

Connecticut DMV permit practice test 9

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. When is it safe to return to your lane after passing?

- A. As soon as your rear bumper clears the other car
- B. When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- C. After 2 seconds
- D. When the other driver flashes their lights

2. How close to a hill or curve may you start to pass on a two-lane road?

- A. Only at the top of the hill
- B. Within 100 feet is fine
- C. Anywhere if you are fast
- D. Never within one-third of a mile of it

3. Is it legal to pass on the shoulder?

- A. Never, whether paved or not
- B. Yes, if it is paved
- C. Yes, to pass a left-turning car
- D. Only for motorcycles

4. Which of these is a place where you should not pass?

- A. A road with good visibility
- B. An intersection or railroad crossing
- C. A straight road with a dashed yellow line
- D. A passing lane

5. As a general rule, how many vehicles should you pass at one time?

- A. As many as possible
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. Two

6. Which can you legally pass in a no-passing zone in Connecticut, if it is safe?

- A. A school bus with flashing red lights
- B. A car going the speed limit
- C. A slow-moving vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, animal or parked vehicle
- D. Any vehicle on a curve

7. Why should you avoid driving alongside other vehicles on a multi-lane road?

- A. It slows traffic
- B. You may be in their blind spot and they could move into you
- C. It wastes fuel
- D. It is illegal

8. When you pass another vehicle, how long should you stay in its blind spot?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. As briefly as possible
- C. Several seconds to be sure
- D. Until it signals

9. When there are no signs or markings, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The far lane
- B. The center lane
- C. Any open lane
- D. The lane closest to the one you came from

10. Why should you avoid swinging wide to the left before a right turn?

- A. It is required
- B. It damages tires
- C. It wastes time
- D. The driver behind may think you are turning left and try to pass you on the right

11. When turning left, what should you avoid?

- A. Yielding to oncoming traffic
- B. Signaling
- C. Cutting the corner so sharply that you hit someone approaching from the left
- D. Looking for pedestrians

12. Where signs or markings allow two turning lanes, what should you do during the turn?

- A. Change lanes in the turn
- B. Use whichever lane is open
- C. Stay in your lane
- D. Turn into the far lane

13. What is the proper way to make a U-turn where one is allowed?

- A. Back into a driveway
- B. Without signaling
- C. Give a left signal, stop, check traffic, and turn into the right-hand lane going the other way
- D. Make it on an expressway

14. Where should you never make a U-turn?

- A. At a wide intersection
- B. In a parking lot
- C. On a quiet residential street
- D. On an expressway

15. What should you do when you approach a roundabout?

- A. Slow down and yield to traffic already in it and pedestrians in the crosswalk
- B. Stop inside it to let others in
- C. Signal left to exit
- D. Speed up to merge

16. Which signal do you use as you approach your exit from a roundabout?

- A. Left signal
- B. No signal
- C. Hazard lights
- D. Right signal

17. While in a roundabout, should you stop to let traffic enter from another approach?

- A. Only for trucks
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, always
- D. No, do not stop within the roundabout to let others enter

18. You missed your exit on a highway. What should you do?

- A. Make a U-turn across the median
- B. Back up on the shoulder
- C. Continue to where you can safely turn around
- D. Stop and wait for a gap

19. When backing, how should you look to see behind the vehicle?

- A. Use only the side mirrors
- B. Look straight ahead
- C. Turn and look over your right shoulder through the rear window
- D. Use only the rearview mirror

20. On a road with fewer than three lanes in your direction, which lane does Connecticut law require you to use except when passing?

- A. Center lane
- B. Left lane
- C. Any lane
- D. Right lane

21. On a road with three or more lanes in your direction and lots of entering and exiting traffic, which lane is best for through travel?

