









Signs you must recognize

Shape and color tell you what to do before you read the text.

Sign color decoder

 Red Stop, yield, or do not enter	 Yellow Warning of hazard ahead	 Orange Work zone, construction, or detour	 Green Permitted movement or directions
 Blue Driver services, hospitals, rest areas	 Brown Recreation, parks, scenic areas	 White Regulatory — must obey the posted rule	 Yellow-green Pedestrian, school, or bike crossing

Idaho signs you will see on the test

 Traffic signal ahead Yellow diamond with stoplight graphic. Signal at intersection ahead; prepare to stop.	 Pedestrian crossing Yellow diamond with walking figure. Watch for pedestrians crossing the road.	 Sharp curve left Yellow rectangle with left-pointing chevron. Road curves sharply left; slow down.	 Railroad crossing Yellow circle with RR and X. Slow, look, listen; prepare to stop for trains.	 Right lane ends Yellow diamond, lanes merging left. Right lane ends ahead; merge left when safe.	 Cross intersection ahead Yellow diamond with plus-sign symbol. Another road crosses ahead; be ready to yield.
 Curve right Yellow diamond with right-curving arrow. Road curves right; slow before the curve.	 Do not pass White rectangle: DO NOT PASS. Regulatory — passing is prohibited here.	 Stop Red octagon: STOP. Come to a full stop; check all directions before going.	 One-direction turn Yellow rectangle with right arrow. Road changes direction at an extreme angle ahead.	 Road workers ahead Orange diamond with worker symbol. Workers on or near road; slow down and give space.	 Winding road Yellow diamond with winding arrow. Three or more curves ahead; reduce speed.
 Soft shoulder Yellow diamond, car dropping off road edge. Shoulder lower than road; don't drift off.	 No-passing zone pennant Yellow pennant on LEFT side marks the START of a no-passing zone.				

Sign shape shortcuts

- Octagon** — Always means STOP. The only 8-sided sign.
- Downward triangle** — Always means YIELD. Red and white edges.
- Diamond** — Warning of a road condition or hazard ahead.
- Vertical rectangle** — Regulatory — speed limits, turn restrictions, lane use.
- Horizontal rectangle** — Guidance — route markers, exit info, distance signs.
- Pennant** — Sideways triangle on LEFT side = START of no-passing zone.
- Round** — Yellow circle with RR and X = railroad crossing ahead.
- Pentagon** — School zone or school crossing — children present.

Rules of the road

Right of way

- 4-way stop — first arrival** — First to arrive goes first. Ties: driver on the left yields to driver on the right.
- Uncontrolled intersection** — Driver on the left yields to the driver on the right.
- Left turn** — Yield to oncoming traffic AND all pedestrians already in the intersection.
- Green arrow left turn** — Protected turn — you have right-of-way. Solid green: yield to oncoming traffic.
- Pedestrian in crosswalk** — Always yield — even if the pedestrian crosses carelessly.
- Emergency vehicle** — Pull to right curb and stop when you see flashing red or blue lights or hear a siren.

- Roundabout** — Yield to all vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians already in the roundabout.
- Stopped school bus** — Stop both directions on two-lane roads when red lights flash. Four-lane: only same side.
- Entering from alley or garage** — You must yield to all traffic on the street you are entering.
- Transit bus re-entering** — Yield to a transit bus signaling to pull back into the roadway.
- Flashing red light** — Treat exactly as a stop sign — stop, then go when clear.
- Power-out signals** — Treat the intersection as a four-way stop.

Idaho speed limits

Business or residential district	35 mph
School zone (children present)	Observe posted limit
Two-lane highway (rural)	55 mph
Divided highway / freeway	65–70 mph (posted)

Alley	15 mph
Railroad crossing (limited visibility)	15 mph
Basic rule	Never faster than safe for conditions
Reduced-speed sign	New limit begins AT the sign

Lane markings and passing

- Solid yellow center** — No passing on your side of the line.
- Double solid yellow** — No passing in either direction; may cross only to turn left into driveway or alley.
- Broken yellow** — Passing allowed when safe and clear.
- Pennant sign on left** — Marks the START of a no-passing zone.
- Green lane arrow overhead** — You may use this lane.

- Signal 100 ft before passing** — Signal at least 100 feet before changing lanes to pass.
- Return after passing** — Return when you can see both headlights of passed car in your mirror.
- Exit-only sign overhead** — You must exit the freeway if you stay in this lane.

Turning and signaling

- Signal before turning** — Signal required before any turn, lane change, or pulling from curb — always required by law.
- Signal 100 ft before turn** — Signal at least 100 feet before a turn or lane change on regular roads.
- Hand signal — left** — Left arm straight out the driver window.
- Hand signal — right** — Left arm bent upward at the elbow.
- Hand signal — slow/stop** — Left arm bent downward at the elbow.

