

South Dakota DPS permit practice test 5

From the South Dakota Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/south-dakota/

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

1. What should you do when a funeral procession passes?

- A. Join the line
- B. Do not cut into or interfere with it
- C. Honk
- D. Pass through it

2. When must you come to a complete stop for a pedestrian?

- A. Only when a police officer directs you to
- B. When a pedestrian guided by a dog or carrying a white cane is crossing
- C. Never
- D. Only at signals

3. Must you yield to pedestrians crossing at an intersection without a marked crosswalk?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only if they signal
- D. Only at night

4. An emergency vehicle with flashing lights and siren approaches. What must you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pull over to the edge of the road so it can pass, avoiding blocking intersections
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Follow it

5. You approach a stopped emergency vehicle using red lights. What does South Dakota law require?

- A. Slow to 20 mph
- B. Come to a complete stop before reaching it, then proceed with caution when safe
- C. Move over only
- D. Nothing

6. On an interstate, how far before a stopped vehicle with amber, yellow or blue lights must you merge to the farthest lane?

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

7. On a two-lane highway, how must you pass a stopped vehicle with amber or blue warning lights?

- A. At the speed limit
- B. Slow to at least 20 mph below the posted limit (5 mph if posted at 20 or less)
- C. Slow by 5 mph
- D. Stop completely

8. Violating South Dakota's move-over and stop law (SDCL 32-31-6.1) is what kind of offense?

- A. A petty offense
- B. A Class 2 misdemeanor
- C. A felony
- D. Not an offense

9. When must you stop for a school bus in South Dakota?

- A. Only when children are visible
- B. When its red lights are flashing or stop arm is extended, unless the road is separated by a physical barrier
- C. Only on two-lane roads
- D. Only in town

10. After a school bus's red lights stop and the stop arm is gone, what should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Proceed slowly, watching for children
- C. Wait 5 minutes
- D. Honk

11. At a narrow or single-lane bridge on a rural road, who generally has the right-of-way?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. The first driver to the bridge
- C. The driver going uphill
- D. The driver on the right

12. On a vertical traffic signal, what is the order from top to bottom?

- A. Green, yellow, red
- B. Red, yellow, green
- C. Yellow, red, green
- D. Red, green, yellow

13. On a horizontal traffic signal, where is the red light?

- A. On the right
- B. In the middle
- C. On the left
- D. It varies

14. When turning right on red, what must you do?

- A. Slow down and turn
- B. Stop first, then yield to all traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists before proceeding, staying in your lane
- C. Turn without stopping if clear
- D. Wait for green

15. What does a flashing yellow left-turn arrow mean?

- A. Protected turn
- B. You may cautiously turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- C. Stop
- D. No left turn

16. A traffic signal is completely dark. What must you do?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Stop as if at a stop sign
- C. Yield only
- D. Speed up through it

17. A malfunctioning traffic signal shows a steady green to you. What may you do?

- A. Stop
- B. Proceed with caution
- C. Treat it as a stop sign
- D. Wait for an officer

18. How does a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB) look when no pedestrian has pushed the button?

- A. Flashing yellow
- B. Dark
- C. Steady red
- D. Green

19. What lens arrangement does a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon have?

- A. Red, yellow, green vertical
- B. Two red lenses above a single yellow lens
- C. One red and one green
- D. Four yellow lenses

20. What color and shape are most warning signs?

- A. Red octagon
- B. Yellow diamond with black lettering or symbols
- C. White rectangle
- D. Blue square

21. Which warning signs may be fluorescent yellow?

- A. Stop signs
- B. School zone, school crossing and pedestrian crossing signs
- C. Speed limits
- D. Guide signs

22. What does the blue Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign at a railroad crossing provide?

- A. Train schedules
- B. A phone number to report problems and a DOT number identifying the crossing location
- C. Speed limits
- D. Nearby hospitals

23. What color are work zone signs?

- A. Yellow with black
- B. Orange with black letters or symbols
- C. Green with white
- D. Red with white

24. In a work zone, what may happen to fines for speeding?

- A. Nothing changes
- B. They may be doubled
- C. They are waived
- D. They are halved

