



# MINNESOTA

## Premium DMV Cheat Sheet



## Initial Steps

### Class D Driver License

1. Complete an application.
2. Provide your Social Security Number.
3. Provide required documentation.
4. Pass a vision test.
5. Have your photograph taken.
6. Pass the knowledge test.
7. Obtain your Instruction Permit.
8. Practice supervised driving.
9. Schedule a driving skills test.
10. Pass the driving skills test.



## Required Documentation

Documents should be valid/unexpired originals or certified copies

1. Primary Identification Document
2. Secondary Identification Document
3. If applicable, Legal Name Change Documents
4. If applicable, Immigration Documents
5. If applicable, Certificate of Translation and Translator Qualifications
6. If applicable, a physician's statement
7. Proof of Insurance for the testing vehicle
8. Proof of Registration for the testing vehicle



## Fees

- \$15.50 for an Instruction Permit
- \$32 for a Class D Driver License
- \$10 to retake the Knowledge Test (after failing twice)
- \$20 to retake the Skills Test (after failing twice)
- All payments must be made in cash or by check.

## Top 40 Questions & Answers

1. Seat belts must be used by:

› **All of a vehicle's occupants.**

Be sure that seat belts are clean, in good condition, and available to all of your vehicle's occupants. In Minnesota, motor vehicles must be equipped with seat belts and the use of seat belts is mandatory.

2. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on urban or town roads is:

› **30 mph.**

When driving on urban or town roads, the speed limit is 30 miles per hour. If a different speed limit is posted, follow the posted speed limit.

3. When may you drive above the posted speed limit?

› **When legally passing another vehicle on a highway with a speed limit of 55 mph or above.**

Driving faster than the posted speed limit is illegal. The posted speed limit is the maximum speed permitted on a particular road. However, the speed limit on a multilane highway with a posted speed limit of 55 mph or higher is increased by 10 mph when the driver is lawfully passing another vehicle in the same direction.

4. Under normal driving conditions, drivers should maintain a following distance of at least:

› **Three seconds.**

Applying the three-second rule is a way to help keep a safe distance between your car and the vehicle ahead of you. This rule pertains to standard-length vehicles driving under normal conditions.

5. When driving on a gravel or dirt road, you should:

› **Slow down.**

When driving on gravel or dirt, you need to slow down. It will take you much longer to stop on gravel or dirt than on a paved roadway and it is much easier to skid when turning.

6. You should signal to turn \_\_\_\_\_ before beginning the turn.

› **100 feet**

When you wish to change lanes or make a turn, signal with an approved signal device to inform other motorists of your intention. Signals are to be activated at least 100 feet before you make the turn. Continue signaling until you have completed the turn or lane change.

7. When may you use hand and arm signals instead of mechanical turn signals?

› **During the day.**

During daylight hours, hand and arm signals may be used in addition to or instead of mechanical turn signals. You may not use hand signals at night or while driving a vehicle constructed or loaded so that hand signals are not clearly visible to other drivers.

8. When approaching a roundabout, you should always:

› **Decrease your speed.**

When approaching a roundabout, slow down. A roundabout is designed to be driven at a low speed. If there are no other vehicles or pedestrians already within the roundabout, you may not need to come to a complete stop before entering.

9. When using a roundabout, drivers should:

› **Yield to traffic already in the roundabout.**

A roundabout is a circular intersection that usually does not include a traffic signal and flows in a counterclockwise direction around a central island. Motorists must enter from the right, yield to traffic already in the roundabout, and follow the circle to the right until the desired roadway is reached.

10. Where may drivers make a U-turn?

› **Where they will not disrupt traffic.**

A U-turn is a 180-degree turn resembling the shape of the letter U and reversing the direction of travel. You may not make a U-turn unless you can do so safely and without disrupting other traffic.

11. You may not park within \_\_\_\_\_ of a fire hydrant.

› **10 feet**

Drivers may not park within 10 feet of a fire hydrant. Park where drivers can clearly see your vehicle from both directions.

12. When parallel parking, you should park within \_\_\_\_\_ of the curb.

› **12 inches**

When parallel parking, your vehicle should be no farther than 12 inches from the curb. Always park in a place that is visible to drivers coming from both directions.

13. When is it permissible to text while driving?

› **Only in emergencies.**

Drivers may not use a cell or mobile telephone for text messaging while driving, except in the case of an emergency. Looking away from the road for any amount of time increases the possibility of a collision.

14. When approaching a school bus that is stopped on the opposite side of a multilane highway separated by a median, drivers:

› **May continue driving.**

When passing a school bus stopped on the opposite side of a multilane highway with a median or divider, drivers may continue driving. If the highway is not separated by a median or divider, drivers on both sides of the street must stop.

15. When passing an emergency vehicle stopped on the side of the road, drivers should:

› **Vacate the lane closest to the emergency vehicle or slow down.**

The Move Over Law protects law enforcement officers, emergency workers, tow truck drivers, sanitation workers, and utility workers stopped along roadways while performing their jobs. You must vacate the lane closest to a stationary emergency vehicle, tow truck, sanitation, or utility vehicle. If you cannot move over safely, you must slow down.

16. Bicycles on the road:

› **Are considered vehicles with the same rights and responsibilities as motor vehicles.**

Bicycles on the road are considered vehicles and have the same rights and responsibilities as motor vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles should respect the rights of bicyclists.

17. If you are following a school bus or tank truck, you should:

› **Be prepared to stop at all railroad crossings.**

Passenger vans, buses, and larger trucks are required to stop at all railroad tracks, whether or not a train is present. It is illegal to pass any vehicle within 100 feet of a railroad crossing.

18. When participating in a zipper merge near a construction zone, drivers should:

› **Stay in their lane until the point of merge.**

The driving procedure to follow when you see a "Lane closed ahead" sign is to stay in your initial lane up to the point of merge. You should then take turns with other drivers to safely and smoothly ease into the remaining lane.

19. Yellow-green signs indicate:

› **School zones.**

Fluorescent yellow-green is used as the background color for pedestrian, bicycle, and school warning signs. Use extra caution when driving around these signs.

20. When should you drive in a lane with a lane use control light showing a red X?

› **Never.**

Lane use control signals are used when the direction of the flow of traffic in a specific lane changes throughout the day. They are used to show which lanes of traffic are open and closed, as well as to show if toll booths are open or closed. Never drive in a lane marked with a red X.

21. What does a lane use control signal with a flashing yellow X indicate?

› **Drivers may use this lane only to make a left turn.**

Lane use control signals are used when the direction of the flow of traffic in a specific lane changes throughout the day. They are used to show which lanes of traffic are open and closed, as well as to show if toll booths are open or closed. When a lane control signal contains a flashing yellow X, drivers may only use that lane to complete a left turn.

