

West Virginia DMV permit practice test 5

From the West Virginia Driver's Licensing Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/west-virginia/

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

1. What does a green downward arrow over a lane mean?

- A. Traffic may use the lane under the arrow
- B. Turn left
- C. Lane closed
- D. Merge

2. What do yellow lines on the pavement separate?

- A. Parking spaces
- B. Lanes moving in the same direction
- C. Lanes moving in opposite directions
- D. Bike lanes

3. A solid yellow line is on your side of the road. What does it mean?

- A. Lane ends
- B. Turn only
- C. You must not pass
- D. You may pass when safe

4. On interstates, one-way streets and divided four-lane roads, what marks the left edge of the pavement?

- A. Double white
- B. Solid yellow
- C. Broken white
- D. Solid white

5. What does a solid white line between lanes going the same direction mean?

- A. Passing zone
- B. Bike lane
- C. Do not change lanes
- D. Change lanes freely

6. What do white diamonds painted in a lane mean?

- A. Hazard ahead
- B. Railroad crossing
- C. A special-purpose lane for car pools, bicycles or buses
- D. School zone

7. How are reversible lanes marked in West Virginia?

- A. Double yellow broken lines on both sides
- B. Solid white lines
- C. Single solid yellow
- D. Diagonal stripes

8. How can you recognize a center left-turn lane?

- A. White diamonds
- B. Red paint
- C. Solid yellow lines nearest the through lanes with broken lines to their left
- D. Double white lines

9. What do wide white lines painted across traffic lanes at intersections mark?

- A. Speed bumps
- B. Crosswalks
- C. Parking
- D. Stop lines

10. Should you ever block a crosswalk with your car?

- A. Only at stop signs
- B. Yes, if traffic is heavy
- C. No
- D. Only at night

11. What do broken white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Do not change lanes
- B. Road edge
- C. Opposite traffic
- D. Lanes moving the same direction; you may cross only when changing lanes

12. Who has the right-of-way: a blind person with a white cane or guide dog crossing outside a crosswalk, or a driver?

- A. The blind pedestrian, whether in a crosswalk or not
- B. The driver
- C. Neither
- D. Whoever arrives first

13. What does a steady red arrow mean?

- A. Go straight
- B. Yield
- C. Turn with caution
- D. Stop before the intersection and remain stopped for that direction while it is red

14. What is West Virginia's maximum interstate speed unless otherwise posted?

- A. 75 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 70 mph

15. What is the speed limit on open county highways in West Virginia unless posted?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 50 mph

16. What is the speed limit in West Virginia business or residential areas?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 20 mph

17. What is the school zone speed limit in West Virginia while children are present?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 10 mph
- D. 25 mph

18. What is the minimum speed on a West Virginia interstate unless conditions are bad or a lower speed is posted?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 50 mph

19. Can you be cited for driving at the posted limit in West Virginia?

- A. Only at night
- B. No
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Yes, if it is greater than reasonable and prudent for conditions

20. When should you slow down even below the speed limit?

- A. Approaching intersections, curves, hilltops, narrow roads, or when visibility is limited
- B. Only at night
- C. Only in school zones
- D. Never

21. If you must drive slower than the designated speed on a two-lane road, what should you do?

- A. Turn on hazards and continue
- B. Pull off at the first safe turnout to let faster traffic pass
- C. Drive in the center
- D. Speed up

22. What does "over driving your headlights" mean?

- A. Using high beams
- B. Driving without lights
- C. Driving too fast to stop within the distance lit by your headlights
- D. Flashing lights

23. How many times more distance does it take to stop on snow or ice compared with dry pavement?

- A. 4 times
- B. 2 times
- C. As much as 12 times
- D. 20 times

24. At a four-way stop or uncontrolled intersection, you and another vehicle arrive at the same time. Who goes first?

- A. The driver on the right
- B. The driver on the left
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. Whoever honks

25. When entering a street from an alley or driveway, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Pedestrians only
- B. Whoever is faster
- C. You
- D. Traffic already on the roadway

Answer key: West Virginia practice test 5

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1. A: Traffic may use the lane under the arrow

A green downward arrow means traffic may use the lane under the arrow. (Lane Use Control Signals, page 50)

2. C: Lanes moving in opposite directions

White lines separate lanes moving in the same direction; yellow lines separate lanes moving in opposite directions. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

3. C: You must not pass

If a solid yellow line is on your side of the road, you must not pass. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

4. B: Solid yellow

On interstates, one-way streets or divided four-lane roads, a solid yellow line marks the left edge of the pavement. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

5. C: Do not change lanes

When solid white lines separate same-direction lanes, do not change lanes. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

6. C: A special-purpose lane for car pools, bicycles or buses

White diamonds indicate a special purpose lane designated for car pools, bicycles or buses. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

7. A: Double yellow broken lines on both sides

Reversible lanes are marked on both sides by a double yellow broken line—the only case where you may drive any distance left of a yellow line. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

8. C: Solid yellow lines nearest the through lanes with broken lines to their left

Center left-turn lanes have solid yellow lines nearest the through lanes and broken lines to the left of them; they are not for passing. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

9. D: Stop lines

Stop lines are wide white lines marking where you must stop at intersections. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

10. C: No

Do not block a crosswalk with your car. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

11. D: Lanes moving the same direction; you may cross only when changing lanes

Broken white lines separate same-direction lanes; drive within them and never straddle them except when changing lanes. (Pavement Markings, page 51)

12. A: The blind pedestrian, whether in a crosswalk or not

A blind person with a guide dog or service animal or carrying a white cane has the right-of-way regardless of whether they are in a crosswalk. (Crosswalk Signals, page 50)

13. D: Stop before the intersection and remain stopped for that direction while it is red

Come to a complete stop before the stop line or crosswalk for the direction of the arrow and remain stopped while it is red. (Traffic Lights, page 49)

14. D: 70 mph

The interstate maximum speed is 70 mph unless otherwise posted. (Speed Limits, page 52)

15. A: 55 mph

Open county highways are 55 mph unless otherwise posted. (Speed Limits, page 52)

16. A: 25 mph

Business or residential areas are 25 mph. (Speed Limits, page 52)

17. A: 15 mph

The school zone limit is 15 mph while children are present along the roadway. (Speed Limits, page 52)

18. B: 55 mph

Do not drive slower than 55 mph on an interstate unless weather or road conditions are bad or a lower speed is posted. (Speeds on Interstates, page 69)

19. D: Yes, if it is greater than reasonable and prudent for conditions

West Virginia law prohibits driving faster than is reasonable and prudent for existing conditions. (Speed Limits, page 52)

20. A: Approaching intersections, curves, hilltops, narrow roads, or when visibility is limited

Slow down approaching and crossing intersections, curves, hill crests, on narrow roads and when conditions limit visibility. (Basic Speed Law, page 52)

21. B: Pull off at the first safe turnout to let faster traffic pass

Pull off at the first safe turnout to let faster traffic pass when overtaking traffic has no clear lane. (Driving Slowly, page 53)

22. C: Driving too fast to stop within the distance lit by your headlights

Over driving your headlights means driving too fast to stop safely within the distance clearly lit by your headlights. (Light Conditions, page 72)

23. C: As much as 12 times

It takes as much as 12 times the normal distance to stop on snow or ice. (Snow and Sleet, page 73)

24. A: The driver on the right

If you reach the intersection at the same time as another vehicle, yield to the driver on the right. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

25. D: Traffic already on the roadway

When entering from an alley, private road or driveway, yield to traffic already on the roadway. (Right-of-Way, page 59)