

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 5

From the Connecticut Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/connecticut/

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

1. What is the minimum distance you must leave when passing a bicyclist in Connecticut?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 6 feet
- C. 1 foot
- D. 3 feet

2. What happens to the fine for failing to yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist?

- A. There is no fine
- B. It is halved
- C. It is waived
- D. It is doubled

3. Up to what age must a bicyclist in Connecticut wear a helmet?

- A. All ages
- B. Under 12
- C. Under 16
- D. Under 18

4. After you pass a bicyclist, what should you avoid doing?

- A. Checking your mirror
- B. Returning to the center of your lane
- C. Turning right immediately in front of them
- D. Continuing at a steady speed

5. When may you drive in a designated bicycle lane?

- A. Whenever traffic is heavy
- B. Whenever no bicyclists are present
- C. When entering or leaving an alley or driveway, or when directed by police
- D. When approaching a right turn

6. May you pass a slow bicyclist in a no-passing zone in Connecticut?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, if you can do it safely
- C. Never
- D. Only if the bicyclist waves you by

7. Why might a bicyclist ride in or near the center of the lane?

- A. To turn right
- B. To block cars
- C. They are required to on all roads
- D. Because the lane is too narrow for a car and bike to share side by side

8. What should you do when you see or hear an emergency vehicle with siren or flashing lights approaching from any direction?

- A. Slow down but keep driving
- B. Speed up to clear the way
- C. Pull over to the right edge of the road and stop
- D. Stop exactly where you are

9. You are in the middle of an intersection when an ambulance approaches with its siren on. What should you do?

- A. Stop in the intersection
- B. Turn left immediately
- C. Drive through the intersection, then pull over to the right and stop
- D. Back up

10. Under Connecticut's Move Over Law, what must you do when any vehicle is pulled over on the road?

- A. Stop behind them
- B. Slow down below the posted speed and move over one lane when safe
- C. Nothing if it is not an emergency vehicle
- D. Honk to warn them

11. When must you stop for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. Only near a school
- B. Only on two-lane roads
- C. When it is on your side, the opposite side, or at an intersection you are approaching
- D. Only when you are behind it

12. When do you NOT have to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. When you are on a four-lane road with no median
- B. When the bus is coming toward you on the other side of a median or physical barrier
- C. When you are late
- D. When no children are visible

13. How close may you stop to an ice cream truck that is displaying flashing lights and has its stop arm out?

- A. No closer than 10 feet from its front or back
- B. No closer than 25 feet
- C. No closer than 5 feet
- D. You do not need to stop

14. After stopping for an ice cream truck with flashing lights, how fast may you pass it?

- A. Up to 25 mph
- B. At the speed limit
- C. Up to 15 mph
- D. Up to 5 mph

15. Which is true about passing a horse on a Connecticut road?

- A. Honk so the rider knows you are there
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Pass as quickly as possible
- D. It is illegal to sound your horn or make loud noises near the horse

16. What does an orange triangle on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. A hazardous materials truck
- B. An oversize load
- C. A school vehicle
- D. A slow-moving vehicle, usually 25 mph or less

17. A bus traveling in your direction signals to pull out from a stop. What must you do?

- A. Yield the right-of-way to the bus
- B. Nothing; buses must yield
- C. Speed up to pass it
- D. Honk

18. Why should you not pass a motorcycle in the same lane?

- A. Motorcycles are faster
- B. The motorcycle has the right to the full lane and needs space to react
- C. It is only a courtesy rule
- D. It is allowed if the rider moves over

19. Nearly 40 percent of motorcycle crashes with other vehicles are caused by what?

- A. Motorcycles speeding
- B. The other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcyclist
- C. Motorcycle mechanical failure
- D. Bad weather

20. A motorcycle ahead has its turn signal on. What should you assume?

- A. It may not be turning; its signal may not self-cancel
- B. It is definitely turning
- C. It wants you to pass
- D. It is stopping

21. What following distance does the manual recommend behind a motorcycle?

- A. 1 to 2 seconds
- B. 3 to 4 seconds, more in wet conditions
- C. Half a car length
- D. 6 seconds

22. When a motorcycle is passing you, what should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Move toward the motorcycle
- C. Brake hard
- D. Maintain your lane position and speed

23. What is the "No-Zone" around a truck?

- A. An area where pedestrians cannot cross
- B. The danger areas around a truck, including blind spots
- C. An area where parking is banned
- D. A lane trucks may not use

24. How can you tell you may be in a truck's side blind spot?

- A. You can see the truck's license plate
- B. The truck is signaling
- C. You are directly in front of the truck
- D. You can't see the driver's face in the truck's side mirror

