

Kansas KDOR Division of Vehicles permit practice test 6

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. In Kansas, what does a red painted curb indicate?

- A. Fire zone restrictions
- B. Short stops only
- C. Handicap restriction
- D. Loading zone

2. In Kansas, what does a blue painted curb indicate?

- A. A handicap restriction
- B. A fire zone
- C. A loading zone
- D. Short stops only

3. Guide signs that show direction and distance to cities and points of interest are what colors?

- A. Green or brown with white lettering
- B. Blue with white lettering
- C. Yellow with black lettering
- D. Orange with black lettering

4. In a work zone with a temporary traffic signal, where should you stop?

- A. Anywhere
- B. At the white line, if present
- C. Next to the workers
- D. Past the signal

5. How far before a turn must you signal under Kansas law?

- A. At least 200 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

6. At speeds above 40 mph, how far before a turn or lane change does the Kansas handbook advise signaling?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 200 feet or 3 to 5 seconds
- C. 50 feet
- D. 500 feet

7. When turning right from a four-lane divided highway, how should you turn?

- A. Enter the right lane well in advance and make a tight turn into the right lane of the cross street
- B. Turn into any lane
- C. Swing wide into the left lane
- D. Turn from the left lane

8. When turning left onto a cross street, where should you enter it?

- A. Wherever is open
- B. In the center turn lane
- C. In the far right lane
- D. Just to the right of the center line

9. Where is a U-turn prohibited in Kansas?

- A. Only on interstates
- B. On a wide road with clear view
- C. On any city street
- D. On a curve, near the top of a hill, or where you can't be seen by other drivers for at least 500 feet

10. What is the safest way to change direction if you're headed the wrong way?

- A. Turn right and go around the block
- B. Do a three-point turn
- C. Make a U-turn
- D. Back up

11. Is it legal to cross the median strip or use emergency crossovers on a Kansas interstate?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if you missed your exit
- C. Yes, if no traffic is coming
- D. Yes, at night

12. Which turnabout is described as the most difficult and dangerous?

- A. A right turn
- B. The three-point turnabout
- C. Going around the block
- D. The two-point turnabout

13. On what kind of road should two-point and three-point turnabouts be used?

- A. Two-lane roadways only
- B. Four-lane highways
- C. Interstates
- D. One-way streets

14. What is the safest way to do a two-point turnabout using a driveway?

- A. Use a neighbor's lawn
- B. Use the middle of the street
- C. Back the vehicle into the driveway
- D. Pull forward into the driveway, then back into the street

15. When should you choose your lane before a multiple-lane turn?

- A. At the intersection
- B. At least one block before turning
- C. After the turn
- D. Halfway through the turn

16. When turning left at a light that turns green, what does the Kansas handbook say to do?

- A. Cut the corner sharply
- B. Pull into the intersection to be ready to turn, leaving room for oncoming left turns
- C. Turn immediately
- D. Wait behind the stop line until the intersection is empty

17. In which direction do vehicles travel in a Kansas roundabout?

- A. Toward the nearest exit
- B. Either way
- C. Clockwise
- D. Counterclockwise

18. Another vehicle arrives at a traffic circle at the same time as you, on your right. What should you do?

- A. Go first
- B. Honk
- C. Yield to it
- D. Speed up

19. In a roundabout, if you plan to turn left, when should you signal right?

- A. Before entering
- B. As soon as you enter
- C. After traveling three quarters of the way around, to take the exit
- D. Never

20. Why should you not drive alongside large vehicles in a roundabout?

- A. It wastes fuel
- B. It is slower
- C. They have the right-of-way always
- D. They need extra room and may cross into your path

21. When stopped and your view of a cross street is blocked, what should you do?

- A. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- B. Wait for another car to leave
- C. Go quickly
- D. Honk and go

22. Under normal conditions, how long does it take to complete a left turn and get up to speed?

- A. 12 to 15 seconds
- B. 30 seconds
- C. 3 to 5 seconds
- D. 15 to 18 seconds

23. When passing on a Kansas two-lane road, when may you return to the right lane?

- A. When the other driver flashes lights
- B. When you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror
- C. Immediately after passing
- D. After 3 seconds

24. You must not pass within how many feet of an intersection or railroad grade crossing in Kansas?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 200 feet

