

Alaska DMV Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the purpose of the DMV vision test?**
 - A. To test reaction times**
 - B. To ensure drivers can see well enough to operate a vehicle safely**
 - C. To evaluate depth perception**
 - D. To assess color recognition for traffic signs**
- 2. What does the solid red arrow mean?**
 - A. Proceed with caution**
 - B. Stop and do not turn until the arrow turns to green**
 - C. Yield to other traffic**
 - D. Slow down and prepare to stop**
- 3. What should you do if you see a 'Road Work Ahead' sign?**
 - A. Speed up to pass the area quickly**
 - B. Ignore it if there are no workers visible**
 - C. Slow down and be prepared for changes in traffic flow**
 - D. Change lanes without signaling**
- 4. If you miss your exit from a controlled access highway, what should you do?**
 - A. Make a U-turn**
 - B. Come to a stop and backtrack**
 - C. Continue on to the next exit**
 - D. Signal and pull over immediately**
- 5. What is the minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in Alaska?**
 - A. 15 years old**
 - B. 16 years old**
 - C. 17 years old**
 - D. 18 years old**

- 6. What is the minimum insurance coverage required in Alaska?**
- A. \$25,000 for bodily injury, \$50,000 per accident, \$10,000 for property damage**
 - B. \$50,000 for bodily injury, \$100,000 per accident, \$25,000 for property damage**
 - C. \$100,000 for bodily injury, \$50,000 per accident, \$10,000 for property damage**
 - D. \$50,000 for bodily injury, \$25,000 per accident, \$100,000 for property damage**
- 7. When turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street, where should you start?**
- A. From the farthest lane**
 - B. From the middle lane**
 - C. From the second lane to the farthest lane**
 - D. Only from the curb lane**
- 8. A conviction of reckless driving will result in?**
- A. A warning from law enforcement**
 - B. Revocation of the license to drive**
 - C. A fine only**
 - D. Increased insurance rates without additional penalties**
- 9. What does it mean when you see a red octagonal sign?**
- A. Yield**
 - B. Stop**
 - C. Caution**
 - D. No entry**
- 10. In the case of bad weather, what should you do while driving?**
- A. Increase your following distance**
 - B. Drive at normal speed**
 - C. Turn on high beams**
 - D. Ignore road signs**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of the DMV vision test?

- A. To test reaction times
- B. To ensure drivers can see well enough to operate a vehicle safely**
- C. To evaluate depth perception
- D. To assess color recognition for traffic signs

The purpose of the DMV vision test is to ensure that drivers can see well enough to operate a vehicle safely. This is critical for maintaining road safety, as good vision is essential for recognizing and responding to various driving conditions, including other vehicles, pedestrians, traffic signals, and road signs. A driver who cannot see clearly may not be able to react appropriately to hazards, which increases the risk of accidents. While other aspects of vision, such as depth perception and color recognition, are also important for safe driving, the primary focus of the DMV vision test is on whether an individual meets the minimum visual standards required to operate a vehicle safely on public roads. This ensures that all drivers have the visual capabilities necessary to drive without compromising safety for themselves or others.

2. What does the solid red arrow mean?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Stop and do not turn until the arrow turns to green**
- C. Yield to other traffic
- D. Slow down and prepare to stop

A solid red arrow indicates that drivers must come to a complete stop and may not proceed in the direction the arrow points until it changes to green. This traffic signal is explicitly designed to give clear instructions about stopping and waiting for a safe moment to proceed. The red arrow functions similarly to a solid red light but pertains specifically to turning movements. This signal helps manage traffic flow and ensures that drivers yield to any oncoming traffic or pedestrians before making a turn. It is essential to always adhere to these signals to maintain safety on the roads. Understanding this traffic control device is crucial for safe driving practices, particularly in urban environments where turn lanes are common.

3. What should you do if you see a 'Road Work Ahead' sign?

- A. Speed up to pass the area quickly
- B. Ignore it if there are no workers visible
- C. Slow down and be prepared for changes in traffic flow**
- D. Change lanes without signaling

When you see a 'Road Work Ahead' sign, slowing down and being prepared for changes in traffic flow is the appropriate response. This sign indicates that road work may affect your driving conditions, which could include altered traffic patterns, work vehicles, or construction crews in the vicinity. By slowing down, you can ensure the safety of both yourself and any workers who may be present. It's essential to remain vigilant and aware of any potential hazards that may not be immediately visible. This practice also helps in adapting to unexpected changes on the roadway, such as lane closures or detours, which are common in work zones. Slowing down allows for a more manageable reaction if sudden adjustments to driving conditions are necessary, promoting overall safety for everyone on the road.

4. If you miss your exit from a controlled access highway, what should you do?

- A. Make a U-turn**
- B. Come to a stop and backtrack**
- C. Continue on to the next exit**
- D. Signal and pull over immediately**

When you miss your exit from a controlled access highway, the safest and most practical response is to continue on to the next exit. This approach ensures that you do not create a hazardous situation by attempting to turn around or backtrack on the highway. Controlled access highways are designed for high-speed travel, and making sudden changes, like a U-turn or stopping abruptly, can lead to potentially dangerous situations, including collisions with other vehicles. By proceeding to the next exit, you can exit the highway safely and then navigate back to your intended route without endangering yourself or other drivers. This response reflects best practices for highway driving and encourages maintaining safety while allowing you to reach your destination efficiently.

