

Kansas KDOR Division of Vehicles permit practice test 9

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. A pedestrian is guided by a dog or carries a white cane while crossing. What must you do?

- A. Come to a complete stop
- B. Slow down and go around
- C. Honk gently
- D. Proceed if they are not in your lane

2. Do crosswalks exist even when they aren't marked?

- A. Only near schools
- B. Only at traffic lights
- C. No, only where painted
- D. Yes, at all intersections where a sidewalk meets the street

3. Approaching a vehicle stopped ahead of you on a multi-lane road, what should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Slow down and don't pass until sure no pedestrians are crossing in front of it
- C. Pass quickly
- D. Change lanes and speed up

4. Under Kansas's Dead Red Law, what may a bicyclist do?

- A. Ride against traffic
- B. Cross a red light that won't detect the bicycle after waiting a reasonable time, without impeding cross traffic
- C. Run any red light
- D. Ride on the interstate

5. May bicyclists ride two abreast in a Kansas lane?

- A. Only on weekends
- B. No, never
- C. Yes
- D. Only children

6. What lighting is required on a bicycle at dusk in Kansas?

- A. A taillight only
- B. No lights
- C. A headlight (a taillight is highly recommended)
- D. Only reflectors

7. You are about to turn right and a bicyclist is ahead on your right. What should you do?

- A. Pass quickly and turn
- B. Don't pass the cyclist just before the turn; slow down and let them clear the intersection
- C. Turn in front of them
- D. Honk

8. When must a driver yield to a bicyclist on a bike path?

- A. Never
- B. Only if the cyclist signals
- C. When the bicycle path or bike lane intersects the road
- D. Only at night

9. What is the 'Dutch Reach' method described in the Kansas handbook?

- A. A way to signal turns
- B. A bike hand signal
- C. Reaching for the parking brake
- D. Opening the driver's door with your right hand so your body turns to see traffic behind

10. What are 'sharrows'?

- A. Bike-only lanes
- B. Pavement markings of a bicycle with two chevrons showing where a cyclist should ride in the lane
- C. No-bike zones
- D. Arrows for turning cars

11. May two motorcycles share a single traffic lane in Kansas?

- A. Yes, two may share a lane, but cars may not pass a motorcycle in the same lane
- B. No
- C. Yes, and cars may share too
- D. Only on interstates

12. What portion of motorcycle crashes with another vehicle are caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the rider?

- A. About 10 percent
- B. Almost none
- C. Nearly 40 percent
- D. About 75 percent

13. Under Kansas law, a moped's motor may have a cylinder capacity of no more than:

- A. 100 cubic centimeters
- B. 250 cubic centimeters
- C. 130 cubic centimeters
- D. 50 cubic centimeters

14. Why should you dim your headlights when approaching a motorcycle?

- A. So you can see better
- B. The glare from high beams is far more dangerous to riders
- C. To save the battery
- D. It's not necessary

15. A truck has a larger blind spot on which side?

- A. The right side, starting behind the cab and extending up to the truck's length
- B. The left side
- C. Above the cab
- D. Directly in front only

16. How fast do large vehicles typically travel up or down steep hills, according to the Kansas handbook?

- A. The speed limit
- B. Approximately 55 mph
- C. Approximately 35 mph, using the right lane
- D. Approximately 15 mph

17. When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, what should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Keep as far to the right as possible
- C. Flash your lights
- D. Move to the center

18. In more than what share of fatal car-truck crashes did police report the car driver contributed?

- A. About 25%
- B. More than 70%
- C. About 10%
- D. About 50%

19. Who may use runaway truck ramps?

- A. Only large vehicles that are out of control or have brake failure
- B. Any vehicle to turn around
- C. Emergency vehicles only
- D. Cars to park

20. What is the normal speed of an animal-drawn vehicle?

- A. 15 to 20 mph
- B. 1 to 2 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 5 to 8 mph

21. When passing a horse or animal-drawn vehicle, what should you avoid?

- A. Passing with caution
- B. Slowing down
- C. Giving extra space
- D. Using your horn or revving the engine

22. An orange-and-red triangle on the back of a farm vehicle means it travels at less than:

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 25 mph

23. Farm machinery ahead swings wide to the left. What might it be doing?

- A. Stopping
- B. Turning left
- C. Pulling over to let you pass
- D. Preparing to turn right

24. When may you overtake and pass a trolley or light rail vehicle on the left?

- A. Never, under any circumstances
- B. Whenever it is stopped
- C. Any time it is moving slowly
- D. Only on a one-way street, when the tracks are too close to the right side to pass on the right, or when an officer directs you

25. How fast can a 100-car freight train at 55 mph stop in emergency braking?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 500 feet
- C. About a quarter mile
- D. It needs more than a mile (about 18 football fields)