- Right on red** — Allowed after a full stop, unless posted otherwise; yield to pedestrians.
- Wrong lane for turn** — Do NOT turn from wrong lane. Go to next intersection and turn from correct lane.
- Parallel curb — 18 inches** — Park within 18 inches of the curb or edge of roadway.

Following distance and headlights

- Following distance** — Minimum 3-second gap. Increase in rain, fog, snow, behind large trucks, or motorcycles.
- Headlights — when on** — Turn on at dusk, overcast days, or any time visibility drops to 500 feet or less.
- High beams — dim for oncoming** — Switch to low beams within 1,000 feet of oncoming traffic.
- High beams — dim when following** — Switch to low beams within 500 feet of a vehicle ahead.

- Fog — use low beams** — Low beams in fog. High beams reflect back and reduce visibility.
- Stopped at night** — Turn on emergency flashers and leave low beams on.
- Glare from oncoming brights** — Look toward the right edge of the road — do not stare at the light.
- Tire blowout** — Grip the wheel tightly; ease off gas; slow gradually to a stop.

Sharing the road

Safety, DUI, parking and test-day

Idaho DUI quick-facts

Adult driver BAC limit (21+)	0.08 %	Only way to lower BAC	Time — coffee, exercise do not help
Under-21 zero tolerance	Any detectable amount	Alcohol + drugs combined	Multiplies effects of both substances
Commercial driver BAC limit	0.04 %	Open container in vehicle	Illegal under any circumstances
Below 0.08% still illegal if	Driving is visibly impaired	BAC depends on	Weight, amount drunk, time between drinks — NOT fitness

Hazardous conditions

DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Use low beams in fog, rain, and snow — never high beams + Increase following distance beyond 3 seconds in bad weather + Reduce speed and avoid sudden changes in direction on ice or snow + Turn on headlights at dusk, overcast days, or when visibility drops to 500 ft + Look toward the right road edge when facing oncoming high-beam glare + Grip the wheel and ease off the gas if a tire blows out + Turn on emergency flashers and low beams if stopped on roadway at night 	DON'T <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use high beams in fog — light reflects back and blinds you - Brake hard on ice — reduces steering control - Use cruise control on wet or icy roads - Stop on the freeway shoulder except in an emergency - Pass a school bus with flashing red lights on a two-lane road - Drive while fatigued — pull off and stop; coffee does not cure drowsiness - Drink alcohol before driving — even below 0.08% can impair driving
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Parking rules

Parallel park — max distance from curb	18 inches	Parking within 25 ft of crosswalk	Allowed — 25 ft away is OK
Cannot park on	Crosswalk or marked bicycle lane	Freeway shoulder parking	Only if you have an emergency
Parking uphill with curb	Wheels AWAY from curb (turn left)	Parking in fire hydrant zone	Prohibited — check local distances
Parking downhill (any)	Wheels TOWARD curb or road edge (turn right)	Hit unattended parked car	Leave written note: name, address, circumstances

Equipment and vehicle rules

Seatbelts — all occupants — Every occupant must wear a seatbelt every time the vehicle is driven.	Turn signals fail — Use hand signals: left = arm straight out; right = arm bent up; stop = arm bent down.
Child in vehicle — Children must never stand in the vehicle or be held by an adult — use a restraint.	Breakdown on highway — Use four-way flashers to warn other drivers.
Airbag caution — Never place an infant or small child in front seat with active airbag.	Backing up — Check behind the vehicle before getting in; turn head to look through rear window.
Seatbelt fit — Must be buckled snugly across hip bones and lower abdomen — never loose.	Power steering fails — Steer hard, reduce speed, drive to a safe area, and stop.

Idaho test-day cheat box

Test length (all applicants)	40 questions	Supervised hours before road test	50 total (10 at night)
Passing score	34 of 40 (85%) — 2nd-highest in nation	Min SIP hold before road test	6 months
Permit fee	\$21.50 (\$15 + \$6.50 admin)	Provisional curfew	No solo driving midnight–5 AM
Driver ed required (under 17)	30 hrs class, 6 hrs observation, 6 hrs behind wheel	Restrictions lift at	Age 17 OR 6 violation-free months, whichever is first

Last-minute test-taking tips

Idaho's 85% pass bar means you can only miss 6 questions — so read every option before you pick. The bank uses 'All of the above' frequently on multi-condition safety and traffic-law questions; if you stop at option C, you will miss correct D answers. When two options seem right, pick the more cautious one. ITD does not tell you which questions you missed if you fail, so prepare thoroughly the first time and avoid an expensive retake.