

Kentucky KSP / KYTC permit practice test 9

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. Who may park in a handicapped parking space in Kentucky?

- A. Seniors
- B. Only vehicles displaying an official permit and transporting a disabled person
- C. Delivery vehicles
- D. Anyone briefly

2. Where do you apply for handicapped parking decals or plates in Kentucky?

- A. A doctor's office
- B. The DMV website only
- C. Kentucky State Police
- D. The County Clerk's Office

3. When must you stop for a stopped school bus in Kentucky?

- A. Only if behind it
- B. Only on two-lane roads
- C. From either direction on all roads, when it is loading or unloading
- D. Only near schools

4. When is a stop NOT required for a stopped school bus in Kentucky?

- A. When no children are visible
- B. On any four-lane road
- C. When you are late
- D. When traveling the opposite direction on a road of four or more lanes separated by an elevated barrier or unpaved median

5. Besides school buses, which buses must you stop for when loading or unloading in Kentucky?

- A. Tour buses
- B. None
- C. Church buses
- D. City buses

6. How long must you remain stopped for a school bus?

- A. Until the red lights stop
- B. Until all people are clear of the roadway and the bus is in motion
- C. 30 seconds
- D. Until the driver waves

7. How must you respond to an emergency vehicle with flashing red or blue lights or a siren?

- A. Drive to the right side of the road or curb, clear of intersections, and stop until it passes
- B. Speed up
- C. Follow it
- D. Stop in the intersection

8. How closely may you follow an emergency vehicle in Kentucky?

- A. No closer than 100 feet
- B. No closer than 300 feet
- C. No closer than 500 feet
- D. No limit

9. Under Kentucky's move-over law, what should you do on a four-lane highway when approaching police stopped on the shoulder?

- A. Honk
- B. Approach slowly and move into the left lane if safe
- C. Keep your lane and speed
- D. Stop behind them

10. On a two-lane highway, how should you pass an emergency vehicle stopped on the shoulder?

- A. Stop and wait
- B. Cross the center line at speed
- C. Speed up
- D. Approach slowly and pass with caution

11. How much of the lane should you allow a motorcyclist?

- A. A full lane width; do not share the lane
- B. One-third
- C. None
- D. Half

12. For how many feet before a turn must a bicyclist signal intermittently?

- A. The last 25 feet
- B. The last 100 feet
- C. The last 50 feet
- D. The last 200 feet

13. Where may bicyclists never ride in Kentucky?

- A. Bike paths
- B. Bike lanes
- C. Interstates and parkways
- D. Residential streets

14. What lights must a bicycle have at night in Kentucky?

- A. A white light visible from the front and a red reflector or light visible from the rear
- B. None
- C. Only reflectors on pedals
- D. Only a red front light

15. What is the minimum age to operate an electric low-speed scooter on a Kentucky highway or bike lane?

- A. 16
- B. 14
- C. 12
- D. 18

16. What is the maximum design speed of an electric low-speed scooter in Kentucky?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 20 mph

17. Where is a large truck's biggest side blind spot?

- A. The left side near the mirror
- B. Directly in front
- C. On the roof
- D. The right side, from behind the cab up to the length of the truck

18. How far behind a large truck can its rear blind spot extend?

- A. 20 feet
- B. Up to 200 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 50 feet

19. How far does a loaded truck at 55 mph need to stop under ideal conditions?

- A. About 150 feet
- B. At least 335 feet
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 1 mile

20. About how many crashes occur between cars and commercial vehicles each year?

- A. More than 2,500
- B. More than 25,000
- C. More than 250,000
- D. More than 2.5 million

21. A truck ahead swings left before turning right. What should you do?

- A. Pass it on the right
- B. Honk
- C. Follow closely
- D. Do not try to squeeze between it and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

22. When stopped behind a truck on an upgrade, where should you position your car?

- A. Next to the cab
- B. To the left of your lane where the driver can see you, with extra space
- C. Directly behind and close
- D. To the right on the shoulder

23. When you're unsure of an oncoming truck's speed before a left turn, what should you do?

- A. Turn quickly
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Do not turn left in its path
- D. Speed up

24. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings, so you should be prepared?

