

Tennessee TDOSHS permit practice test 6

From the Tennessee Comprehensive Driver License Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/tennessee/

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

1. Is it legal to block an intersection after the light changes?

- A. Yes, if traffic is heavy
- B. Yes, during rush hour
- C. No, it is always illegal, whether or not a sign is posted
- D. Only if a sign prohibits it

2. How far before a turn must you turn on your turn signal in Tennessee?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 100 feet
- D. At least 25 feet

3. You plan to turn into a driveway just past an intersection. When should you signal?

- A. Not at all
- B. Once you are in the intersection
- C. After passing the driveway
- D. Well before the intersection

4. While waiting to turn left, why should you keep your wheels pointed straight?

- A. To save tire wear
- B. To see better
- C. It is required for the road test only
- D. If hit from behind, turned wheels could push you into oncoming traffic

5. Should you use your turn signal to tell the driver behind you that it's safe to pass?

- A. Only on two-lane roads
- B. No, that is misleading; use signals only for your own turns or lane changes
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, it is courteous

6. When may you turn left on a red light in Tennessee?

- A. Never
- B. Only with a police officer's signal
- C. From a one-way street onto a one-way street moving in the direction of the turn, after a complete stop, unless posted
- D. From any street after stopping

7. May you turn left on red from a one-way street onto a two-way street?

- A. No, you cannot make this left turn on red
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes, if no traffic
- D. Yes, after stopping

8. When turning left from a one-way street, which lane should you start from?

- A. The center lane
- B. The lane nearest the right curb
- C. The lane farthest to the left (nearest the left curb)
- D. Any lane

9. What speed is usually posted within a roundabout?

- A. 5 to 10 mph
- B. 15 to 25 mph
- C. 30 to 35 mph
- D. 45 mph

10. Where may you NOT make a U-turn in Tennessee?

- A. Where signs allow it
- B. On an interstate highway
- C. At a wide rural road with 1,000 feet of visibility
- D. On a straight rural two-lane road, away from curves and hills

11. A U-turn is prohibited where you cannot see traffic coming from both directions for at least how far?

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

12. On a road with no center line, how much of the road must you give to vehicles coming the other way?

- A. As much as they need
- B. At least half the road
- C. None
- D. At least one-third

13. What is the center lane of a two-way, three-lane or five-lane highway used for?

- A. Only for turning left
- B. Trucks
- C. Emergency stops
- D. Passing

14. How far may you travel in a shared center (two-way left) turn lane?

- A. Up to 500 feet
- B. Up to 100 feet
- C. Up to 300 feet
- D. As far as needed

15. Two vehicles enter a shared center turn lane from opposite directions. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. The one on the left
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The vehicle turning right
- D. The first vehicle to enter the lane

16. Over a reversible lane, what does a steady yellow X mean?

- A. The lane is closed permanently
- B. The lane's use is changing; move out of it as soon as safe
- C. You may drive in the lane
- D. The lane is only for turning

17. Over a reversible lane, what does a flashing yellow X mean?

- A. The lane is ending
- B. Drive in this lane
- C. Do not drive in this lane
- D. The lane is only for turning

18. You see red reflectors facing you on the lane lines. What does it mean?

- A. The lane is for buses
- B. A school is ahead
- C. You are driving the wrong way
- D. You are in a work zone

19. What does an 'HOV 2' sign mean?

- A. Speed limit 2 mph over
- B. Two lanes for trucks
- C. Two-hour parking
- D. At least two people must be in the vehicle to use the lane

20. A driver ahead of you signals a lane change into your lane. What should you do?

- A. Speed up to block them
- B. Slow down and leave space for the change
- C. Change lanes yourself
- D. Honk

21. When passing on a two-lane road, when should you return to your lane?

- A. When you can see the entire vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror
- B. After 5 seconds
- C. As soon as you pass the front bumper
- D. When the other driver waves

22. If you pass several vehicles at once, you must be able to return to the right lane before coming within how far of a no-passing marking or oncoming vehicle?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 500 feet

23. When may you pass another vehicle on the right in Tennessee?

- A. Never
- B. When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on roads with two or more lanes each way or a multi-lane one-way street
- C. Only at intersections
- D. Whenever the shoulder is wide

24. Where is passing NOT allowed?

- A. When approaching an intersection, railroad crossing, narrow bridge, viaduct or tunnel
- B. On a straight road with a broken yellow line on your side
- C. When the car ahead is going under the limit
- D. On a multi-lane highway

25. On a multi-lane road, how far before a crosswalk should you stop for a pedestrian so you don't block other drivers' view?

