

Washington DOL permit practice test 7

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. A fluorescent yellow-green sign warns of:

- A. Hospitals
- B. Toll lanes
- C. Road construction
- D. School, pedestrian and bicycling activity

2. What does a yellow sign indicate?

- A. Guide information
- B. General and unexpected road conditions warning
- C. Regulatory rule
- D. Motorist services

3. Brown signs identify:

- A. Hospitals
- B. Public recreation, cultural and historical areas
- C. Weigh stations
- D. Detours

4. Blue signs provide:

- A. School information
- B. Warnings
- C. Motorist services guidance
- D. Speed limits

5. Green signs give:

- A. Guide or directional information
- B. Construction warnings
- C. Regulatory information
- D. Recreation information

6. What does a white sign color mean?

- A. Services
- B. Warning
- C. Regulatory
- D. Guidance

7. Why do some roads have a minimum speed limit?

- A. To reduce noise
- B. Only for trucks
- C. To save fuel
- D. So you are not a hazard to other drivers

8. Automated traffic safety cameras in Washington record images when you:

- A. Fail to stop at a steady red light or railroad crossing signal, or speed in a school zone
- B. Drive in the left lane
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Change lanes

9. In a highway work zone, who must motorists yield to?

- A. Highway construction personnel, vehicles with flashing yellow lights, and equipment in the work zone
- B. No one
- C. Only police
- D. Only flaggers

10. When are fines doubled in Washington construction areas?

- A. When workers are present
- B. Only at night
- C. Only on weekends
- D. Always

11. What do service signs show?

- A. Speed limits
- B. Locations of services such as hospitals, EV charging stations and rest areas
- C. Construction zones
- D. School crossings

12. What does the shape and color of a route number sign tell you?

- A. The distance to the next city
- B. Whether tolls apply
- C. The speed limit
- D. The type of roadway: interstate, U.S., state, city or county

13. Whose signs are Washington drivers responsible for knowing?

- A. Only interstate signs
- B. Only state highway signs
- C. All signs, including city and county signs
- D. Only signs shown in the guide

14. Which sign marks the route to follow out of an area threatened by a volcano?

- A. Volcano evacuation route
- B. National forest
- C. Low clearance
- D. Tsunami hazard zone

15. What is legally true of every intersection in Washington?

- A. Pedestrians must yield to cars
- B. U-turns are prohibited
- C. It must have a stop sign
- D. It is legally a crosswalk, whether marked or unmarked

16. You stopped at the stop line, but your view of the cross street is blocked. What should you do?

- A. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- B. Honk and go
- C. Back up
- D. Go quickly

17. Before entering an intersection, you should make sure:

- A. There is enough space for you to cross or turn without blocking the intersection
- B. Your radio is off
- C. You are in the left lane
- D. The car behind you is close

18. When turning left or right at an intersection, Washington law requires you to turn into:

- A. The lane with the least traffic
- B. Any lane
- C. The lane closest to the direction you are coming from
- D. The far right lane

19. If there is more than one turn lane, what should you do as you turn?

- A. Use the lane on the far right
- B. Use the shoulder
- C. Change lanes during the turn
- D. Stay in your original lane as you turn

20. Before making a turn, what should you check behind you for?

- A. Your parking brake
- B. Bicyclists, and yield to them
- C. The fuel level
- D. Police cars only

21. In Washington, when are U-turns allowed?

- A. Generally allowed unless a sign says U-turns are not allowed
- B. Only at signals
- C. Only on highways
- D. Never

22. Where should you NOT make a U-turn?

- A. On a residential street
- B. On a straight road with clear visibility
- C. On a curve or when approaching the crest of a hill
- D. At an intersection without a sign

23. In a traffic calming circle, traffic flows:

- A. Straight across the island
- B. Clockwise
- C. Counterclockwise
- D. Either way

24. Why might a large vehicle go clockwise through a traffic calming circle?

- A. It is illegal for them
- B. These circles are intended for passenger vehicles and may not easily fit large vehicles
- C. To save time
- D. Trucks always go clockwise

