

Wisconsin DMV permit practice test 5

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. When backing up, which way should you look?

- A. Turn your body and look over your right shoulder through the rear window
- B. Rely on your backup camera only
- C. Use only the side mirrors
- D. Look straight ahead

2. Where does Wisconsin law not allow parking, according to the handbook?

- A. Where there are yellow markings on the curb
- B. Next to a white curb
- C. In a lot with marked spaces
- D. On a residential street with no signs

3. When parking on a level surface with an automatic transmission, what should you do?

- A. Put the vehicle in Park and set the parking brake
- B. Leave it in neutral
- C. Leave it in drive with the engine running
- D. Turn the wheels toward the street

4. You park uphill next to a curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. All the way to the left
- B. All the way to the right
- C. Straight ahead
- D. It does not matter

5. You park uphill on a road with no curb. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. All the way to the left
- B. All the way to the right
- C. Straight ahead
- D. Toward the center line

6. You park facing downhill. Which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. All the way to the right
- B. All the way to the left
- C. Straight ahead
- D. Toward traffic

7. How much longer than your vehicle should a parallel parking space be?

- A. About 1 foot
- B. About 3 to 6 feet
- C. About 10 feet
- D. Exactly one car length

8. To begin parallel parking, how far from the vehicle ahead of the space should you stop alongside it?

- A. About 6 inches
- B. About 2 feet
- C. About 5 feet
- D. About 10 feet

9. When you finish parallel parking, about how far should your vehicle be from the curb?

- A. About 1 foot
- B. About 3 feet
- C. About 6 inches or less
- D. About 2 feet

10. While parallel parking, when do you straighten your wheel after backing in at an angle?

- A. When your front door passes the back bumper of the vehicle ahead
- B. Immediately after you start backing
- C. When your rear wheel touches the curb
- D. When you are fully in the space

11. Which emotional state does the handbook say should keep you from driving?

- A. Being very angry or afraid
- B. Being calm and rested
- C. Being slightly hungry
- D. Being happy

12. What is the proper use of a light tap on the horn?

- A. To get another driver's attention
- B. To show anger
- C. To greet friends
- D. To tell a slow driver to hurry

13. You must use your headlights when you cannot see a person or vehicle how far away?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 1 mile

14. During what hours must you use headlights in Wisconsin?

- A. From a half hour past sunset to a half hour before sunrise
- B. From sunset to sunrise
- C. From one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise
- D. Only after 9 p.m.

15. How much farther do high beams let you see compared with low beams?

- A. About twice as far
- B. About the same distance
- C. About three times as far
- D. About half as far

16. An oncoming driver does not dim their high beams. Where should you look?

- A. Toward the right side of the road
- B. Directly at the headlights
- C. At the center line
- D. At your rearview mirror

17. When should parking lights be used?

- A. Only when parked and idling
- B. While driving in fog
- C. While driving at dusk
- D. Instead of headlights in the city

18. When turning at an intersection, how far before the turn should you start signaling?

- A. About 3 seconds (about 100 feet)
- B. About 1 second (about 30 feet)
- C. About 10 seconds (about 500 feet)
- D. Only as you begin turning

19. You plan to turn into a driveway just past an intersection. When should you start signaling?

- A. Once you cross the intersection
- B. 100 feet before the intersection
- C. Do not signal
- D. While stopped at the intersection

20. What is the hand signal for a right turn?

- A. Arm bent at the elbow, hand pointing up
- B. Arm straight out the window
- C. Arm pointing down
- D. Waving the arm in a circle

21. What does a driver's arm extended straight out the window mean?

- A. Left turn
- B. Right turn
- C. Stopping
- D. Slowing for a hazard on the right

22. What is the hand signal for stopping or slowing down?

- A. Arm pointing down toward the ground
- B. Arm pointing straight out
- C. Arm bent upward
- D. Hand waving forward

23. A school crossing guard signals you to stop while your traffic light is green. What should you do?

- A. Follow the crossing guard and stop
- B. Follow the green light
- C. Honk and proceed
- D. Slow down but keep going

24. What color and shape are most warning signs?

- A. Yellow diamond with black letters or symbols
- B. Red octagon with white letters
- C. White rectangle with black letters
- D. Green rectangle with white letters

25. What do regulatory signs tell you?

- A. The rules of the road
- B. Directions to cities
- C. Locations of services
- D. Points of interest

Answer key: Wisconsin practice test 5

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1. A: Turn your body and look over your right shoulder through the rear window

Turn your body and look over your right shoulder through the rear window; do not depend only on mirrors and cameras. (Section 3: The Basics — I. Backing, page 22)

2. A: Where there are yellow markings on the curb

Parking is not allowed where there are yellow markings on the curb or in front of fire hydrants. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 22)

3. A: Put the vehicle in Park and set the parking brake

On a level surface, put the vehicle in Park (or in gear if manual) and set the parking brake. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 22)

4. A: All the way to the left

Uphill with a curb, turn your wheels all the way to the left before putting the car in park. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 23)

5. B: All the way to the right

Uphill without a curb, turn your wheels all the way to the right. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 23)

6. A: All the way to the right

When parked downhill, turn your wheels all the way to the right and set the emergency brake. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 23)

7. B: About 3 to 6 feet

Find a parking space that is about 3 to 6 feet longer than your vehicle. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 23)

8. B: About 2 feet

Signal, then stop evenly with the vehicle ahead of the space, about 2 feet away from it. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 23)

9. A: About 1 foot

You should be about a foot from the curb and at least 2 feet from the vehicles in front and behind. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 24)

10. A: When your front door passes the back bumper of the vehicle ahead

Once your front door passes the back bumper of the vehicle you are parking behind, straighten your wheel. (Section 3: The Basics — J. Parking, page 24)

11. A: Being very angry or afraid

Do not drive if you are very worried, excited, afraid, angry or depressed. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 24)

12. A: To get another driver's attention

A light tap on the horn signals another driver to get their attention; a hard push warns of an imminent collision. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 24)

13. B: 500 feet

Low beams are required when you cannot see a vehicle or person 500 feet (about one block) away. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

14. A: From a half hour past sunset to a half hour before sunrise

Headlights are required from a half hour past sunset to a half hour before sunrise. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

15. A: About twice as far

High beams let you see twice as far as low beams. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

16. A: Toward the right side of the road

If an oncoming driver forgets to dim, look toward the right side of the road. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

17. A: Only when parked and idling

Parking lights should only be used when you are parked and idling. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

18. A: About 3 seconds (about 100 feet)

Start signaling about three seconds, or about 100 feet, before the turn. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

19. A: Once you cross the intersection

If turning after an intersection, start signaling once you cross the intersection. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

20. A: Arm bent at the elbow, hand pointing up

For a right turn, bend your elbow and point your hand up. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

21. A: Left turn

To signal a left turn, point your hand straight out the driver's side window. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

22. A: Arm pointing down toward the ground

To show you are stopping or slowing, point your hand to the ground. (Section 3: The Basics — K. Communication, page 25)

23. A: Follow the crossing guard and stop

You must follow the directions of police, crossing guards and other workers even if they differ from the light or sign. (Section 4: Signs, page 26)

24. A: Yellow diamond with black letters or symbols

Warning signs are yellow with black lettering or symbols, and most are diamond-shaped. (Section 4: Signs — A. Warning, page 26)

25. A: The rules of the road

Regulatory signs tell you the rules of the road; they are white or red and square, rectangular or a special shape. (Section 4: Signs — B. Regulatory, page 28)