

Vermont DMV permit practice test 6

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

- A. So you won't be pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind
- B. It's required for signaling
- C. To save tires
- D. To see better

2. Approaching a right turn, about how far from the right side of the road should your vehicle be?

- A. One foot
- B. In the center
- C. Six feet
- D. About three feet

3. When turning into a street with more than one lane in your direction, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The center lane
- B. The far lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The nearest lane

4. What is the basic rule of driving on a multilane road?

- A. Drive in the left lane
- B. Stay in the center
- C. Drive to the right unless passing or turning
- D. Change lanes often

5. Before starting a right turn, in what order should you search the intersection?

- A. Front only
- B. Left, front, right and quickly left again
- C. Behind only
- D. Right only

6. In which direction does traffic travel in a roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Depends on the signs
- C. Either
- D. Counterclockwise

7. In a two-lane roundabout with no signs or arrows, which lane may turn left?

- A. The right lane
- B. The left lane (left turns or through)
- C. Either lane
- D. Neither

8. May you change lanes once inside a multi-lane roundabout?

- A. No
- B. Only when empty
- C. Only to exit
- D. Yes

9. What should you do as you exit a roundabout?

- A. Use your signal to show your intention to exit
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk
- D. Stop

10. When turning onto a multiple-lane road where you have a choice of lanes, which lane should a right-turning driver enter?

- A. The right lane
- B. The center lane
- C. The left lane
- D. Any lane

11. What is the maximum speed on Vermont roads unless posted otherwise?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 45 mph

12. What is the maximum speed on a Vermont interstate unless posted otherwise?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 60 mph
- D. 55 mph

13. Can 10 mph ever be an unsafe speed?

- A. Only for trucks
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Yes, depending on conditions
- D. No

14. On a Vermont interstate, you can't change lanes away from a stopped emergency vehicle. How fast may you pass?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. At the limit

D. At least 20 mph below the speed limit

15. How far does a passenger car need to stop on dry pavement from 60 mph, per the Vermont work zone tips?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 150 feet
- C. 240 feet
- D. 75 feet

16. At night, driving at 40 mph on low beams, what are you doing according to the Vermont manual?

- A. Driving safely
- B. Nothing wrong
- C. Overdriving your headlights
- D. Driving too slowly

17. How far ahead do you always need to be able to see?

- A. 2 seconds
- B. 4 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 1 second

18. What does the Vermont manual say about cruise control in rain, fog, snow or ice?

- A. Use it to stay steady
- B. Use it only on interstates
- C. Never use it in those conditions
- D. Use it below 40 mph

19. How fast can a startled deer bound across a road?

- A. 60 mph
- B. Up to 40 mph
- C. 10 mph
- D. 20 mph

20. On a wet road when it first starts to rain, what happens to braking distance?

- A. It increases because oil, rubber, dirt and water make roads slippery
- B. It doubles only on ice
- C. No change
- D. It shortens

21. What following distance does the Vermont manual recommend?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 4 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

22. How do you use the 4-second method?

- A. Start counting when the rear of the vehicle ahead passes a checkpoint and stop when you reach it
- B. Count from when you pass a sign until the car ahead does
- C. Count 4 car lengths
- D. Brake every 4 seconds

23. How much space should you leave when passing a bicyclist in Vermont?

- A. At least 4 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 2 feet

24. When passing in Vermont, when may you return to the right side of the road?

- A. When the other driver waves
- B. Immediately
- C. When you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle (or bicyclist) in your inside rearview mirror
- D. After 2 seconds

25. When may you pass on the right in Vermont?

- A. On a multilane road, or on a two-lane road when a vehicle is turning left and there is room
- B. Using the shoulder
- C. Never
- D. Whenever traffic is slow

Answer key: Vermont practice test 6

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1. A: So you won't be pushed into oncoming traffic if hit from behind

Keep your wheels straight until ready to turn so a rear-end hit won't push you into oncoming traffic. (Left Turns, page 27)

