

Kentucky KSP / KYTC permit practice test 5

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. When not posted, what is the speed limit on other Kentucky state highways?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

2. What is the speed limit in a Kentucky business or residential district when no limit is posted?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 30 mph

3. What is the speed limit in a public off-street parking facility in Kentucky?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 5 mph

4. Up to what speed may the Kentucky secretary of transportation raise the limit on specific highways?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 80 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 75 mph

5. In heavy rain, fog or snow you can see only about 100 feet ahead. What is the safe maximum speed?

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

6. At 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes, about how far does braking alone take?

- A. 58 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. About 158 feet
- D. 100 feet

7. What is the average perception time for an alert driver?

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$ second
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 2 seconds

8. How should you approach a curve?

- A. Brake hard in the curve
- B. Reduce speed before entering the curve
- C. Speed up into it
- D. Coast with the clutch in

9. What is the maximum recommended speed for most vehicle-trailer combinations?

- A. The posted limit
- B. 45 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 55 mph

10. Approximately how fast do large trucks drive on steep hills, according to the Kentucky manual?

- A. About 35 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 55 mph

11. What does a fluorescent orange and red triangle on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. The vehicle travels less than 25 mph
- B. Emergency vehicle
- C. Hazardous cargo
- D. Oversize load

12. What minimum following distance does the Kentucky manual recommend?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 6 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 3 seconds

13. Which kind of crash is more common than any other?

- A. Side-impact
- B. Rear-end
- C. Rollover
- D. Head-on

14. How much following distance should you leave behind a motorcycle?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. At least 4 seconds, more in wet conditions
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 1 car length

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

- A. Double it
- B. Five seconds
- C. Nothing
- D. At least one additional second; at least two on unfamiliar roads

16. Kentucky law requires a pass to be completed before coming within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle?

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

17. When passing, when can you return to your lane?

- A. As soon as you clear the bumper
- B. When the other driver flashes lights
- C. After 2 seconds
- D. When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror

18. On a road with one lane in your direction, how much space must you leave when passing a bicycle or electric scooter?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 6 feet
- C. At least 3 feet
- D. 2 feet

19. May you cross the center line in a no-passing zone to pass a bicyclist in Kentucky?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Never
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, if the road to the left is clear for a sufficient distance

20. What must you do when another vehicle is about to pass you?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Speed up
- C. Give way to the right in favor of the passing vehicle
- D. Move left

21. When may you pass on the right by driving off the roadway in Kentucky?

- A. Only if the vehicle being passed has come to a complete stop and it can be done safely
- B. When traffic is heavy
- C. Whenever the shoulder is paved
- D. Never

22. A solid line is on your side of the broken center line. May you pass?

- A. Yes
- B. Only at night
- C. No
- D. Only trucks

23. Approaching a hill or curve on a two-lane road, how should you treat it?

- A. Move to the center
- B. As a passing opportunity
- C. Speed up
- D. As an oncoming vehicle; do not start to pass

24. When a tractor-trailer is passing you, what should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Move to the outside portion of your lane and keep away from it
- C. Brake hard
- D. Move toward it

25. At a four-way stop, you and a driver on your right arrive at the same time. Who should go first?

- A. You, because you are on the left
- B. The driver on your right
- C. Whoever honks first
- D. The larger vehicle

Answer key: Kentucky practice test 5

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1. D: 55 mph

Fifty-five miles per hour is the limit on all other state highways. (Kentucky Speed Limits, page 57)

2. C: 35 mph

Unless another limit is posted, Kentucky business and residential districts have a 35 mph limit. (Kentucky Speed Limits, page 57)

3. A: 15 mph

Off-street parking facilities open to the public, whether public or private, have a 15 mph limit. (Kentucky Speed Limits, page 57)

4. C: 70 mph

Kentucky's transportation secretary can raise the limit on specific highways to as much as 70 mph. (Kentucky Speed Limits, page 57)

5. B: 25 mph

When you cannot see farther than about 100 feet, you cannot safely drive faster than 25 miles per hour; use low beams. (Visibility, page 58)

6. C: About 158 feet

Braking distance at 50 mph on dry pavement with good brakes can be about 158 feet. (Stopping Distance, page 59)

7. A: $\frac{3}{4}$ second to 1 second

An alert driver typically needs $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second to 1 second to perceive the need to stop, and about the same again to react. (Stopping Distance, page 58)

8. B: Reduce speed before entering the curve

Always reduce speed before entering a curve; hard braking after entering can cause the tires to lose traction. (Adjusting To Roadway Conditions, page 58)

9. D: 55 mph

The maximum recommended speed for most vehicle-trailer combinations is 55 mph. (Safe Driving With a Trailer, page 79)

10. A: About 35 mph

Large vehicles must drive slowly on steep hills, approximately 35 mph, and use the right lane. (Rear No Zones, page 71)

11. A: The vehicle travels less than 25 mph

The slow-moving vehicle emblem means the vehicle is traveling less than 25 mph. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 74)

12. C: 4 seconds

The Kentucky manual sets 4 seconds as the minimum gap to keep behind the vehicle ahead. (Space in Front, page 59)

13. B: Rear-end

Rear-end crashes are more common than any other kind, often because drivers follow too closely. (Space in Front, page 59)

14. B: At least 4 seconds, more in wet conditions

When following a motorcyclist, allow a minimum 4-second following distance or more in wet conditions. (Motorcyclists, page 70)

15. D: At least one additional second; at least two on unfamiliar roads

Add at least one second for night driving and at least two additional seconds on unfamiliar roads at night. (Night Driving, page 76)

16. C: 200 feet

A pass must be completed before reaching a no-passing zone and before coming within 200 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Passing, page 55)

17. D: When the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror

Stay in the passing lane until you can see the whole front of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror, then signal and move back. (Passing, page 55)

18. C: At least 3 feet

When there is only one lane in your direction, Kentucky law requires at least 3 feet of clearance when you pass a bicycle or electric scooter. (Passing, page 56)

19. D: Yes, if the road to the left is clear for a sufficient distance

You may drive left of center, even in a no-passing zone, to pass a bicycle or e-scooter if the roadway to the left is clear for a safe pass. (Passing, page 56)

20. C: Give way to the right in favor of the passing vehicle

Kentucky law requires the driver about to be overtaken to give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle. (When being passed, page 56)

21. A: Only if the vehicle being passed has come to a complete stop and it can be done safely

Passing on the right off the roadway is not allowed unless the vehicle being passed comes to a complete stop and the move can be made safely. (Passing, page 55)

22. C: No

A solid line on your side of the center line marks a no-passing zone for you. (Passing, page 55)

23. D: As an oncoming vehicle; do not start to pass

Assume there is an oncoming vehicle just out of sight; treat a curve or hill as an oncoming vehicle and do not start to pass. (Passing, page 56)

24. B: Move to the outside portion of your lane and keep away from it

Leave a little more space by moving to the outside portion of your lane and keep away from the tractor-trailer as it passes. (Space to the Side, page 61)

25. B: The driver on your right

When two drivers reach a four-way stop together, the one on the left gives way, so the driver on your right goes first. (Yielding Right of Way, page 42)