

Wisconsin DMV permit practice test 6

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. What does a triangle-shaped sign with reflective orange markings on the back of a vehicle mean?

- A. Slow-moving vehicle that may travel 25 mph or less
- B. Hazardous materials
- C. Oversize load
- D. Emergency vehicle

2. What does a Reserved Parking sign for vehicles with DIS or DIS VET plates mean?

- A. Only vehicles with a valid disabled parking permit or disabled plates may park there
- B. Parking for veterans' family members
- C. Short-term parking for anyone
- D. Loading zone for delivery vehicles

3. What color are construction and maintenance signs?

- A. Orange with black lettering
- B. Yellow with black lettering
- C. Green with white lettering
- D. Blue with white lettering

4. What happens to traffic fines in Wisconsin work zones?

- A. They double
- B. They are cut in half
- C. They stay the same
- D. They triple

5. In a Wisconsin construction zone, when may you use a cellphone?

- A. Only to report an emergency
- B. Any time with hands-free
- C. When traffic is stopped
- D. Never, even in an emergency

6. According to the Wisconsin handbook's work zone message, what is a leading cause of work zone crashes?

- A. Tailgating
- B. Using headlights
- C. Driving under the limit
- D. Using turn signals

7. What colors are destination signs that show directions and distances to cities?

- A. Green or brown with white lettering
- B. Blue with white lettering
- C. Yellow with black lettering
- D. Orange with black lettering

8. What do brown destination signs show?

- A. Recreational or scenic places such as parks and historical areas
- B. Hospitals and gas stations
- C. Road construction detours
- D. Interstate exits only

9. What color are service signs, such as those pointing to a hospital or camping?

- A. Blue with white letters or symbols
- B. Green with white letters
- C. Brown with white letters
- D. Yellow with black letters

10. What is the purpose of Wisconsin's mile marker (reference marker) signs?

- A. To help you locate where you are and improve emergency response
- B. To show the speed limit
- C. To warn of sharp curves
- D. To mark rest areas only

11. How often are Wisconsin mile marker signs posted?

- A. Every one to two-tenths of a mile
- B. Every mile only
- C. Every five miles
- D. Every quarter mile

12. What information does each Wisconsin mile marker include?

- A. Direction of travel, route number and mile number
- B. Speed limit and exit number
- C. Distance to the next city
- D. County name and population

13. Which Wisconsin route sign is described as looking like a milk jug with a spout?

- A. State road
- B. County road
- C. U.S. route
- D. Interstate highway

14. What does a Wisconsin county road sign look like?

- A. A white rectangle with rounded edges and black lettering
- B. A red and blue shield
- C. A green rectangle
- D. A brown arrow

15. Lights are flashing at a railroad crossing. When may you proceed?

- A. When the lights stop flashing and the track is clear
- B. As soon as the train passes, even if lights still flash
- C. After stopping for 10 seconds
- D. When the car ahead goes

16. Which action is unsafe at a railroad crossing?

- A. Shifting gears while crossing the tracks
- B. Looking both ways before crossing
- C. Making sure there is room on the other side
- D. Waiting for flashing lights to stop

17. A train has just passed at a crossing with two tracks. Before crossing, what should you do?

- A. Wait until the train is far away so you can see the other track is clear
- B. Cross immediately behind the train
- C. Drive around the gate
- D. Honk and cross

18. A railroad gate is lowering. What should you do?

- A. Stop; do not drive around or under the gate
- B. Speed up to get under it
- C. Drive around it if no train is visible
- D. Back up and find another crossing

19. A traffic light is not working because of a power outage. How should you treat the intersection?

- A. As if the signal were a stop sign
- B. As a yield sign
- C. As if you have a green light
- D. As an uncontrolled intersection with no need to stop

20. In Wisconsin, when may you turn left on a steady red light?

- A. When turning from a one-way street onto a one-way street, after stopping
- B. Never
- C. From any street if no traffic is coming
- D. Only with a green arrow

21. May you turn right on a steady red light in Wisconsin?

- A. Yes, after a full stop, if safe and no sign prohibits it
- B. No, never
- C. Yes, without stopping if clear
- D. Only with a green arrow

22. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A. Come to a full stop, then go when safe
- B. Slow down and proceed with caution
- C. The light is about to turn green
- D. Stop only if traffic is present

