

Missouri DOR permit practice test 3

From the Missouri Driver Guide. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/missouri/

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

1. According to the Missouri Driver Guide, what does the law about right-of-way do?

- A. It lets the faster vehicle go first
- B. It gives certain drivers the right-of-way
- C. It says who must yield; it does not give any driver the right-of-way
- D. It only applies at traffic signals

2. At a four-way stop, which driver may go first?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. The driver on the left
- C. The driver who reached the intersection first, after a complete stop
- D. The largest vehicle

3. At an intersection with no stop sign or traffic signal (other than a roundabout), to whom must you yield?

- A. Vehicles coming from the right
- B. Vehicles turning left
- C. No one
- D. Vehicles coming from the left

4. When turning left at an intersection, you must yield to:

- A. Vehicles turning right from your street
- B. Parked vehicles
- C. Vehicles behind you
- D. Oncoming vehicles going straight

5. When entering a road from a driveway or alley, you must yield to:

- A. Vehicles already on the main road and pedestrians
- B. Only trucks
- C. No one if you signal
- D. Only pedestrians

6. Is it legal in Missouri to drive on a sidewalk?

- A. No, except to cross it
- B. Yes, in parking lots
- C. Only on motorcycles
- D. Yes, to pass stopped traffic

7. When approaching a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Traffic in the circle and pedestrians in the crosswalks
- B. Only large trucks
- C. Traffic entering from your right
- D. Nobody; entering traffic has priority

8. An emergency vehicle with siren and flashing lights approaches while you are in an intersection. What should you do?

- A. Stop immediately in the intersection
- B. Drive through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop
- C. Back up out of the intersection
- D. Speed up and stay ahead of it

9. In Missouri, emergency vehicles you must yield to use a siren or air horn and what color flashing light?

- A. Amber
- B. Red or blue
- C. Green
- D. White

10. After an emergency vehicle passes you, why should you wait before pulling back into traffic?

- A. It is illegal to move for 60 seconds
- B. To let the dust settle
- C. Emergency vehicles may follow each other
- D. The siren may still be on

11. On a four-lane road, you approach a stationary emergency vehicle with its red and blue lights on. What should you do if safe?

- A. Stay in your lane at the same speed
- B. Change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle
- C. Stop behind it
- D. Use the shoulder to pass

12. You approach a stopped emergency vehicle with its lights on, but cannot safely change lanes. What does Missouri law require?

- A. Proceed with caution and reduce your speed
- B. Sound your horn and pass
- C. Turn around
- D. Stop completely

13. Missouri's move-over law also applies to stationary vehicles displaying what lights?

- A. Green lights
- B. Amber or amber and white lights
- C. Only blue lights
- D. Only headlights

14. What type of offense is violating Missouri's move-over law?

- A. An infraction with no points
- B. A Class A misdemeanor
- C. A felony
- D. A warning only

15. How far before a designated stop do a school bus's amber warning lights begin flashing?

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

16. A school bus is stopped with red lights flashing and the stop arm out on a two-lane road. Who must stop?

- A. Traffic in both directions
- B. No one if no children are visible
- C. Only traffic behind the bus
- D. Only oncoming traffic

17. When do you NOT have to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Missouri?

- A. When it is on a one-way two-lane street
- B. When you are late
- C. When traveling behind it on a two-lane road
- D. When traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes

18. After stopping for a school bus that is unloading children, when may you proceed?

- A. When the bus moves or the bus driver signals you to proceed
- B. When the children reach the curb
- C. When the amber lights come on
- D. After 30 seconds

19. How many points are assessed in Missouri for failing to stop for a school bus loading or unloading students?

- A. 5 points
- B. 12 points
- C. 2 points
- D. 3 points

20. For a third failing-to-stop-for-a-school-bus offense within five years in Missouri, how long is the license suspended?

