

Arkansas State Police / DFA permit practice test 6

From the Arkansas Driver License Study Guide, Volume 1 – Edition 10. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/arkansas/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. How close to a railroad crossing may you park in Arkansas?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 100 feet
- C. No closer than 15 feet
- D. No closer than 30 feet

2. How close to a fire station driveway (same side of the street) may you park in Arkansas?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 75 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 20 feet

3. What does a red-painted curb mean in Arkansas?

- A. Fire zone
- B. Disabled parking
- C. Short-term parking
- D. Loading zone

4. What does a yellow-painted curb mean in Arkansas?

- A. Fire zone
- B. A loading zone or other restriction
- C. Free parking
- D. Bus stop only

5. When parking on a hill in Arkansas, how should you turn your wheels?

- A. Toward traffic
- B. It doesn't matter
- C. Straight
- D. Sharply away from traffic

6. What does Arkansas law require before leaving a vehicle unattended on a distinct grade?

- A. Turning on hazard lights
- B. Setting the parking brake and turning the wheels to the curb or side of the highway
- C. Leaving the engine running
- D. Leaving it in neutral

7. Double parking (parking beside another parked vehicle on the street) in Arkansas is:

- A. Not allowed
- B. Allowed with flashers
- C. Allowed at night
- D. Allowed for 5 minutes

8. From which side should you exit a parked vehicle if possible?

- A. The curb side
- B. Through the trunk
- C. Either side
- D. The street side

9. Before entering an intersection, what does the Arkansas guide recommend?

- A. Look left and right, then look a second time toward oncoming traffic
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk
- D. Look straight ahead only

10. Before turning right, what should you check for?

- A. Parked cars
- B. Only traffic on the right
- C. Traffic from the left, oncoming left-turners in your path, and pedestrians
- D. Only pedestrians behind you

11. An approaching vehicle has its turn signal on. Should you pull out in front of it?

- A. Yes, if you honk
- B. Only if it is a motorcycle
- C. Yes, it is turning
- D. No; wait until the driver actually starts to turn

12. How far ahead should you look when driving in the city, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. Just past your hood
- B. Half a block
- C. At least one city block
- D. One mile

13. How many seconds ahead should you be looking while driving?

- A. At least 15 seconds
- B. 30 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. 10 seconds

14. What is the leading cause of car crashes, according to the Arkansas guide?

- A. Speeding
- B. Inattention
- C. Bad weather
- D. Mechanical failure

15. How far before a lane change should you signal in Arkansas?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

16. Why must you look over your shoulder before changing lanes?

- A. To check your blind spot, which mirrors don't show
- B. To check your tires
- C. To see the speed limit
- D. It is not necessary

17. How should you back out of a parking space?

- A. Back quickly to get out of traffic
- B. Use only the backup camera
- C. Rely on mirrors only
- D. Place your right arm over the seat and turn to look directly through the rear and side windows, backing slowly

18. What should you do before getting in your car to back up?

- A. Check behind your vehicle for children or small objects
- B. Adjust the radio
- C. Honk
- D. Start the engine

19. If you find yourself driving alongside a tractor-trailer or bus, what should you do?

- A. Get out of the blind spot as soon as possible by speeding up or slowing down
- B. Honk
- C. Move closer
- D. Stay there to keep pace

20. When does Arkansas require headlights?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only after dark
- C. From ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, when you can't see clearly within 500 feet, and when wipers are needed
- D. Only in fog

21. Is it legal in Arkansas to drive using only parking lights?

- A. No
- B. Yes, in the city
- C. Yes, in fog
- D. Yes, at dusk

22. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 200 feet

23. When following another vehicle, use low beams when you are closer than:

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 300 feet

24. How much farther do high beams let you see compared with low beams?

- A. Half as far
- B. The same distance
- C. About twice as far
- D. Three times as far