23. What does a steady red arrow mean?

- A. Stop and wait for the light to turn green
- B. Turn after stopping if clear
- C. Yield then turn
- D. The turn lane is closed permanently

24. You are already in the intersection when the light turns steady yellow. What should you do?

- A. Continue through the intersection
- B. Stop immediately in the intersection
- C. Back up behind the stop line
- D. Speed up and turn

25. What does a flashing yellow arrow mean?

- A. You may turn after yielding; proceed with caution
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. The turn is protected; oncoming traffic is stopped
- D. Turn without slowing

Answer key: Wisconsin practice test 6

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1. A: Slow-moving vehicle that may travel 25 mph or less

The Slow Moving Vehicle emblem marks a vehicle that could travel at 25 mph or less. (Section 4: Signs — B. Regulatory, page 29)

2. A: Only vehicles with a valid disabled parking permit or disabled plates may park there

You may park there only with a valid disabled parking identification permit or disabled license plate. (Section 4: Signs — B. Regulatory, page 29)

3. A: Orange with black lettering

Construction signs are orange diamonds or rectangles with black lettering and symbols. (Section 4: Signs — C. Construction, page 30)

4. A: They double

Traffic fines double in work zone areas. (Section 4: Signs — C. Construction, page 30)

5. A: Only to report an emergency

You can only use your cellphone in a construction zone to report an emergency. (Section 4: Signs — C. Construction, page 30)

6. A: Tailgating

The handbook's work zone message says tailgating is a leading cause of work zone crashes; keep a safe distance. (Section 4: Signs — C. Construction, page 30)

7. A: Green or brown with white lettering

Destination signs are green or brown with white lettering. (Section 4: Signs — D. Destination, page 31)

8. A: Recreational or scenic places such as parks and historical areas

Brown signs show information about fun or beautiful places such as parks. (Section 4: Signs — D. Destination, page 31)

9. A: Blue with white letters or symbols

Service signs are blue with white letters or symbols. (Section 4: Signs — E. Service, page 32)

10. A: To help you locate where you are and improve emergency response

Mile markers help you locate where you are and improve emergency response times to highway incidents. (Section 4: Signs — F. Mile Marker, page 32)

11. A: Every one to two-tenths of a mile

Mile markers are posted at every one to two-tenths of a mile. (Section 4: Signs — F. Mile Marker, page 32)

12. A: Direction of travel, route number and mile number

Each mile marker includes the direction of travel, route number and mile number. (Section 4: Signs — F. Mile Marker, page 32)

13. A: State road

The Wisconsin state road sign looks like a milk jug with a spout and is white with black lettering. (Section 4: Signs — G. Route Number, page 33)

14. A: A white rectangle with rounded edges and black lettering

The county sign is rectangular with rounded edges, white with black lettering. (Section 4: Signs — G. Route Number, page 33)

15. A: When the lights stop flashing and the track is clear

Wait until the lights stop flashing and the track is clear to continue. (Section 4: Signs — H. Railroad Crossing, page 34)

16. A: Shifting gears while crossing the tracks

Do not shift gears while crossing railroad tracks. (Section 4: Signs — H. Railroad Crossing, page 34)

17. A: Wait until the train is far away so you can see the other track is clear

Before crossing double tracks, wait until the train is far away so you can see the tracks are clear. (Section 4: Signs — H. Railroad Crossing, page 35)

18. A: Stop; do not drive around or under the gate

Do not drive around a gate or under a raising or lowering gate. (Section 4: Signs — H. Railroad Crossing, page 35)

19. A: As if the signal were a stop sign

If a traffic light loses power or is not working right, proceed as if the signal were a stop sign. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 36)

20. A: When turning from a one-way street onto a one-way street, after stopping

You may turn left on red from a one-way onto a one-way street after stopping and yielding. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 36)

21. A: Yes, after a full stop, if safe and no sign prohibits it

You can turn right on red if it is safe and no sign prohibits it, after first stopping and yielding. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 36)

22. A: Come to a full stop, then go when safe

At a flashing red light you must come to a full stop and may go when it is safe. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 36)

23. A: Stop and wait for the light to turn green

A steady red arrow means stop and wait for the light to turn green. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 36)

24. A: Continue through the intersection

If you are in the intersection when the yellow light comes on, do not stop; continue through. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)

25. A: You may turn after yielding; proceed with caution

A flashing yellow arrow means yield first before turning and proceed with caution. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)