22. What do lane use control signals with a green arrow indicate?

› **Drivers may drive normally in this lane.**

Lane use control signals are used when the direction of the flow of traffic in a specific lane changes throughout the day. They are used to show which lanes of traffic are open and closed, as well as to show if toll booths are open or closed. When a lane control signal contains a green arrow, drivers may drive normally in that lane.

23. Diamond symbols on pavement markings and signs indicate:

› **Carpool lanes.**

Carpool lanes are restricted to vehicles with two or more occupants. They are marked by a diamond symbol or with "Carpool only" signs. They are usually located on the far left side of a freeway and are separated from other traffic lanes by combinations of white or yellow lines.

24. It is illegal for a person 21 years of age or older to drive with a minimum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of:

› **0.08 percent.**

For drivers age 21 or older, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 percent or higher. Driving while under the influence of alcohol is not only illegal, but dangerous.

25. Tailgating other drivers (driving too closely to their rear bumper):

› **Can frustrate other drivers and make them angry.**

Tailgating is a common behavior that can lead to aggressive driving, and so it should be avoided. Drivers may face legal consequences for driving unsafely.

26. Driving under the influence of any medication which impairs your driving is permitted:

› **Under no circumstances.**

It is illegal to drive under the influence of any substance that impairs your ability to drive safely. This includes alcohol, prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, and illegal drugs.

27. A solid yellow line next to a broken yellow line means that vehicles:

› **Next to the broken line may pass.**

Yellow lines separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. A broken yellow line next to your driving lane means that you may pass.

28. You want to park uphill on a two-way road and there is no curb. Which direction do you turn your front wheels?

› **Right, toward the side of the road**

When parking either uphill or downhill on a road that has no curb, you should turn your wheels so that the vehicle will roll away from the center of the road if the brakes fail.

29. You are involved in a minor collision at an intersection. There are no injuries and there is very little vehicle damage. You should:

› **Move your vehicle out of the traffic lane, if possible.**

After a collision, if no one has been injured or killed and you can safely do so, you should move your vehicle out of the traffic lane.

30. If there is no crosswalk and you see a pedestrian crossing your lane, you should:

› **Stop and let the pedestrian finish crossing.**

Drivers must always yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in the roadway, even if there is not a marked crosswalk.

31. You are driving on the freeway behind a large truck. You should drive:

› **Farther behind the truck than you would if following a passenger vehicle.**

It is necessary to follow farther behind a large truck than you would if following a passenger vehicle because trucks have larger blind spots.

32. You must yield to a pedestrian using a white cane or guide dog:

› **At all times.**

Pedestrians who use guide dogs or white canes (with or without a red tip) must be given the right-of-way at all times.

33. To see vehicles in your blind spots, you should check:

› **Over your shoulders.**

By definition, blind spots are areas that cannot be seen using your mirrors. To check your blind spots, you should look over your shoulders.

34. You are on the freeway and traffic is merging into your lane. You should:

› **Make room for the merging traffic, if possible.**

When traffic permits, you should make room to allow vehicles to merge into your lane.



35. Extra space in front of a large truck is needed for:

› **The truck driver to stop the vehicle.**

Because they are larger, trucks take longer to stop than cars traveling at the same speed. Other drivers should not pull in front of a truck and then slow down or stop.

36. When passing another vehicle, it is safe to return to your lane if you:

› **See the vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror.**

Before returning to your original lane after passing, you must make sure you are not dangerously close to the vehicle you have just passed. When you can see both of the vehicle's headlights in your rearview mirror, you may have enough room to return to the lane.

37. When driving at night on a dimly lit street, you should:

› **Drive slowly enough that you can stop within the area illuminated by your headlights.**

You should drive more slowly at night than during the day because it is not possible to see as far ahead at night. You should make sure that you can stop within the area illuminated by your headlights.

38. When you are merging onto the freeway, you should be driving:

› **At or near the speed of traffic on the freeway.**

When merging onto a freeway, you should enter at or near the speed of traffic.

39. A school bus is stopped ahead of you in your lane with its red lights flashing. You should:

› **Stop for as long as the red lights are flashing.**

When a stopped school bus is using its flashing red lights, approaching drivers must stop and remain stopped until the lights stop flashing. If the school bus is on the opposite side of a divided highway, drivers do not need to stop.

40. If you plan to pass another vehicle, you should:

› **Not assume the other driver will make space for you to return to your lane.**

Even when you signal, you should not assume that the space you want to occupy is free or that other drivers will give you the right-of-way.

41. A large truck is ahead of you and is turning right onto a street with two lanes in each direction. The truck:

› **May have to swing wide to complete the right turn.**

When a vehicle makes a turn, the rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels. The longer the vehicle, the bigger the difference between the paths of the front and rear wheels. Therefore, long trucks often have to swing wide to complete a right turn.

42. Always stop before crossing railroad tracks when:

› **There isn't room on the other side for you to completely cross the tracks.**

Expect a train on any track, at any time, traveling in either direction. If you need to stop after crossing the tracks, wait until you can completely cross the tracks before proceeding. Make sure your vehicle clears the tracks before you stop.

43. You should use your horn when:

› **It may help prevent a collision.**

Only use your horn when it is necessary to avoid collisions. Do not use your horn if a driver or bicyclist is moving slowly and you want him or her to drive faster or get out of your way.

44. If you drive more slowly than the flow of traffic, you will most likely:

› **Interfere with traffic and receive a ticket.**

You must drive more slowly than usual when there is heavy traffic or bad weather. However, if you block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic by driving too slowly, you may be cited. You should match the speed of traffic, unless the speed of traffic exceeds the legal speed limit.

45. Allow extra space in front of your vehicle when following a:

› **Motorcycle.**

Allow for extra space when driving behind a motorcycle. Motorcycles can stop more quickly than other vehicles can and you must have adequate room to stop if the motorcyclist brakes or falls off. Also, remember that motorcycles are difficult to see at night because they only have one tail light.

46. You must show proof of insurance to law enforcement:

› **If you are involved in a collision or stopped for a citation.**

You must have evidence of financial responsibility, such as proof of insurance, with you whenever you drive. You must always show proof of insurance and your license to an officer upon request after a traffic stop or collision.

47. You want to turn left at an upcoming corner. Yield the right-of-way to:

› **All approaching vehicles.**

When making a left turn, you must yield to pedestrians, bicyclists, or other vehicles moving on their green light.

48. Before you change lanes, you should check your mirrors and:

› **Glance over your shoulder.**

Before changing lanes, it is very important to check behind you. You should look over your shoulder to ensure that you are not getting in the way of vehicles in the lane you want to enter. Before changing lanes, you should also ensure that no drivers are attempting to drive into the same spot from a different lane.

