

South Carolina SCDMV permit practice test 6

From the South Carolina Driver's License Manual (Driver's Manual). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/south-carolina/

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

1. What colors are guide signs that show directions, cities and points of interest?

- A. Yellow, orange or red
- B. Green, brown or blue
- C. Black and white only
- D. Red and white

2. On a South Carolina secondary system road marker, what does the first number after the letter 'S' tell you?

- A. The speed limit
- B. The number of the county the road is in
- C. The distance to the interstate
- D. The road number

3. What does a South Carolina Evacuation Route sign indicate?

- A. A truck route
- B. The way to a hospital
- C. A road used as an evacuation route, for example during a hurricane
- D. A detour around construction

4. What should you do in a work zone that uses barrels, cones and tubes?

- A. Let them guide you safely and stay out of closed areas
- B. Move them if they block your lane
- C. Ignore them if no workers are present
- D. Drive between them to save time

5. A dashed yellow line is on your side of the center of a two-way road. What does it mean?

- A. Passing is prohibited on both sides
- B. Passing is permitted only for the other side
- C. Passing is permitted on your side when safe
- D. The lane is ending

6. What do yellow center lines separate?

- A. Bike lanes
- B. Traffic moving in opposite directions on a two-direction roadway
- C. Parking spaces
- D. Lanes going the same direction

7. White lane lines are used on what kind of roadway in the manual's diagrams?

- A. Two-direction roads
- B. Railroad crossings
- C. Parking lots only
- D. One-direction roadways

8. What are pavement markings used for?

- A. Only to mark parking
- B. Only on highways
- C. To divide lanes, show when you may pass, mark turn lanes, define crosswalks and show where to stop
- D. Only decoration

9. There is a stop line before a crosswalk at a red light. Where must you stop?

- A. Wherever you can see best
- B. After the crosswalk
- C. In the crosswalk
- D. Behind the stop line

10. Are all crosswalks marked with painted lines?

- A. No, not all crosswalks are marked
- B. Only at traffic signals
- C. Yes, always
- D. Only in rural areas

11. Why do many intersections have stop lines set back from the corner?

- A. To make pedestrians walk farther
- B. To give larger vehicles more turning space
- C. For parking
- D. To slow down bicycles

12. When making a right turn, where should your vehicle be?

- A. Turn from the center lane
- B. Turn from the right-most portion of your lane
- C. Turn from the left-most portion of your lane
- D. Swing wide to the left first

13. Where should your vehicle be positioned to make a left turn?

- A. The right-most portion of your lane
- B. The shoulder
- C. The left-most portion of your lane
- D. Anywhere in the lane

14. At an intersection with multiple turn lanes, what should you do?

- A. Use any lane
- B. Enter the lane you will turn from and stay in that lane until the turn is completed
- C. Turn into the farthest lane
- D. Change lanes during the turn if needed

15. When should you use a three-point turnabout?

- A. Only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you cannot go around the block
- B. On highways
- C. At intersections with signals
- D. On any busy street

16. When performing a three-point turnabout, which of these must you avoid?

- A. Checking blind spots
- B. Hitting the curb, driving off the road surface, or using a side street or driveway
- C. Using reverse
- D. Signaling

17. When is a two-point turnabout used?

- A. To park parallel
- B. To reverse direction using a street, alley or driveway when going around the block is not practical
- C. To pass another vehicle
- D. To enter a highway

18. Before entering an intersection after stopping, in what order should you look?

- A. Right, left, right
- B. Only to the left
- C. Left, right, and left again
- D. Straight ahead only

19. The light at your intersection just turned green. What should you do?

- A. Go immediately
- B. Honk to warn others
- C. Wait for the car behind to honk
- D. Avoid moving immediately; make sure the path is clear and no cross traffic is coming

20. An approaching car has its right turn signal on. You want to pull out in front of it. What should you do?

- A. Wait; the driver may turn after passing you or may have forgotten the signal
- B. Flash your lights and go
- C. Honk and go
- D. Pull out; it is turning

21. What is the main advantage of a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI)?

- A. It has no traffic signals
- B. It allows U-turns everywhere
- C. It removes all ramps
- D. Left-turning vehicles do not cross the path of approaching through traffic

22. At a Restricted Crossing U-turn (RCUT) intersection, how do you go straight across or turn left from the side street?

- A. Turn left directly
- B. Turn right onto the main road, then make a U-turn at a one-way median opening
- C. Use the shoulder

D. Cross directly

23. When entering a roundabout, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Traffic already circulating in the roundabout
- B. The vehicle on your right
- C. Trucks only
- D. You, as the entering driver

24. Why are roundabouts safer than traditional intersections?

- A. They use more traffic signals
- B. They eliminate head-on and high-speed right-angle collisions
- C. They have higher speeds
- D. They have no pedestrians

25. On a two-lane road in South Carolina, a school bus ahead is stopped with red lights flashing. You are coming from the opposite direction. What must you do?

