

Vermont DMV permit practice test 4

From the Vermont Driver's Manual (VN-007). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/vermont/

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

1. A traffic signal is completely dark because of a power failure. What should you do?

- A. Stop as if there were stop signs in all directions
- B. Proceed normally
- C. Yield only
- D. Honk and go

2. At a red light, where must you stop?

- A. Before the stop line or crosswalk, whichever comes first
- B. After the crosswalk
- C. In the intersection
- D. At the signal pole

3. When may you turn right on a circular red light in Vermont?

- A. Only with a police officer
- B. Never
- C. Without stopping
- D. After stopping completely, scanning and yielding, unless signs prohibit it

4. May you turn right on a red arrow?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only if no cars are coming
- C. No
- D. Yes, after stopping

5. A yellow light comes on and you are too close to stop safely. What should you do?

- A. Slam the brakes
- B. Proceed with caution through the intersection
- C. Back up
- D. Speed up

6. On a circular green light, what must you do if you are turning left?

- A. Wait for a green arrow
- B. Yield to oncoming vehicles
- C. Go immediately
- D. Honk

7. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A. Like a stop sign: stop, then proceed after yielding
- B. Go
- C. Yield only
- D. Slow down

8. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. Protected left turn
- B. You may turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians; oncoming traffic has a green light
- C. No turn
- D. Stop

9. What does a solid green arrow mean for left turns?

- A. Stop
- B. Left turns have the right of way; oncoming traffic has a red light
- C. Yield to oncoming
- D. Turn on red

10. What does a solid yellow arrow mean?

- A. Turn freely
- B. No left turns
- C. The left-turn signal is about to change to red; prepare to stop or complete the turn if legally in the intersection
- D. Pedestrians crossing

11. A police officer directs you through a red light. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Follow the officer's directions, with caution
- C. Wait for green
- D. Turn right instead

12. What do yellow center lines on major highways do?

- A. Divide traffic going in opposite directions
- B. Mark bike lanes
- C. Mark the right edge
- D. Mark parking

13. What separates two lanes going in the same direction?

- A. A broken white line
- B. A double yellow line
- C. No line
- D. A solid yellow line

14. There is a solid line in your lane and a broken line in the other lane. What does it mean?

- A. Neither may turn
- B. You should not pass, but the vehicle in the other lane may
- C. You may pass
- D. Both may pass

15. What do a series of white triangles painted across a lane mean?

- A. A yield line showing where to stop if you must yield
- B. A crosswalk
- C. A speed bump
- D. A school zone

16. What is a continuous two-way left turn lane used for?

- A. Left turns from both directions
- B. Parking
- C. Passing
- D. Travel

17. When using a two-way left turn lane, how much of your vehicle should be in it?

- A. None
- B. Half
- C. All of it, so you don't block traffic
- D. Just the front

18. You are in a lane with a straight-only arrow at an intersection. May you turn?

- A. Only right
- B. No; you must follow the lane's direction
- C. Yes, if signaling
- D. Only left

19. Is changing lanes while turning legal?

- A. Only on two-lane roads
- B. Yes
- C. Only at night
- D. No, it is illegal and leads to crashes

20. On a divided highway, the edge line to your right is yellow. What does it mean?

- A. A construction zone
- B. A passing zone
- C. Nothing
- D. You are going the wrong way

21. In a work zone with temporary markings, on which side should the yellow markings be?

- A. On your left—if not, you are in the wrong lane
- B. Either side
- C. On your right
- D. Down the middle

22. What do the smaller signs below a railroad crossbuck indicate?

- A. Distance to the station
- B. Time of the next train
- C. Train speed
- D. How many tracks there are

23. A triangle with the points cut off is displayed on what kind of vehicle?

- A. Police cars
- B. Hazmat trucks
- C. School buses
- D. Slow-moving vehicles like farm equipment

24. What shape and color are most warning signs in Vermont?

- A. Orange circle
- B. Red octagon
- C. White rectangle
- D. Diamond-shaped, yellow or green

25. What does a downward arrow under a school or pedestrian sign indicate?

- A. A low bridge
- B. A detour
- C. Turn here
- D. The crosswalk or crossing area

