



DMV ROAD SIGNS – CHEATSHEET

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Know The Colors of Road Signs

Road signs are color-coded to help drivers understand what topic is being communicated. Here is a guide to the colors:

Red: Red signs are regulatory signs and are used to indicate prohibitive or restrictive instructions. They often signify "stop," "yield," or "do not enter" instructions, indicating actions that are not allowed or require caution.

Black and White: Black and white signs are regulatory signs, providing specific regulations to drivers. Speed limits, specific instructions, or directions related to regulatory actions are often displayed in black and white.

Yellow or Amber: Yellow or amber signs are usually warning signs. They indicate upcoming hazards, changes in road conditions, or potential dangers. These signs alert drivers to be cautious and prepared for specific situations ahead.

Orange: Orange signs are used in work zones. They indicate road work, construction, maintenance, or temporary detours. These signs inform drivers about potential delays and changes in traffic patterns.



Red Signs



Yield

Instructs drivers to give the right of way to oncoming or intersecting traffic. Slow down and be ready to stop to let any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian pass before you proceed



Do Not Enter

Indicates entry is prohibited in the specified direction.



Wrong Way

Warns drivers that they are traveling in the wrong direction.



Stop

Make a full stop before entering the crosswalk or at the limit line. If there is no limit line or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection. Check traffic in all directions before proceeding.



Stop All Way

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



No Bicycles

Prohibits bicycles from the specified area for safety reasons.



No Pedestrians

Indicates that pedestrians are not allowed in the designated area.



No Trucks

Trucks are prohibited in the specified area, typically due to road size or safety concerns.



No Left Turn

Prohibits vehicles from turning left at the intersection to ensure smooth traffic flow.



No Right Turn

Prohibits vehicles from turning right at the intersection to maintain traffic order.



No U-Turn

U-turns are not allowed at this location for safety or traffic flow reasons.



No Parking

Parking is not allowed in the designated area.



No Parking Anytime

Prohibits parking at any time.

Black & White Regulatory Signs



Right Turn Only

Vehicles in the lane with this sign must turn right at the intersection.



Left Turn Only

Vehicles in the lane with this sign must turn left at the intersection.



Go Straight Only

Vehicles in the lane with this sign must turn continue straight at 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

Vehicles in the left lane are required to turn left or make a U turn at the upcoming intersection.



One Way

Traffic must flow in only one direction on this road indicated by the arrow.



One Way

Traffic must flow in only one direction on this road indicated by the arrow.



2-Way Left Turn – Center Lane

Designates a lane for left turns from both directions.



Stop Here On Red

Instructs drivers to stop their vehicle at the designated line when the traffic light is red.



No Turn on Red

Vehicles are not allowed to make a right turn when the traffic signal is red.



Divided Highway

Indicates a road with a physical barrier separating traffic moving in opposite directions.



Left Turn Yield on Green

Vehicles turning left must yield to oncoming traffic when the light turns green.



Left Lane Must Turn Left

Vehicles in the left lane are required to turn left at the upcoming intersection.



No Turns

Prohibits all types of turns, including left, right, and U-turns, ensuring straight traffic flow at the specified location.



Two Way Traffic Ahead

Indicates the end of a divided road, with traffic flowing in both directions.



Yield To Uphill Traffic

Advises drivers to yield to vehicles traveling uphill, ensuring safe passage on narrow or steep roads.



Left on Green Arrow Only

Advises drivers to turn left only when the signal shows a Green Left Arrow.



Do Not Pass

Passing is prohibited in the indicated area.



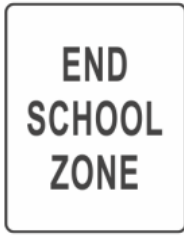
Emergency Parking Only

Designates specific areas where only emergency vehicles are allowed to park, ensuring quick access during emergencies.



Do Not Block Intersection

Instructs drivers not to stop in the intersection, preventing gridlock and ensuring passage for other vehicles.



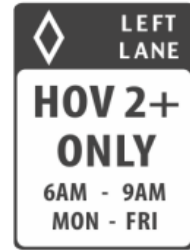
End School Zone

Signifies the end of the school zone, indicating normal speed limits and regulations resume.



