

Washington DOL permit practice test 5

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

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

1. Do pedestrians and bicyclists have the right-of-way at unmarked crosswalks in Washington?

- A. Yes, at crosswalks and intersections whether marked or not
- B. Only at signals
- C. Only in school zones
- D. No, only at marked crosswalks

2. Why should you avoid honking at a pedestrian with a service animal?

- A. Service animals cannot hear
- B. It is rude but harmless
- C. It could confuse or frighten the animal or the pedestrian
- D. It is required by law

3. School bus lights are like traffic signals. What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus mean?

- A. The bus is out of service
- B. Stop
- C. Caution or slow down
- D. Pass quickly

4. You are behind a school bus with flashing red lights and its stop sign extended. What must you do?

- A. Stop
- B. Use the center turn lane to go around
- C. Honk and wait
- D. Pass slowly on the left

5. May you use a center turn lane to get around a school bus that has its red lights flashing?

- A. Only to turn left
- B. Yes, if you go slowly
- C. No; drivers in all turn lanes must stop
- D. Yes, if no children are visible

6. When may you go after stopping for a school bus?

- A. When the driver waves
- B. After 30 seconds
- C. After the lights stop flashing, the sign is retracted, and the metal arm returns to the front bumper
- D. When the children are on the sidewalk

7. What happens to the fine for passing a stopped school bus in Washington?

- A. It is reduced
- B. It is the same as speeding
- C. There is no fine, only points
- D. It is doubled

8. You are on a two-lane road, approaching a school bus from the front with its red lights flashing. What must you do?

- A. Slow to 20 mph
- B. Honk and pass
- C. Continue; only traffic behind the bus stops
- D. Stop

9. On a multilane road, when are drivers traveling in the opposite direction from a stopped school bus NOT required to stop?

- A. When there are three or more lanes, or the lanes are separated by a median or barrier
- B. Only at night
- C. When they are going under 25 mph
- D. Never; everyone must always stop

10. A transit bus traveling in your direction has signaled and is pulling back onto the road. What must you do?

- A. Speed up to pass it
- B. Yield to the bus
- C. Honk to warn it
- D. Change lanes without signaling

11. About how far does a loaded truck with properly adjusted brakes need to stop from 55 mph?

- A. 1 mile
- B. 150 feet
- C. 250 feet
- D. 450 feet

12. When merging in front of a large vehicle, when is it safe to move in?

- A. When the truck flashes its lights
- B. When you pass its front bumper
- C. When you can clearly see both of its headlights in your rearview mirror
- D. After counting two seconds

13. How much space does a large vehicle need in a roundabout?

- A. The shoulder
- B. Only the truck apron
- C. One lane
- D. Two lanes

14. What is a frequent cause of collisions involving large vehicles, according to the guide?

- A. Passing a large vehicle while the driver is turning
- B. Following a truck at a safe distance
- C. Dimming headlights
- D. Driving in the right lane

15. Why should you avoid following a snowplow too closely?

- A. Plows can throw snow up and create blizzard-like conditions that reduce visibility
- B. They spray water
- C. They often stop without lights
- D. Snowplows drive fast

16. Should you share a lane with a motorcycle if the lane is wide and the rider is far to one side?

- A. Only at low speeds
- B. Yes, if you have room
- C. Never; motorcyclists are entitled to the full lane width
- D. Only in heavy traffic

17. Why might you not see brake lights when a motorcyclist slows down?

- A. Brake lights are illegal on motorcycles
- B. They only work at night
- C. Motorcycles have no brake lights
- D. Riders may slow by using the throttle instead of the brakes

18. When following a motorcycle in the rain, you should:

- A. Pass immediately
- B. Follow closer to stay visible
- C. Allow even more following room
- D. Use your high beams

19. When passing a bicyclist, how much space must you leave between the cyclist and the widest part of your vehicle?

- A. Half a lane
- B. At least 2 feet
- C. At least 3 feet
- D. At least 5 feet

20. A bicyclist is riding in a crosswalk. How should you treat them?

- A. They have no rights in a crosswalk
- B. Honk so they dismount
- C. As a vehicle that must yield to you
- D. As a pedestrian; you must yield to them

21. When may you drive in a bicycle lane?

- A. Any time no bicyclist is present
- B. During rush hour
- C. To pass slow traffic
- D. Only when turning or crossing the lane to park near the curb

22. You plan to turn right just ahead and a bicyclist is riding beside you. What should you do?

- A. Turn from the left lane
- B. Speed up and pass the bicyclist before the turn
- C. Don't pass just before the turn; let the bicyclist clear the intersection first
- D. Honk to warn the bicyclist

23. How far can it take a train to come to a full stop?

- A. Up to a mile
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. A quarter mile

24. When must you stop at a railroad crossing, and how far from the nearest rail?

- A. Only when a train is visible; 5 feet
- B. When signals flash, gates lower, a flagger signals, a train is near or its horn sounds, or a stop sign is posted; 15 to 50 feet
- C. Only at a stop sign; 100 feet
- D. Never if the gate is up

