

Kentucky KSP / KYTC permit practice test 11

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. If you must stop for traffic near railroad tracks, where should you stop?

- A. On the tracks
- B. Anywhere
- C. At the stop line before the tracks
- D. Just past the tracks

2. Your trailer begins to sway. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Turn sharply
- C. Brake hard
- D. Steer straight and reduce speed gradually without braking

3. How should cargo weight be distributed in a trailer?

- A. 60 percent in front, 40 percent in back
- B. All in the back
- C. 50/50
- D. 40 percent front, 60 percent back

4. What are your three options for avoiding a crash?

- A. Braking, steering or accelerating
- B. Stop, reverse, honk
- C. Swerve, brake, close eyes
- D. Honk, flash, wave

5. How should you use anti-lock brakes (ABS) in an emergency?

- A. Press as hard as you can and keep pressure on
- B. Use the parking brake
- C. Tap lightly
- D. Pump them

6. Your car begins to skid sideways. Which way should you turn the wheel?

- A. Opposite the skid
- B. Sharply left
- C. Don't turn
- D. In the direction the back of the vehicle is skidding

7. What is the most important vehicle control to use during a skid?

- A. The steering wheel
- B. The parking brake
- C. The brake
- D. The accelerator

8. An animal runs in front of your vehicle. What does the Kentucky manual advise?

- A. Brake and steer to miss the animal
- B. Swerve off the road
- C. Close your eyes
- D. Accelerate

9. Your brakes fail while driving. What does the Kentucky manual say to try?

- A. Turn off the engine first
- B. Jump out
- C. Slowly apply the parking brake, ready to release it if you skid
- D. Pump the gas

10. When a front tire blows out, how will the vehicle react?

- A. It will stop
- B. It will speed up
- C. It will pull sharply toward the side of the blowout
- D. Nothing happens

11. After a tire blowout, what should you do with the brakes?

- A. Do not brake; let the vehicle slow by itself, or brake gently if necessary
- B. Shift into park
- C. Brake hard
- D. Pump the parking brake

12. Your accelerator sticks and the car speeds out of control. What is the first step in the Kentucky manual?

- A. Pump the gas
- B. Turn off the engine
- C. Honk
- D. Open the door

13. How far behind your disabled vehicle should you place flares?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. About 200 to 300 feet

14. After a non-injury crash in Kentucky, what does KRS 189.580 require?

- A. Move the damaged vehicles to the shoulder
- B. Leave the scene
- C. Call a tow truck before moving
- D. Leave the cars in place for police

15. When must you file a civilian crash report with Kentucky State Police?

- A. Only if injured
- B. When property damage exceeds \$500 and no officer investigated, within 10 days
- C. Always
- D. Within 24 hours of any crash

16. When should you remove an injured person from a crashed vehicle?

- A. Always
- B. Never under any circumstance
- C. When they ask
- D. Only in life-threatening emergencies

17. Your engine shuts off while driving. How should you brake?

- A. Don't brake
- B. Pump rapidly
- C. Brake with steady pressure, slow down and pull off the road
- D. Brake hard immediately

18. Your car breaks down and you can't get completely off the road. Where should you try to stop?

- A. In a curve
- B. Where your vehicle can be seen from a distance, not just over a hill or around a curve
- C. Just over a hill
- D. Under a bridge

19. How can you show other drivers your disabled vehicle needs help?

- A. Turn on emergency flashers and lift the hood
- B. Honk repeatedly
- C. Turn off all lights
- D. Leave the door open

20. You hit a parked car and can't find the owner. What should you leave in the note?

- A. Only your phone number
- B. Your insurance card
- C. Your name, address, driver license number, plate number, and the date and time
- D. Nothing; just leave

21. After a collision, how long must you remain with the vehicle?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. Until the other driver leaves
- C. Until the officer arrives and has questioned everyone involved
- D. You may leave immediately

22. What does Kentucky law require of a driver involved in a collision with injuries?

- A. Only call insurance
- B. Stop immediately, check for injury or damage, and render reasonable assistance
- C. Move the injured right away
- D. Leave to get help

23. When pulled over by police, what should you do with your hands?

- A. Put them in your lap
- B. Search for your documents right away
- C. Reach under the seat
- D. Keep them on the steering wheel and limit movements

24. At night during a traffic stop, what should you turn on?

- A. Radio
- B. Hazard flashers and interior lights
- C. Nothing
- D. High beams

25. If you get a citation you disagree with, what should you do?

- A. Argue with the officer
- B. Refuse to sign
- C. Drive away
- D. Remain calm and don't argue; the roadside is not the place to resolve disputes

