

Alaska DMV Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. When can you legally use a parking space reserved for the disabled?**
 - A. In emergencies only**
 - B. When you have a valid disabled parking permit displayed**
 - C. Whenever it is available**
 - D. During daylight hours only**

- 2. What indicates that you must stop your vehicle?**
 - A. A yield sign**
 - B. A stop sign or red light**
 - C. A green light**
 - D. A flashing yellow light**

- 3. A suspension of your license means your driving privileges are temporarily taken away. Under what circumstances would a driver face license suspension?**
 - A. Only for DUI offenses**
 - B. All of the above (Operating/owning an uninsured vehicle in a crash, demerit point from the same violation, driving in violation of your restrictions)**
 - C. Only if involved in a hit and run**
 - D. Just for unpaid tickets**

- 4. What is the legal blood alcohol concentration limit for drivers in Alaska?**
 - A. 0.05%**
 - B. 0.08%**
 - C. 0.10%**
 - D. 0.06%**

- 5. What is the minimum mandatory jail time for a first DUI conviction in Alaska?**
 - A. 1 day**
 - B. 2 days**
 - C. 3 days**
 - D. 5 days**

- 6. What is the speed limit in urban areas in Alaska, unless otherwise posted?**
- A. 20 mph**
 - B. 25 mph**
 - C. 30 mph**
 - D. 35 mph**
- 7. How should you handle a tire blowout?**
- A. Immediately brake hard**
 - B. Swerving to stay in control**
 - C. Keep a firm grip on the wheel and gradually slow down**
 - D. Shift into neutral**
- 8. What does a green traffic light mean?**
- A. Stop**
 - B. Go**
 - C. Proceed with caution**
 - D. Yield to pedestrians**
- 9. In which situation should you use your high beams?**
- A. In foggy conditions**
 - B. On well-lit roads**
 - C. In rural areas with no oncoming traffic**
 - D. When following another vehicle**
- 10. What does a blue road sign typically indicate?**
- A. Warnings about road conditions**
 - B. Services available**
 - C. Regulatory information**
 - D. Directions to nearby towns**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When can you legally use a parking space reserved for the disabled?

A. In emergencies only

B. When you have a valid disabled parking permit displayed

C. Whenever it is available

D. During daylight hours only

You can legally use a parking space reserved for the disabled only when you have a valid disabled parking permit displayed. This permission is granted to individuals who have been certified as having a disability that impairs their mobility. The designated spaces are typically located closer to building entrances to provide increased accessibility for those who need it. Using these spaces without the proper permit can obstruct access for individuals who genuinely need them, and it is enforced by law to ensure fair use of accessible parking facilities. Having a valid permit helps ensure that these reserved spots serve their intended purpose, which is to assist those with disabilities in accessing various locations more easily. Therefore, it is essential to look for this permit when considering using a disabled parking space.

2. What indicates that you must stop your vehicle?

A. A yield sign

B. A stop sign or red light

C. A green light

D. A flashing yellow light

A stop sign or red light clearly indicates that you must stop your vehicle. Both of these signals are universally recognized traffic control devices designed to manage the flow of traffic and ensure safety at intersections or locations where stopping is necessary. A stop sign is octagonal and specifically instructs drivers to come to a complete stop, look in both directions, and proceed only when it's safe. This requirement helps prevent accidents by ensuring that vehicles do not enter intersections when other vehicles or pedestrians may be present. A red traffic light serves a similar purpose, signaling that vehicles must halt at the intersection until the light changes to green. Complying with these signals is critical for maintaining order on the road and protecting all road users. In contrast, other options like a yield sign indicates a need to slow down and yield to oncoming traffic, while a green light signifies you may proceed. A flashing yellow light warns drivers to be cautious but does not require stopping. Understanding these differences is essential for safe driving and adherence to traffic laws.

3. A suspension of your license means your driving privileges are temporarily taken away. Under what circumstances would a driver face license suspension?

A. Only for DUI offenses

B. All of the above (Operating/owning an uninsured vehicle in a crash, demerit point from the same violation, driving in violation of your restrictions)

C. Only if involved in a hit and run

D. Just for unpaid tickets

The correct answer encompasses a variety of situations that can lead to license suspension, illustrating the comprehensive nature of traffic regulations. A driver may face suspension for multiple reasons, not solely focusing on one offense type. This includes operating or owning an uninsured vehicle involved in a crash, which signifies that you are responsible for maintaining insurance coverage to operate a vehicle legally. Additionally, accumulating demerit points from violations can lead to suspension, as states often have point systems that penalize drivers for repeated infractions within a specific time frame. Driving in violation of your restrictions—such as driving without a valid permit or not adhering to specific conditions set during a provisional licensing phase—also warrants suspension. This correct answer encompasses a broader view of traffic laws, emphasizing that a driver's responsibility extends beyond just DUI or hit-and-run incidents. Other options do not capture the full spectrum of potential violations that could lead to a suspension, failing to recognize the complexities involved in maintaining a valid driver's license.

4. What is the legal blood alcohol concentration limit for drivers in Alaska?

A. 0.05%

B. 0.08%

C. 0.10%

D. 0.06%

In Alaska, the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for drivers is 0.08%. This standard is consistent with the legal limit in many states across the United States, aimed at reducing alcohol-related accidents and promoting road safety. When a driver's BAC measures at or above this level, they are considered impaired and can be subject to arrest for driving under the influence (DUI). Maintaining this limit helps to protect not only the driver but also passengers, pedestrians, and other road users from the dangers associated with impaired driving. Understanding this limit is crucial for anyone operating a vehicle in Alaska, as it underscores the importance of responsible drinking and driving behaviors.