49. You want to park downhill on a two-way road and there is no curb. Which way do you turn your front wheels?

› **Right, toward the side of the road**

When parking facing downhill on a road with or without a curb, or when facing uphill on a road without a curb, turn your front wheels toward the edge of the road so your vehicle will roll away from traffic if the brakes fail. However, when parking uphill on a road with a curb, turn your wheels toward the center of the road so the vehicle will roll into the curb if the brakes fail.

50. You should not start across an intersection if you know you will block the intersection when the light turns red:

› **Under any circumstances.**

Even if the signal is green, you must not enter an intersection unless you can get completely across before the light turns red. If you block the intersection, you can be cited.

51. A pedestrian starts to cross the street after the "Don't Walk" signal begins to flash. The pedestrian is in the middle of the street when your signal light changes to green. You should:

› **Wait until the pedestrian crosses the street before proceeding.**

At a green light, you must give the right-of-way to any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian in the intersection. If a pedestrian begins crossing the street after the traffic signal light starts flashing, wait until they have crossed the street before proceeding.

52. A vehicle suddenly cuts in front of you, creating a hazard. What should you do first?

› **Take your foot off the gas pedal.**

If a vehicle merges in front of you too closely, take your foot off of the accelerator. This will create space between you and the vehicle ahead without requiring you to slam on your brakes or swerve into another lane.

53. A red arrow pointing to the right on a traffic light means you may:

› **Not turn in that direction until the light turns green.**

A red arrow means "stop." You must remain stopped until a green light or green arrow appears. Do not turn against a red arrow.

54. An orange and red triangular sign on a vehicle always means:

› **Slow-moving vehicle.**

Slow-moving vehicles, such as farm tractors, road maintenance vehicles, and animal-drawn carts, display an orange and red triangle on the back.

55. You must yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle that is using its siren and flashing lights by:

› **Driving as closely to the right edge of the road as possible and stopping.**

You must yield the right-of-way to any emergency vehicle that is using its siren and flashing lights. Do this by driving to the right edge of the road and stopping, taking care not to stop in an intersection. You may move again after the emergency vehicle has passed.

56. You can drive off the road to pass another vehicle:

› **Under no circumstances.**

You may never drive off the paved or main-traveled portion of the road and onto the shoulder to pass another vehicle.

57. On a freeway, you should look farther ahead than you would on a city street:

› **In order to see potential hazards early.**

On the freeway, be ready for changes in traffic conditions. Watch for signals from other drivers. Expect merging vehicles at on-ramps and interchanges and be prepared for rapid changes in road conditions and traffic flow.

58. There are oncoming vehicles to your left and a row of parked vehicles to your right. You should steer:

› **A middle course between the oncoming and parked vehicles.**

If there are oncoming vehicles to your left and a row of parked vehicles to your right, the best thing to do is to split the difference. Steer a middle course between the oncoming cars and the parked cars.

59. Slowing down just to look at collisions or anything else out-of-the-ordinary:

› **Causes traffic congestion.**

Avoid "rubbernecking," or slowing down to look at collisions or anything else out-of-the-ordinary. This helps to relieve traffic congestion.

60. When should you yield your legal right-of-way?

› **Whenever it helps prevent collisions.**

Never assume other drivers will give you the right-of-way. Yield your right-of-way whenever it helps prevent collisions.

61. When may you legally drive around or under a railroad crossing gate?

› **Never.**

Do not go around or under any lowered gate at a railroad crossing. Once the gate is raised, do not proceed across the tracks until you can see clearly in both directions and are sure there are no trains coming.

62. There are two traffic lanes moving in your direction. You are driving in the left lane and many vehicles are passing you on the right. If the driver behind you wishes to drive faster, you should:

› **Move into the right lane when it is safe.**

To drive quickly, pass, or turn left, use the left lane. Use the right lane when driving more slowly than surrounding traffic, entering the road, or turning right.

63. While driving at night, a vehicle coming toward you has its high beams on, making it hard for you to see the road ahead. You should:

› **Look ahead toward the right edge of your lane.**

If an oncoming driver fails to dim their high beams, you should avoid looking directly at the headlights. Instead, look toward the right edge of your lane and watch the oncoming vehicle out of the corner of your eye.

64. You should increase the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead when you:

› **Are being tailgated by another driver.**

When being tailgated, create extra space in front of your vehicle and do not brake suddenly. Slow down gradually or merge into another lane to prevent a collision with the tailgater.

65. Check your rearview mirrors:

› **Often to see how traffic is moving behind you.**

When driving, do not develop a fixed stare. Frequently check your rearview mirrors so you know the positions of vehicles near you.

66. If your vehicle starts to lose traction because of water on the road, you should:

› **Slow down gradually and not apply the brakes.**

When driving in heavy rain at speeds as low as 30 mph, your tires may lose all contact with the road and instead ride up on a layer of water above the surface of the road. This is called "hydroplaning." If your vehicle starts to hydroplane, slow down gradually and do not apply the brakes.

67. You are crossing an intersection and an emergency vehicle is approaching while using its siren and flashing lights. You should:

› **Continue through the intersection, pull to the right, and stop.**

If you are in an intersection when you see an emergency vehicle approaching while using its flashing lights and/or siren, continue through the intersection and then drive to the right and stop. You must yield the right-of-way to any police vehicle, fire engine, ambulance, or other emergency vehicle using a siren or flashing lights.

68. If a green arrow turns into a solid green light, you:

› **May still turn, but you must yield to oncoming traffic.**

If a green arrow turns into a solid green light, you may still turn in the direction that the arrow was pointing but you must first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.

69. When making a right turn on a green light, you must:

› **Yield to pedestrians.**

Unless a posted sign prohibits it, you may turn right or left at a steady green light. When turning, you must yield to other vehicles and pedestrians within the intersection.

70. You may cross solid yellow lines:

› **When making turns.**

As a general rule, broken traffic lines may be crossed but solid lines may not. Solid yellow lines may be crossed only when the driver is making a turn.

71. Drivers who eat and drink while driving:

› **Have trouble controlling their vehicles.**

Choosing to eat, drink, or smoke while driving is dangerous because these actions require a driver to remove their hands from the wheel and their eyes from the road. Drivers who engage in distracting activities while driving have trouble staying in their lanes and controlling their vehicles.



72. When you drive through an area where children are playing, you should expect them:

› **To run out in front of you without looking.**

You should always reduce your speed and use extra caution when children are in the vicinity. They may fail to understand the danger and may run out in front of you without looking.

73. If you stop at a railroad crossing with more than one track:

› **Wait to proceed until you have a clear view of all tracks.**

If you are stopped at a railroad crossing with more than one track, do not start moving as soon as a train passes. Wait until you have a clear view down all tracks before you start across. Even where there is only one track, do not start across immediately after a train passes; check again for another train that may be approaching.

