

Kansas KDOR Division of Vehicles permit practice test 11

From the Kansas Driving Handbook (Non-Commercial Driver's Manual). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/kansas/

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

1. Up to about what speed do modern tires keep stable traction on wet roads?

- A. About 30 mph
- B. About 65 mph
- C. About 50 mph
- D. About 15 mph

2. In heavy rain, at what speed can your tires lose all traction with the road?

- A. 35-40 mph
- B. 25-30 mph
- C. 60-65 mph
- D. 45-50 mph

3. Why can bridges ice over before other roads?

- A. They are made of metal
- B. They are higher
- C. They have no earth beneath them to insulate against cold
- D. They get more sun

4. Why is ice near the freezing point especially slippery?

- A. Water over ice makes it more slippery than ice well below freezing
- B. It is rougher
- C. It is thicker
- D. It is invisible

5. When may vehicles in Kansas use studded snow tires?

- A. From December 1 to March 1
- B. Year-round
- C. From October 1 to April 30
- D. From November 1 to April 1

6. Kansas law requires headlights to be on whenever:

- A. The windshield wipers are in continuous use because of rain, sleet or snow
- B. It is cloudy
- C. You pass a school
- D. You are in a city

7. How far ahead do low beam headlights let you see clearly?

- A. About 50 feet
- B. About 350 to 400 feet
- C. About 150 to 200 feet
- D. About 1,000 feet

8. When should you dim your high beams for an oncoming vehicle in Kansas?

- A. Only when it flashes you
- B. Within about one block of the oncoming vehicle
- C. Never on highways
- D. Within 1,000 feet

9. An oncoming driver keeps high beams on. What should you do after flashing your lights once?

- A. Keep your high beams on
- B. Look toward the right side of the road; don't retaliate with your high beams
- C. Stare at their lights
- D. Stop in your lane

10. How much farther do high beams let you see than low beams?

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

11. How deep must water be to reach the bottom of most passenger cars?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 3 feet
- C. 2 feet
- D. 6 inches

12. How much rushing water can carry away most vehicles?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 6 inches
- C. 4 feet
- D. 2 feet

13. What should you do on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. Reduce speed and increase following distance
- B. Speed up for traction
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Follow closely to avoid dust

14. How should you approach an uncontrolled rural intersection?

- A. Maintain speed
- B. Honk and go
- C. Speed up
- D. Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic

15. When are deer and other animals most active?

- A. At midnight in spring
- B. During rush hour
- C. At dawn and dusk, and from October through December
- D. At noon in summer

16. A collision with a deer is inevitable. What should you do?

- A. Don't swerve; keep the vehicle under control and on the roadway
- B. Brake and close your eyes
- C. Swerve into the other lane
- D. Swerve hard

17. How should you handle a dog chasing your car?

- A. Honk continuously
- B. Swerve toward it
- C. Stop and wait
- D. Slow down until the dog is near, then accelerate away from it

18. In a work zone, when should you merge if a lane will close?

- A. At the last moment
- B. After passing the workers
- C. As soon as possible, at the first notice of the work zone
- D. Never

19. How long should you keep obeying work zone signs on a mobile work zone?

- A. Until you can't see workers
- B. For one mile
- C. Until you see the 'End Road Work' sign
- D. Only during the day

20. If you're stranded in a winter storm, what should you do?

- A. Walk to find help
- B. Run the engine nonstop
- C. Stay with your vehicle unless you know exactly where help is
- D. Close all windows tightly

21. When stranded in cold weather, how long does the handbook suggest running the engine each hour?

- A. Never
- B. Continuously
- C. About 10 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

22. Where should you NOT shelter from a tornado while driving?

- A. In a sturdy building
- B. Out of the tornado's path
- C. Under a bridge or overpass

23. With ABS, how do you stop quickly?

- A. Use the parking brake
- B. Pump the brake
- C. Brake gently
- D. Press the brake as hard as you can and keep pressing

24. Without ABS, if the brakes lock and you skid during a quick stop, what should you do?

- A. Press harder
- B. Shift to neutral
- C. Ease up on the brake, then reapply with control, keeping your foot on the pedal
- D. Take your foot off completely

25. What three options do you have to avoid a collision?

- A. Stop, park or reverse
- B. Honk, flash or wave
- C. Brake, steer or accelerate
- D. Signal, wait or merge

