

# Connecticut DMV permit practice test 6

From the Connecticut Driver's Manual. Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/connecticut/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/connecticut/)

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

**1. After passing a truck, when is it safe to move back in front of it?**

- A. As soon as you clear its front bumper
- B. When the truck flashes its lights
- C. After counting one second
- D. When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror

**2. What is the minimum time interval at which you should follow a truck?**

- A. Two seconds
- B. One second
- C. Three seconds
- D. Five seconds

**3. A truck is passing you. How can you help?**

- A. Speed up
- B. Slow down slightly
- C. Flash your high beams
- D. Move toward the truck

**4. Why should you avoid passing on the right of a truck that is approaching an intersection?**

- A. Trucks turn faster than cars
- B. It is always illegal to pass on the right
- C. The truck may swing left first to make a wide right turn, trapping you against the curb
- D. Trucks can't see right

**5. You see a truck trying to back into a loading area from the street. What should you do?**

- A. Stop and give it a chance to back safely
- B. Honk
- C. Drive around it quickly
- D. Pass on the left

**6. Why should you not use high beams when following a truck at night?**

- A. It drains the battery
- B. Trucks have sensors that react to light
- C. Glare in the truck's large side mirrors can blind the driver
- D. It is legal but rude

**7. Compared with cars, how much time and room do trucks, buses and RVs need to stop?**

- A. Half as much
- B. Ten times as much
- C. About the same
- D. Nearly twice as much

**8. A pedestrian is using a white cane or guide dog at a crossing. What must you do?**

- A. Yield the right-of-way and stay stopped while they cross
- B. Honk so they know you are there
- C. Drive around them slowly
- D. Proceed if your light is green

**9. Where is there a crosswalk, even if no lines are painted?**

- A. Only in school zones
- B. Nowhere; unmarked crosswalks do not exist
- C. At every intersection
- D. Only where there is a signal

**10. Which action by a pedestrian at the curb means you must yield at a Connecticut crosswalk?**

- A. Standing back from the curb
- B. Raising a hand and arm toward oncoming traffic to show intent to cross
- C. Looking at a phone
- D. Waving at a friend

**11. Which pedestrians are most often the victims in auto-pedestrian collisions?**

- A. Construction workers
- B. Crossing guards
- C. Children, the elderly, and disabled pedestrians
- D. Joggers

**12. When passing a vulnerable user such as a pedestrian or highway worker, how much distance must you allow?**

- A. One foot
- B. Five feet
- C. Ten feet
- D. Three feet

**13. At an intersection with no signs or signals, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who must yield?**

- A. The vehicle on the left
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The faster vehicle
- D. The vehicle on the right

**14. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Which goes first?**

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. The vehicle on the left
- C. The vehicle turning left
- D. Whichever honks first

**15. You are turning left at a green light and an oncoming car is going straight. Who has to yield?**

- A. The oncoming car
- B. Whoever arrived first
- C. Neither
- D. You

**16. A police officer directs you to go, but the traffic light is red. What should you do?**

- A. Obey the officer
- B. Honk and wait
- C. Turn right only
- D. Wait for the green light

**17. You are entering a traffic circle or rotary. Who has the right-of-way?**

- A. The vehicle on your right entering at the same time
- B. You do
- C. Larger vehicles
- D. Drivers already in the circle

**18. You are pulling out of a driveway onto a main road. Who has the right-of-way?**

- A. Pedestrians only
- B. You, if you signal
- C. Vehicles already on the main road
- D. Whoever is faster

**19. You are overtaking a vehicle that begins slowing to stop. Who must yield?**

- A. Neither
- B. Whoever is in the left lane
- C. The vehicle ahead
- D. You, the overtaking driver

**20. Does the law give any driver the right-of-way?**

- A. Yes, to the driver on the main road
- B. Yes, to larger vehicles
- C. Yes, to drivers going straight
- D. No; the law only says who must yield

**21. Where a bicycle path crosses the road, who must you yield to?**

- A. Bicyclists and pedestrians on the path
- B. Only pedestrians
- C. Only children
- D. No one

**22. The traffic light is green but cars ahead are backed up into the intersection. What should you do?**

- A. Enter the intersection anyway
- B. Honk
- C. Go around them
- D. Wait until there is room on the far side so you won't block it

**23. What is "blocking the box"?**

- A. Parking in a loading zone
- B. Stopping at a stop line
- C. Turning right on red
- D. Entering an intersection without room to clear it, blocking other traffic

