

Kentucky KSP / KYTC permit practice test 10

From the Kentucky Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/kentucky/

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

1. Why should you be extra careful passing farm machinery?

- A. The operator cannot hear approaching vehicles
- B. It always turns right
- C. It's fast
- D. It has no lights

2. When may an ATV cross a two-lane public highway in Kentucky?

- A. Only at night
- B. At close to a 90-degree angle, traveling no more than 2/10 of a mile on the highway
- C. Anytime
- D. Never

3. Why should drivers of electric and hybrid vehicles be extra alert for blind pedestrians?

- A. Those cars are faster
- B. They have no horns
- C. Their quiet operation means blind pedestrians may not hear them
- D. They have tinted windows

4. Where should you be especially careful of children running into the street?

- A. Rural highways
- B. Parking garages
- C. Interstates
- D. Playgrounds and residential areas, often from between parked cars

5. Before opening your car door when parked on the street, what should you check for?

- A. Pedestrians in front only
- B. Nothing
- C. Bicyclists to the sides and rear
- D. Parking meters

6. How many bicyclists may ride abreast without interfering with traffic in Kentucky?

- A. Any number
- B. One
- C. Three
- D. No more than two

7. When are Kentucky headlights required?

- A. Sunset to sunrise
- B. From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise
- C. Only in rain
- D. Only on interstates

8. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 200 feet

9. Within what distance of a vehicle you are following should you use low beams?

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

10. How much farther can you see with high beams than low beams?

- A. The same
- B. Three times as far
- C. Half as far
- D. Twice as far

11. Should you wear sunglasses at night or on overcast days?

- A. No; tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision
- B. Only if prescribed
- C. Only on highways
- D. Yes, to cut glare

12. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Brake failure
- B. Skidding on ice
- C. When tires ride up on pooled water and lose contact with the road
- D. Overheating

13. On a slippery road without anti-lock brakes, how should you brake?

- A. Slam the brakes
- B. Don't brake at all
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Pump the brakes gently

14. You see a flooded section of road ahead. What should you do?

- A. Speed through
- B. Find another route
- C. Follow another car
- D. Drive through slowly

15. Your wheels drop off the edge of the pavement. What should you do?

- A. Accelerate
- B. Brake hard
- C. Slow down gradually, then turn quickly back onto the pavement when safe
- D. Jerk the wheel back immediately

16. How should you drive on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. Reduce speed and increase following distance; you may skid when stopping
- B. At the speed limit
- C. Drive in the center
- D. Use cruise control

17. How should you drive on open bridge gratings or steel bridges?

- A. Reduce speed, increase following distance and grip the wheel firmly
- B. Speed up
- C. Change lanes
- D. Brake hard

18. How should you approach an uncontrolled rural intersection?

- A. At normal speed
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Honk and go
- D. Slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic

19. On narrow rural roads without shoulders, what should you do?

- A. Drive on the edge
- B. Drive in the center of the road
- C. Speed up
- D. Reduce speed, center your vehicle in your lane and watch for oncoming traffic

20. How should you drive through a work zone at night, even if no workers are present?

- A. With high beams
- B. Faster to get through
- C. Normally
- D. With extreme caution

21. About how many people are injured each year in work zone crashes?

- A. 4,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 4 million
- D. 400,000

22. How far can an average freight train going 55 mph take to stop?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. A mile or more
- D. 500 feet

23. Your vehicle stalls on railroad tracks with a train coming. Which way should you run?

- A. Stay in the car
- B. Away from the train in the direction it's traveling
- C. Away from the tracks, toward the direction the train is coming from
- D. Along the tracks

24. At a multi-track crossing, a train passes. When should you go?

- A. Immediately
- B. After 5 seconds
- C. When the car behind honks
- D. When you have a clear view in both directions

25. Is crossing a railroad track after warning lights start flashing or gates are down legal?

- A. No, it is against the law
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, if no train is visible
- D. Only for emergency vehicles