25. Roundabouts are designed for what speeds?

- A. Freeway speeds
- B. 5 to 10 mph
- C. 15 to 25 mph
- D. 30 to 40 mph

Answer key: Washington practice test 7

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

1. D: School, pedestrian and bicycling activity

Fluorescent yellow-green signs warn of school, pedestrian and bicycling activity. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

2. B: General and unexpected road conditions warning

Yellow signs warn of general and unexpected road conditions. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

3. B: Public recreation, cultural and historical areas

Brown signs identify public recreation, cultural and historical areas. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

4. C: Motorist services guidance

Blue signs give motorist services guidance. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

5. A: Guide or directional information

Green signs provide guide or directional information. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

6. C: Regulatory

White is used for regulatory signs. (4.12 Signs, page 113)

7. D: So you are not a hazard to other drivers

Some roads have minimum speed limits, and you must travel at least that fast so you are not a hazard. (4.12 Common signs, page 114)

8. A: Fail to stop at a steady red light or railroad crossing signal, or speed in a school zone

Cameras record failing to stop at a red light or railroad signal and speeding in a school zone; tickets are mailed to the vehicle owner. (4.12 Common signs, page 115)

9. A: Highway construction personnel, vehicles with flashing yellow lights, and equipment in the work zone

Motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists must yield to construction personnel, vehicles with flashing yellow lights and equipment inside a work zone. (4.12 Work zone signs, page 117)

10. A: When workers are present

Fines double for offenses committed while driving in construction areas when workers are present. (4.12 Work zone signs, page 117)

11. B: Locations of services such as hospitals, EV charging stations and rest areas

Service signs show the location of services such as hospitals, electric vehicle charging stations and rest areas. (4.12 Service signs, page 117)

12. D: The type of roadway: interstate, U.S., state, city or county

The shape and color of route number signs indicate the type of roadway. (4.12 Destination signs, page 118)

13. C: All signs, including city and county signs

You are responsible for knowing all signs, including city and county signs. (4.12 Other traffic signs, page 119)

14. A: Volcano evacuation route

The volcano evacuation route sign shows which way to drive to leave an area at risk from a volcanic eruption; the guide pictures it with other Washington signs. (4.12 Other traffic signs, page 121)

15. D: It is legally a crosswalk, whether marked or unmarked

Every intersection is legally a crosswalk, whether it's marked or unmarked. (4.13 Common intersections, page 121)

16. A: Edge forward slowly until you can see

If your view is blocked, edge forward slowly until you can see; crossing drivers can then see your vehicle's front. (4.13 Common intersections, page 121)

17. A: There is enough space for you to cross or turn without blocking the intersection

Make sure there is enough space to cross or turn without blocking the intersection. (4.13 Common intersections, page 122)

18. C: The lane closest to the direction you are coming from

State law requires you to turn into the lane closest to the direction you're coming from. (4.14 Turning, page 123)

19. D: Stay in your original lane as you turn

Stay in your original lane through the turn; change lanes only after completing it. (4.14 Turning, page 123)

20. B: Bicyclists, and yield to them

Check behind you for bicyclists and yield to them before turning; they may be moving faster than you realize. (4.14 Turning, page 123)

21. A: Generally allowed unless a sign says U-turns are not allowed

U-turns are generally allowed unless a sign prohibits them, and you must have clear visibility in all directions. (4.14 U-turns, page 124)

22. C: On a curve or when approaching the crest of a hill

Don't make a U-turn on a curve or approaching the crest of a hill, where visibility is limited. (4.14 U-turns, page 124)

23. C: Counterclockwise

Traffic flows counterclockwise around the center island of a traffic calming circle. (4.15 Traffic calming circles, page 125)

24. B: These circles are intended for passenger vehicles and may not easily fit large vehicles

Traffic calming circles may not accommodate large vehicles like fire trucks or buses, which might have to go clockwise. (4.15 Traffic calming circles, page 125)

25. C: 15 to 25 mph

Roundabouts are designed for speeds between 15 and 25 mph. (4.15 Roundabouts, page 127)