- A. About 10 feet
- B. About 5 feet
- C. About 100 feet
- D. About 30 feet

Answer key: Tennessee practice test 6

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1. C: No, it is always illegal, whether or not a sign is posted

It is always illegal to block an intersection after the light has changed, whether or not a 'Do Not Block Intersection' sign is posted. (Section B-4: Intersections, page 67)

2. A: At least 50 feet

The Tennessee manual says you must turn on your turn signal at least 50 feet before the turn or lane change. (Section B-4: Turning, page 70)

3. B: Once you are in the intersection

If you plan to turn beyond an intersection, do not signal until you are in the intersection, or others may think you are turning at the intersection. (Section B-4: Turning, page 70)

4. D: If hit from behind, turned wheels could push you into oncoming traffic

If you are hit from the rear while your wheels are turned, the impact can push you into oncoming traffic. (Section B-4: Turning, page 70)

5. B: No, that is misleading; use signals only for your own turns or lane changes

Do not use your signals to wave a driver around you or to relay other drivers' turns; it misleads others. (Section B-4: Turning, page 70)

6. C: From a one-way street onto a one-way street moving in the direction of the turn, after a complete stop, unless posted

A left on red is permitted where a one-way street meets another one-way street going in the direction of the turn, after a complete stop, unless prohibited. (Section B-4: Turning: Turns Permitted on Red, page 72)

7. A: No, you cannot make this left turn on red

Turning left from a one-way street onto a two-way street cannot be made on a red light. (Section B-4: Turning, page 71)

8. C: The lane farthest to the left (nearest the left curb)

When turning left from a one-way street, approach in the lane farthest to the left curb. (Section B-4: Turning, page 71)

9. B: 15 to 25 mph

Within a roundabout, proceed at a slower speed, usually posted at 15 to 25 mph. (Section B-4: Turning: Special Turns: Roundabouts, page 73)

10. B: On an interstate highway

U-turns are illegal on interstates, at signal- or officer-controlled intersections, where you cannot see 500 feet each way, between intersections in a city, and where signs prohibit them. (Section B-4: Turning: U-Turns, page 73)

11. C: 500 feet

You may not make a U-turn where you cannot see traffic coming from both directions for at least 500 feet each way. (Section B-4: Turning: U-Turns, page 73)

12. B: At least half the road

On a road without center line markings, drivers must give others going the opposite direction at least half the road. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage, page 73)

13. A: Only for turning left

The center lane of a two-way three- or five-lane highway is used only for turning left. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage, page 73)

14. C: Up to 300 feet

Shared center turn lanes cannot be used for passing or for travel farther than 300 feet. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Shared Center Turn/Two-Way Left Turn Lane, page 74)

15. D: The first vehicle to enter the lane

When vehicles enter the turn lane from opposite directions, the first vehicle to enter the lane has the right-of-way. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Shared Center Turn/Two-Way Left Turn Lane, page 74)

16. B: The lane's use is changing; move out of it as soon as safe

A steady yellow X means the use or direction of the lane is changing, so move out of it as soon as it is safe. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Reversible Lanes, page 75)

17. D: The lane is only for turning

A flashing yellow X means the lane is only for turning; a green arrow means you may drive in it and a red X means you may not. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Reversible Lanes, page 75)

18. C: You are driving the wrong way

Red reflectors always mean you are facing traffic the wrong way; turn off or get into the proper lane immediately. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage, page 74)

19. D: At least two people must be in the vehicle to use the lane

HOV 2 means there must be at least two people in the vehicle to drive legally in that lane. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Reserved Lanes, page 75)

20. B: Slow down and leave space for the change

When a driver ahead signals a lane change, slow down and leave space; do not speed up or change lanes until they finish. (Section B-4: Traffic Lanes and Lane Usage: Changing Lanes, page 75)

21. A: When you can see the entire vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror

Complete the pass as soon as possible; when you can see the entire vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror, signal right and return. (Section B-4: Passing Other Vehicles, page 76)

22. B: 100 feet

Passing multiple vehicles is not illegal but is only advised if you can return before coming within 100 feet of no-passing markings or oncoming vehicles. (Section B-4: Passing Other Vehicles, page 76)

23. B: When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on roads with two or more lanes each way or a multi-lane one-way street

Passing on the right is allowed when the vehicle is turning left, or on unobstructed roads wide enough for two or more lanes each way, or multi-lane one-way streets—never off the pavement. (Section B-4: Passing Other Vehicles: Passing on the Right, page 76)

24. A: When approaching an intersection, railroad crossing, narrow bridge, viaduct or tunnel

Do not pass when approaching an intersection, railroad crossing, narrow bridge, viaduct or tunnel, a hill or curve, or with an oncoming car. (Section B-4: Passing Other Vehicles: No Passing, page 77)

25. D: About 30 feet

When stopping for a crosswalk on a multi-lane road, stop about 30 feet before it so you don't block other lanes' view of the pedestrian. (Section B-4: Passing Other Vehicles: No Passing, page 77)