5. What is the minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in Alaska?

- A. 15 years old**
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 17 years old**
- D. 18 years old**

The minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in Alaska is indeed 15 years old. At this age, individuals can begin the process of learning to drive under supervision of a licensed adult. This law is designed to ensure that young drivers have the opportunity to gain valuable driving experience while still being guided by a more experienced driver, promoting safety and responsibility on the roads. By allowing teenagers to obtain a permit at this age, Alaska encourages early education on driving rules and safe practices, which is paramount in preparing them for full licensure. As a young driver, they can gradually adjust to handling a vehicle, understanding traffic laws, and developing necessary driving skills before they progress to the next stages of licensing.

6. What is the minimum insurance coverage required in Alaska?

- A. \$25,000 for bodily injury, \$50,000 per accident, \$10,000 for property damage**
- B. \$50,000 for bodily injury, \$100,000 per accident, \$25,000 for property damage**
- C. \$100,000 for bodily injury, \$50,000 per accident, \$10,000 for property damage**
- D. \$50,000 for bodily injury, \$25,000 per accident, \$100,000 for property damage**

In Alaska, the minimum insurance coverage requirements are designed to ensure that drivers have sufficient financial protection in the event of an accident. The correct choice reflects these requirements, which mandate at least \$50,000 for bodily injury to one person, \$100,000 for bodily injury per accident, and \$25,000 for property damage. This coverage helps to ensure that drivers can address costs associated with injuries to other people as well as damages to property that may occur during an accident. The \$50,000 bodily injury per person is particularly significant because it provides a baseline for covering medical expenses or rehabilitation costs. The higher limit for bodily injury per accident ensures that if multiple individuals are injured in a single incident, there are adequate funds available for their collective claims. Lastly, the property damage coverage is crucial to handle repairs or replacement for properties that are damaged during a vehicle collision. Understanding these insurance requirements is important not only for legal compliance but also for protecting oneself financially while driving.

7. When turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street, where should you start?

- A. From the farthest lane**
- B. From the middle lane**
- C. From the second lane to the farthest lane**
- D. Only from the curb lane**

When turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street, the proper procedure involves starting from the lane closest to the direction you intend to turn. This ensures that you align yourself correctly with the lane configuration of the two-way street. By starting from the second lane toward the farthest lane, you effectively position your vehicle for a safe and clear transition onto the two-way street while minimizing the risk of colliding with other vehicles or obstacles. This approach allows for better visibility and control as you make the turn, facilitating the merging of traffic from both directions in the two-way street. Other choices would not place you in the optimal position for a left turn, which could expose you to unnecessary risks or impede traffic flow.

8. A conviction of reckless driving will result in?

- A. A warning from law enforcement
- B. Revocation of the license to drive**
- C. A fine only
- D. Increased insurance rates without additional penalties

A conviction of reckless driving typically results in the revocation of the license to drive because reckless driving is considered a serious offense that endangers the safety of others on the road. This conviction indicates a disregard for traffic laws and the safety of other drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. In many jurisdictions, including Alaska, the consequences for reckless driving can include not only license revocation but also mandatory fines, possible imprisonment, points added to the driving record, and increased insurance rates. The severity of the penalties serves as a deterrent to prevent such dangerous driving behavior, emphasizing the importance of responsible driving and compliance with traffic regulations. This is why the revocation of driving privileges is a common consequence for this offense.

9. What does it mean when you see a red octagonal sign?

- A. Yield
- B. Stop**
- C. Caution
- D. No entry

A red octagonal sign signifies "Stop." This particular shape and color are universally recognized traffic signals that indicate a driver must come to a complete stop at the intersection or location where the sign is posted. The design emphasizes the importance of stopping in order to enhance safety at intersections, particularly to yield the right of way to other vehicles and pedestrians. This regulation helps prevent accidents by ensuring that all approaching drivers are informed of the need to pause and assess the situation before proceeding. While a yield sign features a triangular shape with a different color scheme, caution signs tend to be yellow and have various shapes, indicating that drivers should prepare for potential hazards ahead. No entry signs, typically appearing as a red circle with a white horizontal bar, communicate a different restriction regarding roadway access. Therefore, recognizing the red octagonal stop sign is critical for safe driving practices.

10. In the case of bad weather, what should you do while driving?

A. Increase your following distance

B. Drive at normal speed

C. Turn on high beams

D. Ignore road signs

Increasing your following distance in bad weather is crucial for maintaining safe driving conditions. When the weather is poor, such as during rain, snow, or fog, visibility and road traction are significantly reduced. By increasing the distance between your vehicle and the one in front of you, you allow yourself more time to react to sudden stops or any obstacles on the road. This extra space is essential for braking, as wet or icy roads increase stopping distances. Driving at normal speed can compromise safety, as roads may be slick and visibility poor, making it challenging to stop or maneuver quickly. Using high beams can actually worsen visibility in fog, rain, or snow, as they tend to reflect off precipitation, creating glare. Additionally, ignoring road signs can lead to dangerous situations, especially in poor visibility environments where critical information about road conditions and hazards is essential for safe navigation. Thus, maintaining a larger following distance is the most effective strategy for driving safely in adverse weather conditions.