74. While backing, you should:

› **Turn your head and look through the rear window.**

When intending to back up, always check behind your vehicle before getting in. Children and small objects are difficult to see from the driver's seat. While backing, turn your head so you can see through the rear window. Do not depend only on your mirrors or sensors.

75. To help prevent crashes, you should:

› **Communicate with other road users.**

Crashes often happen because one driver does something that other road users are not expecting. You should communicate with other motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians by doing things like signaling when slowing down, stopping, or changing direction. Use your emergency signals or horn when appropriate.

76. Your brake lights tell other drivers that you:

› **Are slowing down or stopping.**

Your vehicle's brake lights indicate to other drivers that you are slowing down or stopping. Your brake lights should always be in working order when you are driving on any roadway.

77. If you begin to feel tired while driving, the best thing to do is to:

› **Stop driving.**

Being fatigued while driving is similar in danger to driving under the influence of alcohol. If you begin to feel tired while driving, the best thing to do is to stop driving.

78. If another driver cuts you off in traffic, you should:

› **Let it go.**

To avoid the dangers of road rage, you should never take it personally if another driver cuts you off in traffic. Just let it go and continue driving safely.

79. If your car breaks down on a highway, you should:

› **Use your four-way flashers to warn other drivers.**

If your vehicle breaks down on the highway, you should signal before carefully exiting the roadway and turning on your hazard flashers. Get as far off the road as possible and park in a location where other drivers can easily see you. Lift your hood to let other drivers know your vehicle is disabled.

80. To pass a slower-moving vehicle on a two-lane, two-way road, you must:

› **Use the lane that belongs to oncoming traffic.**

Passing on a two-lane, two-way road requires good judgment because you must use the lane belonging to oncoming traffic to complete your pass. Only pass if you may safely and legally do so.

81. The most important thing to remember about speed management and curves is that you must:

› **Slow down before you enter the curve.**

The most important thing to remember about driving in curves is that your vehicle's inertia may make it difficult to turn. To maintain control, it is essential that you slow down before entering the curve.

82. At an intersection with a stop sign, you should stop and:

› **Look left first, then right, then left again.**

When stopped at an intersection, you should first look to your left, as vehicles coming from the left are closer to you than vehicles coming from the right. Look to your right, then look to your left again, in case there are any vehicles coming from that direction that you did not see at first glance.

83. When exiting a highway, you should slow down:

› **Once you have moved into the exit lane.**

When exiting a highway, you should get into the exit lane well in advance. Do not begin to slow down until after you have moved into the exit lane.

84. Drive below the posted speed limit when:

› **Anything makes conditions less than perfect.**

When the road is wet or slippery, when you cannot see well, or when anything else makes conditions less than perfect, drive below the posted speed limit. Even if you are driving within the posted speed limit, you can still be ticketed for driving too fast for conditions.

85. When faced with an oncoming car to the left and a bicyclist to the right, you should:

› **Let the car pass and then pass the bike.**

When there is more than one potential hazard on the road, you should ensure that you only have to deal with one of them at a time. For example, when there is a bicyclist on the right that you want to pass and an oncoming car to the left, you should not try to squeeze between both at the same time. Instead, let the oncoming car pass, and then pass the bicyclist.

86. When driving on slick roads, you should:

› **Take turns more slowly than usual.**

While it is always dangerous to drive too fast on slippery roads, this is especially true when driving in turns and curves. Be sure to approach them more slowly in slippery conditions than you would under normal circumstances.

87. What is the appropriate action to take when approaching a railroad crossing that does not have signals to direct traffic?

› **Slow down and be prepared to stop.**

When approaching an unmarked railroad crossing, slow down and be prepared to stop. Before you cross, be sure that no trains are approaching from either direction on any track. If you see or hear a train coming, stop at a safe distance from the nearest track and wait to proceed until after the train passes.

88. What does alcohol do to your driving skills and judgement?

› **It harms both driving skills and judgement.**

Alcohol negatively affects many skills needed for safe driving, including your reaction time and ability to see clearly. It can also harm your judgment of speed and distance, lower your inhibitions, and make you more prone to taking chances.

89. What is the only way to reduce your blood alcohol concentration (BAC)?

› **Allow your body time to get rid of the alcohol.**

The only method that effectively reduces your BAC is to not drink alcohol for a period of time. Coffee, exercise, and cold showers cannot reduce your BAC or change the effects of alcohol. They can help you remain awake, but they cannot change your BAC or make you sober.

90. You want to back out of your driveway. You see children playing nearby. Before you start to move your car, you should:

› **Walk to the back of the car to be sure the way is clear.**

When you back up a vehicle, look through your back window for pedestrians and other obstacles. Do not rely only on your mirrors, especially when children are near. Before you back into or out of a driveway, get out of the vehicle and check behind your vehicle.

91. At an intersection with a yield sign, you should:

› **Slow down and yield the right-of-way to other traffic.**

A yield sign means that you must slow down and yield the right-of-way to traffic in the intersection or roadway you are entering.

92. If a transit vehicle is signaling to re-enter the main roadway following a stop, you must:

› **Yield.**

You must yield to any transit vehicle that is signaling to pull back onto the main roadway after it has stopped to load or unload passengers. Change lanes, slow down, or stop to allow the bus safe re-entry into traffic.

93. When parking uphill next to a curb, set the parking brake and:

› **Turn your steering wheel away from the curb.**

When parking facing uphill on a street that has a curb, set your parking brake and turn your steering wheel away from the curb. This way, if your vehicle starts to roll, it will roll into the curb.

94. You are driving behind a motorcycle and want to pass. You must:

› **Have your vehicle entirely in the left lane before and during the pass.**

When passing a motorcycle, allow a full lane to the motorcycle. Never crowd into the same lane as the motorcycle. Returning to the original lane too soon can force a rider to swerve to the right and into traffic or off the road.

95. A good defensive driver:

› **Looks out for the actions of other drivers.**

Even the most experienced drivers can be distracted while driving. A defensive driver looks out for the actions of other drivers and anticipates potential problems.

96. If a vehicle is equipped with airbags:

› **Seat belts should still be worn.**

Airbags are important safety devices that provide protection in crashes. For best protection, a vehicle's lap and shoulder belts should be used in combination with airbags.

97. When driving in fog, rain, or snow, use:

› **Low beams.**

Low beam headlights should be used in fog, rain, and snow. The light from high beams will reflect back to the driver under these weather conditions, causing a glare that will make it difficult to see ahead.

98. When driving at night, you should:

› **Increase your following distance.**

Increase your following distance when it is difficult to see due to darkness. Use headlights to increase visibility, following the rules for proper use of high beams and low beams. Avoid looking directly at the headlights of an oncoming vehicle to avoid being blinded by the glare.