25. Lights are flashing and bells are ringing at a railroad crossing, but the gate is not down yet. What must you do?

- A. Drive around the gate
- B. Slow down and proceed if you see no train
- C. Go quickly before the gate lowers
- D. Stop

Answer key: Washington practice test 5

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1. A: Yes, at crosswalks and intersections whether marked or not

Pedestrians and bicyclists have the right-of-way at crosswalks and intersections whether the road is marked or not. (4.1 Sharing with people, page 93)

2. C: It could confuse or frighten the animal or the pedestrian

Don't honk; it could confuse or frighten the animal or pedestrian. It's unlawful to interfere with a service animal. (4.1 Sharing with people, page 94)

3. C: Caution or slow down

Red means stop and yellow means caution or slow down. (4.2 Sharing with school buses, page 94)

4. A: Stop

All drivers traveling in the same direction as the bus must stop when the red lights flash and the stop sign is extended. (4.2 When you are behind the bus, page 95)

5. C: No; drivers in all turn lanes must stop

Don't use a center turn lane to pass a school bus; drivers in all turn lanes must stop. (4.2 When you are behind the bus, page 95)

6. C: After the lights stop flashing, the sign is retracted, and the metal arm returns to the front bumper

Go after the lights stop flashing, the stop sign is retracted and the metal arm returns to the bumper, and keep watching for children. (4.2 When you are behind the bus, page 95)

7. D: It is doubled

Fines are doubled for anyone who passes a stopped school bus. (4.2 Sharing with school buses, page 95)

8. D: Stop

On a 2-lane road, all vehicles must stop when the red lights flash and the stop sign extends. (4.2 When you are in front of the bus, page 96)

9. A: When there are three or more lanes, or the lanes are separated by a median or barrier

Opposite-direction drivers don't need to stop if there are three or more lanes or the lanes are separated by a median or barrier. (4.2 When you are in front of the bus, page 97)

10. B: Yield to the bus

Yield to any transit vehicle traveling in the same direction that has signaled and is pulling back onto the roadway. (4.3 Sharing with transit buses, page 98)

11. D: 450 feet

It takes a loaded truck traveling at 55 mph about 450 feet to come to a complete stop. (4.4 Sharing with large vehicles, page 98)

12. C: When you can clearly see both of its headlights in your rearview mirror

Wait until you can clearly see both of the large vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror before merging in front. (4.4 Sharing with large vehicles, page 99)

13. D: Two lanes

Large vehicles might need more than one lane to turn, and they need 2 lanes of space in a roundabout. (4.4 Sharing with large vehicles, page 99)

14. A: Passing a large vehicle while the driver is turning

Don't pass a large vehicle when the driver is turning; this is a frequent cause of collisions. (4.4 Sharing with large vehicles, page 99)

15. A: Plows can throw snow up and create blizzard-like conditions that reduce visibility

Snowplows can force snow up and off the road, creating blizzard-like conditions for drivers following too closely. (4.4 Snowplows, page 100)

16. C: Never; motorcyclists are entitled to the full lane width

Motorcyclists are entitled to the same lane width as all vehicles; never move into the same lane alongside a motorcycle. (4.5 Lanes, page 101)

17. D: Riders may slow by using the throttle instead of the brakes

Motorcyclists might slow with the throttle and not their brakes, so their brake lights wouldn't come on. (4.5 Lights, page 102)

18. C: Allow even more following room

Allow even more following room when it's raining or the road surface is slick. (4.5 Following, page 100)

19. C: At least 3 feet

Leave at least 3 feet between the bicyclist and the widest part of your vehicle, and move over one full lane if there are two lanes in your direction. (4.6 Passing a bicyclist, page 103)

20. D: As a pedestrian; you must yield to them

Bicyclists in crosswalks are considered pedestrians; you must yield to them in marked and unmarked crosswalks. (4.6 General guidance, page 103)

21. D: Only when turning or crossing the lane to park near the curb

Drive in bicycle lanes only when turning or crossing the lane to park near the curb. (4.6 Bike lanes, page 104)

22. C: Don't pass just before the turn; let the bicyclist clear the intersection first

Let the bicyclist clear the intersection before turning; don't pass a bicyclist just before a right turn. (4.6 Passing a bicyclist, page 103)

23. A: Up to a mile

Trains are heavy and cannot stop quickly; it can take up to a mile for a train to stop. (4.7 Sharing the road with trains, page 105)

24. B: When signals flash, gates lower, a flagger signals, a train is near or its horn sounds, or a stop sign is posted; 15 to 50 feet

Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail in those situations. (4.7 Sharing the road with trains, page 105)

25. D: Stop

When lights are flashing and bells are ringing you must stop, whether the gate is down or not; never drive around the gate. (4.7 Sharing the road with trains, page 105)