

Vermont DMV permit practice test 5

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. What do rectangular signs with white backgrounds tell you?

- A. What a driver must or must not do (regulations)
- B. Directions only
- C. Warnings
- D. Services

2. If a sign is covered by snow or dirt, how can you tell its general meaning?

- A. By its post color
- B. You can't
- C. By its height
- D. By its shape

3. What color and shape are Vermont work zone signs?

- A. White squares
- B. Green rectangles
- C. Yellow diamonds
- D. Orange diamond or rectangular

4. Must you obey a flagger in a work zone?

- A. No, signs take priority
- B. Only if police are present
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, a flagger has legal authority to control traffic

5. A flashing arrow panel in a work zone shows only blinking corner lights or a straight line. What does it mean?

- A. Merge left
- B. Caution mode: slow down
- C. Road closed
- D. Speed up

6. What happens to fines for speeding in a Vermont work zone?

- A. They are waived
- B. They are tripled
- C. No change
- D. They are doubled

7. When do Vermont work zone rules apply?

- A. 24/7
- B. Only during daylight
- C. Only on weekdays
- D. Only when workers are visible

8. Who has the right-of-way when you approach an intersection with traffic already in it?

- A. Pedestrians, bicyclists and other traffic already in the intersection
- B. Whoever is larger
- C. Whoever is faster
- D. You

9. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at about the same time from different directions. Who yields?

- A. The driver on the right
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right
- D. Neither

10. At a four-way stop, who should go first?

- A. The largest vehicle
- B. The vehicle turning left
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. The first vehicle to arrive

11. When turning left, who must you yield to?

- A. No one
- B. All oncoming traffic, including bicyclists
- C. Only cars
- D. Only trucks

12. Approaching a road from a driveway, parking lot or T-intersection, what must you do?

- A. Yield to all traffic on the road
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk and go
- D. Expect traffic to stop

13. How fast should you approach an intersection with a yield sign?

- A. Slow enough to stop if necessary
- B. As fast as possible
- C. At the limit
- D. At 5 mph

14. A vehicle with flashing blue or red lights and a siren approaches from any direction. What does Vermont law require?

- A. Stop in place
- B. Speed up
- C. Follow it

D. Pull over to the right side of the road and stop until it passes

15. An emergency vehicle approaches while you are already in a roundabout. What should you do?

- A. Speed around it
- B. Back up
- C. Exit the roundabout first, then pull over
- D. Stop immediately inside the roundabout

16. Who has the right-of-way at a roundabout?

- A. Entering traffic
- B. The vehicle on the right
- C. Traffic already in the roundabout
- D. Trucks

17. What must you do when approaching a snowplow working with its lights flashing?

- A. Honk
- B. Follow closely
- C. Pass it quickly
- D. Proceed with caution and yield the right of way

18. A pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog is waiting to cross ahead. What must you do?

- A. Proceed if you have a green
- B. Honk
- C. Drive around
- D. Stop and yield the right-of-way

19. A pedestrian crosses carelessly against the light. What must the driver do?

- A. Flash lights
- B. Proceed; the pedestrian is at fault
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. Yield to the pedestrian

20. A car ahead in the next lane stops for a pedestrian. You have a clear lane. What should you do?

- A. Pass it
- B. Honk
- C. Do not pass the stopped vehicle
- D. Go around on the shoulder

21. On narrow roads, how should you treat wide farm equipment?

- A. Yield to it
- B. Pass immediately
- C. Force it over
- D. Honk

22. How far before turning or changing lanes must you signal in Vermont?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. Not less than 100 feet
- D. At least 300 feet

23. How many seconds of signaling before a turn meets Vermont's 100-foot rule?

- A. 1 second
- B. 3 to 5 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 15 seconds

24. If your turn signals or brake lights don't work, what must you do?

- A. Use hazard lights
- B. Honk instead
- C. Use hand signals and get them fixed immediately
- D. Drive anyway