Answer key: Kansas practice test 11

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1. A: About 30 mph

Modern tires have stable traction up to about 30 mph on wet roads; above 35 mph they start to ride up on pooled water. (Water on the roadway, page 60)

2. D: 45-50 mph

In heavy rain, tires can lose all traction at 45-50 mph; badly worn tires lose traction at much lower speeds (25-30 mph). (Water on the roadway, page 60)

3. C: They have no earth beneath them to insulate against cold

Bridges do not have earth underneath to insulate them, so they can be colder and icier than other roadways. (Slippery roads, page 60)

4. A: Water over ice makes it more slippery than ice well below freezing

When the temperature is near freezing, ice can become wet; water over ice is more slippery than ice well below freezing. (Slippery roads, page 60)

5. D: From November 1 to April 1

Vehicles in Kansas may be equipped with studded snow tires from November 1 to April 1 each year. (Slippery roads, page 59)

6. A: The windshield wipers are in continuous use because of rain, sleet or snow

The handbook says Kansas requires headlights whenever the wipers are used; the statute (K.S.A. 8-1703) applies when wipers are in continuous use because of rain, sleet or snow. (Use headlights, page 67)

7. C: About 150 to 200 feet

Low beams let you see about 150-200 feet ahead; high beams about 350-400 feet. (Vision Limitations, page 77)

8. B: Within about one block of the oncoming vehicle

Dim your high beams whenever you come within about a one-block distance of an oncoming vehicle. (Night Driving, page 91)

9. B: Look toward the right side of the road; don't retaliate with your high beams

Flash once; if they don't dim, look toward the right side of the road and don't try to 'get back' with your bright lights. (Night Driving, page 91)

10. D: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams; use them whenever there are no oncoming vehicles. (Night Driving, page 90)

11. D: 6 inches

6 inches of water reaches the bottom of most passenger cars, causing loss of control or stalling; 2 feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles. (Flooded Roadways, page 91)

12. D: 2 feet

2 feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles. (Flooded Roadways, page 91)

13. A: Reduce speed and increase following distance

On gravel or dirt you have less traction; reduce speed and increase following distance. (Rural Road Driving, page 90)

14. D: Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic

When approaching an uncontrolled rural intersection, slow down and be prepared to stop. (Rural Road Driving, page 90)

15. C: At dawn and dusk, and from October through December

Use caution at dawn and dusk and between October and December, when animals are most active. (Avoiding Collisions with Animals, page 92)

16. A: Don't swerve; keep the vehicle under control and on the roadway

If a collision is inevitable, do not swerve; your risk may be greater if you do. Keep control and stay on the road. (Avoiding Collisions with Animals, page 92)

17. D: Slow down until the dog is near, then accelerate away from it

Dogs that chase vehicles approach in a straight line; slow down until the dog is near, then accelerate away. (Avoiding Collisions with Animals, page 93)

18. C: As soon as possible, at the first notice of the work zone

Merge as soon as possible by moving to the appropriate lane at first notice of an approaching work zone. (Work Zones, page 92)

19. C: Until you see the 'End Road Work' sign

Mobile work zones may not show workers right away; observe the signs until you see 'End Road Work'. (Work Zones, page 92)

20. C: Stay with your vehicle unless you know exactly where help is

Stay with your vehicle; most deaths happen when people leave, get lost and suffer prolonged cold exposure. (Winter Driving, page 109)

21. C: About 10 minutes

Running the engine for about 10 minutes each hour is recommended, keeping the exhaust pipe clear and a window partly open. (Winter Driving, page 109)

22. C: Under a bridge or overpass

Avoid sheltering under bridges or overpasses; winds are stronger there due to a wind tunnel effect. (Tornadoes, page 110)

23. D: Press the brake as hard as you can and keep pressing

With ABS, press on the brake pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing; don't let up even if it pushes back. (Braking Quickly, page 73)

24. C: Ease up on the brake, then reapply with control, keeping your foot on the pedal

Ease up on the brake pedal and reapply with control; don't take your foot off the pedal; repeat until stopped. (Braking Quickly, page 73)

25. C: Brake, steer or accelerate

In avoiding a collision, you have three options: brake, steer or accelerate. (Avoiding Collisions, page 73)