediate license holder may drive at any hour, with passengers, when driving for which purpose?**
- A. Going to school
 - B. Going to a job in a city
 - C. Agricultural purposes
 - D. Driving to sports practice

14. You reach a T-intersection where your road ends at a through road with a yield sign. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You, because you are turning
- B. Traffic on the through road
- C. Whoever is going faster
- D. The vehicle on the left

Answer key: Washington practice test 12

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1. C: They show the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions, and you must drive at a speed safe for current conditions

Speed limits are the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions; you must also drive at a safe speed for conditions. (5.1 Speed limits, page 158)

2. A: Longer stopping distances and reduced seat belt effectiveness

Excessive speed reduces seat belt effectiveness, limits scanning, reduces control, lengthens stopping distance and worsens injuries. (5.1 Excessive speeds, page 157)

3. C: On narrow bridges and in tunnels

Reduce speed on sharp curves and hills, slippery roads, near pedestrians, in parking areas, in heavy traffic, on narrow bridges and tunnels, and in residential areas. (5.1 Adjusting speed for conditions, page 158)

4. C: A larger following distance and dramatically reduced speed

Snowy roads require a larger following distance and dramatically reduced speed. (5.6 Slippery roads, page 170)

5. C: Use extreme caution whether you see workers or not

Use extreme caution when driving through a work zone at night, whether you see workers or not. (4.17 Work zone, page 142)

6. B: Until you see the End Road Work sign

Observe the posted work zone signs until you see the End Road Work sign. (4.17 Work zone, page 142)

7. C: Tow trucks, solid waste trucks, incident response, highway maintenance, utility vehicles, police, fire trucks and ambulances

Roadside response vehicles include tow trucks, solid waste trucks, incident response, highway maintenance, utility, law enforcement, fire and ambulances. (4.17 Emergency zone, page 143)

8. B: Yes, after the complete stop

Washington lets you turn right after a full stop at a red light unless a 'no turn on red' sign is posted, as long as you have room to enter traffic safely. (4.11 Solid red, page 110)

9. C: Stop; you may not go in the direction of the arrow

A red arrow is a stop signal for that movement: you can't go in the direction it points until it changes. (4.11 Red arrow, page 110)

10. A: The arrow will soon turn red; prepare to stop and give the right-of-way to oncoming traffic

A yellow arrow warns that the turn signal is about to turn red, so get ready to stop and let oncoming traffic go first. (4.11 Yellow arrow, page 111)

11. B: Yield to the pedestrians who activated them

In-pavement crosswalk lights are switched on by people crossing, and you must yield while they are flashing. (4.16 Other road markings, page 137)

12. B: Turn your head and check, because the system may miss a car two lanes over that is moving into the same space

The guide warns that blind spot systems can't tell if a vehicle two lanes over is also preparing to merge, so always do your own visual check. (2.4 Vehicle safety technology, page 45)

13. C: Agricultural purposes

The intermediate license rules make an exception for agricultural purposes, allowing driving at any hour and with passengers for farm work. (1.8 Intermediate driver license: Exceptions, page 29)

14. B: Traffic on the through road

At a T-intersection, a yield or stop sign on the ending road tells you that traffic on the through road goes first. (4.14 T-Intersection, page 124)