Answer key: Kansas practice test 9

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1. A: Come to a complete stop

When a pedestrian is crossing guided by a dog or carrying a white cane, you must come to a complete stop. (Pedestrians, page 80)

2. D: Yes, at all intersections where a sidewalk meets the street

Crosswalks exist at all intersections where a sidewalk meets the street; not all have markings. (Pedestrians, page 80)

3. B: Slow down and don't pass until sure no pedestrians are crossing in front of it

When approaching a stopped vehicle from behind, slow down and do not pass until you're sure no pedestrians are crossing in front of it—even on multi-lane roads. (Pedestrians, page 80)

4. B: Cross a red light that won't detect the bicycle after waiting a reasonable time, without impeding cross traffic

Under the Dead Red Law, if the signal won't respond to a bicycle, the cyclist may cross after waiting a reasonable time, without impeding cross-traffic. (Bicyclists, page 81)

5. C: Yes

Bicyclists are allowed to ride two abreast in a lane; in some situations single file may be better. (Bicyclists, page 81)

6. C: A headlight (a taillight is highly recommended)

Use of a headlight at dusk is required; a taillight is highly recommended. (Bicyclists, page 81)

7. B: Don't pass the cyclist just before the turn; slow down and let them clear the intersection

If you are about to turn right, do not pass a bicyclist immediately before the turn; slow down and let the cyclist clear the intersection. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 81)

8. C: When the bicycle path or bike lane intersects the road

You must yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist when a bicycle path or bike lane intersects a road. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 81)

9. D: Opening the driver's door with your right hand so your body turns to see traffic behind

The Dutch Reach uses your right hand to pull the door handle, turning your body to see approaching traffic and bicyclists. (Bicyclists: As a driver, page 82)

10. B: Pavement markings of a bicycle with two chevrons showing where a cyclist should ride in the lane

Sharrows are pavement markers—a bicycle with two chevrons—recommending where a bicyclist should ride in a lane. (Sharrows, page 82)

11. A: Yes, two may share a lane, but cars may not pass a motorcycle in the same lane

Motorcyclists have the right to a complete lane, and two motorcycles may share a lane; do not pass a motorcycle in the same lane. (Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds, page 83)

12. C: Nearly 40 percent

About half of motorcycle crashes involve another vehicle; nearly 40 percent were caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the rider. (Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds, page 83)

13. C: 130 cubic centimeters

A motorized bicycle or moped has a motor of not more than 3.5 brake horsepower, a cylinder capacity of not more than 130 cc, an automatic transmission, and a maximum design speed of no more than 30 mph. (Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds, page 83)

14. B: The glare from high beams is far more dangerous to riders

Always dim your headlights when approaching a motorcycle; the blinding effect of high beams is far more dangerous for riders. (Motorcycles, Scooters and Mopeds, page 84)

15. A: The right side, starting behind the cab and extending up to the truck's length

Trucks have a larger blind spot on their right side starting behind the cab and extending up to the length of the truck. (The No-Zone, page 86)

16. C: Approximately 35 mph, using the right lane

Large vehicles must drive slowly up or down steep hills, approximately 35 mph, and use the right lane; avoid the right lane there. (The No-Zone, page 86)

17. B: Keep as far to the right as possible

Keep as far right as possible to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence that pushes vehicles apart. (Turning (Commercial Vehicles), page 87)

18. B: More than 70%

In more than 70% of fatal crashes involving cars and commercial vehicles, police report that the car driver contributed. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles, page 85)

19. A: Only large vehicles that are out of control or have brake failure

These ramps are only for large vehicles that are out of control or cannot stop; never stop or park near them. (Runaway Ramps, page 87)

20. D: 5 to 8 mph

Normal speeds for animal-drawn vehicles range between 5 and 8 miles per hour. (Slow Moving Vehicles: Animal drawn vehicles, page 88)

21. D: Using your horn or revving the engine

Do not use your horn or rev the engine; it may scare the horse and cause a crash. (Slow Moving Vehicles: Animal drawn vehicles, page 88)

22. D: 25 mph

The slow-moving vehicle triangle means the vehicle is traveling less than 25 mph. (Slow Moving Vehicles, page 88)

23. D: Preparing to turn right

Farm machinery often has no turn signals and may pull wide to the left before turning right. (Slow Moving Vehicles: Farm machinery, page 88)

24. D: Only on a one-way street, when the tracks are too close to the right side to pass on the right, or when an officer directs you

Do not pass a trolley or light rail vehicle on the left, moving or stopped, unless you are on a one-way street, the tracks are too close to the right side to pass there, or a traffic officer directs you. (Public Transportation: Transit Buses, page 87)

25. D: It needs more than a mile (about 18 football fields)

A 100-car freight train at 55 mph needs more than a mile to stop, about 18 football fields. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 37)