- A. 180 days
- B. One year
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

21. An organized funeral procession is going through a red light. Which statement is true in Missouri?

- A. You may join the procession to get through
- B. The procession must stop at red lights
- C. You may cut between procession vehicles
- D. The procession has the right-of-way at intersections, except for emergency vehicles or police direction

22. How far before turning should you signal in Missouri?

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

23. With no signs or markings controlling the turn, which lane should you turn from and into?

- A. From the lane closest to the direction you want to go, into the lane closest to the one you came from
- B. From the center lane into the far lane
- C. Any lane is fine
- D. From the lane farthest from the turn into any lane

24. Where should you never make a U-turn in Missouri?

- A. At an intersection controlled by a traffic signal or police officer
- B. On a wide residential street when safe
- C. In a large empty parking lot
- D. On a straight road with good visibility

25. Why should you avoid swinging wide to the left before a right turn?

- A. The driver behind may think you are turning left and try to pass on the right
- B. It is required only for trucks
- C. It damages tires
- D. It wastes fuel

Answer key: Missouri practice test 3

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1. C: It says who must yield; it does not give any driver the right-of-way

The law says who must yield the right-of-way; it does not give any driver the right-of-way. You must do everything you can to avoid a crash. (Right-of-Way, page 24)

2. C: The driver who reached the intersection first, after a complete stop

At a four-way stop, the driver reaching the intersection first may proceed first after coming to a complete stop. (Intersections, page 25)

3. A: Vehicles coming from the right

At an intersection without a stop sign or signal, drivers must yield to vehicles coming from the right. (Intersections, page 25)

4. D: Oncoming vehicles going straight

Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight. (Intersections, page 25)

5. A: Vehicles already on the main road and pedestrians

Drivers entering a road from a driveway, alley or roadside must yield to vehicles already on the main road, and drivers crossing a sidewalk must yield to pedestrians. (Intersections, page 25)

6. A: No, except to cross it

It is illegal to drive on a sidewalk except to cross it. (Intersections, page 25)

7. A: Traffic in the circle and pedestrians in the crosswalks

When approaching a roundabout, always yield to traffic in the circle and pedestrians in the crosswalks; wait for a gap before entering. (Intersections, page 25)

8. B: Drive through the intersection, then pull to the right and stop

If you are in an intersection, drive through it before you pull over; then remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes. (Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

9. B: Red or blue

Yield to police, fire, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles using a siren or air horn and a red or blue flashing light. (Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

10. C: Emergency vehicles may follow each other

Emergency vehicles may follow each other, so proceed only when the way is clear. (Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

11. B: Change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle

On a roadway with at least four lanes (two your way), proceed with caution and change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle if it is safe. (Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

12. A: Proceed with caution and reduce your speed

If changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible, proceed with due caution and reduce speed, maintaining a safe speed for conditions. (Emergency Vehicles, page 25)

13. B: Amber or amber and white lights

The 2017 revision applies to stationary emergency vehicles with red or red-and-blue lights, and to vehicles displaying amber or amber-and-white lights. (Safety is on Your Shoulders, page 100)

14. B: A Class A misdemeanor

Violation of the move-over law (Section 304.022 RSMo) is a Class A misdemeanor. (Safety is on Your Shoulders, page 100)

15. D: 500 feet

Amber warning lights flash 500 feet before the bus comes to a designated stop. (School Buses, page 25)

16. A: Traffic in both directions

On a two-lane road, oncoming and following traffic must stop before reaching the bus when these signals are activated. (School Buses, page 25)

17. D: When traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes

You need not stop when traveling the opposite direction on a highway with four or more lanes, on a divided highway with separate roads, or when the bus is in a school loading zone where students may not cross. (School Buses, page 26)

18. A: When the bus moves or the bus driver signals you to proceed

Remain stopped until the bus moves or the bus driver signals you to proceed, then proceed with caution. (School Buses, page 26)

19. A: 5 points

A driver convicted of failing to stop for a school bus receiving or discharging students is assessed five points. (School Buses, page 26)

20. A: 180 days

A third or subsequent offense within five years results in a 180-day suspension; first and second offenses carry 90 days. (School Buses, page 26)

21. D: The procession has the right-of-way at intersections, except for emergency vehicles or police direction

An organized funeral procession has the right-of-way at all intersections regardless of traffic controls, except for emergency vehicles or as directed by law enforcement. (Funeral Processions, page 35)

22. D: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before you turn so other drivers can be ready. (Hand and Vehicle Signals, page 26)

23. A: From the lane closest to the direction you want to go, into the lane closest to the one you came from

Turn from the lane closest to the direction you want to go and into the lane closest to the one you came from, crossing the fewest lanes. (Turns, page 26)

24. A: At an intersection controlled by a traffic signal or police officer

Never make a U-turn where marked No U-Turn or at an intersection controlled by a traffic signal or police officer; avoid curves and hill crests. (U-Turns, page 27)

25. A: The driver behind may think you are turning left and try to pass on the right

If you swing wide, the driver behind may think you are changing lanes or turning left and may try to pass you on the right. (Right Turns, page 27)