

Kansas KDOR Division of Vehicles permit practice test 3

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. What is the maximum speed on separated, multilane Kansas highways designated and posted by the Secretary of Transportation?

- A. 75 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 80 mph
- D. 65 mph

2. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit on Kansas state or federal highways?

- A. 75 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 65 mph

3. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit on Kansas county or township roads?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

4. What is the maximum speed in a properly marked Kansas school zone?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

5. What does Kansas' basic speed law require?

- A. Always drive the posted limit
- B. Drive 5 mph under the limit
- C. Never drive faster than is reasonable and prudent for existing conditions
- D. Drive with the flow of traffic regardless of conditions

6. Even where no minimum speed is posted, is it illegal to drive so slowly that you block normal traffic?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. Yes, unless needed for safe operation
- C. Only at night
- D. No

7. A 'School Speed Limit When Flashing' sign means the reduced limit applies:

- A. At all times, every day
- B. All day on school days
- C. Only in the morning
- D. Only when the lights are flashing

8. On a wet roadway, how much should you reduce your speed according to the Kansas handbook?

- A. No reduction needed
- B. By half
- C. By 5 mph
- D. About 10 mph below recommended speeds

9. With packed snow on the road, how much should you reduce your speed?

- A. By 10 mph
- B. By 20%
- C. By 5 mph
- D. By half or more

10. Driving how much slower than the flow of traffic can be as dangerous as speeding?

- A. 5 mph slower
- B. More than 15 mph slower
- C. 1 mph slower
- D. Any amount slower

11. If you double your speed from 20 to 40 mph, how much greater is the impact and braking distance?

- A. 8 times
- B. 4 times
- C. 2 times
- D. 3 times

12. Compared with 20 mph, how much greater are impact and braking distance at 80 mph?

- A. 8 times
- B. 16 times
- C. 4 times
- D. 12 times

13. At 60 mph, if you cannot see at least how far ahead, you are driving too fast for your visibility?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 400 feet
- C. 150 feet
- D. 200 feet

14. About how far does it take to react and stop from 60 mph on dry pavement?

- A. About 500 feet
- B. About 359 feet
- C. About 123 feet
- D. About 200 feet

15. When you can see no farther than 100 feet ahead because of rain, snow, dust, smoke or fog, what is the fastest you can safely drive?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 45 mph

16. With low beam headlights at night, about what speed allows you to stop within the distance you can see?

- A. About 30 mph
- B. About 55 mph
- C. About 65 mph
- D. About 45 mph

17. What speed should you slow to when entering a roundabout?

- A. About 5 mph
- B. About 30 mph
- C. Keep your current speed
- D. About 15 to 20 mph

18. Why are larger vehicles such as SUVs and pickups more prone to rollovers?

- A. They have bigger tires
- B. They have more airbags
- C. They are heavier in the rear
- D. They have a higher center of gravity

19. What should you do about speed when approaching a curve?

- A. Brake hard in the curve
- B. Coast through the curve in neutral
- C. Reduce speed before entering the curve
- D. Speed up in the curve

20. Two vehicles enter an intersection from different roads at about the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The driver on the right yields
- B. The larger vehicle goes first
- C. The driver on the left yields to the vehicle on the right
- D. The faster vehicle goes first

21. When turning left, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only pedestrians
- B. No one if you signaled
- C. Vehicles behind you
- D. Oncoming vehicles going straight or turning right

22. Must you yield to a pedestrian who is jaywalking?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only in school zones
- C. Yes, you must yield to pedestrians always
- D. No, jaywalkers have no rights

23. Why shouldn't you use your horn near a pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog?

- A. It is illegal everywhere
- B. It could confuse or frighten the visually impaired pedestrian or guide dog
- C. It drains the battery
- D. They can't hear it anyway

24. At an uncontrolled intersection in a residential area, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only trucks
- B. Vehicles already in the intersection and those coming from the right
- C. Only vehicles from the left
- D. No one if you are on the wider street

25. When entering a road from a driveway, alley or roadside, whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles already on the main road
- B. Only buses
- C. Vehicles behind you
- D. No one

Answer key: Kansas practice test 3

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1. A: 75 mph

75 mph on any separated, multilane highway as designated and posted by the Secretary of Transportation. (Speed Limits (K.S.A. 8-1558), page 16)

