

Rhode Island DMV permit practice test 6

From the Rhode Island Driver's Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/rhode-island/

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

1. How should you treat an uncontrolled intersection (no signs or signals) in Rhode Island?

- A. As if there were a yield sign
- B. As a stop sign
- C. As a green light
- D. As a four-way stop

2. What does 'covering the brake' mean?

- A. Pumping the brakes
- B. Pressing the brake firmly
- C. Using the parking brake
- D. Taking your foot off the gas and hovering it over the brake without pressing

3. In Rhode Island, is a driver required to turn right on red when allowed?

- A. Only if traffic is behind
- B. Yes
- C. No, it is permitted but not required
- D. Only in the right lane

4. What must you do at a flashing red light in Rhode Island?

- A. Wait for green
- B. Proceed with caution
- C. Make a full stop and yield to vehicles on your right and left
- D. Slow down

5. What should you do at a flashing yellow light?

- A. Stop
- B. Slow down, cover the brake, then proceed with caution
- C. Turn right only
- D. Speed up

6. When a red arrow goes out, what may follow it?

- A. A green arrow, a steady green light or a flashing yellow arrow
- B. Nothing
- C. Only a red ball
- D. A flashing red

7. When turning left on a flashing yellow arrow, what does oncoming traffic have?

- A. A stop sign
- B. A yellow light
- C. A red light
- D. A steady green light

8. What is a 'stale green light'?

- A. A light that has been green for a while
- B. A broken light
- C. A flashing green
- D. A light that just turned green

9. What is a HAWK signal used for?

- A. Highway ramps
- B. School buses
- C. Letting pedestrians cross the street safely
- D. Railroad crossings

10. According to the Rhode Island manual, what causes most skids?

- A. Power steering failure
- B. Bad tires
- C. Failure to adjust speed to road and traffic conditions in time
- D. Wet brakes

11. With anti-lock brakes, how should you brake in an emergency?

- A. Press the pedal firmly and maintain pressure
- B. Use the parking brake
- C. Pump the brakes
- D. Release and reapply quickly

12. As your vehicle begins to skid, what is the first step?

- A. Let off the gas
- B. Turn sharply
- C. Shift to park
- D. Brake hard

13. Your brake pedal goes to the floor (total brake failure). What should you do first?

- A. Jump out
- B. Steer into a wall
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Pump the brake pedal

14. With total brake failure and a collision unavoidable, what should you steer for?

- A. A tree
- B. A head-on hit with something solid
- C. A sideswipe
- D. Another car's rear

15. You have a blowout. Should you brake?

- A. No; ease off the accelerator and let the vehicle slow gradually
- B. Yes, hard
- C. Only with ABS
- D. Pump the brakes

16. Your accelerator sticks. What should you do along with braking?

- A. Pump the gas
- B. Turn off the ignition immediately while moving
- C. Shift to NEUTRAL
- D. Shift to park

17. After driving off the road onto the shoulder, how should you return?

- A. Ease off the gas, straddle the edge, pick a spot, steer sharply back, then counter-steer
- B. Speed up and turn slowly
- C. Brake hard and jerk the wheel
- D. Stop in the lane

18. A vehicle is coming head-on in your lane. Which way should you steer?

- A. Left
- B. Right, toward the shoulder or curb
- C. Into the median
- D. Straight

19. A rear-end collision is unavoidable. What should you do just before impact?

- A. Brake harder
- B. Accelerate
- C. Turn left
- D. Release your brakes, then brake immediately after the collision

20. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you try?

- A. Honk continuously
- B. Turn on parking lights, flashers or fog lights and try the high-beam switch
- C. Keep driving in the dark
- D. Speed up

21. Your car stalls on the tracks with a train coming. Which way should you run?

- A. Toward the train
- B. Stay in the car
- C. Parallel to the tracks, away from the tracks, in the opposite direction from which the train is moving
- D. Across the tracks

22. How far might a train need to come to a complete stop?

- A. Ten miles
- B. A mile and a half
- C. 100 feet
- D. A quarter mile

23. Smoke and flames come from under your hood. What should you do?

- A. Open the hood to check
- B. Pull off, turn off the ignition, move away and call 911; do not open the hood
- C. Throw water on the engine
- D. Keep driving to a garage

24. If a vehicle fire is out of control, how far away should you move?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 1,000 feet

