

Wisconsin DMV permit practice test 4

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. At a railroad crossing, what should you do before crossing?

- A. Stop, look both ways and listen for a train
- B. Speed up to cross quickly
- C. Assume no train is coming if there are no lights
- D. Shift gears on the tracks

2. A vehicle is driving right next to you on a multi-lane road. What does the handbook suggest?

- A. Move ahead of it or drop behind it when safe
- B. Stay beside it to keep pace
- C. Honk to warn the driver
- D. Move onto the shoulder

3. In which situation should you leave additional seconds of following distance?

- A. When following a motorcycle or bicycle
- B. When driving on a dry, empty road
- C. When the car ahead is a small sedan
- D. When you are driving under the limit

4. Someone is following you too closely. What should you do?

- A. Slowly reduce your speed to encourage them to go around
- B. Brake hard to warn them
- C. Speed up to get away
- D. Tap your brakes repeatedly

5. How often should you check your rearview mirror for tailgaters?

- A. Every 2 to 3 seconds
- B. Every 6 to 8 seconds
- C. Every 20 seconds
- D. Only when changing lanes

6. Which of these is a reason to increase the space in front of your vehicle?

- A. You are stopped on a hill or incline
- B. You are on a flat, dry road
- C. You are driving under the speed limit
- D. The car ahead has bright taillights

7. When crossing a multi-lane road, what must you be sure of before you go?

- A. There is enough room to get all the way across
- B. You can make it halfway and wait in the middle
- C. Cross traffic will slow down for you
- D. Your hazard lights are on

8. While making a turn, may you change lanes?

- A. Yes, if you signal
- B. No, stay in your lane while turning
- C. Only on left turns
- D. Only at night

9. Why should you leave extra space for trucks and buses that are turning?

- A. They may cross the center line during a turn
- B. They always turn from the left lane
- C. They cannot use turn signals
- D. They have the right-of-way at all times

10. You are stopped in the intersection waiting to turn left across oncoming traffic. How should you hold your steering wheel?

- A. Straight
- B. Turned to the left
- C. Turned to the right
- D. It does not matter

11. When preparing to turn left, where should you position your vehicle in your lane?

- A. Close to the center line
- B. Close to the right curb
- C. In the middle of the intersection's right lane
- D. On the shoulder

12. On what kind of road may you make a U-turn in Wisconsin if it is done safely and does not interfere with traffic?

- A. Any rural two-lane highway
- B. Any freeway
- C. Any one-way street
- D. Any divided highway with a median barrier

13. You start a turn from the left-most of two left-turn lanes. Which lane should you end up in?

- A. The left-most lane of the new street
- B. The right-most lane of the new street
- C. Any open lane
- D. The center turn lane

14. To turn right off a four-lane roadway, which lane must you turn from?

- A. The lane nearest the right curb or edge
- B. Either lane
- C. The lane nearest the center line
- D. The shoulder

15. When should a Y-turn be used?

- A. On residential streets too narrow for a U-turn
- B. On highways to reverse direction
- C. At busy intersections
- D. Whenever you miss a turn

16. What is the first step of a Y-turn?

- A. Signal right, check traffic, pull as far right as possible and stop
- B. Signal left and turn to the opposite curb
- C. Back up over your right shoulder
- D. Turn on your hazard lights and reverse

17. When may you use a paved shoulder to go around another vehicle?

- A. Only if the vehicle is stopped or making a left turn
- B. Whenever traffic is slow
- C. Whenever the shoulder is wide enough
- D. Never under any circumstances

18. Someone is trying to pass you. What should you do?

- A. Stay in your lane and slow down
- B. Speed up
- C. Move toward the center line
- D. Move onto the left shoulder

19. What are the areas you check by looking over your shoulder before changing lanes called?

- A. Blind spots
- B. No-zones
- C. Dead lanes
- D. Safety cushions

20. How many lanes should you move at a time when changing lanes?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. As many as needed
- D. Three on freeways