Bike Lane

Indicates the lane reserved for bicyclists. Passenger vehicles may only enter a bicycle lane when turning.



HOV Lane

The lane is reserved during the posted times for vehicles when carrying at the minimum the indicated number of occupants.



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.



Slower Traffic Use Turnouts

You must use a turnout area or lane to let other vehicles pass when you are driving slowly on a two-lane road, where passing is unsafe, and there are five or more vehicles following you.



Keep Right

Instructs drivers to stay on the right side of the road



HOV Lane Ends

Signifies the end of HOV restrictions on this lane.



Yellow Warning Signs



Slippery When Wet

Warns drivers of road conditions that may become hazardous when wet, such as rain or ice.



Merging Traffic

Indicates the merging of an additional lane ahead on the roadway.



Divided Highway

Indicates the start of a roadway with a median or physical barrier separating opposing lanes of traffic.



Two Way Traffic

Indicates the transition from a divided or one-way road to a roadway where traffic flows in both directions.



Lane Ends

Indicates that the lane the driver is in will end soon, requiring them to merge into an adjacent lane.



End Divided Highway

Marks the point where a divided road with a physical barrier or median ends, and two-way traffic resumes.



Traffic Signal Ahead

Warns drivers of an upcoming traffic signal, indicating they should prepare to stop if it's red.



Pedestrian Crossing

Indicates a designated area where pedestrians have the right of way to cross the road, warning drivers to yield.



Added Lane

Indicates a lane added for merging, allowing drivers to adjust their position on the road.



Crossroad

Alerts drivers to an intersection ahead where another road crosses the current road.



Stop Ahead

Warns drivers that a stop sign is coming up soon, indicating they should prepare to come to a complete stop.



Yield Ahead

Informs drivers that a yield sign is approaching, indicating they should be prepared to yield the right-of-way.



Directional Arrow

Provides directional information, guiding drivers on the correct route or lane to take.



Curve

Warns drivers of an upcoming curved road, indicating they should anticipate changes in the road's direction.



Side Road

Indicates an intersection with a lesser road joining from the side, advising caution.



Winding Road

Alerts drivers to a road with many curves and turns, indicating they should be prepared for changes in direction.



T Intersection

Indicates a three-way intersection where the road you are on ends, and you must either turn left or right onto the intersecting road.



Y Intersection

Similar to a T Intersection, but the road you are on splits into two roads at the intersection, forming a Y shape.



Chevron

Chevron signs are used to indicate sharp changes in the direction of the road, such as curves or turns, and provide advance warning to drivers to adjust their speed and approach the curve safely.



Set of Curves

Warns of multiple curves in the road, indicating the need for continuous attention, reduced speed, and careful navigation.



Right Curve with Side Road

Warns of a right curve in the road with a side road joining from the left, advising caution and possible merging vehicles.



Left Curve with Side Road

Warns of a left curve in the road with a side road joining from the right, advising caution and possible merging vehicles.



Shoulder Drop Off / Low Shoulder

Indicates a sudden drop in the road's shoulder level, advising caution to prevent vehicles from running off the road.



Soft Shoulder

Warns that the road's shoulder is unpaved or unstable, advising drivers to avoid stopping or parking on it to prevent accidents or getting stuck.



Downhill Slope

Warns drivers of a descending road ahead, indicating the presence of a downhill slope and the need for cautious driving and controlled speed.



School Zone

You are near a school. Drive slowly and stop for children in the crosswalk.



DIP

Indicates a low, shallow depression or dip in the road, warning drivers to slow down to avoid bottoming out.



Bump

Indicates a bump or uneven road surface ahead, cautioning drivers to slow down to avoid discomfort or vehicle damage.



Road Narrows

Warns drivers that the roadway narrows, advising drivers to proceed with caution



Low Clearance

Warns of a low bridge or underpass ahead, indicating the maximum height vehicles can safely pass through. caution to prevent vehicles from running off the road.



Deer Crossing

Alerts drivers to the possibility of deer crossing the road, advising increased vigilance, especially during dawn and dusk.



