

Georgia DMV Permit Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which of the following statements about interchanges is NOT true?**
 - A. Using median crossovers is allowed if you miss your interchange**
 - B. You should always stop if you miss your exit**
 - C. Exiting the interchange safely is crucial**
 - D. Entering the interchange requires caution**
- 2. When there are no traffic control signals, what must drivers do for pedestrians?**
 - A. Speed up and pass through**
 - B. Ignore them unless they are in the road**
 - C. Slow down or stop in a marked crosswalk**
 - D. Always stop regardless of where they are**
- 3. What should you do to alert drivers behind you if you are going to stop or slow down unexpectedly?**
 - A. Activate your turn signal**
 - B. Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly**
 - C. Sound your horn**
 - D. Flash your headlights**
- 4. What is a common safety issue associated with trucks and buses?**
 - A. High speed limits**
 - B. Blind spots**
 - C. Fuel efficiency**
 - D. Color blindness**
- 5. What should drivers pay more attention to when passing in rural areas?**
 - A. Pedestrians**
 - B. Traffic lights**
 - C. Unmarked railroad crossings and hidden intersections**
 - D. Road markings**

- 6. If you are stopped at a traffic light and another vehicle is approaching you from behind at a high speed, you should:**
- A. honk your horn**
 - B. turn on your hazard lights**
 - C. pull your vehicle forward**
 - D. remain still until the light changes**
- 7. The correct hand signal to indicate a left turn is:**
- A. hand and arm extended outward**
 - B. hand and arm raised upward**
 - C. hand and arm extended downward**
 - D. no hand signal is required**
- 8. When is it legal to use a cell phone while driving in Georgia?**
- A. When making emergency calls**
 - B. When using hands-free devices**
 - C. When stopped at a traffic light**
 - D. It is never legal**
- 9. At what blood alcohol concentration is a person 21 years of age or older considered "under the influence"?**
- A. 0.05 gm. or more**
 - B. 0.10 gm. or more**
 - C. 0.08 gm. or more**
 - D. 0.02 gm. or more**
- 10. What should a passenger car driver be aware of when sharing the road with a commercial motor vehicle?**
- A. Their larger blind spots**
 - B. Their slower acceleration**
 - C. Their ability to make wide turns**
 - D. Their need for longer stopping distances**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following statements about interchanges is NOT true?

A. Using median crossovers is allowed if you miss your interchange

B. You should always stop if you miss your exit

C. Exiting the interchange safely is crucial

D. Entering the interchange requires caution

Using median crossovers after missing an interchange is indeed not allowed. This is because median crossovers can present significant safety hazards, as they involve crossing over a median, which could place drivers in the path of oncoming traffic. Instead of attempting to use a crossover, drivers are encouraged to continue to the next interchange where they can safely exit and re-enter the desired route. Understanding the proper actions to take when a driver misses an interchange is vital for maintaining safety on the road. The other statements highlight important safety practices. Stopping if you miss an exit can be dangerous as it may lead to rear-end collisions. Safety when exiting an interchange is critical because it involves merging with other traffic. Caution while entering an interchange is essential to ensure that the driver merges safely without endangering themselves or others. These practices contribute to overall roadway safety and responsible driving behaviors.

2. When there are no traffic control signals, what must drivers do for pedestrians?

A. Speed up and pass through

B. Ignore them unless they are in the road

C. Slow down or stop in a marked crosswalk

D. Always stop regardless of where they are

Drivers are required to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in marked crosswalks when there are no traffic control signals. This means that if a pedestrian is using a marked crosswalk, drivers must slow down or stop to allow them to cross safely. This rule is in place to ensure the safety of pedestrians, who may be at risk of accidents without traffic signals guiding both their movement and that of vehicles. While pedestrians always have a right to be considered when crossing, especially in marked areas, some other options might misconstrue the rules. For example, speeding up to pass through a crosswalk disregards the pedestrian's right to cross, putting them in danger. Ignoring pedestrians unless they are directly in the road undermines their safety as well, as they may be preparing to cross at the curb. Always stopping regardless of a pedestrian's position can cause confusion for both drivers and pedestrians, as it may not be necessary if no one is attempting to cross. Thus, knowing the correct protocol to slow down or stop at marked crosswalks is essential for maintaining roadway safety for all users.

3. What should you do to alert drivers behind you if you are going to stop or slow down unexpectedly?

A. Activate your turn signal

B. Tap your brake pedal three or four times quickly

C. Sound your horn

D. Flash your headlights

To alert drivers behind you that you are going to stop or slow down unexpectedly, tapping your brake pedal three or four times quickly is the most effective method. This action provides a clear visual indication to drivers who may not be expecting your change in speed. The rapid flashing of your brake lights can capture their attention and signal that you are slowing down, thereby helping to prevent potential rear-end collisions. Using your turn signal is appropriate for indicating a turn or lane change, not for showing a sudden stop. Sounding your horn can be used in urgent situations, but it may not be effective for conveying a change in speed to those behind you. Flashing your headlights is generally used to communicate with oncoming traffic rather than to signal braking, making it less useful in this context. Therefore, the practice of tapping the brake pedal is the most reliable way to inform those following of an unexpected stop or slowdown.

4. What is a common safety issue associated with trucks and buses?

A. High speed limits

B. Blind spots

C. Fuel efficiency

D. Color blindness

Blind spots are a significant safety issue associated with trucks and buses due to their size and the design of their mirrors. Large vehicles have extensive areas around them that are not visible to the driver, which can create dangerous situations, especially during lane changes or turns. Drivers of smaller vehicles must be particularly cautious when navigating near trucks and buses, as these larger vehicles may not be able to see them in these blind spots, increasing the risk of collisions. High speed limits, while certainly a concern for safety on the roads, do not specifically relate to the unique operational challenges faced by trucks and buses. Fuel efficiency, although important for economic reasons, does not directly correlate with safety issues in the context of vehicle operation. Color blindness is not a prevalent concern in relation to the safety of trucks and buses, as the issue does not specifically affect the operation or handling of these large vehicles.