Answer key: Kentucky practice test 11

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1. C: At the stop line before the tracks

If traffic or a signal makes you stop near railroad tracks, stop at the stop line before the tracks, never on them. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 44)

2. D: Steer straight and reduce speed gradually without braking

If the trailer sways, steer straight and reduce speed gradually; do not apply the brakes and never increase speed. (Safe Driving With a Trailer, page 79)

3. A: 60 percent in front, 40 percent in back

Sixty percent of cargo weight should go in the front (nearest the tow vehicle) and 40 percent in the back. (Loading a Trailer, page 78)

4. A: Braking, steering or accelerating

You have three options to avoid a crash or reduce its impact: braking, steering or accelerating. (Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes, page 63)

5. A: Press as hard as you can and keep pressure on

Press the brake pedal as hard as you can and keep applying pressure; you may feel vibration and hear clicking—this is normal. (Braking, page 63)

6. D: In the direction the back of the vehicle is skidding

Steer toward the side the rear of the car is sliding to; that brings the front back in line with the rear. (Dealing with Skids, page 64)

7. A: The steering wheel

In a skid, steering is your most important control for regaining control of the car. (Dealing with Skids, page 64)

8. A: Brake and steer to miss the animal

Using braking and steering is a good way to avoid obstacles like animals; brake and steer to miss it. (Steering, page 63)

9. C: Slowly apply the parking brake, ready to release it if you skid

Use the parking brake slowly so you don't lock the rear wheels; if that fails, turn off the engine and find a safe place to stop. (Brake Failure, page 65)

10. C: It will pull sharply toward the side of the blowout

If a front tire blows out, the vehicle will pull sharply toward the blowout; a rear blowout causes wobble and some pull. (Tire Blowout, page 65)

11. A: Do not brake; let the vehicle slow by itself, or brake gently if necessary

Grip the wheel firmly, take your foot off the accelerator, and do not brake—let the vehicle slow or brake gently if needed. (Tire Blowout, page 65)

12. B: Turn off the engine

Turn off the engine, shift to neutral and look for an escape path, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off. (Stuck Accelerator, page 66)

13. D: About 200 to 300 feet

Place emergency flares about 200 to 300 feet behind the vehicle. (Vehicle Breakdown & Emergency Signals, page 66)

14. A: Move the damaged vehicles to the shoulder

In a non-injury accident, Kentucky law requires moving the damaged vehicles to the shoulder. (Collisions, page 64)

15. B: When property damage exceeds \$500 and no officer investigated, within 10 days

Anyone in a crash with property damage over \$500 that police did not investigate must file a written report within ten days. (Collisions, page 64)

16. D: Only in life-threatening emergencies

Only in life-threatening emergencies should you remove a person; otherwise wait for EMTs and keep them warm. (First Aid to Collision Victims, page 65)

17. C: Brake with steady pressure, slow down and pull off the road

Keep a strong grip, look for an escape path, brake with steady pressure (not hard), slow down and pull off the roadway. (Power Failure, page 66)

18. B: Where your vehicle can be seen from a distance, not just over a hill or around a curve

If you can't get off the road, stop where the vehicle can be seen from a distance—not just over a hill or around a curve. (Vehicle Breakdown & Emergency Signals, page 66)

19. A: Turn on emergency flashers and lift the hood

Turn on emergency flashers to show the vehicle is disabled and lift the hood to show you need assistance. (Vehicle Breakdown & Emergency Signals, page 66)

20. C: Your name, address, driver license number, plate number, and the date and time

Leave a visible note with your name, address, driver license number, license plate number and the date and time of the collision. (Collisions, page 64)

21. C: Until the officer arrives and has questioned everyone involved

Stay at the scene with your vehicle until police get there and finish questioning everyone involved. (Collisions, page 64)

22. B: Stop immediately, check for injury or damage, and render reasonable assistance

The driver must immediately stop, determine injury or damage, and render reasonable assistance, including arranging medical transport if needed. (First Aid to Collision Victims, page 65)

23. D: Keep them on the steering wheel and limit movements

Don't start gathering documents; keep your hands on the wheel and limit movements until the officer asks. (Police and Traffic Stops, page 73)

24. B: Hazard flashers and interior lights

Turn off your engine and turn on your hazard flashers and, at night, your interior lights. (Police and Traffic Stops, page 73)

25. D: Remain calm and don't argue; the roadside is not the place to resolve disputes

Remain calm and do not argue; roadside stops are not the proper or safe place to lodge complaints. (Police and Traffic Stops, page 73)