Truck Rollover Risk

Indicates a stretch of road where there is an increased risk of trucks overturning, urging drivers to be cautious, especially when sharing the road with trucks



Narrow Bridge

Warns of an upcoming narrow bridge, indicating that the roadway narrows, advising drivers to proceed with caution.



Farm Equipment

Warns of slow-moving farm equipment on the road, indicating the need for caution and patience when passing.



Roundabout Ahead

Informs drivers of an upcoming roundabout, indicating a circular intersection where traffic moves counterclockwise around a central island.



Pavement Ends

Indicates that the paved road is ending, warning drivers of a transition to an unpaved or gravel road.



Falling Rocks

Warns of the possibility of falling rocks or debris from the adjacent hillside, advising drivers to be cautious, especially during inclement weather.



Railroad Crossing

You are approaching a railroad crossing. Look, listen, slow down, and prepare to stop. Let any trains pass before you proceed.



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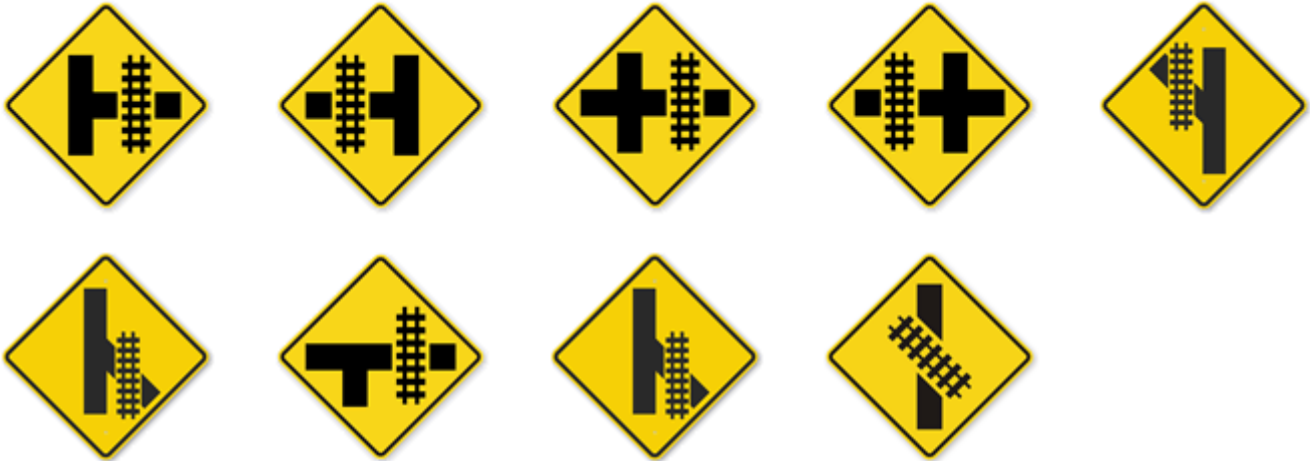
Railroad Crossing Uneven Grade

Indicates a railway crossing with an uneven road surface, urging drivers to be cautious due to the varying terrain.

Highway-Light Rail Crossing Signs

Indicates an upcoming intersection between a highway and a light rail track, warning drivers to be aware of oncoming trains and adhere to crossing signals for safety.

**** Sign marks exactly where the road and tracks cross**



Construction Zone Signs



Road Construction Ahead

Warns of upcoming road construction, advising drivers to slow down and be prepared for potential delays and lane closures.



Shoulder Work

Indicates construction or maintenance work on the road's shoulder, urging drivers to be cautious and maintain a safe distance.



Road Closed

Informs drivers that the road ahead is closed, requiring them to take an alternative route.



Detour Ahead

Informs drivers of an upcoming detour, guiding them to an alternative route due to road closures or construction activities.



Flagger Ahead

Warns of a flagger controlling traffic ahead, indicating potential delays and the need to follow the flagger's instructions.



Flagger Ahead

Warns of a flagger controlling traffic ahead, indicating potential delays and the need to follow the flagger's instructions.



Workers Present

Indicates ongoing road work or construction with active workers on or near the road, advising extreme caution, reduced speed, and careful driving to ensure worker safety.