**24. A traffic signal is not working at all. How must you treat the intersection?**

- A. As a yield intersection
- B. Main road traffic always goes first
- C. Proceed with caution without stopping
- D. As if it were controlled by a stop sign

**25. Who must yield at a railroad crossing?**

- A. Only trucks
- B. Whoever arrives first
- C. The train
- D. Vehicles must yield to trains

# Answer key: Connecticut practice test 6

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**1. D: When you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror**

Wait until the whole front of the truck shows in your rearview mirror before moving back in, then keep your speed up. (Sharing the Road with Trucks: No-Zone, page 21)

**2. C: Three seconds**

Stay at least three seconds behind a truck so you can see around it and stop in time. (Keep a Safe Following Distance Behind Trucks, page 22)

**3. B: Slow down slightly**

Help the truck pass safely by slowing down slightly to shorten the time needed; never speed up. (Pass Trucks Safely, page 22)

**4. C: The truck may swing left first to make a wide right turn, trapping you against the curb**

Trucks make wide right turns; if the driver turns right you could be caught between the truck and the curb. (Trucks Make Wide Right Turns, page 22)

**5. A: Stop and give it a chance to back safely**

Stop and give the truck driver a chance to back safely; never try to drive around a backing truck. (Trucks Need Space While Backing Up, page 22)

**6. C: Glare in the truck's large side mirrors can blind the driver**

Never use high beams when following a truck at night; the glare in its large side mirrors can blind the truck driver. (Keep a Safe Following Distance Behind Trucks, page 22)

**7. D: Nearly twice as much**

Large vehicles need close to double the time and distance a car needs to stop, so cutting in front of them is dangerous. (Sharing the Road with Trucks: No-Zone, page 21)

**8. A: Yield the right-of-way and stay stopped while they cross**

You must give the right-of-way to a pedestrian with a guide dog or white cane, stop, and stay stopped—even on a green light—until they are out of the road. (White Canes and Guide Dogs, page 18)

**9. C: At every intersection**

Every intersection has a crosswalk, marked or not; an unmarked one is where the sidewalk lines would continue across the road. (Pedestrians, page 18)

**10. B: Raising a hand and arm toward oncoming traffic to show intent to cross**

Drivers must yield when a pedestrian steps to the curb at a crosswalk and raises a hand and arm toward traffic, or moves any body part or extension (cane, stroller, leashed dog) into the crosswalk. (Pedestrians, page 18)

**11. C: Children, the elderly, and disabled pedestrians**

Children, the elderly and disabled pedestrians are the most frequent victims in auto-pedestrian collisions. (Pedestrians, page 18)

**12. D: Three feet**

Under the Vulnerable User's Law, drivers must allow three feet of distance when passing. (Vulnerable Users, page 18)

**13. A: The vehicle on the left**

Where there is no stop sign, yield sign or signal, drivers must yield to vehicles coming from the right. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**14. A: The vehicle on the right**

At a four-way stop, the first to arrive goes first; if more than one arrives at the same time, the vehicle on the right goes first. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**15. D: You**

Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**16. A: Obey the officer**

You must obey signals given by a law enforcement officer, even if they contradict the traffic signal. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**17. D: Drivers already in the circle**

Vehicles already circulating in a rotary or traffic circle have priority; entering drivers must wait for a gap. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**18. C: Vehicles already on the main road**

Coming out of a driveway, alley or the roadside, you must let traffic already on the road go first. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

**19. D: You, the overtaking driver**

Drivers overtaking a vehicle traveling in the same direction must yield to it, even if it is slowing or stopping. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

**20. D: No; the law only says who must yield**

Right-of-way rules only tell drivers when they must yield; no one is ever guaranteed the right-of-way, and you must still try to avoid any crash. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**21. A: Bicyclists and pedestrians on the path**

Where a bike path meets the road, drivers must let bicyclists and pedestrians on the path go first. (Right-of-Way, page 38)

**22. D: Wait until there is room on the far side so you won't block it**

Drivers may not enter an intersection unless they can get through without stopping; wait until traffic clears so you don't block it. (Right-of-Way, page 39)

**23. D: Entering an intersection without room to clear it, blocking other traffic**

Entering an intersection without space on the far side, so you block vehicles or pedestrians, is known as blocking the box or causing gridlock—and it is prohibited. (Intersections, page 17)

**24. D: As if it were controlled by a stop sign**

When a traffic light at an intersection is out, Connecticut law requires you to treat it like a stop sign and come to a full stop. (Stop Light Not Working, page 27)

**25. D: Vehicles must yield to trains**

You must yield the right-of-way to trains crossing the roadway. (Right-of-Way, page 39)