- A. Stop
- B. Slow down and pass carefully
- C. Stop only if children are visible
- D. Honk and continue

Answer key: South Carolina practice test 6

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1. B: Green, brown or blue

Guide signs are square or rectangular and green, brown or blue; they show routes, destinations and services. (Traffic Signs: Guide Signs, page 70)

2. B: The number of the county the road is in

On the secondary road marker, the first number after 'S' is the county number and the last number is the road number. (Traffic Signs: Secondary System Road Marker, page 70)

3. C: A road used as an evacuation route, for example during a hurricane

The Evacuation Route sign marks roads used when a mandatory evacuation, such as for a hurricane, is declared for coastal areas. (Traffic Signs: Evacuation Route Sign, page 71)

4. A: Let them guide you safely and stay out of closed areas

Drums, cones and tubes keep traffic out of hazardous work areas and, with signs and markings, guide you safely through. (Traffic Signs: Work Zone Signs, page 67)

5. C: Passing is permitted on your side when safe

On a two-direction road, passing is permitted when the dashed line is on your side. (Pavement Markings: Yellow Lane Markings, page 72)

6. B: Traffic moving in opposite directions on a two-direction roadway

Yellow lane markings are used on two-direction roadways, separating traffic traveling in opposite directions. (Pavement Markings: Yellow Lane Markings, page 72)

7. D: One-direction roadways

The manual shows white lane markings on one-direction roadways, where passing is permitted. (Pavement Markings: White Lane Markings, page 73)

8. C: To divide lanes, show when you may pass, mark turn lanes, define crosswalks and show where to stop

Pavement markings divide lanes, show when passing or lane changes are allowed, mark turn lanes, define pedestrian walkways and show where to stop. (Pavement Markings, page 71)

9. D: Behind the stop line

When required to stop, stop behind the stop line or crosswalk; if there is a stop line before the crosswalk, it must be obeyed first. (Pavement Markings: Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 74)

10. A: No, not all crosswalks are marked

Not all crosswalks are marked, so be alert for pedestrians whenever you cross an intersection. (Pavement Markings: Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 74)

11. B: To give larger vehicles more turning space

Stop lines set you farther back at an intersection to give larger vehicles more room to turn, so always stop behind them. (Interacting with Commercial Vehicles: Turning, page 120)

12. B: Turn from the right-most portion of your lane

Always turn right from the right-most portion of your lane and avoid swinging wide to the left before turning. (Turning and Turnabouts: Right turns, page 77)

13. C: The left-most portion of your lane

Always turn left from the left-most portion of your lane, yielding to oncoming traffic. (Turning and Turnabouts: Left turns, page 77)

14. B: Enter the lane you will turn from and stay in that lane until the turn is completed

Identify and enter the lane you will turn from, and stay in that lane until the turn is completed. (Turning and Turnabouts: Multiple lanes turning, page 77)

15. A: Only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and you cannot go around the block

Use a three-point turnabout only when the street is too narrow for a U-turn and you cannot go around the block, on a two-lane road that is not busy. (Turning and Turnabouts: Three-Point Turnabout, page 78)

16. B: Hitting the curb, driving off the road surface, or using a side street or driveway

A three-point turn must be done without hitting the curb, leaving the road surface, or using a side street or driveway. (Turning and Turnabouts: Three-Point Turnabout, page 78)

17. B: To reverse direction using a street, alley or driveway when going around the block is not practical

A two-point turnabout uses a street, alley or driveway to reverse your direction when driving around the block is not practical. (Turning and Turnabouts: Two-Point Turnabout, page 77)

18. C: Left, right, and left again

Always look left, then right, and left again before entering the intersection. (Intersections, page 80)

19. D: Avoid moving immediately; make sure the path is clear and no cross traffic is coming

When the light turns green, avoid immediately moving into the intersection; take time to be sure your path is clear and there is no crossing traffic. (Intersections, page 80)

20. A: Wait; the driver may turn after passing you or may have forgotten the signal

Do not turn into a lane just because an approaching vehicle has its signal on; the driver may turn later or may have left the signal on. (Intersections, page 80)

21. D: Left-turning vehicles do not cross the path of approaching through traffic

A DDI shifts cross-street traffic to the left side between signals so left turns onto or off of ramps do not conflict with approaching traffic, reducing conflict points. (Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), page 80)

22. B: Turn right onto the main road, then make a U-turn at a one-way median opening

RCUTs remove left-turn and through movements from the side street: turn right onto the main road, then U-turn at a one-way median opening. (Restricted Crossing U-turn (RCUT), page 81)

23. A: Traffic already circulating in the roundabout

Entering traffic yields to traffic already circulating in the roundabout. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 82)

24. B: They eliminate head-on and high-speed right-angle collisions

Roundabouts eliminate head-on and high-speed right-angle collisions. (Roundabouts and Traffic Circles, page 83)

25. A: Stop

On any two-lane highway, drivers meeting or following a stopped school bus with flashing signals must stop. (Rules for School Buses, page 84)