

Kansas KDOR Division of Vehicles permit practice test 7

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. When passing, you must return to your lane before coming within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 300 feet

2. When may you pass on the right in Kansas?

- A. Whenever the car ahead is slow
- B. Never
- C. On the shoulder
- D. On one-way streets and highways marked for two or more lanes moving in the same direction

3. How far ahead must you be able to see before passing at 55 to 60 mph?

- A. At least 1/3 of a mile (about 20 to 25 seconds)
- B. About 100 feet
- C. About 500 feet
- D. One mile

4. An oncoming vehicle that is more than how many seconds away generally appears to be standing still?

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 60 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 25 seconds

5. How many vehicles should you pass at one time, and how long can a pass take?

- A. Two; about 10 seconds
- B. As many as possible
- C. Three; about 5 seconds
- D. One; a pass can take 20 to 30 seconds

6. From how far behind the vehicle to be passed should you begin your pass?

- A. At least two seconds behind
- B. One car length
- C. Right on its bumper
- D. Ten seconds behind

7. When another vehicle is passing you, what should you do?

- A. Move to the left side of your lane
- B. Brake hard
- C. Speed up
- D. Keep right in your lane and maintain a constant speed

8. Should you pass if a railroad grade crossing is within the 20-to-25-second area ahead?

- A. Yes, if no train is visible
- B. No
- C. Only during the day
- D. Yes, quickly

9. Someone is tailgating you and there is an empty lane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Brake suddenly
- C. Move over and let them pass
- D. Stay in the lane and ignore them

10. If you are being tailgated, how much should you increase your own following distance?

- A. By 2 to 3 seconds
- B. By 10 seconds
- C. Not at all
- D. By one car length

11. When merging into traffic, what size gap should you look for?

- A. 10 seconds
- B. 2 to 3 seconds
- C. 4 to 6 seconds
- D. 1 to 2 seconds

12. Staying 500 feet behind emergency equipment means a following interval of at least about how many seconds at 30 mph?

- A. 12 seconds
- B. 3 seconds
- C. 20 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

13. Why should you leave extra space when stopped behind a vehicle on a hill?

- A. It may roll back before moving forward
- B. Its driver can't see you
- C. It may stall
- D. It may turn

14. When following a motorcycle, scooter or moped, what following distance does the Kansas handbook advise?

- A. 3 to 4 seconds or more in wet conditions
- B. 2 car lengths
- C. The same as any car

D. 1 second

15. At night, how much should you add to your following distance?

- A. Half a second
- B. Ten seconds
- C. At least one additional second, two on unfamiliar roads
- D. Nothing

16. On a road with two or more lanes in your direction, which lane should you use?

- A. The right lane, except to pass
- B. Any lane
- C. The center lane only
- D. The left lane

17. On a road with three or more lanes in the same direction, which lane does the Kansas handbook recommend?

- A. The right lane always
- B. The center lane, especially with heavy entering and exiting traffic
- C. The shoulder
- D. The left lane

18. You miss your exit. Is it legal to back up in the travel lane?

- A. Yes, with flashers on
- B. No, go on to where it is safe to turn around
- C. Yes, slowly
- D. Only on the shoulder

19. May you drive on the shoulder in Kansas?

- A. Yes, to pass
- B. Yes, in traffic jams
- C. Only when told to by law enforcement or allowed by local regulations
- D. Yes, to exit early

20. How should you enter an expressway from an acceleration lane?

- A. Use the lane to reach traffic speed and merge into a gap, without stopping at the end
- B. Cross the solid white line early
- C. Stop at the end of the lane and wait
- D. Enter slowly

21. In heavy traffic, how far before your exit should you get into the proper lane?

- A. About one-half mile
- B. At the exit sign
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 5 miles

22. When exiting, when should you start to slow down?

- A. After moving onto the deceleration lane
- B. Before reaching the deceleration lane
- C. On the shoulder
- D. In the travel lane

23. Why should you avoid driving next to other vehicles on multi-lane roads?

- A. It confuses GPS
- B. It is illegal
- C. Someone may crowd you or pull into your lane
- D. It wastes fuel

24. If you must cross several lanes, how should you do it?

- A. Across the shoulder
- B. All at once
- C. Only at night
- D. One lane at a time

25. Before changing lanes, what gap in traffic should you identify?

- A. 2 car lengths
- B. 4 to 5 seconds
- C. 1 second
- D. 10 seconds

Answer key: Kansas practice test 7

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1. A: 200 feet

You must return to your lane before coming within 200 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. (Passing (K.S.A. 8-1516, 8-1518, 8-1520), page 17)