99. If you experience a tire blowout:

› **Slow down gradually and use your brakes lightly.**

If you experience a tire blowout, you should slow down gradually by taking your foot off of the accelerator. Don't apply the brakes until the vehicle has slowed considerably.

100. If you find yourself in a skid:

› **Stay off the brakes.**

If your vehicle begins to skid, do not use the brakes. Braking could make the skid worse.

101. In rainy weather, you should be most careful when turning or stopping:

› **During the first half hour of rain.**

You should be extra careful when turning and stopping during the first half hour of rain. At this point, the oil from cars has not yet washed off the pavement and could be forming a slippery mixture with the rain.

102. If two drivers arrive at the same time to a four-way intersection controlled by stop signs:

› **The driver on the right has the right-of-way.**

Yield the right-of-way to the driver on your right at a four-way intersection if you both arrive to the intersection at the same time. You may then proceed when it is safe to do so.

103. Before switching on the ignition, you should:

› **Be sure all of the vehicle's occupants have buckled their seat belts.**

Develop a routine for entering and leaving your car. Before switching on the ignition, buckle your safety belt and see that all passengers do likewise.

104. When a vehicle with an Anti-Lock Braking System starts to lose traction on a slippery road, drivers should:

› **Press and hold the brake pedal.**

If their vehicle loses traction on a slippery road, a driver with an Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS) needs to press down hard on the brake pedal, hold it, and steer out of danger. In an emergency situation, the ABS automatically pumps the brakes at a faster rate than the driver could. Removing steady pressure from the brake pedal or pumping the brakes will disengage the ABS.

105. If worried, nervous, angry, or crying, a driver:

› **Should take the time to focus on driving before starting the engine.**

You may not be able to drive well if you are worried, excited, crying, angry, or depressed. Emotions can distract you from your driving because your mind is focused on something else. Take time to calm down and get focused before driving.

106. When encountering an aggressive driver, you should:

› **Avoid eye contact, slow down, and let them pass.**

If another driver is threatening you or intentionally driving dangerously around you, remain calm and try to put as much distance between the two of you as possible. Slow down and let them pass. Do not make eye contact and do not make obscene gestures.

107. Distracted driving is:

› **Extremely risky behavior.**

Distracted driving is extremely risky behavior that puts not only you and your passengers in danger, but also endangers pedestrians, bicyclists, and other motorists sharing the road. Focused attention on driving helps to prevent crashes.

108. A single broken yellow line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

› **Lanes are moving in opposite directions and drivers are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.**

Yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Dashed lines indicate that drivers directly next to the line are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.

109. A single broken white line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

› **Lanes are moving in the same direction and drivers are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.**

White lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction. Dashed lines indicate that drivers directly next to the line are permitted to pass when it is safe to do so.



110. A solid white line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

› **Lanes are moving in the same direction and drivers are not permitted to pass.**

White lines are used to separate traffic moving in the same direction. Solid lines indicate that drivers are not permitted to pass.

111. A double solid yellow line down the center of a two-lane road indicates:

› **Lanes are moving in opposite directions and drivers are not permitted to pass.**

Yellow lines are used to separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Solid lines indicate that drivers are not permitted to pass.

112. Signs that are colored orange are:

› **Work zone signs.**

Highway work zones are established according to the type of work underway along the roadway. Signs in work areas are typically diamond-shaped, orange, have black letters or symbols, and serve as a warning that people are working on or near the highway.

113. Guide signs are \_\_\_\_\_ signs that provide directional and mileage information to drivers.

› **Green**

Guide signs, sometimes known as destination signs, have a green background and provide directional and mileage information to specific destinations. They can be a helpful resource when driving in unfamiliar locations.

114. Regulatory signs are usually \_\_\_\_\_ and should always be obeyed.

› **White**

Regulatory signs regulate the movement of traffic. They are usually white with black markings and must always be obeyed by motorists.

115. Pennant-shaped signs indicate:

› **No passing zones.**

Pennant-shaped signs usually indicate no passing zones. Text will also be on the sign to confirm that it is a no passing zone.

116. Pentagonal signs indicate:

› **School zones.**

Pentagonal signs indicate that you are in a school zone. Be extra alert to children and pedestrians when driving near a school.

117. An octagonal sign is always a:

› **Stop sign.**

Octagonal signs are always stop signs. Come to a complete stop when approaching a red, eight-sided sign.

118. A diamond-shaped sign:

› **Warns of existing or possible hazards.**

Diamond-shaped signs warn drivers of existing or potential driving hazards. You will usually see these signs in yellow or orange.

119. When approaching a steady yellow traffic light, drivers should:

› **Slow to a stop, unless they are already within the intersection.**

A steady yellow traffic light indicates that a red light is about to appear. Stop unless you are already within the intersection.

120. When approaching a steady red traffic light, drivers should:

› **Come to a complete stop.**

A steady red traffic light indicates that drivers must come to a complete stop. Driving through a red light is against the law and is extremely dangerous. Drivers may turn right on a steady red light if there is no sign prohibiting a turn on red.

121. When approaching a flashing yellow light, drivers should:

› **Slow down and proceed with caution.**

A flashing yellow light warns of a hazard. Slow down and proceed with caution.

122. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a flashing yellow arrow, drivers:

› **May turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.**

A flashing yellow arrow indicates that left turns are allowed in the direction of the arrow. However, the oncoming traffic has a green light and you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.

123. If an officer is directing traffic at a working traffic light, drivers should:

› **Follow the directions given by the officer.**

Traffic signals are placed at intersections to keep traffic moving and to help prevent crashes. Drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists must obey these signals, except in instances when an officer is directing traffic.

124. When approaching a railroad crossing warning sign:

› **Be prepared to stop if a train is nearby.**

Railroad crossing warning signs are used to warn drivers of the possibility of a train. Drivers should obey all railroad crossing warning signs and never go around barriers or disregard the warning sign.

125. If a flagger is directing traffic in a construction zone, you must:

› **Follow the directions given by the flagger.**

Be prepared to reduce your speed and use caution when directed to do so by a sign, flagger, or law enforcement officer. Failure to do so is illegal and is dangerous to those working in construction zones.

126. What do speed limit signs indicate?

› **The maximum or minimum speed that is legally allowed to be driven**

Speed limit signs indicate the maximum or minimum safe speed that is allowed to be driven on a roadway. The maximum limits are for ideal conditions and you must reduce your speed when conditions require it.

127. \_\_\_\_\_ greatly increase stopping distances and severity of crashes.

› **High speeds**

High speeds greatly increase stopping distances and severity of crashes. The faster you drive, the greater the impact or striking power of your vehicle, should you be involved in a collision.

128. If you reach an intersection where you wish to turn but you are not in the proper lane, you should:

› **Drive to the next intersection and make your turn then.**

Never make last-minute turns. If you reach an intersection where you wish to turn but you are not in the proper lane to make the turn, drive to the next intersection and then make the turn from the proper lane.