- A. The center lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. The right lane
- D. The left lane

22. How should you use a highway entrance ramp?

- A. Merge across several lanes at once
- B. Use it to speed up to the speed of traffic before merging
- C. Stop at the end and wait for a gap
- D. Drive slowly to be safe

23. How large a gap in traffic do you need to merge or change lanes?

- A. About 8 seconds
- B. About 1 second
- C. About 2 seconds
- D. About 4 seconds

24. When leaving a highway on an exit ramp, when should you slow down?

- A. After you stop
- B. Not until you move onto the exit ramp
- C. Well before the exit, in the travel lane
- D. Only at the bottom

25. You need to cross several lanes. What is the safest way?

- A. Wait until all lanes are empty
- B. Change one lane at a time
- C. Use the shoulder
- D. Cross them all at once

Answer key: Connecticut practice test 9

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1. B: When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror, it is safe to return to the driving lane. (Passing: Return to your lane, page 25)

2. D: Never within one-third of a mile of it

Treat a hill or curve like an oncoming vehicle: do not start to pass if you are within one-third of a mile of it. (Visibility: Hills and Curves, page 26)

3. A: Never, whether paved or not

Passing on the shoulder is never allowed, paved or unpaved; drivers ahead may pull onto it without looking. (Passing: When Not to Pass, page 25)

4. B: An intersection or railroad crossing

It is dangerous to pass where vehicles may enter or cross the road, such as intersections, railroad crossings and shopping center entrances. (Passing: When Not to Pass, page 25)

5. B: One

Do not count on time to pass several vehicles at once; as a general rule, only pass one vehicle at a time. (Passing, page 25)

6. C: A slow-moving vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, animal or parked vehicle

State law permits passing slow-moving traffic, pedestrians, parked vehicles, animals, bicycles, mopeds and scooters in no-passing zones if you can see far enough ahead to pass safely. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 20)

7. B: You may be in their blind spot and they could move into you

Someone may crowd your lane or change lanes into you; move ahead of or drop behind the other vehicle. (Space to the Side, page 24)

8. B: As briefly as possible

Stay in another driver's blind spot as briefly as possible when passing, since they could drift or turn into you while you are there. (Blind Spots, page 24)

9. D: The lane closest to the one you came from

Turn from the lane closest to the direction you want to go and into the lane closest to the one you came from, crossing the fewest lanes. (Turning, page 25)

10. D: The driver behind may think you are turning left and try to pass you on the right

If you swing wide, the driver behind may think you are changing lanes or turning left and try to pass on the right. (Turning: Right turns, page 26)

11. C: Cutting the corner so sharply that you hit someone approaching from the left

Avoid cutting the corner so sharply that you run into someone approaching from the left, while leaving room for oncoming left turners. (Turning: Left turns, page 26)

12. C: Stay in your lane

With two or more turning lanes, stay in your lane during the turn. (Turning: Multiple lanes turning, page 26)

13. C: Give a left signal, stop, check traffic, and turn into the right-hand lane going the other way

Give a left turn signal, stop, check for approaching traffic, and proceed into the outside or right-hand lane in the opposite direction. (U-Turns, page 39)

14. D: On an expressway

Never make a U-turn on an expressway. (U-Turns, page 39)

15. A: Slow down and yield to traffic already in it and pedestrians in the crosswalk

Slow down and yield to traffic already in the roundabout and pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Roundabouts, page 39)

16. D: Right signal

Use your right turn signal when you are about to reach your exit, and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk on the exit leg. (Roundabouts, page 39)

17. D: No, do not stop within the roundabout to let others enter

Do not stop within the roundabout to allow traffic to enter from another leg. (Roundabouts, page 39)

18. C: Continue to where you can safely turn around

If you miss your turn or exit, do not back up; go on to where you can safely turn around. (Backing, page 26)

19. C: Turn and look over your right shoulder through the rear window

Turn around and look over your right shoulder directly through the rear window; mirrors cannot show directly behind you. (Backing, page 26)

20. D: Right lane

When your direction of travel has fewer than three lanes, Connecticut law requires you to drive in the right lane except when passing. (Passing: On Multi-Lane roads, page 25)

21. A: The center lane

On roads with three or more lanes each way, the middle lane is usually best for through traffic when many vehicles are entering and exiting. (Other Hints, page 22)

22. B: Use it to speed up to the speed of traffic before merging

Use the ramp to reach the speed of traffic before you merge; do not drive to the end and stop. (Space to Enter, page 22)

23. D: About 4 seconds

You need an opening of about four seconds to merge, so you and the vehicle behind each have about two seconds. (Space to Merge, page 22)

24. B: Not until you move onto the exit ramp

Keep up with traffic on the main road and do not slow down until you move onto the exit ramp. (Space to Leave, page 23)

25. B: Change one lane at a time

Take one lane at a time; it is safest and easiest, like taking stairs one step at a time. (Changing Lanes, page 25)