

Washington DOL permit practice test 6

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. Your vehicle gets stuck on railroad tracks. What should you do first?

- A. Stay inside and call for help
- B. Keep trying to start it
- C. Try to push it off
- D. Get everyone out immediately

2. Something is blocking a railroad crossing. Whom should you call?

- A. The nearest train station
- B. The DOL
- C. The number on the blue and white Emergency Notification System sign (or 911 if there is no sign)
- D. Your insurance company

3. How much space should you leave between your vehicle and a light rail train?

- A. At least one car length or more
- B. At least 3 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. No space is needed

4. A triangle-shaped emblem on the back of a farm vehicle means it is designed to travel:

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

5. When passing an agricultural vehicle on a road with one lane in each direction, how much clearance should you leave?

- A. No minimum
- B. At least 1 foot
- C. At least 3 feet between the widest part of your vehicle and the farm vehicle
- D. At least 10 feet

6. What must you do when an ambulance with lights and siren approaches?

- A. Immediately pull to the right side of the road and stop
- B. Stop in your lane
- C. Pull to the left
- D. Speed up to clear the way

7. After an emergency vehicle has passed, how should you reenter traffic?

- A. Signal and reenter in the order you were traveling before
- B. Follow the emergency vehicle closely
- C. Wait 5 minutes
- D. As fast as possible

8. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at about the same time. Who goes first?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. The vehicle going faster
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. The vehicle on the right

9. At a four-way stop, a driver turning left and a driver going straight arrive together from opposite directions. Who must yield?

- A. The driver turning left
- B. Neither
- C. Whoever honks
- D. The driver going straight

10. At a two-way stop, who has the right-of-way?

- A. The vehicle going straight
- B. The vehicle that stopped first
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. Turning vehicles

11. At a Y-intersection with a stop sign on the minor road, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Cars on the minor road
- B. Cars on the major road
- C. Whoever arrives first
- D. Cars turning left

12. At a mid-block crosswalk with no stop sign, what should drivers do when pedestrians are crossing?

- A. Only stop at night
- B. Continue; there is no sign
- C. Stop to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to cross
- D. Honk and continue

13. At an uncontrolled intersection, in which situation must you yield?

- A. You are entering a paved road from an unpaved road
- B. You arrived first and are going straight
- C. You are on the main road
- D. You are on a state highway and a car approaches from a side road

14. You are turning left at a solid green light. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You, because you have a green light
- B. Oncoming traffic
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. Pedestrians only

15. A traffic signal is not working at all. How should you treat the intersection?

- A. Like a four-way stop: stop, yield to traffic on your right, and proceed carefully
- B. As a yield intersection
- C. Speed through quickly
- D. As if you have a green light

16. Who can overrule traffic signals and must be obeyed?

- A. Bus drivers
- B. No one
- C. Other drivers
- D. Law enforcement, construction workers, maintenance personnel and school crossing guards directing traffic

17. After stopping at a red light, may you turn left in Washington?

- A. Only from a two-way street to a two-way street
- B. Never
- C. Yes, onto a one-way street, if there is no 'no turn on red' sign and you have room to enter traffic
- D. Yes, onto any street

18. A steady yellow light comes on while you are already in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Stop immediately in the intersection
- B. Continue through at the posted speed
- C. Speed up above the limit to clear it
- D. Back up

19. In Washington, a flashing yellow traffic light has the same meaning as:

- A. A yield sign
- B. A green light
- C. A red light
- D. A stop sign

20. A flashing red traffic light means:

- A. The signal is about to turn green
- B. Only trucks must stop
- C. Slow down and proceed
- D. It functions as a stop sign

21. Where might a Washington driver see a flashing green traffic light?

- A. At every freeway on-ramp
- B. Not in Washington; they may appear in British Columbia as a warning that pedestrians are waiting
- C. At school crossings
- D. At railroad crossings

22. What does a green arrow signal mean?

- A. Yield to oncoming traffic, then turn
- B. You have the right-of-way to go in the arrow's direction
- C. Turn only after stopping
- D. The light is about to turn red

23. How should you use a freeway ramp meter showing red?

- A. Ignore it if traffic is light
- B. Stop at the white stop line and go when it turns green
- C. Slow down and merge
- D. Use the shoulder to pass it

24. In Washington, what does a red sign color indicate?

- A. Motorist services
- B. Construction
- C. General warning
- D. Prohibitive or restricted action

25. What does an orange sign indicate?

- A. School zone
- B. Construction and maintenance warning
- C. Recreation area
- D. Regulatory information