129. A driver entering public traffic from a driveway or private road:

› **Should yield to drivers already on the public road.**

If you are entering traffic from a driveway or private road, you should yield to drivers already on the public road. Merge safely into traffic when you are able to do so.

130. If two drivers arrive at the same time to an open intersection:

› **The driver on the right has the right-of-way.**

If you arrive to an open intersection at the same time as a vehicle to your right, you should yield the right-of-way to that vehicle. You may then proceed when it is safe to do so.

131. If you are driving in another driver's blind spot, you should:

› **Move forward or drop back so the other driver can see you.**

Do not drive in someone else's blind spot. Move forward or drop back so that the other driver can see you.

132. Larger vehicles have:

› **Larger blind spots.**

The larger the vehicle, the larger the blind spots. Large trucks and SUVs have spots close to their rears that cannot be seen in their side or rearview mirrors.

133. A driver entering interstate traffic from an entrance or acceleration ramp:

› **Should yield to drivers already on the interstate.**

If you are on an entrance or acceleration ramp and are entering interstate traffic, you should yield to drivers already on the interstate highway. Merge safely into traffic when you are able to do so.

134. If you are driving on the interstate and pass your exit, you should:

› **Continue driving and use the next exit.**

Don't make a last-minute turn into an exit. If you pass your exit, you must go to the next one.

135. Motorcycles are entitled to:

› **The same full lane width as other motor vehicles.**

Lane usage for the motorcyclist is critical. Motorcycles are entitled to the same full lane width as all other vehicles.

136. If your vehicle begins to skid, you should:

› **Turn your steering wheel in the direction you want to go.**

If your vehicle begins to skid, remain calm. Steer in the direction that you want to go and try not to overcorrect.

137. When approaching a flashing red traffic light, drivers should:

› **Treat the light like a stop sign.**

Flashing red lights are used at dangerous intersections. Treat them like stop signs.

138. When approaching a steady green traffic light, drivers should:

› **Continue driving, unless there are vehicles or pedestrians already in the intersection.**

When approaching an intersection with a steady green traffic light, yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk and vehicles still in the intersection. You may continue driving, but should approach the intersection at a speed that will allow you to slow down and stop if the light changes before you get there.

139. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a steady yellow arrow, drivers:

› **Should slow to a stop, if it is safe to do so.**

A steady yellow arrow indicates that a red arrow is about to appear. Stop unless you are already within the intersection.

140. When approaching a traffic signal displaying a steady green arrow, drivers:

› **May turn in the direction of the arrow after yielding to traffic and pedestrians already in the intersection.**

A green arrow displayed on a traffic signal tells drivers that they may turn in the direction of the arrow. You must be in the proper lane for such a turn. Yield the right-of-way to vehicles and pedestrians already in the intersection.

141. If a crossing guard is directing traffic in a school zone, you must:

› **Follow the directions given by the crossing guard.**

Be prepared to reduce your speed and use caution when directed to do so by a sign, crossing guard, or law enforcement officer. Always drive with extra caution in a school zone.

142. An "End school zone" sign indicates:

› **The end of a reduced speed zone.**

Do not exceed the school zone speed limit during indicated times. The end of a reduced speed school zone will be indicated by an "End school zone" regulatory sign.

143. Downward-facing triangular signs:

› **Tell drivers to yield.**

Downward-facing triangular signs usually indicate that drivers should yield. Once the road is clear of traffic or pedestrians and it is safe to do so, drivers may proceed.

144. Round signs indicate:

› **Upcoming railroad crossings.**

Round signs warn drivers of an upcoming railroad crossing area. Drivers should use extra caution when approaching a railroad crossing.

145. Crossbuck signs indicate:

› **Railroad crossings.**

Crossbuck signs tell drivers to yield to trains at a railroad crossing. Drivers should not try to outdrive a train.

146. At a four-way stop:

› **The driver to arrive first has the right-of-way.**

At four-way stops, traffic from all four directions must stop. The first vehicle to reach the intersection should move forward first. If two vehicles reach the intersection at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.

147. Remove all snow, frost, and ice from:

› **All windows.**

It is important that you are able to see clearly through all of your vehicle's windows, including the windshield. Remove all snow, ice, and frost from your vehicle's windows and mirrors before you start to drive.

148. When passing a row of parked vehicles, you should:

› **Be prepared for a person or vehicle to unexpectedly enter your lane.**

Keep a space between your vehicle and parked vehicles. A person may step out of a parked vehicle or out from between the parked vehicles without looking. A driver may begin moving their vehicle before realizing you are there.

149. If you need to stop quickly and your vehicle is not equipped with an Anti-Lock Braking System (ABS), you should:

› **Firmly pump your brakes.**

Pumping the brakes is generally the best way to stop a car in an emergency. The car will stop quickly and you will also be able to continue steering.



150. A regulatory sign containing a red circle with a slash through the middle indicates:

› **That an action is forbidden.**

Some regulatory signs prohibit certain actions. These signs are rectangular and white with red and black markings. A red circle and slash on top of a black symbol indicates that the specified action is forbidden.

## U.S. Traffic Signs



**Yield**

Drivers must slow down and be prepared to stop, yielding the right-of-way to any pedestrians and cross traffic.



**Do Not Enter**

Drivers are approaching one-way traffic from the wrong direction and should turn around immediately.



**Wrong Way**

Drivers are approaching one-way traffic from the wrong direction and should turn around immediately.



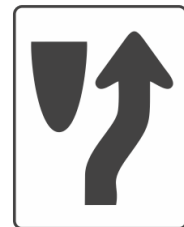
**Do Not Pass**

Passing is unsafe and prohibited in the indicated area.



**Pass with Care**

Drivers may pass when it is safe to do so.



**Keep Right**

Drivers are approaching an obstruction and should keep to the right.



**Keep Right**

Drivers are approaching an obstruction and should keep to the right.



**No Bicycles**

No bicycles are allowed in the indicated area.



**No Pedestrians**

No pedestrians are allowed in the indicated area.



### No Trucks

The indicated area is not suitable for use by large trucks.



### No Left Turn

Drivers may not perform a left turn at the indicated intersection.



### No Right Turn

Drivers may not perform a right turn at the indicated intersection.



### No U-Turn

Drivers may not perform a U-turn at the indicated location.



### No Parking

Parking is prohibited at any location where this sign is posted.



### No Parking

Parking is prohibited at any location where this sign is posted.



### Limited Parking

Parking is restricted in the indicated location during the posted hours.



### Pay Parking

Drivers may park in the indicated location if they pay the required fees and do not exceed the time limit.