25. Which headlights should you use in fog, snow or heavy rain?

- A. High beams
- B. Low beams
- C. Parking lights
- D. No lights

Answer key: Arkansas practice test 6

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1. A: No closer than 50 feet

Do not park within fifty feet of a railroad crossing. (Do Not Park, page 54)

2. D: No closer than 20 feet

Do not park within twenty feet of a fire station driveway on the same side of the street, or where signs are posted. (Do Not Park, page 54)

3. A: Fire zone

A red curb means a fire zone; a yellow curb means a loading zone or other restriction. (Restricted Parking Zones, page 54)

4. B: A loading zone or other restriction

A yellow curb means a loading zone or other restriction. (Restricted Parking Zones, page 54)

5. D: Sharply away from traffic

Turn the wheels sharply away from traffic to prevent the car from rolling into traffic. (Parking Tips, page 53)

6. B: Setting the parking brake and turning the wheels to the curb or side of the highway

No driver may leave a vehicle unattended on a distinct grade without setting the parking brake and turning the wheels to the curb or side of the highway. (Parking Tips, page 53)

7. A: Not allowed

Do not park along the street next to another parked vehicle (double parking). (Do Not Park, page 54)

8. A: The curb side

Always exit on the curbside if possible; if you must use the street side, check traffic first. (Parking Tips, page 53)

9. A: Look left and right, then look a second time toward oncoming traffic

Before entering an intersection, look left and right, and look a second time in the direction of oncoming traffic before crossing. (Stay Alert: Intersections, page 60)

10. C: Traffic from the left, oncoming left-turners in your path, and pedestrians

Check for approaching traffic from the left, oncoming traffic turning left into your path, and pedestrians crossing where you turn. (Stay Alert: Intersections, page 60)

11. D: No; wait until the driver actually starts to turn

Do not turn because an approaching vehicle has its signal on; the driver may turn later or have forgotten it. Wait until they start to turn. (Intersecting Traffic, page 73)

12. C: At least one city block

Look down the road at least one city block in the city, or one-quarter mile on highways and interstates. (Stay Alert: Looking ahead, page 60)

13. A: At least 15 seconds

You should be looking at least fifteen seconds ahead. (Stay Alert: Looking ahead, page 60)

14. B: Inattention

The leading cause of car crashes is inattention. (Stay Alert, page 60)

15. C: At least 100 feet

Turn on your signal at least 100 feet before the lane change. (Changing Lanes, page 61)

16. A: To check your blind spot, which mirrors don't show

Rearview and side mirrors will not show vehicles in your blind spots; glance over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move. (Changing Lanes, page 61)

17. D: Place your right arm over the seat and turn to look directly through the rear and side windows, backing slowly

Turn your body to look directly through the rear and side windows; do not depend on mirrors; back slowly. (Backing, page 62)

18. A: Check behind your vehicle for children or small objects

Check behind your vehicle before you get in; children or small objects cannot be seen from the driver's seat. (Backing, page 62)

19. A: Get out of the blind spot as soon as possible by speeding up or slowing down

Never stay alongside a large vehicle; get out of the other driver's blind spot as soon as possible. (Blind Spots, page 62)

20. C: From ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, when you can't see clearly within 500 feet, and when wipers are needed

Turn on headlights ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise, any time you cannot see a person or object within 500 feet, and when wipers are needed. (External Vehicle Lights, page 63)

21. A: No

Parking lights are for parked cars; it is illegal in Arkansas to drive using only parking lights. (External Vehicle Lights, page 63)

22. B: 500 feet

Dim your high beams whenever you come within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (High and Low Beam Headlights, page 63)

23. C: 200 feet

Use your low-beam headlights when following another vehicle closer than 200 feet. (High and Low Beam Headlights, page 63)

24. C: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams; use them when there are no oncoming vehicles. (High and Low Beam Headlights, page 63)

25. B: Low beams

Use low beams in fog, snow or heavy rain; high beams reflect and cause glare. (High and Low Beam Headlights, page 63)