21. After passing a vehicle, when is it safe to return to the driving lane?

- A. When you see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- B. As soon as your rear bumper clears its front bumper
- C. When you are one car length ahead
- D. When the other driver flashes their lights

22. How many vehicles should you pass at one time?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. As many as there is room for

23. Must other vehicles move over to let you pass?

- A. Yes, by law
- B. No, they do not have to move
- C. Only on two-lane roads
- D. Only if you flash your lights

24. How fast should you back up?

- A. No faster than a slow walk
- B. About 10 mph
- C. The posted speed limit
- D. As fast as needed to clear traffic

25. You miss your exit on a highway. What should you do?

- A. Go on to the next exit and come back
- B. Back up on the shoulder to the exit
- C. Stop and wait for a gap to reverse
- D. Make a U-turn across the median

Answer key: Wisconsin practice test 4

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

1. A: Stop, look both ways and listen for a train

Stop before the crossing, look both ways, listen for the train and make sure there is room on the other side. (Section 3: The Basics — E. Sight Distance Rule, page 16)

2. A: Move ahead of it or drop behind it when safe

Move ahead or behind the vehicle when safe to keep space all around your car. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 16)

3. A: When following a motorcycle or bicycle

Extra space is needed when following trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles or bicycles, among other situations. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 17)

4. A: Slowly reduce your speed to encourage them to go around

If someone is tailgating, slowly reduce speed; this should encourage them to drive around you. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 17)

5. B: Every 6 to 8 seconds

Check your rearview mirror every 6 to 8 seconds to see if someone is following too closely. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 17)

6. A: You are stopped on a hill or incline

Leave extra space if you stop on a hill, approach a railroad crossing, carry a heavy load, or are being tailgated. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 17)

7. A: There is enough room to get all the way across

Make sure there is enough room to get all the way across before crossing traffic. (Section 3: The Basics — F. Space Between Vehicles, page 17)

8. B: No, stay in your lane while turning

Stay in your lane while you make your turn and do not change lanes while turning. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 18)

9. A: They may cross the center line during a turn

Large vehicles such as trucks and buses may cross the center line during a turn. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 18)

10. A: Straight

Keep the wheels straight; if you are hit from behind with the wheel turned left, you could be pushed into oncoming traffic. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 18)

11. A: Close to the center line

For a left turn, keep close to the center line and check for pedestrians crossing on the left. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 18)

12. A: Any rural two-lane highway

You can make a U-turn on any rural two-lane highway if done safely without interfering with traffic. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 19)

13. A: The left-most lane of the new street

If you start turning from the left-most lane, you should end up in the left-most lane. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 20)

14. A: The lane nearest the right curb or edge

To turn right off a four-lane roadway, turn from the lane nearest the right curb or edge. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 20)

15. A: On residential streets too narrow for a U-turn

A Y-turn should only be used in residential areas on streets too narrow for a U-turn. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 21)

16. A: Signal right, check traffic, pull as far right as possible and stop

Step 1: signal right, check traffic and mirrors, pull as far right as possible and stop. (Section 3: The Basics — G. Turning, page 21)

17. A: Only if the vehicle is stopped or making a left turn

You can use a paved shoulder to go around someone only if they are stopped or making a left turn. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 21)

18. A: Stay in your lane and slow down

If someone is passing you, stay in your lane and slow down. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 21)

19. A: Blind spots

The areas you cannot see in your mirrors and must check over your shoulder are called blind spots. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 21)

20. A: One

Move one lane at a time and signal before each lane change. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 21)

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

Once you see both headlights of the vehicle you passed in your rearview mirror, it is safe to return. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 22)

22. A: One

Pass only one vehicle at a time, on the left side. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 22)

23. B: No, they do not have to move

Other vehicles do not have to move to let you pass. (Section 3: The Basics — H. Passing, page 22)

24. A: No faster than a slow walk

Back up no faster than a slow walk. (Section 3: The Basics — I. Backing, page 22)

25. A: Go on to the next exit and come back

Do not back up; go on to the next exit and re-enter the road. (Section 3: The Basics — I. Backing, page 22)