### Right Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must turn right at the intersection.



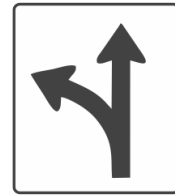
### Left Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must turn left at the intersection.



### Straight Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must continue straight through the intersection.



### Straight or Turn

Traffic in the indicated lane may continue straight or turn in the direction of the arrow.



### U-Turn Only

Traffic in the indicated lane must complete a U-turn.



### Left Lane Must Turn Left

Drivers in the left lane must turn left at the indicated intersection.



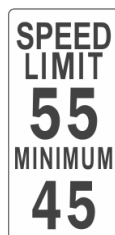
### Multiple Railroad Tracks

The roadway intersects with a railroad crossing with multiple tracks. Drivers must be sure all tracks are clear before proceeding.



### Maximum Speed Limit

This is the maximum speed at which drivers may travel. Drivers must drive at a lower speed if conditions require it.



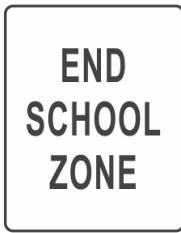
### Maximum and Minimum Speed Limits

Under ideal conditions, drivers may not exceed the maximum posted speed and may not drive slower than the minimum posted speed.



### School Zone Speed Limit

During the posted times, or when a warning light is flashing, drivers must follow a school zone's speed limit.



### End School Zone

A school zone and its restricted speed limit come to an end.



### One-Way Traffic

Traffic on the roadway moves only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



### One-Way Traffic

Traffic on the roadway moves only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



### No Turn on Red

Drivers may not make a right or left turn when the traffic signal is red.



### Left Turn Yield on Green

Drivers may make a left turn when the traffic signal is green, but they must first yield to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.



### Speeding Fines Doubled

Fines for moving traffic violations are doubled in the indicated area. This sign is commonly posted in work and school zones.



### Slower Traffic Keep Right

Slower-moving traffic should stay in the right lane. The left lane is reserved for faster-moving vehicles to pass slower-moving traffic.



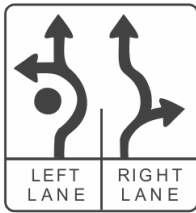
### Two-Way Left Turn

Traffic from both directions may use the shared center lane to turn left.



### Slow-Moving Vehicle

A vehicle with a reflective orange and red triangle on its rear is a slow-moving vehicle that often travels at speeds slower than 25 mph.



### Roundabout

Traffic ahead moves in a counterclockwise direction. Drivers should enter at a low speed and yield to traffic already using the circle.



### Reserved Handicap Parking

Indicated parking spaces are reserved for vehicles with the proper license plate or hanging tag registered to a person in the vehicle.



### Bicycle Lane

The lane is reserved for bicyclists. Passenger vehicles may only enter a bicycle lane when turning.



### High Occupancy Vehicle Lane

The lane is reserved during the posted times for vehicles with the indicated number of occupants.



### Restricted Lane Ends

Prior lane restrictions come to an end.



### Stop

Drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic.



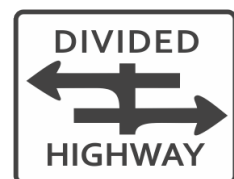
### All-Way Stop

Drivers from all directions must come to a complete stop and take turns entering the intersection. Drivers must yield to any pedestrians.



### Stop Here on Red

At a stop sign or red traffic signal, drivers must come to a complete stop at the indicated stop line.



### Divided Highway

Drivers are entering a divided highway and should keep to the right of the median.

## ⚠ U.S. Warning Signs



**Sharp Turn to the Left**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply to the left.



**Sharp Turn to the Right**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply to the right.



**Curve to the Left**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare for the road to curve to the left.



**Curve to the Right**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare for the road to curve to the right.



**Reverse Turn**

The road ahead turns sharply in one direction and then in the other. Drivers should reduce their speed.



**Reverse Curve**

The road ahead curves in one direction and then in the other. Drivers should reduce their speed.



**Winding Road**

The road ahead winds in a series of curves. Drivers should reduce their speed.



**Directional Arrow**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply in the direction indicated by the arrow.



**Chevron**

Drivers should reduce their speed and prepare to turn sharply in the direction indicated by the chevron.



### **Road Narrows**

The road ahead narrows. Drivers should take care to stay on the traveled portion of the roadway.



### **Merging Traffic**

Drivers should be alert to traffic merging from the right and should make room for merging vehicles.



### **Added Lane**

The road ahead comes together with another road. Drivers do not have to merge but should be aware of additional traffic.



### **Farm Machinery**

The roadway is shared with farm machinery. Drivers should drive with caution and be prepared to slow down.



### **Horse-Drawn Vehicles**

The roadway is shared with horse-drawn vehicles. Drivers should drive with caution and be prepared to slow down.



### **Cattle Crossing**

Farm animals may be crossing the roadway. Drivers should be alert to animals and be prepared to slow down or stop.



### **Deer Crossing**

Deer may be on or near the roadway. Drivers should be alert to animals and be prepared to slow down or stop.



### **Fire Station**

Drivers should watch for fire engines entering the roadway to respond to an emergency.



### **Lane Ends, Merge Left**

The right lane ends ahead. Drivers should merge to the left to stay on the roadway.





### **Lane Ends, Merge Left**

The right lane ends ahead. Drivers should merge to the left to stay on the roadway.



### **Pedestrian Crossing**

Pedestrians may be present in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Drivers must yield to pedestrians crossing a roadway.



### **Bicycle Warning**

Bicycles may be on or crossing the roadway. Bicycles are considered vehicles and motorists must respect their right to be on the road.



### **Roundabout**

Traffic ahead moves in a counterclockwise direction. Drivers should enter at a low speed and yield to traffic already using the circle.



### **Slippery When Wet**

The road becomes especially slippery under wet conditions. Drivers should reduce their speed and following distance.



### **No Passing Zone**

Passing is unsafe and prohibited in an area marked with this sign.



### **Traffic Signal Ahead**

Drivers should be prepared to respond to a traffic signal on the road ahead.



### **Stop Ahead**

Drivers should be prepared to come to a complete stop at a stop sign on the road ahead.



### **Yield Ahead**

Drivers should be prepared to slow down or stop at a yield sign on the road ahead.



### **T Intersection**

The road ends ahead. Drivers should prepare to stop before turning left or right.



### **Crossroad**

The road meets an intersecting crossroad ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.



### **Side Road**

The road meets an angled side road ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.



### **Side Road**

The road meets an intersecting side road ahead. Drivers should be alert to entering traffic.



### **Y Intersection**

Drivers are approaching a fork in the road. They should prepare to slow down or stop before turning left or right.



### **Pavement Ends**

The road surface ahead changes from pavement to gravel or dirt and tires will have less traction.



### **Pavement Ends**

The road surface ahead changes from pavement to gravel or dirt and tires will have less traction.