2. D: About three feet

At the approach to a right turn, the vehicle should be about three feet from the right side of the road; don't swing left first. (Right Turns, page 28)

3. D: The nearest lane

If turning into a street with more than one lane going your way, turn into the nearest lane. (Right Turns, page 28)

4. C: Drive to the right unless passing or turning

Drive to the right unless you are passing or turning. (Right Turns, page 28)

5. B: Left, front, right and quickly left again

Look left, ahead and right, then take one more quick look left right before you begin the right turn. (Right Turns, page 28)

6. D: Counterclockwise

Traffic enters and exits only through right turns and proceeds counterclockwise. (Roundabouts, page 30)

7. B: The left lane (left turns or through)

The right lane may make right turns or go through; the left lane may make left turns or go through. (Roundabouts, page 31)

8. A: No

Drivers may not change lanes once in the roundabout; check mirrors and blind spots before exiting from the inside lane. (Roundabouts, page 31)

9. A: Use your signal to show your intention to exit

Always use your signal to show your intention to exit the roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 31)

10. A: The right lane

Right-turning drivers must turn into the right lane; left-turning drivers must first turn into the left lane. (Highway Markings, page 35)

11. C: 50 mph

The maximum speed for any vehicle on all Vermont roads is 50 mph or as posted. (Speed Limits and Safe Speeds, page 29)

12. A: 65 mph

The maximum speed on an Interstate in Vermont is 65 mph or as posted. (Speed Limits and Safe Speeds, page 29)

13. C: Yes, depending on conditions

Many crashes are caused by driving too fast for conditions; sometimes even 10 mph can be an unsafe speed. (Speed Limits and Safe Speeds, page 29)

14. D: At least 20 mph below the speed limit

If you can't change lanes, you must slow down to 20 mph below the speed limit to go by the stopped vehicles. (Safe Driving on the Interstate, page 52)

15. C: 240 feet

It takes 240 feet for a passenger car to stop on dry pavement at 60 mph, versus 75 feet at 30 mph. (Tips for Safe Driving in Vermont Work Zones, page 36)

16. C: Overdriving your headlights

At 40 mph with low beams you are 'overdriving your headlights'—you can't see far enough to stop in the space you can see. (Night Driving, page 50)

17. B: 4 seconds

You always need to be able to see 4 seconds ahead. (Night Driving, page 50)

18. C: Never use it in those conditions

Never use cruise control in rain, fog, snow, ice or similar conditions. (Safe Driving on the Interstate, page 52)

19. B: Up to 40 mph

A deer may bound at speeds up to 40 miles per hour toward its habitat. (Moose and Deer Safety, page 46)

20. A: It increases because oil, rubber, dirt and water make roads slippery

When it first starts to rain, oil, rubber, dirt and water make roads especially slippery, increasing braking distance. (Stopping Your Vehicle, page 27)

21. C: 4 seconds

Use the 4-second method; allow more than four seconds in poor conditions, poor visibility or at higher speeds. (Four Seconds - A Safe Following Distance, page 28)

22. A: Start counting when the rear of the vehicle ahead passes a checkpoint and stop when you reach it

Start counting as the rear of the vehicle ahead passes a checkpoint and stop when you reach it; fewer than four seconds is too close. (Follow These Steps for Four-Second Safety Spacing, page 29)

23. A: At least 4 feet

Give a bicyclist at least four feet of space between your car and the rider; wait if the road is too narrow to do that. (Sharing the Road with Bicyclists: Driver Responsibilities, page 41)

24. C: When you can see the entire front of the passed vehicle (or bicyclist) in your inside rearview mirror

Go far enough past that you can see the entire front of the vehicle or the bicyclist in your inside rearview mirror, then signal and return. (PASSING, page 53)

25. A: On a multilane road, or on a two-lane road when a vehicle is turning left and there is room

You may pass on the right on a multilane road, or of a vehicle turning left if there is room—never by driving off the pavement. (PASSING, page 53)