25. Regulatory signs are generally what color?

- A. Yellow
- B. Green
- C. White with black, red or green letters
- D. Orange

Answer key: South Dakota practice test 5

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1. B: Do not cut into or interfere with it

Do not cut into or interfere with a funeral procession. (Funeral Processions, page 31)

2. B: When a pedestrian guided by a dog or carrying a white cane is crossing

Always yield to visually impaired persons; when a pedestrian with a guide dog or white cane is crossing, come to a complete stop. (Pedestrians, page 61)

3. B: Yes

Yield to pedestrians crossing at intersections even when a crosswalk is not marked. (Pedestrians, page 61)

4. B: Pull over to the edge of the road so it can pass, avoiding blocking intersections

Yield by pulling to the edge of the road so the emergency vehicle can pass; avoid blocking intersections. (Emergency Vehicles, page 64)

5. B: Come to a complete stop before reaching it, then proceed with caution when safe

Motorists from any direction must come to a complete stop before reaching a stopped emergency vehicle using red lights. (Attention (SDCL 32-31-6.1), page 2)

6. C: At least 300 feet

On roads with two or more lanes in your direction, merge into the farthest lane at least 300 feet before the vehicle. (Attention (SDCL 32-31-6.1), page 2)

7. B: Slow to at least 20 mph below the posted limit (5 mph if posted at 20 or less)

Slow to at least 20 mph below the posted limit, or 5 mph where the limit is 20 or less, starting 300 feet before. (Attention (SDCL 32-31-6.1), page 2)

8. B: A Class 2 misdemeanor

A violation is a Class 2 misdemeanor; causing a crash while violating it is a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Attention (SDCL 32-31-6.1), page 2)

9. B: When its red lights are flashing or stop arm is extended, unless the road is separated by a physical barrier

Always stop for a school bus with red lights flashing or stop arm extended unless the roadway is separated by a physical barrier. (Rules for School Buses, page 43)

10. B: Proceed slowly, watching for children

After the red lights stop flashing and the arm is no longer visible, proceed slowly watching for children. (Rules for School Buses, page 43)

11. B: The first driver to the bridge

Take turns crossing; generally the first driver to the bridge has the right-of-way. (Rural Road Driving, page 67)

12. B: Red, yellow, green

Traffic lights are usually red, yellow and green from top to bottom. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

13. C: On the left

On horizontal signals, red is on the left, yellow in the middle and green on the right. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

14. B: Stop first, then yield to all traffic, pedestrians and bicyclists before proceeding, staying in your lane

Stop first, yield to all traffic including pedestrians and bicyclists, and stay in your lane. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

15. B: You may cautiously turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow means you may cautiously turn after yielding; oncoming traffic has a green light. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

16. B: Stop as if at a stop sign

A red or completely unlighted traffic signal means stop as if at a stop sign. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

17. B: Proceed with caution

Facing a malfunctioning green signal, you may proceed with caution. (Traffic Signals, page 32)

18. B: Dark

The PHB lenses remain dark until a pedestrian pushes the call button. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB), page 31)

19. B: Two red lenses above a single yellow lens

The beacon head consists of two red lenses above a single yellow lens. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB), page 31)

20. B: Yellow diamond with black lettering or symbols

Warning signs are usually yellow with black lettering or symbols and are diamond shaped. (Warning Signs, page 33)

21. B: School zone, school crossing and pedestrian crossing signs

Some warning signs, such as school zones, school crossing and pedestrian crossing, may be fluorescent yellow. (Warning Signs, page 33)

22. B: A phone number to report problems and a DOT number identifying the crossing location

The blue ENS sign has an emergency number and a DOT number identifying the crossing's location. (Railroad Emergency Notification System (ENS), page 34)

23. B: Orange with black letters or symbols

Work zone signs are diamond or rectangular, orange with black letters or symbols. (Work Zone Signs, page 34)

24. B: They may be doubled

Fines for speeding in a work zone may be doubled. (Work Zone Signs, page 34)

25. C: White with black, red or green letters

Regulatory signs are white with black, red or green letters and/or symbols. (Regulatory Signs, page 35)