25. When preparing to turn left on a two-lane road, how close to the center line should you position your vehicle?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. Three feet from the curb
- C. Within one foot of the center line, if safe
- D. In the center

Answer key: Vermont practice test 5

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1. A: What a driver must or must not do (regulations)

Rectangular regulatory signs with white backgrounds display speed limits, turning and passing laws and other directions. (Regulatory Signs, page 35)

2. D: By its shape

If a sign is covered, you should know its general meaning (regulatory, warning, information) by its shape. (Road Signs, page 33)

3. D: Orange diamond or rectangular

Work zone signs are orange and diamond or rectangular shaped. (Work Zone Signs, page 37)

4. D: Yes, a flagger has legal authority to control traffic

Flaggers use stop/slow paddles or orange flags; a flagger has legal authority to control traffic and must be obeyed. (Flaggers, page 37)

5. B: Caution mode: slow down

When arrows aren't in use, panels are in caution mode (straight line or four corner lights); drivers should slow down. (Flashing arrow panels, page 37)

6. D: They are doubled

Fines are doubled for speeding in a work zone. (WORK ZONE SAFETY, page 36)

7. A: 24/7

Work zone rules apply 24/7, not just during daylight hours. (Tips for Safe Driving in Vermont Work Zones, page 36)

8. A: Pedestrians, bicyclists and other traffic already in the intersection

A driver must yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and other traffic already in the intersection. (Right-of-way, page 29)

9. C: The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right

The driver on the left should yield to the driver on the right. (Right-of-way, page 29)

10. D: The first vehicle to arrive

At an all-way stop, the vehicle that got there first goes first. (Right-of-way, page 29)

11. B: All oncoming traffic, including bicyclists

If you are turning left you must yield to all oncoming traffic—motor vehicles and bicyclists. (Right-of-way, page 29)

12. A: Yield to all traffic on the road

A driver approaching from a driveway, alley, parking lot or T-intersection must yield to all traffic on the road. (Right-of-way, page 29)

13. A: Slow enough to stop if necessary

Near a yield sign, travel slowly enough to stop if necessary and enter only when the way is clear. (Right-of-way, page 29)

14. D: Pull over to the right side of the road and stop until it passes

You must pull over to the right side of the road and stop, remaining stopped until the emergency vehicle has gone by. (Move Over Law, page 32)

15. C: Exit the roundabout first, then pull over

If already in the roundabout, pull over after you have safely exited; if not yet in, pull over and let it pass. (Roundabouts, page 31)

16. C: Traffic already in the roundabout

Drivers must yield the right-of-way to traffic in the roundabout and enter only at a safe gap. (Roundabouts, page 31)

17. D: Proceed with caution and yield the right of way

Drivers must yield to any state, city or town maintenance vehicle working on a highway, such as a snowplow with lights flashing. (Move Over Law, page 32)

18. D: Stop and yield the right-of-way

When a pedestrian with a white cane or guide dog is crossing or waiting to cross, you must stop and yield the right-of-way. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)

19. D: Yield to the pedestrian

Even when pedestrians cross the street carelessly, the driver must yield. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)

20. C: Do not pass the stopped vehicle

When a vehicle ahead stops for a pedestrian, do not pass it even with two lanes; this is a frequent cause of pedestrian deaths. (Driver Responsibilities, page 39)

21. A: Yield to it

Yield to wide equipment on narrow roads; pass slow vehicles cautiously only when safe. (Sharing the Road with Slow Moving Vehicles, page 45)

22. C: Not less than 100 feet

The law states a driver must signal not less than 100 feet before turning or changing lanes; 3 to 5 seconds covers this. (Signals, page 27)

23. B: 3 to 5 seconds

Signaling three to five seconds before turning or changing lanes covers the 100-foot requirement. (Signals, page 27)

24. C: Use hand signals and get them fixed immediately

If directional or brake lights don't work, you must use hand signals; the lights must be fixed immediately. (Signals, page 27)

25. C: Within one foot of the center line, if safe

Position your vehicle within one foot of the center line, if it is safe to do so. (Left Turns, page 27)