25. Your vehicle drives into water. What should you do first?

- A. Call your insurer
- B. Immediately remove your seat belt and open a window
- C. Wait for help inside
- D. Open the door

Answer key: Rhode Island practice test 6

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1. A: As if there were a yield sign

Motorists must treat uncontrolled intersections as if a yield sign were present. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

2. D: Taking your foot off the gas and hovering it over the brake without pressing

Covering the brake means hovering your foot over the brake pedal without touching it, ready to press. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

3. C: No, it is permitted but not required

Right on red is an option, not an obligation; you may wait for the green. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

4. C: Make a full stop and yield to vehicles on your right and left

Make a full stop, yield to vehicles on your right and left, and treat it as a stop sign. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

5. B: Slow down, cover the brake, then proceed with caution

At a flashing yellow, slow down, cover the brake and proceed with caution. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

6. A: A green arrow, a steady green light or a flashing yellow arrow

After a red arrow ends you may see a green arrow, a steady green ball or a flashing yellow arrow. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

7. D: A steady green light

Oncoming traffic has a steady green light, so you must yield before turning. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 41)

8. A: A light that has been green for a while

A stale green light has been green for a while; a fresh green light has just turned green. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 42)

9. C: Letting pedestrians cross the street safely

A HAWK (High-Intensity Activated Crosswalk) lets pedestrians safely cross a street. (Traffic Lights/Signals, page 42)

10. C: Failure to adjust speed to road and traffic conditions in time

Skids usually happen because the driver did not slow down in time for the road or traffic conditions. (How to Avoid Skidding, page 43)

11. A: Press the pedal firmly and maintain pressure

Do not pump ABS; press firmly and maintain pressure. The pedal pulsating is normal. (How to Avoid Skidding, page 43)

12. A: Let off the gas

Let off the gas, keep your foot off the brake and clutch, and steer where you want to go. (How to Control a Vehicle in a Skid, page 43)

13. D: Pump the brake pedal

Pump the brake pedal, even with ABS; you'll know after three or four pumps if the brakes will hold. (Total Brake Failure, page 43)

14. C: A sideswipe

A glancing sideswipe does far less damage than hitting a solid object head-on. (Total Brake Failure, page 43)

15. A: No; ease off the accelerator and let the vehicle slow gradually

Grip firmly, ease off the accelerator and do not brake; braking can cause the vehicle to swerve. (Blowout or Flat Tire, page 43)

16. C: Shift to NEUTRAL

Try to free the pedal, then shift to neutral as you brake and steer off the road. (Stuck Accelerator Pedal, page 44)

17. A: Ease off the gas, straddle the edge, pick a spot, steer sharply back, then counter-steer

Ease off the gas, straddle the edge, choose a level spot, check traffic, steer sharply back and counter-steer when the tires touch. (Off Road Recovery, page 44)

18. B: Right, toward the shoulder or curb

Brake hard without locking, sound the horn, and steer right; do not steer left. (Threat of a Head-on Collision, page 44)

19. D: Release your brakes, then brake immediately after the collision

Release your brakes just before the collision to soften the impact, then brake immediately after. (Threat of a Rear-End Collision, page 45)

20. B: Turn on parking lights, flashers or fog lights and try the high-beam switch

Try parking lights, fog lights, flashers or signals, try the headlight and high-beam switches, then pull off the road. (Headlight Failure, page 45)

21. C: Parallel to the tracks, away from the tracks, in the opposite direction from which the train is moving

Get everyone out and run far from the tracks, parallel, in the opposite direction from which the train is moving, away from debris. (Vehicle Stalls on Railroad Tracks, page 45)

22. B: A mile and a half

Trains need a very long distance, up to about a mile and a half, to stop once the brakes are applied. (Railroad crossing information for the motorist, page 46)

23. B: Pull off, turn off the ignition, move away and call 911; do not open the hood

Pull off, turn off the ignition, move away and dial 911; don't open the hood if flames are shooting. (Vehicle Catches Fire, page 46)

24. C: At least 100 feet

Get at least 100 feet away, because a fuel fire can make the tank explode; don't try to fight it. (Vehicle Catches Fire, page 46)

25. B: Immediately remove your seat belt and open a window

Remove your seat belt and open a window right away, before water damages power windows. (Vehicle in Water, page 46)