Answer key: Kentucky practice test 10

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1. A: The operator cannot hear approaching vehicles

Pass with caution and remember the farm machinery operator cannot hear approaching vehicles. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 74)

2. B: At close to a 90-degree angle, traveling no more than 2/10 of a mile on the highway

An ATV may cross a two-lane highway at as close to a 90-degree angle as practical and may not travel on the highway more than two-tenths of a mile. (Restrictions and Exceptions, page 75)

3. C: Their quiet operation means blind pedestrians may not hear them

Electric and hybrid vehicles are nearly silent, so blind pedestrians may be unaware of them. (Blind Pedestrian Right-of-Way, page 67)

4. D: Playgrounds and residential areas, often from between parked cars

Children may dart out from between parked cars near playgrounds and in neighborhoods, so go below the limit there and be ready to stop. (Pedestrians, page 67)

5. C: Bicyclists to the sides and rear

Look to the side and behind for cyclists before you open your door on the street side. (Bicyclists, page 69)

6. D: No more than two

Bicyclists should never ride more than two abreast so as to interfere with traffic. (Rules for Bicyclists, page 70)

7. B: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise

Headlights must be on from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and should be used in rain, snow, fog and when it gets dark. (Communicating: Use headlights, page 62)

8. A: 500 feet

Switch to low beams when an oncoming vehicle is within 500 feet (and when you are within 300 feet behind another vehicle). (Night Driving, page 76)

9. A: 300 feet

Dim your lights within 300 feet of any vehicle you are following. (Night Driving, page 76)

10. D: Twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams; use them when there are no oncoming vehicles. (Night Driving, page 76)

11. A: No; tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision

Do not wear sunglasses or colored lenses at night or on overcast days; they reduce your vision. (Night Driving, page 76)

12. C: When tires ride up on pooled water and lose contact with the road

Hydroplaning occurs when the tires ride up on pooled water like water skis and lose contact with the road; slow down to avoid it. (Adjusting To Roadway Conditions, page 58)

13. D: Pump the brakes gently

Pump your brakes gently unless you have anti-lock brakes, in which case apply steady pressure. (Adjusting To Roadway Conditions, page 58)

14. B: Find another route

Do not drive through large bodies of standing water; find another route. (Adjusting To Roadway Conditions, page 58)

15. C: Slow down gradually, then turn quickly back onto the pavement when safe

Avoid panic steering; slow down gradually and, when safe, turn quickly back onto the pavement. (Uneven Surface Drop-Offs, page 64)

16. A: Reduce speed and increase following distance; you may skid when stopping

Traction is reduced on gravel or dirt; reduce your speed, increase following distance and expect possible skidding. (Rural Road Driving, page 77)

17. A: Reduce speed, increase following distance and grip the wheel firmly

Open gratings can reduce traction; reduce speed, increase following distance and maintain a firm grip. (Rural Road Driving, page 78)

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

Uncontrolled rural intersections are dangerous; slow down and be prepared to stop. (Rural Road Driving, page 78)

19. D: Reduce speed, center your vehicle in your lane and watch for oncoming traffic

Narrow rural roads may have ditches instead of shoulders: slow down, stay centered in your lane and watch for oncoming drivers drifting over. (Rural Road Driving, page 77)

20. D: With extreme caution

Use extreme caution in a work zone at night whether workers are present or not. (Work Zones, page 77)

21. B: 40,000

Work zone crashes injure roughly 40,000 people a year. (Work Zones, page 77)

22. C: A mile or more

The stopping distance for an average freight train at 55 mph may be a mile or more. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 45)

23. C: Away from the tracks, toward the direction the train is coming from

Get out at once and move away from the tracks toward the oncoming train, so debris thrown forward by the crash won't hit you; then call the number posted at the crossing or 911. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 45)

24. D: When you have a clear view in both directions

Don't start as soon as the train passes; wait for a clear view in both directions because a second train could be coming. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 45)

25. A: No, it is against the law

Crossing after the warning lights are flashing or the gates are down is against the law. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 45)