

South Dakota DPS permit practice test 6

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 shape and colors is a yield sign?

- A. Red octagon
- B. Red and white downward-pointing triangle
- C. Yellow diamond
- D. White rectangle

2. A reflective orange triangle on the rear of a vehicle means it is traveling slower than:

- A. 15 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

3. What color are guide signs?

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

4. What do blue service signs show?

- A. Speed limits
- B. Rest areas, gas stations, campgrounds or hospitals
- C. Historic sites
- D. Detours

5. A double yellow center line on a two-direction roadway means:

- A. Passing allowed both ways
- B. Passing prohibited in both directions
- C. Passing allowed for one side
- D. Lane for buses

6. On a one-direction roadway, a white dashed line between lanes means:

- A. No passing
- B. Passing permitted
- C. Opposite traffic
- D. Lane ends

7. If there is a stop line before the crosswalk, where must you stop?

- A. At the crosswalk
- B. At the stop line first
- C. In the crosswalk
- D. At the curb

8. If no crosswalk is apparent at an intersection where you must stop, where do you stop?

- A. In the middle of the intersection
- B. Before entering the intersection
- C. After the intersection
- D. Anywhere

9. How is a shared center lane marked?

- A. Double solid white lines
- B. Solid yellow and dashed yellow lines on each side
- C. Single dashed white
- D. Diamonds

10. From which part of the lane should you make a right turn?

- A. The left-most portion
- B. The right-most portion
- C. The center
- D. The shoulder

11. From which part of the lane should you make a left turn?

- A. The left-most portion
- B. The right-most portion
- C. The center
- D. Any portion

12. When should you use a three-point turnabout (Y-turn)?

- A. On any multi-lane road
- B. Only when the street is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block, on a two-lane road
- C. On interstates
- D. At intersections

13. What is used for a two-point turnabout?

- A. A median
- B. A street, alley or driveway
- C. A parking lot only
- D. The shoulder

14. On an undivided highway near a curve or crest, you may not make a U-turn where other drivers cannot see you within how many feet?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

15. Where may you NOT make a U-turn in South Dakota?

- A. At a legal median crossover on a divided highway
- B. Mid-block on a street in a business district
- C. On an empty rural road with clear sight
- D. Where signs permit it

16. Before entering an intersection after stopping, which way should you look?

- A. Right only
- B. Left, then right, then left again
- C. Straight ahead
- D. Behind

17. An approaching vehicle has its right turn signal on. Should you pull out in front of it?

- A. Yes, it will turn
- B. No; it may plan to turn later or the signal may have been left on
- C. Yes, if you hurry
- D. Only at night

18. By about how much do roundabouts reduce fatal crashes compared with other intersection controls?

- A. About 35%
- B. About 50%
- C. About 75%
- D. About 90%

19. In which direction does traffic move in a roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Counterclockwise
- C. Either
- D. It changes by time of day

20. Who may use the truck apron in the center of a roundabout?

- A. Cars passing slow traffic
- B. The rear wheels of large trucks; not cars, SUVs or pickups
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Anyone

21. When entering a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Traffic entering after you
- B. Pedestrians, bicyclists, and traffic on your left already in the roundabout
- C. No one
- D. Traffic on your right

22. You are inside a roundabout when an emergency vehicle approaches. What should you do?

- A. Stop immediately
- B. Continue to your exit, then pull over
- C. Reverse out
- D. Drive onto the truck apron

23. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane should you generally use to turn left?

