

Kentucky KSP / KYTC permit practice test 7

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. Which warning signs may be fluorescent yellow (yellow-green)?

- A. School zone, school crossing and pedestrian crossing signs
- B. Stop signs
- C. Speed limit signs
- D. Route markers

2. What does a number posted below a railroad crossbuck tell you?

- A. How many tracks there are
- B. Speed limit
- C. Distance to the station
- D. Train frequency

3. What color are work zone signs?

- A. White with red
- B. Orange with black letters or symbols
- C. Yellow with black
- D. Green with white

4. What happens to fines for speeding in a Kentucky work zone?

- A. They are waived
- B. No change
- C. They are tripled
- D. They are doubled

5. Under Kentucky law, when are fines doubled in a highway work zone?

- A. When signs say fines are doubled and at least one worker is present
- B. Only at night
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Always

6. What does a 'Shared Center Lane Left Turn Only' sign mean?

- A. The center lane is for passing
- B. Right turns only
- C. The center lane is reserved for left turns from either direction, not for through travel or passing
- D. Buses only

7. What colors are guide signs?

- A. Red and white
- B. Green, brown or blue
- C. Orange
- D. Yellow

8. In the standard sign colors, what does red mean?

- A. General warning
- B. Movement permitted
- C. Stop or forbidden
- D. Services

9. Which shape is used only for yield signs?

- A. Equilateral triangle
- B. Diamond
- C. Round
- D. Pentagon

10. What does a vertical rectangle sign generally indicate?

- A. Guide information
- B. A school
- C. A regulation
- D. A warning

11. What do flashing yellow lights mean?

- A. Stop
- B. Road closed
- C. Go faster
- D. Slow down and watch for others

12. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A. Come to a full stop and proceed only when clear
- B. Road closed
- C. Yield
- D. Slow down

13. May you turn right on a red light after stopping in Kentucky?

- A. Never
- B. Only with a green arrow
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, if no sign prohibits it and the way is clear

14. On a red light, a turn from a one-way street into another one-way street must go into which lane?

- A. The far lane
- B. The center lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The nearest lane

15. With a green light, what must left-turning drivers yield to?

- A. Only pedestrians
- B. Nothing
- C. Through traffic coming from the opposite direction
- D. Vehicles behind them

16. How far before a turn must you signal in Kentucky?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 50 feet

17. If the driver ahead of you is signaling a turn, when should you signal?

- A. Flash your lights instead
- B. Always signal too
- C. Only if you are also going to turn
- D. Never signal

18. From what part of your lane should you make a right turn?

- A. The center
- B. The right-most portion
- C. Any part
- D. The left-most portion

19. From what part of your lane should you begin a left turn?

- A. The shoulder
- B. The left-most portion
- C. The center of the intersection
- D. The right-most portion

20. With multiple turn lanes, what should you do once you have entered your turning lane?

- A. Move to the curb lane
- B. Stay in that lane until the turn is completed
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Change lanes mid-turn

21. What is a turnabout?

- A. Using a street, alley or driveway to reverse direction when you can't drive around the block
- B. A roundabout
- C. A U-turn on an interstate
- D. A three-lane turn

22. For a turnabout, from how far in each direction must your car be visible?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 100 feet

23. When backing out of a driveway onto a two-lane road during a turnabout, where should you position your vehicle?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. Centered on the road
- C. To the right of the center line, on your side
- D. In the left lane

24. Before entering an intersection after stopping, which way should you look?

- A. Behind you
- B. Right only
- C. Straight ahead
- D. Left, then right, then left again

25. When the light turns green, what should you avoid?

- A. Waiting for pedestrians
- B. Immediately moving into the intersection without checking
- C. Looking left
- D. Checking for cross traffic

Answer key: Kentucky practice test 7

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1. A: School zone, school crossing and pedestrian crossing signs

School zone, school crossing and pedestrian crossing warning signs can be a bright fluorescent yellow-green. (Traffic Signs, page 43)

2. A: How many tracks there are

At crossings with more than one track, the number of tracks is posted to warn that more than one train may cross. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs, page 44)

3. B: Orange with black letters or symbols

Work zone signs are generally diamond or rectangular and orange with black letters or symbols. (Work Zone Signs, page 45)

4. D: They are doubled

Fines for speeding in a work zone are doubled. (Work Zone Signs, page 46)

5. A: When signs say fines are doubled and at least one worker is present

Fines may be doubled when signs inform drivers of the work zone and doubled fines, and at least one bona fide worker is present. (Work Zones, page 77)

6. C: The center lane is reserved for left turns from either direction, not for through travel or passing

This sign shows a lane reserved for left-turning vehicles from either direction; it is not for through traffic or passing. (Regulatory Signs, page 46)

7. B: Green, brown or blue

Guide signs are square or rectangular and green, brown or blue; they give directions and points of interest. (Regulatory Signs, page 46)

8. C: Stop or forbidden

Standard colors: red = stop or forbidden; green = movement permitted; yellow = general warning. (STANDARD COLORS, page 48)

9. A: Equilateral triangle

The equilateral triangle is used only for yield signs. (STANDARD SHAPES, page 49)

10. C: A regulation

Vertical rectangles are generally regulatory signs; horizontal rectangles are generally guide signs. (STANDARD SHAPES, page 49)

11. D: Slow down and watch for others

Flashing yellow is a caution signal: slow down and watch for others. You will see it at intersections, in work areas and on vehicles such as tow trucks. (Flashing Lights, page 43)

12. A: Come to a full stop and proceed only when clear

Treat a flashing red light like a stop sign: stop completely, then go only when the way is clear. (Flashing Lights, page 43)

13. D: Yes, if no sign prohibits it and the way is clear

You may turn right on red after stopping if there is no approaching traffic, unless a sign prohibits it. (Traffic Signals, page 43)

14. D: The nearest lane

When turning on red from one one-way street to another, turn into the closest lane going in your direction. (Traffic Signals, page 43)

15. C: Through traffic coming from the opposite direction

On a green light, a left turn still has to wait for oncoming traffic that is going straight. (Traffic Signals, page 43)

16. B: 100 feet

In Kentucky you must signal at least 100 feet before turning at an intersection. (Turning and Turnabouts, page 50)

17. C: Only if you are also going to turn

Signal only for your own turn; copying the signal of the car ahead when you are not turning confuses other drivers. (Turning and Turnabouts, page 50)

18. B: The right-most portion

Always turn right from the right-most portion of your lane and avoid swinging wide to the left. (Right Turns, page 50)

19. B: The left-most portion

Always turn left from the left-most portion of your lane, yielding to oncoming traffic. (Left Turns, page 50)

20. B: Stay in that lane until the turn is completed

Identify and enter the lane from which you will turn and stay in that lane until the turn is completed. (Multiple Lanes Turning, page 50)

21. A: Using a street, alley or driveway to reverse direction when you can't drive around the block

A turnabout uses a street, alley or driveway to legally reverse direction when it's not practical to drive around a block. (Turnabouts, page 51)

22. C: 500 feet

Pick a turnabout spot where drivers can see your car from 500 feet away in both directions. (Turnabouts, page 51)

23. C: To the right of the center line, on your side

Do not center the vehicle in the roadway; position it to the right of the center line, then shift to drive and turn left into the proper lane. (Turnabouts, page 51)

24. D: Left, then right, then left again

Check left, right and left again before pulling into an intersection, since traffic from the left reaches you first. (Intersections, page 51)

25. B: Immediately moving into the intersection without checking

At a green light, avoid immediately moving into the intersection; make sure your path is clear and there's no crossing traffic. (Intersections, page 51)