Answer key: Washington practice test 6

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1. D: Get everyone out immediately

If your vehicle gets stuck at a crossing, get everyone out immediately, then call the number on the blue Emergency Notification System sign (or 911). (4.7 Important safety reminders, page 105)

2. C: The number on the blue and white Emergency Notification System sign (or 911 if there is no sign)

Call the number on the blue and white Emergency Notification System sign and give the crossing ID number; no sign, dial 911. (4.7 When to call for help, page 106)

3. A: At least one car length or more

Leave at least one car length (or more) between your vehicle and light rail trains. (4.7 Light rail, page 106)

4. B: 25 mph or less

Agricultural vehicles designed to go 25 mph or less have a triangle sign or emblem on the back. (4.8 Sharing with agricultural vehicles, page 106)

5. C: At least 3 feet between the widest part of your vehicle and the farm vehicle

As you pass, there should be at least 3 feet between the widest part of your vehicle and the agricultural vehicle. (4.8 Sharing with agricultural vehicles, page 106)

6. A: Immediately pull to the right side of the road and stop

Fire trucks, ambulances and police cars using lights or sirens always have the right-of-way; pull to the right and stop. (4.9 Sharing with emergency vehicles, page 107)

7. A: Signal and reenter in the order you were traveling before

Wait until the emergency vehicle has passed, then signal and reenter traffic in the order you were traveling before. (4.9 Sharing with emergency vehicles, page 107)

8. D: The vehicle on the right

If two vehicles arrive at approximately the same time, yield to the one on the right. (4.13 Four-way stop, page 122)

9. A: The driver turning left

Any vehicle turning left must yield the right-of-way to vehicles going straight or turning right. (4.13 Four-way stop, page 122)

10. A: The vehicle going straight

At a two-way stop, turning vehicles must yield to the vehicle going straight. (4.13 Two-way stop, page 122)

11. B: Cars on the major road

At a Y-intersection, cars on the major road have the right-of-way. (4.14 Y-Intersection, page 124)

12. C: Stop to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to cross

Pedestrians always have the right-of-way in a marked crosswalk; stop whether or not there is a stop sign. (4.14 Mid-block crossing, page 125)

13. A: You are entering a paved road from an unpaved road

You must yield if a vehicle is already in the intersection, you enter a state highway from a secondary road, you enter a paved road from an unpaved road, or you are turning left in front of oncoming traffic. (4.15 Uncontrolled intersection, page 129)

14. B: Oncoming traffic

When turning left at a green light, yield to approaching vehicles; oncoming traffic has the right-of-way. (4.11 Solid green, page 112)

15. A: Like a four-way stop: stop, yield to traffic on your right, and proceed carefully

If a traffic signal isn't working, treat the intersection like a four-way stop. (4.10 Broken lights or signals, page 109)

16. D: Law enforcement, construction workers, maintenance personnel and school crossing guards directing traffic

In special circumstances, these people can direct traffic and overrule signals, and their directions must be followed. (4.10 Traffic control devices, page 109)

17. C: Yes, onto a one-way street, if there is no 'no turn on red' sign and you have room to enter traffic

After a complete stop at a red light, you can turn left onto a one-way street if no sign prohibits it and there is room. (4.11 Solid red, page 110)

18. B: Continue through at the posted speed

If you're in the intersection when the yellow light comes on, continue at the posted speed; you may not accelerate beyond the limit. (4.11 Solid yellow, page 111)

19. A: A yield sign

A flashing yellow light has the same meaning as a yield sign; treat it as an uncontrolled intersection. (4.11 Flashing yellow, page 111)

20. D: It functions as a stop sign

A flashing red light functions as a stop sign: come to a full stop, then go when it's your turn. (4.11 Flashing red, page 110)

21. B: Not in Washington; they may appear in British Columbia as a warning that pedestrians are waiting

You won't see a flashing green light in Washington; in British Columbia it can warn that pedestrians are waiting to cross. (4.11 Flashing green, page 112)

22. B: You have the right-of-way to go in the arrow's direction

A green arrow gives you the right-of-way to travel in that direction; there should be no conflicting traffic. (4.11 Green arrow, page 112)

23. B: Stop at the white stop line and go when it turns green

Ramp meters work like regular signals: stop at the white stop line on red, continue on green. (4.11 Freeway ramp meters, page 113)

24. D: Prohibitive or restricted action

Red signs show prohibited or restricted actions. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

25. B: Construction and maintenance warning

Orange signs warn of construction and maintenance. (4.12 Signs, page 113)