Lane Shift

Indicates an upcoming lane shift or change in the road's alignment, advising drivers to adjust their position as needed.



End Road Work

Indicates the end of a road work zone, informing drivers that normal road conditions resume.



Everything you need to PASS in a Single Cheat Sheet

Below is the Preview of Ultimate California DMV Cheat Sheet

CALIFORNIA DMV PERMIT TEST CHEAT SHEET (Class C Driver's License)



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Welcome to your ultimate California DMV Cheat Sheet – your shortcut to acing the DMV written permit test with confidence and ease!

We understand that the official DMV handbook can be a dense read, filled with crucial information but sometimes challenging to absorb. That's why we've distilled the essential knowledge from the handbook into this cheat sheet, making it simpler for you to grasp and remember the key concepts.

Whether you're a first-time driver or looking to refresh your knowledge, our cheat sheet is designed to streamline your preparation process, ensuring you're well-equipped to tackle the written permit test successfully. Let's navigate the road to your California driving dreams together – efficiently and effectively!



SECTION 1 - Controlling the Vehicle

Q1) Why is it important to keep both hands on the wheel whenever possible?

It helps in controlling the vehicle effectively. (Pg 12)

Q2) What is the hand-to-hand steering method?

It involves placing your hands at 9 and 3 o'clock or 8 and 4 o'clock on the steering wheel without crossing them over the middle. (Pg 12)

Q3) When should you use the hand-over-hand steering method?

For turning at low speeds, parking, or recovering from a skid. It involves reaching across the steering wheel to grasp the opposite side and pulling up. (Pg 12)

Q4) In which situations might you need to steer with one hand?

When turning while backing up to see behind you and when operating vehicle controls that require you to remove a hand from the steering wheel. (Pg 12)

Q5) With a Class C driver's license, a person may drive a:

Car, van, or pick-up truck

Q6) You should adjust your rear view and side view mirrors:

Before you start driving.

SECTION 2 - Signals, Horns & Headlights

Q7) When should you signal while driving?

You should signal when turning, changing lanes, slowing down, or stopping. (Pg 12)

Q8) How can you signal a left turn, right turn, or slow/stop if your turn lights are not working?

- Left turn: Extend your left arm straight out.
- Right turn: Extend your left arm and bend it upward at a 90-degree angle.
- Slow/stop: Extend your left arm and bend it downward at a 90-degree angle. (Pg 12)

Q9) You should use your turn signals:

- At least 100 feet before you turn.
- Before every lane change



- At least five seconds before changing lanes on a freeway.
- Before pulling next to or away from the curb
- Even when there are no other vehicles around. (Pg 13)

Q10) When should you use your vehicle's horn?

To avoid collisions or to alert oncoming traffic in hazardous situations. (Pg 13)

Q11) When should you use your headlights while driving?

- Use your headlights when it's too dark to see from 1,000 feet away.
- Starting 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise
- In adverse weather conditions
- On mountain roads and tunnels
- When a road sign requires headlights
- To help other drivers see your vehicle. (Pg 13)

Q12) What should you do if you can see a collision or hazard ahead?

Turn on your emergency flashers, lightly tap your brake pedal three or four times, and use a hand signal when slowing and stopping. (Pg 14)

Q13) What should you do if you need to stop due to vehicle trouble?

- Turn on your emergency flashers (or use turn signals if flashers are unavailable)
- Pull off the road away from traffic if possible or stop where your vehicle can be seen from behind.
- Avoid stopping just over a hill or around a curve.
- Call for emergency roadside assistance while staying in your vehicle until help arrives. (Pg 14)

Q14) Dim your high-beam headlights to low beams:

- Within 500 feet of a vehicle coming toward you.
- Within 300 feet of a vehicle you are following. (Pg 14)

SECTION 3 – Traffic Lanes

Q15) What does a single solid yellow line on the center of a road indicate?

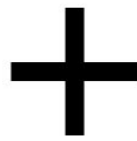

It marks the center of a road with two-way traffic. Do not pass if there is a solid yellow line on your side of the road. (Pg 15)

***** PREVIEW END *****



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