### **Traffic Island**

There is a traffic island on the roadway and drivers may travel on either side of the obstruction.



### **Divided Highway Ahead**

A divided highway begins ahead. Drivers should keep to the right of the median.



### **Divided Highway Ends**

The divided highway ends ahead. Drivers should keep to the right and be alert to oncoming traffic.



### **Two-Way Traffic**

Lanes travel in two different directions. Drivers should keep to the right and be alert to oncoming traffic.



### **Exit Speed Limit**

Drivers should slow to the posted speed limit once they have entered the freeway's deceleration lane.



### **Reduced Speed Ahead**

The speed limit is reduced on the roadway ahead. Drivers should begin to slow down.



### **Advisory Speed**

An upcoming curve or turn in the road requires a decreased speed. Travel may resume at the normal speed limit after the turn is completed.



### **Low Shoulder**

The shoulder ahead is lower than the main-traveled portion of the road. Drivers should expect a drop if they leave the roadway.



### **Low Clearance**

An overhead structure may be too low for certain vehicles to safely continue on the roadway.



### **Downhill Slope**

The road ahead slopes at a steep grade. Drivers should increase their following distance and decrease their speed.



### **Fallen Rock**

There may be large fallen rocks on the road surface. Drivers should be alert and prepared to safely maneuver around the obstacles.



### **Drawbridge**

The bridge ahead is a drawbridge. Drivers should slow to a stop when told to do so by a sign, signal, or flagger.



### **Ice on Bridges**

Bridges freeze more quickly than the rest of the road. Drivers should use caution when driving on bridges under wet or freezing conditions.



### **Narrow Bridge**

The bridge ahead is more narrow than the preceding roadway. Drivers should use caution when driving on a narrow bridge.



### **One-Lane Bridge**

The bridge ahead has only one traffic lane. Drivers should be prepared to yield to oncoming traffic.



### **Bump**

There is a sudden bump on the road ahead. Drivers should slow down to avoid losing control of their vehicle.



### **Dip**

There is a sudden dip in the road ahead. Drivers should slow down to avoid losing control of their vehicle.



### **Grooved Pavement**

The road surface has been grooved to improve traction under slippery conditions. Cyclists should use caution.



### **Dead End**

The road ahead comes to an end. Drivers will have to turn around to leave the ending roadway.



### **School Zone**

Drivers are in a school zone and must be alert to children and pedestrians. Drivers should reduce their speed.



### **School Crossing**

Drivers are approaching a school crossing and must be alert to children and pedestrians. Drivers should reduce their speed.



### **Playground Area**

Drivers are near a playground and should be extra alert to children on or near the roadway.



### **Railroad Crossing**

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



### **Railroad Crossing**

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



### **Railroad Crossing**

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



### **Railroad Crossing**

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks. Drivers must yield to all trains and proceed only when it is safe to do so.



### **Uneven Grade Crossing**

The roadway intersects with railroad tracks on an uneven grade. Vehicles with low undercarriages may have difficulty crossing the tracks.



### **Roadwork Ahead**

A work zone is ahead on the roadway. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



### **Roadwork Ahead**

Roadwork is present for the indicated distance. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



### **Shoulder Work**

Maintenance is taking place on the shoulder of the road. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



### **Flagger Ahead**

A flagger is directing traffic through a work zone. Drivers should proceed with caution and follow all provided directions.



### **Workers Present**

Workers are on or near the roadway. Drivers should use extra caution when driving in a work zone where workers are present.



### **Lane Shift**

Usual traffic lanes follow a redirected path in the indicated area. Drivers should travel within the shifted lanes.



### **Road Closed Ahead**

The road ahead is closed due to maintenance. Drivers should not travel on a closed roadway.



### **Detour**

The road is closed due to maintenance and drivers should follow the posted detour.

## Other Signs



### **U.S. Route**

Drivers are on a United States numbered route.



### **Interstate Route**

Drivers are on a numbered interstate.



### **Junction**

Drivers are approaching an area where one route meets another.



### **Food**

The exit indicated on the service sign has food options available for drivers leaving the highway.



### **Lodging**

The exit indicated on the service sign has lodging options available for drivers leaving the highway.



### **Fuel**

The exit indicated on the service sign has fuel service options available for drivers leaving the highway. Diesel may also be available.



### **Diesel**

The exit indicated on the service sign has diesel fuel service options available for drivers leaving the highway.



### **Camping**

The exit indicated on the service sign has camping locations available for drivers leaving the highway.



### **Telephone**

The location indicated on the service sign has a telephone available for public use.



### Litter Barrel

The location indicated on the service sign has a litter barrel available for public use.



### Hospital

There is a hospital at the location indicated on the service sign.



### Rest Area

A rest area is located off the highway in the direction of the arrow.



### Emergency Notification

If there is an urgent safety issue at a railroad crossing, drivers should call the number on the service sign for assistance.



### Handicap-Accessible

The indicated location is designed to be handicap-accessible.



### Evacuation Route

Drivers are on a roadway that should be used during an evacuation due to a hurricane or other emergency.



### Bus Station

There is a bus station at the location indicated on the sign.



### Park

There is a park at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



### Playground

There is a playground at the location indicated on the recreation sign.





### Wildlife Viewing Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a wildlife viewing area available for drivers leaving the highway.



### Wildlife Viewing Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a wildlife viewing area available for drivers leaving the highway.



### State Park

There is a state park at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



### Boat Ramp

There is a boat ramp available at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



### Canoe Ramp

There is a canoe ramp available at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



### Historical Marker

There is an area of historical significance at the location indicated on the recreation sign.



### Winter Recreational Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a winter recreational area available for drivers leaving the highway.



### Ski Area

The location indicated on the recreation sign has a ski area available for drivers leaving the highway.



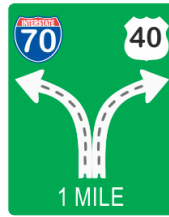
### Milepost

The number on a milepost indicates a location on the highway. Mileposts often correlate with exit numbers.



### Destination Sign

Distances to the listed locations are posted in miles on the right side of the sign.



### Guide Sign

Drivers are approaching upcoming exits and should merge into the necessary lanes.



### Guide Sign

Drivers can access the posted route by driving in the indicated lane.



### Exit

There is a highway exit in the direction of the arrow. Drivers who wish to leave the roadway may signal and merge onto the off-ramp.



### Trolley Station

There is a trolley station at the location indicated on the sign.



### Airport

There is an airport at the location indicated on the sign.



### Bike Route

There is a bike route in the direction of the arrow. Drivers should be alert to bicyclists.



### Hiking Trail

There is a hiking trail in the direction of the arrow. Drivers should be alert to pedestrians.



### Parking

A parking lot is available at the indicated location.