- A. The right lane
- B. The left lane (or lanes marked for left turns)
- C. Any lane
- D. The truck apron

24. At a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), how are left turns onto the freeway made?

- A. After stopping at a red light
- B. Free flow, without stopping to access the ramp
- C. Only from the right lane
- D. By U-turn

25. Why are cloverleaf interchanges less favored today?

- A. They are too expensive
- B. Weaving areas where entering and exiting traffic cross paths cause problems
- C. They have too many signals
- D. They are illegal

Answer key: South Dakota practice test 6

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1. B: Red and white downward-pointing triangle

A yield sign is a red and white downward-pointing triangle with red letters. (Yield Sign, page 35)

2. B: 25 mph

The slow-moving vehicle emblem means the vehicle is traveling less than 25 mph. (Slow Moving Vehicle, page 36)

3. B: Green, brown or blue

Guide signs are square or rectangular and green, brown, or blue. (Guide Signs, page 36)

4. B: Rest areas, gas stations, campgrounds or hospitals

Service signs are blue with white letters or symbols showing services. (Service Signs, page 36)

5. B: Passing prohibited in both directions

A double yellow line means passing is prohibited in both directions. (Pavement Markings, page 36)

6. B: Passing permitted

On a one-direction roadway, a white dashed line means passing is permitted. (Pavement Markings, page 36)

7. B: At the stop line first

If there is a stop line before the crosswalk, the stop line must be obeyed first. (Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 37)

8. B: Before entering the intersection

If crosswalks are not apparent, you must stop before entering the intersection. (Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 37)

9. B: Solid yellow and dashed yellow lines on each side

Shared center lanes are marked on each side by solid yellow and dashed yellow lines. (Shared Center Lane, page 37)

10. B: The right-most portion

Always turn right from the right-most portion of the lane and avoid swinging wide to the left. (Turning and Turnabouts, page 38)

11. A: The left-most portion

Always turn left from the left-most portion of the lane, yielding to oncoming traffic. (Turning and Turnabouts, page 38)

12. B: Only when the street is too narrow for a U-turn and you can't go around the block, on a two-lane road

Use a three-point turnabout only when the road is too narrow for a U-turn and going around the block isn't possible; only on two-lane roads. (Three-Point Turnabout (Y-Turn), page 38)

13. B: A street, alley or driveway

A two-point turnabout uses a street, alley or driveway to reverse direction when driving around the block isn't practical. (Two-Point Turnabout, page 38)

14. C: 500 feet

Do not U-turn on a curve or near a crest where the vehicle cannot be seen by other drivers within 500 feet. (U-Turns, page 39)

15. B: Mid-block on a street in a business district

Do not make a U-turn mid-block in a business district or on a through highway in a residential district (except at legal openings on divided roads). (U-Turns, page 39)

16. B: Left, then right, then left again

Look left, then right, then left again before entering the intersection. (Intersections, page 39)

17. B: No; it may plan to turn later or the signal may have been left on

Do not turn into a lane just because an approaching vehicle has a turn signal on; the driver may turn later or forgot to cancel it. (Intersections, page 39)

18. D: About 90%

Roundabouts reduce fatal crashes about 90%, injury crashes about 75%, and overall crashes about 35%. (Roundabouts, page 39)

19. B: Counterclockwise

Traffic moves one way in a counterclockwise direction in a roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 39)

20. B: The rear wheels of large trucks; not cars, SUVs or pickups

Truck aprons are for large trucks' rear wheels; they are not to be used by cars, SUVs or pickup trucks. (Roundabouts, page 39)

21. B: Pedestrians, bicyclists, and traffic on your left already in the roundabout

Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists, and to traffic on your left already in the roundabout. (Steps for driving a roundabout, page 40)

22. B: Continue to your exit, then pull over

If you have entered the roundabout, continue to your exit, then pull over; avoid stopping in the roundabout. (Emergency vehicles in a roundabout, page 40)

23. B: The left lane (or lanes marked for left turns)

Generally, use the left lane or lanes signed and marked for left turns; observe signs and arrows before entering. (Driving a roundabout with two or more lanes, page 40)

24. B: Free flow, without stopping to access the ramp

At a DDI, all left turns onto the freeway are free flow; vehicles do not stop to access the ramp. (Navigating a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), page 42)

25. B: Weaving areas where entering and exiting traffic cross paths cause problems

The short weaving sections between loop ramps force entering and exiting traffic to mix. (Cloverleaf Interchanges, page 41)