

Wisconsin DMV permit practice test 3

From the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook (BDS126). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/wisconsin/

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

1. A car is already traveling in a roundabout as you arrive. What should you do?

- A. Yield to the traffic already in the roundabout
- B. Enter first because you are on the right
- C. Sound your horn and enter
- D. Stop in the roundabout to let others merge

2. Another vehicle is passing you going the same direction. What should you do?

- A. Yield the right-of-way to the passing vehicle
- B. Speed up so it cannot pass
- C. Move toward the center line
- D. Flash your high beams

3. The light turns green, but pedestrians and a bicyclist are still in the intersection. What should you do?

- A. Yield to them until they clear the intersection
- B. Proceed because you have a green light
- C. Honk so they hurry
- D. Drive around them

4. According to the Wisconsin handbook, should you assume the vehicle on the right always goes first?

- A. Yes, in every situation
- B. No, each situation is different
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only at night

5. What following distance rule does the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook recommend?

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

6. Under the four-second rule, how much time should you add for each adverse condition such as rain, snow, ice or heavy traffic?

- A. Half a second
- B. One second
- C. Two seconds
- D. Four seconds

7. Using the four-second rule, you pick a fixed object ahead and start counting. You reach the object before you finish saying "one thousand four." What does this mean?

- A. You are following at a safe distance
- B. You are driving too fast
- C. You should change lanes immediately
- D. You should turn on your hazard lights

8. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in Wisconsin residential areas?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 35 mph

9. What is the normal speed limit in a Wisconsin school zone when children are present?

- A. 10 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

10. What is the maximum speed limit in outlying parts of Wisconsin cities and villages with no posted limit?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

11. May you exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle in Wisconsin?

- A. Yes, briefly
- B. Yes, by up to 10 mph
- C. No, never
- D. Only on two-lane roads

12. Why can driving much slower than other traffic be dangerous?

- A. It wastes fuel
- B. Vehicles can back up behind you and cause a crash
- C. It damages your brakes
- D. It is never dangerous

13. The posted speed limit is the maximum. When should you drive slower than the limit?

- A. Only when police are present
- B. When visibility or road conditions call for it
- C. Never; drive at the limit
- D. Only in school zones

14. On a multi-lane road, where should you drive if you are going slower than most traffic?

- A. In the far-left lane
- B. In the far-right lane
- C. In the center lane
- D. On the shoulder

15. You are merging onto a highway from an acceleration lane. Whose responsibility is it to find a safe gap in traffic?

- A. Yours, as the merging driver
- B. The drivers already on the highway
- C. The driver directly behind you
- D. No one; the ramp signal handles merging

16. Where should you begin slowing down when leaving a highway?

- A. In the deceleration lane (off-ramp)
- B. In the left lane before the exit
- C. On the highway before the exit
- D. At the end of the ramp

17. How far ahead should you be able to see to keep good control of your vehicle?

- A. 2 to 4 seconds
- B. 5 to 8 seconds
- C. 10 to 15 seconds
- D. 30 seconds

18. What does Wisconsin's Sight Distance Rule tell you to do if you cannot see 10 to 15 seconds ahead?

- A. Slow down
- B. Turn on your high beams
- C. Move to the left lane
- D. Speed up to clear the area

19. Which situation calls for slowing down, according to the handbook?

- A. Curved roads or hills
- B. An empty, straight highway in daylight
- C. A dry road with light traffic
- D. A freeway on-ramp

20. Which of these does the Wisconsin handbook count as an intersection?

- A. A driveway
- B. A bridge
- C. A tunnel
- D. A rest area

21. Before going through an intersection, even when you have the right-of-way, how should you search?

- A. Left, right and left again
- B. Right only
- C. Straight ahead only
- D. Check your rearview mirror only

22. Trees, buildings and parked cars block your view at an intersection. How should you approach it?

- A. At a slow pace
- B. At normal speed while honking
- C. Faster, to get through quickly
- D. With your high beams on