5. What should drivers pay more attention to when passing in rural areas?

A. Pedestrians

B. Traffic lights

C. Unmarked railroad crossings and hidden intersections

D. Road markings

When passing in rural areas, drivers should pay more attention to unmarked railroad crossings and hidden intersections because these areas often have limited visibility and can pose significant dangers. Rural roads may not have the same level of infrastructure as urban roads, which means that key indicators such as traffic signals and road markings may be less prominent or absent entirely. Unmarked railroad crossings can catch a driver off guard, as the potential for oncoming trains is often not indicated by any signage. Similarly, hidden intersections can result in sudden encounters with other vehicles or pedestrians that are not easily visible until it is too late. By being vigilant about these specific hazards, drivers can take proactive measures to ensure their safety and the safety of others on the road while navigating rural areas.

6. If you are stopped at a traffic light and another vehicle is approaching you from behind at a high speed, you should:

A. honk your horn

B. turn on your hazard lights

C. pull your vehicle forward

D. remain still until the light changes

Pulling your vehicle forward is the best response in this situation because it helps to avoid a potential rear-end collision. When a vehicle approaches you at high speed from behind, staying in your current position increases the risk of being hit. By moving your vehicle slightly forward, you can escape the line of impact, creating more space and time for the speeding vehicle to either stop or react. On the other hand, honking your horn or turning on your hazard lights may not effectively convey the urgency of the situation or provide the necessary safety margin. Remaining stationary until the light changes could put you in great danger if the other driver is unable to stop in time. Therefore, moving your vehicle forward can be a lifesaving action in this scenario.

7. The correct hand signal to indicate a left turn is:

- A. hand and arm extended outward**
- B. hand and arm raised upward**
- C. hand and arm extended downward**
- D. no hand signal is required**

To indicate a left turn, the correct hand signal is to extend your hand and arm outward. This signal is universally recognized for left turns and helps communicate your intentions to other drivers and pedestrians, especially when your vehicle's turn signals might not be visible. The outward position of your arm clearly shows that you are planning to turn left, allowing others to anticipate your movements and respond appropriately. In contrast, raising your hand and arm upward is typically used to signal a right turn, while an arm extended downward suggests that you are stopping or slowing down. Not using any hand signal is not advisable, since it can lead to confusion on the road and increase the risk of an accident. Proper signaling is a crucial part of safe driving and helps maintain clear communication on the road.

8. When is it legal to use a cell phone while driving in Georgia?

- A. When making emergency calls**
- B. When using hands-free devices**
- C. When stopped at a traffic light**
- D. It is never legal**

Using a cell phone while driving in Georgia is legal when utilizing hands-free devices. This means that drivers can engage in phone conversations or use applications that assist with navigation as long as they are not directly holding the phone. Hands-free devices, such as Bluetooth headsets or integrated vehicle systems, enable drivers to maintain control of the vehicle and remain focused on the road, thus promoting safer driving practices. The law aims to minimize distractions and enhance road safety, allowing drivers to stay connected without compromising their attention on driving. Hands-free use is encouraged to prevent accidents related to mobile device distractions. In contrast, making emergency calls, while allowed, does not extend to regular phone usage and could still be considered a distraction unless done through a hands-free method. Being stopped at a traffic light does not exempt a driver from legal concerns regarding cell phone use, as it can still serve as a distraction. The assertion that it is never legal would not reflect the allowances made for hands-free operation, which are specified in Georgia law.

9. At what blood alcohol concentration is a person 21 years of age or older considered "under the influence"?

- A. 0.05 gm. or more**
- B. 0.10 gm. or more**
- C. 0.08 gm. or more**
- D. 0.02 gm. or more**

A blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 grams per deciliter is the legal limit for individuals who are 21 years of age or older in most states, including Georgia. When a person's BAC reaches this level, they are deemed to have impaired judgment, coordination, and reaction times, which are critical for safe driving. Consequently, individuals at or above this limit can be charged with driving under the influence (DUI). This standard is established to protect both the driver and other road users by ensuring that those with a BAC at or above this threshold are held accountable for their impaired state. Understanding this legal limit is vital for anyone planning to consume alcohol and then operate a motor vehicle, as it highlights the legal implications and the importance of responsible drinking.

10. What should a passenger car driver be aware of when sharing the road with a commercial motor vehicle?

- A. Their larger blind spots**
- B. Their slower acceleration**
- C. Their ability to make wide turns**
- D. Their need for longer stopping distances**

When sharing the road with a commercial motor vehicle, a passenger car driver must be especially aware of the larger blind spots that these vehicles have. Commercial vehicles, such as trucks and buses, have significant blind spots on all sides, often referred to as "no-zones." These blind spots can significantly impact the safety and decision-making process on the road, as drivers in passenger cars may not be visible to the larger vehicle operator. Understanding the extent of these blind spots is crucial for maintaining safe distances, avoiding cut-ins, and ensuring that the commercial vehicle driver can see the passenger car when changing lanes or making turns. Being mindful of this can help prevent accidents and ensure smoother interactions between different types of vehicles on the road. The other aspects, such as slower acceleration, wider turns, and longer stopping distances, are also important considerations, but awareness of blind spots directly helps car drivers make informed decisions that enhance safety while sharing the road.