- A. Taxis
- B. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials
- C. Pickup trucks
- D. Motorcycles

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

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

Answer key: Kentucky practice test 9

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1. B: Only vehicles displaying an official permit and transporting a disabled person

Handicapped spaces are reserved for vehicles that show an official permit and are carrying a person with a disability; others parking there can be fined. (Handicapped Parking, page 54)

2. D: The County Clerk's Office

Special handicapped parking plates or decals are issued through the County Clerk's Office. (Handicapped Parking, page 54)

3. C: From either direction on all roads, when it is loading or unloading

A stop is required for a stopped school or church bus from either direction on all roads. (Rules for School Buses, page 52)

4. D: When traveling the opposite direction on a road of four or more lanes separated by an elevated barrier or unpaved median

The only time you may keep going is when you are heading the opposite way on a road of four or more lanes divided by a raised barrier or an unpaved median. (Rules for School Buses, page 52)

5. C: Church buses

The rule applies to a stopped school bus or church bus loading or unloading passengers. (Rules for School Buses, page 52)

6. B: Until all people are clear of the roadway and the bus is in motion

Stay stopped until everyone has cleared the road and the bus starts moving again. (Rules for School Buses, page 52)

7. A: Drive to the right side of the road or curb, clear of intersections, and stop until it passes

Immediately drive to the right side or curb, clear of any intersection, and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed. (Emergency Vehicles, page 73)

8. C: No closer than 500 feet

It is unlawful to follow any emergency vehicle closer than 500 feet. (Emergency Vehicles, page 73)

9. B: Approach slowly and move into the left lane if safe

On a four-lane highway, slow down and move to the left lane if it is safe; on a two-lane road, slow down and pass carefully. (Kentucky Move-Over Laws, page 74)

10. D: Approach slowly and pass with caution

On two-lane highways, approach slowly and pass with caution. (Kentucky Move-Over Laws, page 74)

11. A: A full lane width; do not share the lane

Allow a motorcyclist a full lane width; do not share the lane. (Motorcyclists, page 70)

12. C: The last 50 feet

For a vehicle that is not a motor vehicle (bicycle), the signal is given intermittently for the last 50 feet before the turn. (Bicyclists, page 68)

13. C: Interstates and parkways

Bicyclists should never ride on interstates and parkways. (Rules for Bicyclists, page 69)

14. A: A white light visible from the front and a red reflector or light visible from the rear

At night, operate the bicycle with a white front light and a red reflector or light visible from the rear. (Rules for Bicyclists, page 69)

15. A: 16

Riders must be at least 16 to use an electric low-speed scooter on a highway, bike lane or bike path. (Electric Low-Speed Scooter, page 70)

16. D: 20 mph

An electric low-speed scooter is built to go no faster than 20 mph on flat pavement. (Electric Low-Speed Scooter, page 70)

17. D: The right side, from behind the cab up to the length of the truck

A truck's right-side no zone is the biggest: it starts behind the cab and can run the full length of the truck. (The No Zone, page 71)

18. B: Up to 200 feet

The blind spot right behind a large truck or bus can stretch as far as 200 feet. (Rear No Zones, page 71)

19. B: At least 335 feet

A loaded truck at 55 mph needs at least 335 feet to stop—more than 1½ times a car's stopping distance. (Front No Zones, page 71)

20. C: More than 250,000

Cars and commercial vehicles are involved in more than 250,000 crashes a year. (Commercial Vehicles, page 71)

21. D: Do not try to squeeze between it and the curb; wait until it completes the turn

Trucks swing wide to turn right; don't get between the truck and the curb—wait until it completes the turn. (Turning, page 72)

22. B: To the left of your lane where the driver can see you, with extra space

Keep to the left side of your lane so the truck driver can see you, and leave room in case the truck rolls back a little. (Turning, page 72)

23. C: Do not turn left in its path

When in doubt about an oncoming truck's speed, don't turn left in its path; it may be going faster than you think and takes longer to stop. (Turning, page 72)

24. B: Vehicles carrying hazardous materials

Vehicles carrying hazardous materials must stop at all railroad crossings. (Turning, page 72)

25. A: Using your horn or revving your engine

A horn or revving engine can spook a horse and cause a crash, so pass quietly and carefully. (Slow-Moving Vehicles, page 74)