23. Why should you avoid coasting in neutral while driving?

- A. You lose full control of the vehicle
- B. It wears out the tires
- C. It is required only on hills
- D. It makes the horn stop working

24. Why does the handbook recommend slowing down early before a stop?

- A. It allows a more gradual, safer stop
- B. It saves you from using the brake pedal
- C. It is required by law at every stop
- D. It keeps the engine from stalling

25. You pass a driver who has been pulled over by police. What does the handbook advise?

- A. Do not look at the roadside activity; it could cause a crash
- B. Slow down to see what happened
- C. Stop to offer help
- D. Take a photo for your records

Answer key: Wisconsin practice test 3

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1. A: Yield to the traffic already in the roundabout

You should yield to traffic that is already in a roundabout. (Section 3: The Basics — A. Right-Of-Way, page 13)

2. A: Yield the right-of-way to the passing vehicle

You yield to a vehicle that is passing you on the left or right going the same direction. (Section 3: The Basics — A. Right-Of-Way, page 13)

3. A: Yield to them until they clear the intersection

You should yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers who are still in the intersection. (Section 3: The Basics — A. Right-Of-Way, page 13)

4. B: No, each situation is different

The handbook warns not to assume the vehicle on the right goes first, because each situation is different. (Section 3: The Basics — A. Right-Of-Way, page 13)

5. C: Four-second rule

Wisconsin teaches the Four Second Following Distance Rule. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

6. B: One second

Add a second for every adverse condition such as heavier traffic, rain, snow and ice. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

7. B: You are driving too fast

The handbook says that if you reach the object before you finish counting to "one thousand four," you are going too fast and should slow down. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

8. C: 25 mph

Unless otherwise posted, the residential speed limit is 25 miles per hour. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

9. B: 15 mph

The normal school zone limit when children are present is 15 miles per hour. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

10. B: 35 mph

The maximum in outlying parts of cities and villages with no posted limit is 35 mph. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

11. C: No, never

You cannot drive over the speed limit to pass other vehicles. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

12. B: Vehicles can back up behind you and cause a crash

Going too slow can cause vehicles to back up behind you and lead to a crash, and you could be ticketed. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

13. B: When visibility or road conditions call for it

You may need to go slower than the limit depending on visibility and road conditions. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

14. B: In the far-right lane

Drive in the far-right lane of a multi-lane road if you are slower than most traffic. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

15. A: Yours, as the merging driver

Highway drivers may slow down or move over, but it is the merging driver's job to find a safe gap and merge legally. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

16. A: In the deceleration lane (off-ramp)

The deceleration lane (off-ramp) is where you gradually slow down. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

17. C: 10 to 15 seconds

Drivers need to be able to see 10 to 15 seconds ahead of their vehicle. (Section 3: The Basics — E. Sight Distance Rule, page 16)

18. A: Slow down

If you cannot see 10 to 15 seconds ahead, you must slow down. (Section 3: The Basics — E. Sight Distance Rule, page 16)

19. A: Curved roads or hills

Slow down for curved roads or hills, bad weather, parking lots, schools and heavy traffic. (Section 3: The Basics — B. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 15)

20. A: A driveway

Intersections include cross streets, driveways, parking lot entrances and railroad crossings. (Section 3: The Basics — C. Intersections, page 15)

21. A: Left, right and left again

Search left, right and left again, because some drivers do not obey or notice signals. (Section 3: The Basics — C. Intersections, page 15)

22. A: At a slow pace

Approach a blocked intersection at a slow pace. (Section 3: The Basics — C. Intersections, page 15)

23. A: You lose full control of the vehicle

Stay in gear so you have full control over your vehicle; do not coast in neutral. (Section 3: The Basics — D. Stopping, page 16)

24. A: It allows a more gradual, safer stop

Slowing earlier allows a more gradual and safer stop; stopping without warning can cause a rear-end crash. (Section 3: The Basics — D. Stopping, page 16)

25. A: Do not look at the roadside activity; it could cause a crash

Do not look at drivers who have been pulled over or other roadside activity, as this could cause a crash. (Section 3: The Basics — E. Sight Distance Rule, page 16)