

Missouri DOR permit practice test 5

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. What does a yellow center line tell you about traffic on the other side of it?

- A. It is a parking lane
- B. It moves in the same direction
- C. It moves in the opposite direction
- D. It is a bike lane

2. White lane lines separate:

- A. Traffic moving in the same direction
- B. Bicycles from pedestrians
- C. Parking spaces only
- D. Traffic moving in opposite directions

3. May a broken line be crossed to pass?

- A. No, never
- B. Only if it is white
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, broken lines may be crossed in a passing maneuver when safe

4. The center marking for a four-lane road with two-way traffic consists of:

- A. A single broken white line
- B. Two solid yellow lines that you should never cross to pass
- C. A single broken yellow line
- D. Two broken white lines

5. Where are no-passing zones usually located on two-lane roads?

- A. On straight, flat stretches
- B. On hills or curves where you cannot see far enough ahead
- C. Near rest areas
- D. Only in school zones

6. When required to stop by a sign or signal, where must you stop if there is a stop line?

- A. Next to the signal pole
- B. After the stop line
- C. Before your vehicle reaches the stop line
- D. In the crosswalk

7. A dual-use lane has both a turn arrow and a straight arrow. Only the straight arrow is lit on the signal, and you want to turn. What should you do?

- A. Turn if no one is coming
- B. Change lanes and turn
- C. Turn anyway

D. Wait for the turn arrow

8. How are shared center left-turn lanes marked?

- A. Single broken white lines
- B. Red curb paint
- C. Double solid white lines
- D. A solid yellow line and a dashed yellow line on each side

9. A traffic officer signals you to stop while your light is green. What should you do?

- A. Proceed because the light is green
- B. Stop; obey the officer
- C. Slow down and continue
- D. Turn right instead

10. What does a flashing red traffic light mean?

- A. The same as a yield sign
- B. The same as a stop sign
- C. Proceed with caution
- D. The light is about to turn green

11. What should you do at a steady yellow light?

- A. Proceed only if turning
- B. Speed up
- C. Stop unless you are within the intersection or too close to stop safely
- D. Stop in the intersection

12. When may you turn right on a steady red light in Missouri?

- A. Without stopping if clear
- B. After a complete stop when clear of pedestrians and traffic, unless a 'No Right Turn On Red' sign is posted
- C. Never
- D. Only with a green arrow

13. On a green light, whom must you still yield to?

- A. Only cars on your right
- B. No one
- C. Traffic and pedestrians still in the intersection
- D. Only emergency vehicles

14. In a 'protected' left-turn phase, how do you turn?

- A. On a red arrow after stopping
- B. On a circular green after finding a gap
- C. On a green arrow while opposing traffic is stopped by a red light
- D. On a flashing yellow arrow

15. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Stop and wait
- B. The signal is malfunctioning
- C. You have a protected turn
- D. You may turn but must wait for an adequate gap in opposing traffic and yield to pedestrians

16. What does a steady yellow arrow tell you?

- A. U-turns only
- B. The turn lane is closed
- C. The green arrow is about to change; be ready to yield to oncoming traffic or stop
- D. You may turn without yielding

17. What does a steady red arrow require?

- A. Turn right only
- B. Turn after slowing
- C. Stop and wait for a green or flashing yellow arrow
- D. Proceed if no oncoming traffic

18. At a railroad crossing with flashing red lights or a lowered gate, how far from the tracks must you stop in Missouri?

- A. 50 to 100 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. 5 to 10 feet
- D. 15 to 50 feet

19. The red lights at a railroad crossing keep flashing after a train passes. What should you consider?

- A. The signal is broken; go ahead
- B. A second train may be coming on another track
- C. You may go around the gate
- D. It means the crossing is permanently closed

20. Why does the Missouri Driver Guide advise against shifting gears while crossing railroad tracks?

- A. Your vehicle might stall
- B. It damages the tracks
- C. It sets off crossing signals
- D. It is illegal

21. When should you start across railroad tracks?

- A. Only when there is room for your vehicle on the other side
- B. When the gate starts to rise
- C. When the car ahead starts across
- D. As soon as the train passes your lane

22. What is the minimum fine for speeding or passing in a Missouri work zone on a first offense?

- A. \$100
- B. \$150
- C. \$250
- D. \$500

23. In a mobile work zone, what will usually guide you to the correct lane?

- A. Painted lane lines
- B. Police officers only
- C. A flagger with a paddle
- D. A protective vehicle with a flashing arrow panel

24. In a flagging operation on a two-lane road with one lane closed, what should you do?

- A. Be prepared to stop and follow the flagger's instructions
- B. Honk to get through
- C. Speed up to clear the zone
- D. Pass the flagger on the shoulder

