

West Virginia DMV permit practice test 6

From the West Virginia Driver's Licensing Handbook. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/west-virginia/

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

1. An emergency vehicle with siren and lights approaches. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pull to the right edge, clear of the intersection, stop with your foot on the brake until it passes
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Follow it

2. Is yielding to a funeral procession required by West Virginia law?

- A. Only in cities
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Yes, always
- D. No, but it is a courtesy

3. Whose directions overrule signs, signals and road markings?

- A. A police officer's
- B. A crossing guard's only
- C. Nobody's
- D. A truck driver's

4. According to the WV handbook, the right-of-way is something to be...

- A. Taken
- B. Given, not taken
- C. Demanded
- D. Ignored

5. When do pedestrians have the right-of-way?

- A. Only at signals
- B. In a crosswalk, when crossing a sidewalk across a driveway, or when blind with a cane or guide dog
- C. Never
- D. Only children

6. About what share of traffic fatalities are vehicle-pedestrian collisions?

- A. 50%
- B. 5%
- C. 75%
- D. Nearly 20%

7. At an intersection with a yield sign, what must you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Slow down and yield to vehicles in the intersection and approaching traffic
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop always

8. When making a left turn, who must you yield to?

- A. Oncoming traffic
- B. No one
- C. Vehicles behind you
- D. Parked cars

9. A public (transit) bus is stopped to let passengers on and off. What does the WV handbook say?

- A. Always pass on the right
- B. Traffic does not have to stop, but watch for passengers crossing
- C. Traffic must stop for public buses
- D. Never pass a bus

10. How far before turning must you signal in West Virginia?

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

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

- A. A bump from behind could push you into oncoming traffic
- B. It's faster
- C. To save tires
- D. It's required for signaling

12. When should you brake for a turn?

- A. Not at all
- B. During the turn
- C. Before making the turn
- D. After the turn

13. Where is it illegal to turn your vehicle around in West Virginia?

- A. On a straight road with good visibility
- B. In a driveway
- C. At a wide intersection
- D. Near a curve or hill crest where you can't be seen within 500 feet

14. What is the arm signal for a right turn?

- A. Arm pointing up
- B. Arm straight out
- C. Waving
- D. Arm pointing down

15. What is the arm signal for slowing or stopping?

- A. Arm circling
- B. Arm straight out
- C. Arm pointing down
- D. Arm pointing up

16. You plan to turn just past an intersection. What does the handbook caution about signaling?

- A. Signal only after turning
- B. Don't signal too soon, or drivers may think you're turning at the intersection
- C. Never signal
- D. Signal a mile early

17. On the road test, after a turn on a multi-lane road, which lane should you end up in?

- A. Any lane
- B. The center turn lane
- C. The left-most lane
- D. The right-most lane when safe

18. When stopping behind another vehicle, what gap does the WV handbook recommend?

- A. Touching bumpers
- B. Two feet
- C. Where you can see the rear tires of the vehicle ahead
- D. One car length

19. What following-distance rule does the West Virginia handbook recommend?

- A. Ten-second rule
- B. One car length per 10 mph
- C. Three-to-four second rule
- D. Two-second rule

20. What following distance should you keep in darkness or rain?

- A. 6 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. At least 4 seconds

21. What following distance should you keep on ice or snow?

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 12 seconds
- C. At least 6 seconds
- D. 4 seconds

22. What causes most rear-end collisions?

- A. Bad brakes
- B. Sun glare
- C. Following too closely
- D. Wet roads

23. How should you alert the driver ahead that you are passing on a two-lane highway?

- A. Sound your horn (and at night you may blink your headlights)
- B. Tailgate
- C. Flash your hazard lights
- D. Wave

24. When may you return to your lane after passing?

- A. When you see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- B. After 1 second
- C. As soon as you clear the bumper
- D. When the driver waves

25. When is passing on the right permitted in West Virginia?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. Only where there is a lane designated for passing
- C. Whenever it's clear
- D. Never under any circumstances

Answer key: West Virginia practice test 6

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1. B: Pull to the right edge, clear of the intersection, stop with your foot on the brake until it passes

Pull to the right edge clear of the intersection and stop; keep your foot on the brake so the emergency driver knows you're stopped. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

2. D: No, but it is a courtesy

Although not required by law, it is a courtesy to yield to a funeral procession; once the lead car clears, the procession has the right-of-way. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

3. A: A police officer's

Directions of a police officer overrule the message of any sign, signal or road marking. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

4. B: Given, not taken

In every situation, right-of-way is something to be given, not taken. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

5. B: In a crosswalk, when crossing a sidewalk across a driveway, or when blind with a cane or guide dog

Pedestrians have the right-of-way in a crosswalk, crossing a sidewalk across an alley or driveway, and when blind with a cane or guide dog. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 60)

6. D: Nearly 20%

Vehicle-pedestrian collisions account for nearly 20% of traffic fatalities. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 60)

7. B: Slow down and yield to vehicles in the intersection and approaching traffic

Slow down before the intersection, then yield to any vehicle in the intersection and to approaching traffic. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

8. A: Oncoming traffic

When making a left turn you must yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic. (Right-of-Way, page 59)

9. B: Traffic does not have to stop, but watch for passengers crossing

Traffic does not have to stop for a public bus, but watch for passengers (especially children) crossing the street and use caution when passing. (Sharing the Road with Public Buses, page 64)

10. A: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before you plan to turn. (Driving Signals, page 53)

11. A: A bump from behind could push you into oncoming traffic

Don't turn the wheels left while waiting; a bump from behind could push your vehicle into oncoming traffic. (Turning Maneuvers, page 54)

12. C: Before making the turn

Slow down before making turns; do not brake while turning. (Turning Maneuvers, page 54)

13. D: Near a curve or hill crest where you can't be seen within 500 feet

It's illegal to turn around near a curve or crest of a hill where you can't be seen by vehicles approaching within 500 feet. (Changing Direction, page 55)

14. A: Arm pointing up

Hand signals: arm pointing down = slow or stop; arm pointing up = right turn; arm straight out = left turn. (Driving Signals, page 53)

15. C: Arm pointing down

An arm pointing down signals slow or stop. (Driving Signals, page 53)

16. B: Don't signal too soon, or drivers may think you're turning at the intersection

Signaling too soon may make others think you're turning at the intersection and pull into your path; signaling too late gives drivers behind no time. (Driving Signals, page 53)

17. D: The right-most lane when safe

After turning, accelerate, signal, head check and move into the right-most lane when safe. (How You Will Be Tested: Turns, page 39)

18. C: Where you can see the rear tires of the vehicle ahead

A safe gap when stopping behind another vehicle is where you can see the rear tires of the vehicle ahead. (How You Will Be Tested: Turns, page 39)

19. C: Three-to-four second rule

The best way to assure proper following distance is the three-to-four second rule. (Following Distance, page 57)

20. D: At least 4 seconds

If it is dark or raining, the distance should be at least four seconds. (Following Distance, page 57)

21. C: At least 6 seconds

If there is ice or snow, stay at least six seconds behind the vehicle in front. (Following Distance, page 57)

22. C: Following too closely

Following too closely causes most rear-end collisions. (Following Distance, page 57)

23. A: Sound your horn (and at night you may blink your headlights)

Move left when clear and sound your horn; at night you can also blink your headlights. (Passing, page 58)

24. A: When you see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

Return to the proper lane when you see the front (both headlights) of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror. (Passing, page 58)

25. B: Only where there is a lane designated for passing

Passing on the right is not permissible unless there is a lane designated for passing. (Passing, page 58)