

Minnesota DVS permit practice test 6

From the Minnesota Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/minnesota/

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

1. What is lane splitting by motorcycles in Minnesota?

- A. Illegal in all cases
- B. Legal when traffic is moving, at no more than 25 mph and no more than 15 mph faster than traffic
- C. Legal at any speed
- D. Only legal on freeways at 70 mph

2. What is lane filtering by motorcycles?

- A. Riding on the shoulder
- B. Moving between stopped vehicles, no more than 15 mph faster than traffic
- C. Riding two abreast
- D. Using HOV lanes

3. A motorcycle passes between your car and the car in the next lane at a stoplight. What should you do?

- A. Block it
- B. Nothing; this is legal and you must not interfere
- C. Honk
- D. Open your door

4. What is the most common car-motorcycle collision?

- A. Rear-end on highways
- B. At urban intersections, often a car turning left in front of the motorcycle
- C. In parking lots
- D. Head-on on rural roads

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

- A. Less than for a car
- B. The same as or more than for other vehicles
- C. One second
- D. It doesn't matter

6. On what streets may a neighborhood electric vehicle (NEV) be driven?

- A. Any road
- B. Only streets with speed limits of 35 mph or less
- C. Only freeways
- D. Only private roads

7. How much longer does it take to pass a commercial vehicle than a car on a level highway?

- A. The same time
- B. One second
- C. Three to five seconds longer
- D. Ten seconds longer

8. An average car at 55 mph can stop in 130-140 feet. How far may a fully loaded tractor-trailer need?

- A. About 150 feet
- B. About 250 feet
- C. More than 400 feet
- D. About 1,000 feet

9. Truck drivers may not see up to how far behind the trailer?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 200 feet

10. When stopped behind a commercial vehicle on an upgrade, where should you position your car?

- A. Right against its bumper
- B. Leave room for roll-back and stay on the left side of your lane so the driver can see you
- C. On the shoulder
- D. In the next lane

11. Why should you not pass a commercial vehicle on the right when it may turn right?

- A. It is always legal
- B. Trucks often swing wide and leave space on the right before turning
- C. Trucks never turn right
- D. It slows traffic

12. When meeting a commercial vehicle from the opposite direction, what should you do?

- A. Move toward the center
- B. Stay as far right as possible
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash your lights

13. How far from the nearest rail must you stop when railroad crossing lights or gates are activated in Minnesota?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 15 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

14. Ahead of you, a bus stops at a railroad crossing even though no train is coming. What should you do?

- A. Pass it on the left
- B. Stay behind it and do not pass
- C. Pass it on the right shoulder
- D. Honk so it moves on

15. What color is the Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at railroad crossings?

- A. Yellow
- B. Blue
- C. Red
- D. Green

16. After the last car of a train passes, what should you do before crossing?

- A. Go immediately
- B. Make sure a second train is not approaching on another track
- C. Honk
- D. Wait 5 minutes

17. What is a 'zipper merge'?

- A. Merging as early as possible
- B. Staying in your lane until the merge point and taking turns
- C. Passing on the shoulder
- D. Merging only at night

18. By how much can zipper merging reduce the length of traffic backups?

- A. 5 percent
- B. Up to 40 percent
- C. 75 percent
- D. It increases backups

19. Where should you pass a snowplow?

- A. Anywhere
- B. Only when you can see the entire vehicle
- C. On the right shoulder
- D. Never

20. Which vulnerable road user does the Minnesota manual list?

- A. People in SUVs
- B. People riding horses or using electric mobility devices
- C. Truck drivers
- D. Bus passengers

21. How do you use Minnesota's three-second rule?

- A. Count three seconds after braking
- B. When the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point, count; if you reach it before 'one-thousand-three', you are too close
- C. Stay three car lengths back

D. Look three seconds ahead

22. When road conditions are poor, how much following time does the manual recommend?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four or five seconds
- D. Ten seconds

23. A vehicle behind you is following too closely. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Slow down slightly and allow it to pass
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash your brake lights repeatedly

24. When pulling a camper or trailer, how much following distance must you keep from other vehicles?

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

25. About how long does it take from perceiving danger to applying the brakes?

- A. 1/4 second
- B. 3/4 of a second
- C. 2 seconds
- D. 3 seconds

Answer key: Minnesota practice test 6

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1. B: Legal when traffic is moving, at no more than 25 mph and no more than 15 mph faster than traffic