25. Emergency reference markers on Missouri interstates are placed how often?

- A. Every five miles
- B. Every mile
- C. Every two-tenths of a mile
- D. Every half mile

Answer key: Missouri practice test 5

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1. C: It moves in the opposite direction

Yellow lines separate traffic traveling in opposite directions; white lines separate traffic traveling the same direction. (Meanings of Pavement Markings, page 44)

2. A: Traffic moving in the same direction

White separates traffic traveling in the same direction. (Meanings of Pavement Markings, page 44)

3. D: Yes, broken lines may be crossed in a passing maneuver when safe

Broken lines may be crossed in a passing maneuver; solid lines should not be crossed to pass. (Meanings of Pavement Markings, page 44)

4. B: Two solid yellow lines that you should never cross to pass

The center marking for four-lane roads is two solid yellow lines; never cross them to pass. (Direction of Traffic, page 44)

5. B: On hills or curves where you cannot see far enough ahead

No-passing zones are on hills or curves where you cannot see far enough ahead to pass safely; complete passing before entering one. (No Passing Zones, page 44)

6. C: Before your vehicle reaches the stop line

You must stop before your vehicle reaches the stop line or, if there is one, the crosswalk. (Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 44)

7. D: Wait for the turn arrow

If you want to turn and only the straight arrow is showing, you must wait for the turn arrow. (Dual-Use Lanes, page 45)

8. D: A solid yellow line and a dashed yellow line on each side

Shared center lanes are marked on each side by solid yellow and dashed yellow lines, with alternating left-turn arrows. (Shared Center Lanes, page 45)

9. B: Stop; obey the officer

You must obey traffic officers at all times and ignore signs or signals; if an officer signals you to stop at a green light, you must stop. (Traffic Officers, page 45)

10. B: The same as a stop sign

A flashing red light means the same thing as a stop sign. (Traffic Signals: Flashing Signal All Directions, page 46)

11. C: Stop unless you are within the intersection or too close to stop safely

Stop for a steady yellow unless you are within the intersection or so close you cannot safely stop before entering it. (Traffic Signals, page 46)

12. B: After a complete stop when clear of pedestrians and traffic, unless a 'No Right Turn On Red' sign is posted

After making a complete stop, you may turn right on red if the way is clear, but not where a No Right Turn On Red sign is posted. (Traffic Signals, page 46)

13. C: Traffic and pedestrians still in the intersection

A green light lets you go, but you must first yield to traffic and pedestrians still in the intersection. (Traffic Signals, page 46)

14. C: On a green arrow while opposing traffic is stopped by a red light

Protected: vehicles may turn only on a green arrow while opposing vehicles are stopped by a red light. (Left Turn Signals, page 46)

15. D: You may turn but must wait for an adequate gap in opposing traffic and yield to pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow allows you to turn in the arrow's direction, but you must wait for an adequate gap in opposing traffic and yield to pedestrians. (Left Turn Signals, page 47)

16. C: The green arrow is about to change; be ready to yield to oncoming traffic or stop

A steady yellow arrow appears after a green arrow and warns it will change; be ready to yield to oncoming traffic or to stop. (Left Turn Signals, page 46)

17. C: Stop and wait for a green or flashing yellow arrow

A steady red arrow means stop and wait for the signal to turn green or a flashing yellow arrow before proceeding. (Left Turn Signals, page 46)

18. D: 15 to 50 feet

You must stop within 15 to 50 feet before the railroad tracks if the red lights are flashing or the gate is down. (Railroad Crossing, page 53)

19. B: A second train may be coming on another track

The red lights may keep flashing after the train passes; if there are two or more tracks, look for a second train before crossing. (Railroad Crossing, page 53)

20. A: Your vehicle might stall

It is not wise to shift gears when crossing railroad tracks, in case your vehicle stalls. (Railroad Crossing, page 52)

21. A: Only when there is room for your vehicle on the other side

Never start to cross the tracks until there is room for your vehicle on the other side. (Railroad Crossing, page 52)

22. C: \$250

You could be fined a minimum of \$250 for the first offense and \$300 for a second or later offense, in addition to other fines. (Work Zone Signs, page 53)

23. D: A protective vehicle with a flashing arrow panel

Expect a protective vehicle in the lane with a flashing arrow panel showing the lane to merge into, often with a SLOW VEHICLES sign. (Mobile Work Zone, page 55)

24. A: Be prepared to stop and follow the flagger's instructions

Be prepared to stop as you approach and follow the flagger's instructions. (Flagging Operation, page 55)

25. C: Every two-tenths of a mile

Emergency reference markers are located every two-tenths of a mile so motorists are always in sight of one. (Emergency Reference Markers, page 56)