25. How far behind a truck can its rear blind spot stretch?

- A. About 20 feet
- B. About 50 feet
- C. About 200 feet
- D. About 1 mile

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 5

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1. D: 3 feet

When approaching or passing a bicyclist, slow down and pass only when you can give a minimum of three feet between your vehicle and the bicycle. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 19)

2. D: It is doubled

Connecticut doubles the fine when a driver fails to yield the right-of-way to a person on a bicycle. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 19)

3. C: Under 16

Bicyclists under 16 years of age are required to wear a helmet. (Bicyclists: As a bicyclist, page 19)

4. C: Turning right immediately in front of them

Do not slow down, stop quickly or turn right immediately after passing a bicyclist; you could cause a crash. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 19)

5. C: When entering or leaving an alley or driveway, or when directed by police

Do not stop, park or drive in a bike lane except to enter or leave an alley or driveway, for official duties, when directed by police, or in an emergency. You may turn across it but not drive in it approaching a turn. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 19)

6. B: Yes, if you can do it safely

Connecticut lets you pass slow traffic such as a bicycle in a no-passing zone, but only when you can see far enough ahead to do it safely. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 19)

7. D: Because the lane is too narrow for a car and bike to share side by side

When a lane is too narrow for cars and bikes side by side, the bicyclist will take the travel lane and ride in or near its center. (Bicyclists, page 19)

8. C: Pull over to the right edge of the road and stop

Yield to an emergency vehicle using its siren or lights: move as far right as you can, stop, and stay stopped until it goes by. (Emergency Vehicles, page 18)

9. C: Drive through the intersection, then pull over to the right and stop

If you are in an intersection, drive through it before pulling over to the right and stopping. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

10. B: Slow down below the posted speed and move over one lane when safe

When any vehicle is pulled over on a highway or road, drivers must slow down below the posted limit and move over one lane when safe. ("Move Over Law", page 18)

11. C: When it is on your side, the opposite side, or at an intersection you are approaching

You must stop for a school bus with red lights flashing whether it is on your side of the road, the opposite side, or at an intersection you are approaching. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

12. B: When the bus is coming toward you on the other side of a median or physical barrier

You are not required to stop if the bus is traveling toward you and a median or other physical barrier separates the roadway. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

13. A: No closer than 10 feet from its front or back

State law requires drivers to stop at least 10 feet from the front or back of an ice cream truck displaying flashing lights with its stop and crossing arms extended. (Ice Cream Trucks, page 20)

14. D: Up to 5 mph

After stopping, you may proceed past at a reasonable speed, up to 5 mph, yielding to pedestrians going to or from the truck. (Ice Cream Trucks, page 20)

15. D: It is illegal to sound your horn or make loud noises near the horse

Slow down or stop as needed around a horse, and do not honk or make loud, startling noises; Connecticut law forbids it. (Horses, page 20)

16. D: A slow-moving vehicle, usually 25 mph or less

Farm tractors, animal-drawn and road maintenance vehicles usually go 25 mph or less and should display an orange triangle slow-moving decal. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 20)

17. A: Yield the right-of-way to the bus

When a bus going your way signals to move back into traffic, Connecticut law requires you to let it in. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 20)

18. B: The motorcycle has the right to the full lane and needs space to react

Motorcyclists have the right to use a complete lane; do not pass a motorcycle in the same lane—it needs space to react. (Motorcycles, page 20)

19. B: The other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcyclist

About four in ten motorcycle crashes with other vehicles happen when the other driver turns left across the motorcycle's path. (Motorcycles, page 20)

20. A: It may not be turning; its signal may not self-cancel

Motorcycle turn signals may not self-cancel; do not pull out until you see the motorcycle actually beginning to turn. (Motorcycles, page 20)

21. B: 3 to 4 seconds, more in wet conditions

When following a motorcyclist, allow a 3 to 4 second following distance, or more in wet conditions. (Motorcycles, page 20)

22. D: Maintain your lane position and speed

Maintain your lane position and speed and let the motorcyclist complete the pass; never speed up or interfere. (Motorcycles, page 20)

23. B: The danger areas around a truck, including blind spots

No-Zones are danger areas around trucks, buses and RVs where crashes are more likely, including the driver's blind spots. (Sharing the Road with Trucks: No-Zone, page 21)

24. D: You can't see the driver's face in the truck's side mirror

Truck mirrors cannot show every spot beside the trailer; if you cannot see the trucker's face in their side mirror, the trucker cannot see you. (Sharing the Road with Trucks: No-Zone, page 21)

25. C: About 200 feet

The truck's rear blind spot can reach roughly 200 feet back, and the front blind spot about 20 feet ahead of the cab. (Sharing the Road with Trucks: No-Zone, page 21)