Lane splitting is allowed in moving traffic at no more than 25 mph and no more than 15 mph over the speed of traffic. (Sharing the road with motorcyclists, page 50)

2. B: Moving between stopped vehicles, no more than 15 mph faster than traffic

Lane filtering lets a motorcycle move through stopped traffic at no more than 15 mph over the speed of traffic. (Sharing the road with motorcyclists, page 50)

3. B: Nothing; this is legal and you must not interfere

Motorcycles may share your lane in slow or stopped traffic; this is legal and you must not get in their way. (Motorcycle lane sharing, page 1)

4. B: At urban intersections, often a car turning left in front of the motorcycle

Crashes at urban intersections are most common, often when drivers turn left in front of an oncoming motorcycle. (Sharing the road with motorcyclists, page 50)

5. B: The same as or more than for other vehicles

Your following distance from a motorcycle should be the same as or greater than for other vehicles. (Sharing the road with motorcyclists, page 49)

6. B: Only streets with speed limits of 35 mph or less

Anyone with a Class D license may drive an NEV, but only on streets with speed limits of 35 mph or less. (Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs), page 51)

7. C: Three to five seconds longer

It takes three to five seconds longer to pass a commercial vehicle than a car. (Passing a commercial vehicle, page 51)

8. C: More than 400 feet

A fully loaded tractor-trailer may need more than 400 feet to stop completely. (Following a commercial vehicle, page 52)

9. D: 200 feet

Some truck drivers may not be able to see up to 20 feet in front of the cab and up to 200 feet to the rear. (Commercial vehicle "no zones", page 52)

10. B: Leave room for roll-back and stay on the left side of your lane so the driver can see you

Allow space for the truck to roll back and position your vehicle on the left side of your lane so the driver can see you. (Following a commercial vehicle, page 52)

11. B: Trucks often swing wide and leave space on the right before turning

Many trucks make wide right turns and leave an open space on the right; don't pass on the right if it might turn. (Commercial vehicles and wide turns, page 52)

12. B: Stay as far right as possible

Stay as far to the right as possible to avoid a sideswipe and reduce wind turbulence. (Passing a commercial vehicle, page 51)

13. B: At least 10 feet

Stop at least 10 feet from the nearest rail or gate when lights or gates are activated. (Railroad crossing warning devices, page 53)

14. B: Stay behind it and do not pass

Passenger vans, buses and larger trucks must stop at all railroad tracks, train or no train. Do not pass them; passing any vehicle within 100 feet of a crossing is illegal. (Special vehicles at railroad crossings, page 53)

15. B: Blue

The blue ENS sign gives a 24/7 number to report problems or emergencies at the crossing. (Emergency Notification System (ENS) for highway-rail grade crossings, page 54)

16. B: Make sure a second train is not approaching on another track

More than one train may come at once; do not proceed until you are sure no second train is coming. (Railroad crossing safety, page 53)

17. B: Staying in your lane until the merge point and taking turns

When a lane is closed and traffic backs up, stay in your lane until the merge point and take turns merging. (Late merge (zipper merge), page 54)

18. B: Up to 40 percent

The zipper merge reduces the overall length of traffic backups by up to 40 percent. (Benefits of the zipper merge, page 55)

19. B: Only when you can see the entire vehicle

Never crowd a snowplow; pass only when you can see the entire vehicle. (Sharing the road with snowplows, page 81)

20. B: People riding horses or using electric mobility devices

Vulnerable road users include people on two- or three-wheeled vehicles, electric mobility devices, horses, walking or on scooters. (Vulnerable road users, page 51)

21. B: When the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point, count; if you reach it before 'one-thousand-three', you are too close

Pick a fixed point; when the vehicle ahead passes it, count to three; if you pass it first you are following too closely. (Three-Second Rule, page 73)

22. C: Four or five seconds

When road conditions are poor or your vehicle is longer than standard, increase to a four- or five-second count. (Three-Second Rule, page 73)

23. B: Slow down slightly and allow it to pass

If the vehicle behind is too close, slow down slightly and allow it to pass. (Three-Second Rule, page 73)

24. C: 500 feet

If you pull a camper or trailer, you must maintain at least 500 feet of following distance. (Campers and trailers, page 79)

25. B: 3/4 of a second

The time from perceiving danger to using the brakes is about 3/4 of a second. (Stopping distance, page 73)