

What are Stop Sign Rules?

Worksheet

A stop sign means you must make a full stop—not a rolling stop. You must check for traffic from all directions before you can proceed safely.

Questions

1. What must you do when you see a red stop sign?
A) Slow down
B) Come to a complete halt
C) Honk your horn
D) Speed up
2. Is a 'rolling stop' (not stopping completely) acceptable?
A) Yes, if no cars are coming
B) No, always stop completely
C) Only at night
D) Only in heavy traffic
3. At a 4-way stop, both vehicles stop simultaneously. Who proceeds?
A) The vehicle on the left
B) The vehicle on the right
C) Both go at once
D) Whoever honks first
4. What is the main purpose of a stop sign?
A) Slow traffic down
B) Force a complete halt to check safety
C) Mark a parking area
D) Indicate a school zone
5. You approach a red stop sign at an intersection. What must you do?
6. At a stop sign, pedestrians are crossing. Can you proceed?
7. Two vehicles approach a stop sign simultaneously from different roads. Who has priority?
8. Define: What does a red stop sign mean?
9. Define: Is a rolling stop (not stopping completely) legal?
10. Define: After stopping, how do you know when to proceed?

Answer Key

1. B) Come to a complete halt — A stop sign requires a complete halt, not just slowing down.
2. B) No, always stop completely — You must always come to a complete stop — rolling stops violate traffic law.
3. B) The vehicle on the right — The vehicle to the right has priority in a simultaneous 4-way stop.
4. B) Force a complete halt to check safety — Stop signs demand a full stop to allow drivers to assess traffic and safety.
5. 1. Bring the vehicle to a complete halt at or before the stop line 2. Look left, right, and left again for oncoming traffic 3. Only proceed when it is safe — not a rolling stop
6. 1. Remain at full stop while pedestrians cross 2. Maintain a safe distance from the crossing area 3. Proceed only after all pedestrians have cleared the intersection
7. 1. The vehicle to the right has priority if both stop at the same time 2. If you are on the left, yield to the vehicle on your right 3. When in doubt, let the other driver go first for safety
8. A complete halt — you must stop fully and check for traffic before proceeding.
9. No — you must come to a complete stop at the marked line or before the intersection.
10. Only when traffic from all directions is clear and it is safe to enter the intersection.

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