2. D: On one-way streets and highways marked for two or more lanes moving in the same direction

You may pass on the right on one-way streets and highways marked for two or more lanes in the same direction; don't use the shoulder except in an emergency or when directed. (Passing on the Right, page 17)

3. A: At least 1/3 of a mile (about 20 to 25 seconds)

You must be able to see at least 1/3 of a mile or about 20 to 25 seconds ahead at 55-60 mph; don't pass within 1/3 mile of a hill or curve. (Space to Pass: Hills and curves, page 66)

4. D: 25 seconds

An oncoming vehicle more than 25 seconds away generally appears to be standing still; if you can see it closing, it's probably closer. (Space to Pass: Oncoming vehicles, page 66)

5. D: One; a pass can take 20 to 30 seconds

As a rule, only pass one vehicle at a time; it can take as many as 20 to 30 seconds. (Space to Pass, page 66)

6. A: At least two seconds behind

Pass from at least two seconds behind the vehicle to be passed to avoid striking its rear side. (Space to Pass, page 65)

7. D: Keep right in your lane and maintain a constant speed

When being passed, move to the right side of your lane and keep a constant speed; don't increase speed. (When being passed, page 66)

8. B: No

You should not pass if there is a railroad grade crossing within the 20 to 25 second area ahead. (Space to Pass: Highway-railroad grade crossings, page 66)

9. C: Move over and let them pass

If tailgated and there's an empty lane, move over and allow a pass; never slow down quickly to discourage a tailgater. (Space Behind Affects Your Following Interval, page 64)

10. A: By 2 to 3 seconds

Increase your following distance by 2 to 3 seconds to allow more time and space to stop. (Space Behind Affects Your Following Interval, page 64)

11. C: 4 to 6 seconds

Select a gap of 4 to 6 seconds whenever changing lanes, entering a roadway or merging. (Space to Merge, page 64)

12. A: 12 seconds

The handbook says 500 feet behind emergency equipment is a minimum of about 12 seconds at 30 mph and about 6 seconds at 60 mph. (Space Ahead, page 63)

13. A: It may roll back before moving forward

Leave extra space when stopped behind another vehicle on a hill; it may roll back before moving forward. (Space Ahead, page 63)

14. A: 3 to 4 seconds or more in wet conditions

Allow a 3 to 4 second following distance or more in wet conditions behind motorcycles, scooters and mopeds. (Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds, page 84)

15. C: At least one additional second, two on unfamiliar roads

Add at least one additional second for night driving and at least two additional seconds on unfamiliar roads at night. (Vision Limitations, page 77)

16. A: The right lane, except to pass

Stay in the right lane except to pass. (General Rules: General Driving, page 46)

17. B: The center lane, especially with heavy entering and exiting traffic

With three or more lanes in the same direction, use the center lane, especially when a lot of traffic is entering or exiting. (General Rules: General Driving, page 46)

18. B: No, go on to where it is safe to turn around

It is illegal and unsafe to back a vehicle in any travel lane except to parallel park; go on to a safe place to turn around. (General Rules: General Driving, page 45)

19. C: Only when told to by law enforcement or allowed by local regulations

Unless told to by law enforcement or allowed by local regulations, never drive on the shoulder. (General Rules: General Driving, page 46)

20. A: Use the lane to reach traffic speed and merge into a gap, without stopping at the end

Use the acceleration lane to reach the speed of traffic; don't drive to the end and stop; if you must wait, slow down in the lane and don't cross the solid white line. (Entering traffic flow, page 60)

21. A: About one-half mile

Plan to get into the proper lane about one-half mile before the exit. (Exiting traffic flow, page 60)

22. A: After moving onto the deceleration lane

Maintain speed on the main road; do not slow down until you have moved onto the deceleration lane. (Exiting traffic flow, page 61)

23. C: Someone may crowd you or pull into your lane

Avoid driving next to other vehicles on multi-lane roads; someone may crowd your lane or pull into your lane space. (Space to the Side, page 64)

24. D: One lane at a time

If crossing several lanes is necessary, change lanes one at a time. (Space to Merge, page 64)

25. B: 4 to 5 seconds

Identify a 4 to 5 second gap in traffic, signal and look again, then steer into the lane and cancel the signal. (When changing lanes, page 58)