25. Within how many feet of a stopped emergency vehicle with emergency lights on is passing prohibited in Kansas?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 500 feet

Answer key: Kansas practice test 6

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1. A: Fire zone restrictions

Red curbs indicate fire zone restrictions. (Painted curbs, page 55)

2. A: A handicap restriction

Blue curbs indicate a handicap restriction. (Painted curbs, page 55)

3. A: Green or brown with white lettering

Destination signs are green or brown, square or rectangular, with white lettering. (Guide Signs: Destination Signs, page 42)

4. B: At the white line, if present

Temporary traffic signals may be used in work zones; stop at the white line if present. (Work Zone Signs, page 39)

5. B: At least 100 feet

All signals must be given at least 100 feet before making the actual move or turn. (Signaling for Stops and Turns (K.S.A. 8-1548), page 17)

6. B: 200 feet or 3 to 5 seconds

In urban areas signal 100 feet or 3 to 5 seconds before; above 40 mph signal 200 feet or 3 to 5 seconds before. (Signaling Your Movements, page 69)

7. A: Enter the right lane well in advance and make a tight turn into the right lane of the cross street

Enter the right lane well in advance and make a tight turn into the right lane of the cross street. (Turns on Multi-Lane Roads (K.S.A. 8-1545), page 17)

8. D: Just to the right of the center line

For left turns, turn from the inside lane so you don't swing wide and enter the cross street just to the right of the center line. (Turns on Multi-Lane Roads (K.S.A. 8-1545), page 17)

9. D: On a curve, near the top of a hill, or where you can't be seen by other drivers for at least 500 feet

Do not make a U-turn on a curve, near the top of a hill or anywhere you cannot be seen by other drivers for at least 500 feet. ("U" Turns (K.S.A. 8-1546), page 17)

10. A: Turn right and go around the block

The safest way to change direction is to turn right and go around the block; on interstates, go to the next exit. (Turnabouts, page 47)

11. A: No

It is illegal to cross the median strip or use crossover areas reserved for emergency vehicles. (Turnabouts, page 47)

12. B: The three-point turnabout

The three-point turnabout is the most difficult and dangerous; use it only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block. (Three-Point Turnabout, page 48)

13. A: Two-lane roadways only

Both should only be used on a two-lane roadway. (Two-point Turnabout; Three-Point Turnabout, page 48)

14. C: Back the vehicle into the driveway

The safest way is to back into the driveway, which lets you see traffic better when leaving. (Two-point Turnabout, page 48)

15. B: At least one block before turning

At least one block before turning, identify and enter the lane from which you will turn. (Multiple lanes turning, page 47)

16. B: Pull into the intersection to be ready to turn, leaving room for oncoming left turns

When the light turns green, pull into the intersection to be ready to turn, avoid cutting the corner, and leave room for oncoming left turns. (Left turns, page 47)

17. D: Counterclockwise

Vehicles travel counterclockwise around a raised center island; enter to the right but steer left. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 49)

18. C: Yield to it

Yield to any traffic in the circle; if another vehicle arrives at the same time and is on your right, yield to it. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 49)

19. C: After traveling three quarters of the way around, to take the exit

If you intend to turn left, signal right once you have traveled three quarters of the way around to take the exit. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 50)

20. D: They need extra room and may cross into your path

The handbook warns not to drive alongside large trucks and buses in a roundabout; they need extra room to get around the tight circle and may use part of the next lane. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 50)

21. A: Edge forward slowly until you can see

If your view is blocked, edge forward slowly until you can see; crossing drivers can see your front first. (Intersections, page 57)

22. D: 15 to 18 seconds

A right turn and pick-up of speed takes 12 to 15 seconds; a left turn takes 15 to 18 seconds. (Space to Cross or Enter, page 65)

23. B: When you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror

Don't return too soon; wait until you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror. (Passing (K.S.A. 8-1516, 8-1518, 8-1520), page 17)

24. B: 100 feet

No passing within 100 feet of crossing any intersection or railroad grade crossing. (Passing (K.S.A. 8-1516, 8-1518, 8-1520), page 17)

25. C: 100 feet

No passing within 100 feet of an emergency vehicle stopped on the side of the roadway with its emergency lights on. (Passing (K.S.A. 8-1516, 8-1518, 8-1520), page 17)