5. What is the minimum mandatory jail time for a first DUI conviction in Alaska?

- A. 1 day
- B. 2 days
- C. 3 days**
- D. 5 days

In Alaska, the minimum mandatory jail time for a first DUI conviction is set at three days. This requirement reflects the state's commitment to addressing and reducing impaired driving incidents. The rationale behind the mandatory jail time is to serve as a deterrent to both the individual and the community regarding the serious nature of driving under the influence. This three-day minimum also emphasizes the legal system's focus on promoting public safety and encouraging responsible behavior on the road. By establishing a clear consequence for first-time offenders, Alaska aims to decrease the likelihood of repeat offenses. Ensuring that individuals feel the impact of their actions helps instill a greater awareness of the dangers associated with drunk driving.

6. What is the speed limit in urban areas in Alaska, unless otherwise posted?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph**
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

In urban areas of Alaska, the default speed limit is 25 mph, unless there are specific signs indicating a different limit. This regulation is designed to promote safety in areas where there are higher pedestrian activities, residential neighborhoods, and increased interaction between vehicles and people. Reducing speed limits in urban settings helps decrease the likelihood and severity of accidents, as motorists have more time to react to unexpected situations, such as pedestrians crossing the street or vehicles entering traffic. While the other choices represent speed limits that might be encountered in different contexts or areas, they do not align with the established default speed limit in urban settings. For example, lower limits like 20 mph may apply in school zones, but they are not the general urban speed limit. Higher limits might be more appropriate for rural areas or major roadways, but again, do not reflect the standard in urban regions. Understanding these set limits is crucial for safe driving practices in Alaska.

7. How should you handle a tire blowout?

- A. Immediately brake hard
- B. Swerving to stay in control
- C. Keep a firm grip on the wheel and gradually slow down**
- D. Shift into neutral

Handling a tire blowout effectively is crucial for maintaining control of your vehicle and ensuring your safety. The correct approach is to keep a firm grip on the wheel and gradually slow down. When a tire blows out, it can create a sudden loss of control; therefore, keeping a strong hold on the steering wheel helps you manage the vehicle's movements and prevent swerving or overcorrecting, which can lead to further instability. Gradually slowing down allows you to reduce speed safely without engaging in abrupt maneuvers that could exacerbate the situation. This method gives you the opportunity to steer the vehicle to a safe location, like the shoulder of the road, where you can stop and assess the damage. In contrast, immediately braking hard can lead to losing control, while swerving could result in dangerous maneuvers that might cause accidents with other vehicles or obstacles. Shifting into neutral does not provide effective control in a blowout and can make it difficult to steer. Thus, maintaining a grip and decelerating smoothly is the most effective and safest response.

8. What does a green traffic light mean?

- A. Stop
- B. Go**
- C. Proceed with caution
- D. Yield to pedestrians

A green traffic light indicates that vehicles are allowed to proceed through the intersection in the direction of the light. This signal conveys that it is safe for drivers to move forward, provided that the intersection is clear and they have followed any necessary traffic rules. In addition to allowing vehicles to go, a green light also indicates that the traffic control system is permitting movement while advising that drivers should remain aware of their surroundings. Drivers must remain vigilant for pedestrians, cyclists, or other vehicles that might still occupy the intersection. The other options suggest actions that are not aligned with the significance of a green light. For instance, stopping is not an appropriate action when the light is green, as it could lead to confusion and increased traffic hazards. Proceeding with caution and yielding to pedestrians are actions typically associated with yellow lights or specific cautionary circumstances, rather than a clear green signal for movement.

9. In which situation should you use your high beams?

- A. In foggy conditions**
- B. On well-lit roads**
- C. In rural areas with no oncoming traffic**
- D. When following another vehicle**

Using high beams is appropriate in rural areas with no oncoming traffic because it significantly improves visibility. High beams illuminate the road and its surroundings more effectively than low beams, allowing you to see further ahead, spot potential hazards like animals or pedestrians, and identify road signs more easily. In rural settings, where light pollution is minimal and there are often fewer visual distractions, high beams can greatly enhance driver awareness and safety. In contrast, using high beams in foggy conditions can be problematic, as the light can reflect off the fog, creating a glare that reduces visibility rather than improving it. Well-lit roads do not require high beams since the existing streetlights adequately illuminate the road and surroundings for safe driving. Following another vehicle with high beams can blind the driver in front, which is dangerous and, therefore, discouraged.

10. What does a blue road sign typically indicate?

- A. Warnings about road conditions**
- B. Services available**
- C. Regulatory information**
- D. Directions to nearby towns**

A blue road sign is commonly used to indicate services available to travelers. This includes information about amenities such as gas stations, rest areas, restaurants, and lodging. These signs are vital for providing support and convenience to drivers, particularly in areas where services might not be readily visible from the road. In contrast, other colors and shapes of road signs serve different purposes. For instance, warning signs often use yellow to alert drivers about conditions ahead or hazards. Regulatory signs, which convey laws drivers must adhere to, typically employ white backgrounds with red or black text. Directional signs, which guide you to specific locations, can also vary in color but often use green to point out destinations or nearby towns. Understanding the significance of different road sign colors helps drivers respond appropriately to information as they travel.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alaskadmvt.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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