2. D: 65 mph

65 mph on any state or federal highway outside of towns. (Speed Limits (K.S.A. 8-1558), page 16)

3. D: 55 mph

55 mph on any county or township road. (Speed Limits (K.S.A. 8-1558), page 16)

4. C: 20 mph

20 mph in a school zone or business district when properly marked, unless otherwise posted. (Speed Limits (K.S.A. 8-1558), page 16)

5. C: Never drive faster than is reasonable and prudent for existing conditions

The basic speed law requires never driving faster than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions existing. (Basic Speed Law (K.S.A. 8-1557), page 16)

6. B: Yes, unless needed for safe operation

It is unlawful to drive so slowly as to impede or block the normal movement of traffic, except when necessary for safe operation. (Minimum Speed/Impeding the Flow of Traffic (K.S.A. 8-1561), page 16)

7. D: Only when the lights are flashing

The reduced school speed limit is required only when flashing; otherwise obey the roadway's normal limit. (School Speed Limit When Flashing Sign, page 40)

8. D: About 10 mph below recommended speeds

On wet roads, reduce speed about 10 mph below recommended speeds; with packed snow, reduce by half or more. (Slippery roads, page 59)

9. D: By half or more

If there is packed snow on the road, reduce your speed by half or more. (Slippery roads, page 59)

10. B: More than 15 mph slower

Driving more than 15 mph slower than the traffic flow can be just as dangerous as excessive speed. (Keeping pace with traffic, page 60)

11. B: 4 times

Doubling speed from 20 to 40 mph makes the impact and braking distance 4 times greater; tripling to 60 makes it 9 times greater. (Speed Management, page 59)

12. B: 16 times

Increase the speed to 80 mph and impact and braking distance are 16 times greater than at 20 mph. (Speed Management, page 59)

13. B: 400 feet

At 60 mph, if you cannot see at least 400 feet ahead, you are driving too fast for your visibility; at 30 mph, at least 150 feet. (Seeing Well Ahead in the Travel Path, page 57)

14. B: About 359 feet

At 60 mph it can take about 4 to 5 seconds or 359 feet to react and stop; at 30 mph about 123 feet. (Seeing Well Ahead in the Travel Path, page 57)

15. A: 30 mph

When you cannot see farther than 100 feet ahead, you cannot safely drive faster than 30 mph. (Vision Limitations, page 77)

16. D: About 45 mph

Low beams let you see about 150-200 feet ahead, so about 45 mph lets you stop within that distance; high beams (350-400 feet) allow about 65 mph. (Vision Limitations, page 77)

17. D: About 15 to 20 mph

When entering a roundabout you must negotiate a sharp curve; slow to about 15 to 20 mph. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 49)

18. D: They have a higher center of gravity

Larger vehicles with a higher center of gravity have special handling characteristics and are more prone to rollovers. (Special Handling Characteristics, page 62)

19. C: Reduce speed before entering the curve

Always reduce speed before entering a curve; hard braking after entry could cause the tires to lose traction. (Curves, page 59)

20. C: The driver on the left yields to the vehicle on the right

When two vehicles enter from different roadways at about the same time, the driver on the left yields to the vehicle on the right. (Right-of-Way (Section 2), page 18)

21. D: Oncoming vehicles going straight or turning right

When turning left you must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight ahead or turning right. (Right-Of-Way (Section 6), page 33)

22. C: Yes, you must yield to pedestrians always

You must yield to pedestrians always, even if they are jaywalking or crossing where they should not. (Right-Of-Way (Section 6), page 33)

23. B: It could confuse or frighten the visually impaired pedestrian or guide dog

Do not use your horn, as it could confuse or frighten the visually impaired pedestrian or guide dog; always give them the right-of-way. (Right-Of-Way (Section 6), page 33)

24. B: Vehicles already in the intersection and those coming from the right

At an uncontrolled intersection you must yield to vehicles in the intersection and those coming from the right. (Right-Of-Way (Section 6), page 33)

25. A: Vehicles already on the main road

Vehicles on a public street have the right-of-way over vehicles entering from a private drive or side road. (Right-of-Way (Section 2), page 18)