Answer key: Vermont practice test 4

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1. A: Stop as if there were stop signs in all directions

A signal with no lights at all, such as in a power outage, works like an all-way stop: stop, then go when it is your turn. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

2. A: Before the stop line or crosswalk, whichever comes first

At a red light, stop at the stop line; if there is none, stop before the crosswalk, whichever you reach first. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

3. D: After stopping completely, scanning and yielding, unless signs prohibit it

Right turns on red are usually allowed after a complete stop, scanning and yielding, unless signs say otherwise. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

4. C: No

Do not turn right on a red arrow, and don't turn right on red when No Turn On Red signs are lit. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)

5. B: Proceed with caution through the intersection

A yellow light warns the light is about to turn red; if you're too close to stop safely, proceed with caution. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

6. B: Yield to oncoming vehicles

On green you may proceed if safe, but when turning left you must yield to oncoming vehicles. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

7. A: Like a stop sign: stop, then proceed after yielding

A flashing circular red is like a stop sign: stop and proceed after yielding to pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles. (Traffic Lights, page 33)

8. B: You may turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians; oncoming traffic has a green light

With a flashing yellow arrow, turn left after yielding to all oncoming traffic and pedestrians; oncoming traffic has a green light. (Arrows, page 33)

9. B: Left turns have the right of way; oncoming traffic has a red light

A solid green arrow means left turns have the right of way; oncoming traffic has a red light. (Arrows, page 33)

10. C: The left-turn signal is about to change to red; prepare to stop or complete the turn if legally in the intersection

A solid yellow arrow means the left-turn signal is about to turn red; prepare to stop or complete the turn if legally in the intersection. (Arrows, page 33)

11. B: Follow the officer's directions, with caution

A police officer may direct you through a red light; follow the officer's directions with caution. (Traffic Lights, page 32)

12. A: Divide traffic going in opposite directions

Major highways are marked with yellow center lines dividing opposing lanes of travel. (Highway Markings, page 35)

13. A: A broken white line

When two or more lanes go the same direction, a broken white line divides them. (Highway Markings, page 35)

14. B: You should not pass, but the vehicle in the other lane may

With a solid line in your lane and broken in the other, you should not pass, but the other lane may. (Highway Markings, page 35)

15. A: A yield line showing where to stop if you must yield

A yield line of white triangles pointing toward approaching cars shows where to stop if required to yield. (Highway Markings, page 35)

16. A: Left turns from both directions

Two-way left turn lanes are not travel lanes; traffic in both directions uses them to turn left. (Highway Markings, page 35)

17. C: All of it, so you don't block traffic

Pull your whole vehicle into the center turn lane so you are not blocking the lane you came from. (Highway Markings, page 35)

18. B: No; you must follow the lane's direction

Drivers must follow the direction indicated for their lane; turning from a straight-arrow lane is illegal and unsafe. (Highway Markings, page 36)

19. D: No, it is illegal and leads to crashes

Remain in your designated lane until after the turn; changing lanes while turning is illegal and causes crashes. (Highway Markings, page 36)

20. D: You are going the wrong way

If the right edge line is yellow, you are going the wrong way; on a divided highway the line to your right should be white. (Safe Driving on the Interstate, page 52)

21. A: On your left—if not, you are in the wrong lane

Yellow markers separate opposite traffic and will be on your left; if not, you're in the wrong lane. (Flashing arrow panels, page 37)

22. D: How many tracks there are

The smaller signs below the crossbuck indicate how many tracks there are; one train may hide another. (Road Signs, page 34)

23. D: Slow-moving vehicles like farm equipment

A triangle with the points cut off is displayed on vehicles that travel at slow speeds, such as farm vehicles. (Road Signs, page 34)

24. D: Diamond-shaped, yellow or green

Warning signs are usually diamond-shaped and yellow or green; drivers should slow down. (Warning Signs, page 34)

25. D: The crosswalk or crossing area

An arrow pointing down beneath a school or pedestrian warning sign marks the exact place where people cross. (Warning Signs, page 34)