

Wisconsin DMV permit practice test 7

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 flashing yellow light mean?

- A. Slow down, check for cross traffic and proceed with caution
- B. Stop and wait for green
- C. The light is broken; treat it as a stop sign
- D. Speed up to clear the intersection

2. You are stopped at a red light and it turns green. What must you do before going?

- A. Allow cross traffic to clear the intersection
- B. Go immediately
- C. Honk to warn others
- D. Wait five seconds no matter what

3. You are turning left on a steady green light (no arrow). Who has the right-of-way?

- A. Oncoming traffic
- B. You do
- C. Whoever reaches the center first
- D. Vehicles behind you

4. What does a steady green arrow mean?

- A. You may turn in the direction of the arrow; oncoming and crossing traffic should be stopped
- B. You must yield to oncoming traffic before turning
- C. The turn lane is ending
- D. Stop, then turn

5. What does a solid white edge line along the right side of the road mark?

- A. The right edge of the traffic lane
- B. The left edge of traffic going your way
- C. A no-passing zone for opposing traffic
- D. A bike lane

6. What does a yellow edge line on your left indicate?

- A. The left edge of the traffic lanes going in your direction
- B. A shoulder you may drive on
- C. A bike lane
- D. The right edge of the road

7. What do white dashed lines between lanes mean?

- A. They divide lanes going the same direction; you may cross when safe
- B. They divide traffic going opposite directions
- C. No lane changes allowed
- D. A bike lane

8. A solid white line separates your lane from the next. When may you cross it?

- A. Only for a hazard or if turning within the next block
- B. Whenever traffic is light
- C. Any time if you signal
- D. Never under any circumstances

9. Where should your front wheels be when you stop at a marked crosswalk?

- A. Just before the solid white line
- B. On the crosswalk
- C. In the middle of the intersection
- D. Past the crosswalk

10. What do solid yellow lines separate?

- A. Traffic going in opposite directions
- B. Lanes going the same direction
- C. Parking spaces
- D. Bike lanes from travel lanes

11. On a road with double solid yellow lines, which vehicle may you pass if safe?

- A. A vehicle going less than half the speed limit, unless it is farm equipment
- B. Any vehicle if the road ahead is clear
- C. A farm tractor
- D. A vehicle going 5 mph under the limit

12. When may you cross double solid yellow lines without passing?

- A. To turn into a driveway when safe
- B. To pass a slow car
- C. Whenever traffic is light
- D. Never

13. The center markings are a solid yellow line next to a dashed yellow line. The dashed line is on your side. May you pass?

- A. Yes, when it is safe
- B. No, never
- C. Only if the other driver signals
- D. Only on weekends

14. What is a shared center lane used for?

- A. Left turns or U-turns by vehicles from either direction
- B. Passing slow vehicles
- C. Parking
- D. Buses only

15. Above a reversible lane you see a red X. What does it mean?

- A. The lane is closed
- B. The lane is open
- C. The lane is changing; move over
- D. Buses only

16. Above a reversible lane you see a yellow X. What should you do?

- A. Move to a lane with a green arrow; the lane is changing
- B. Continue in the lane
- C. Stop in the lane
- D. Speed up

17. How are reversible lanes marked on the pavement?

- A. Double dashed yellow lines
- B. Single solid white lines
- C. Double solid white lines
- D. Single dashed white lines

18. When may a regular car use a reserved lane, such as a bus-only lane?

- A. To turn across it within the next half block
- B. Whenever traffic is heavy
- C. Never
- D. During rush hour

19. A sign reads "Buses and 4 Rider Car Pools Only, Mon-Fri 6 AM-9 AM." You are alone in your car at 7 a.m. on Tuesday. May you use the lane?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only to pass
- D. Yes, if traffic is heavy

20. What is a flex lane in Wisconsin?

- A. A paved shoulder that may be used as a travel lane when signs allow
- B. A lane for trucks only
- C. A lane that changes direction each hour
- D. A bike lane

21. Which vehicles may NOT drive in a Wisconsin flex lane?

- A. Large trucks
- B. Cars
- C. Motorcycles
- D. Vans

22. In which direction does traffic move in a roundabout?

- A. Counterclockwise
- B. Clockwise
- C. Either direction
- D. It depends on the time of day

23. As you reach a roundabout, whom must you yield to?

- A. Pedestrians, bicycles and traffic on your left already in the roundabout
- B. Only traffic entering from your right
- C. No one if you arrive first
- D. Only emergency vehicles

24. In a multi-lane roundabout, which lane is generally used for left turns?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane
- C. Either lane
- D. The center island

25. What should you do as you reach your exit in a roundabout?

- A. Turn on your right turn signal and exit
- B. Turn on your left signal
- C. Stop and then exit
- D. Change lanes to the inside

Answer key: Wisconsin practice test 7

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1. A: Slow down, check for cross traffic and proceed with caution

At a flashing yellow light, slow down, check for cross traffic and proceed with caution. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)

2. A: Allow cross traffic to clear the intersection

When the light turns green, you must allow cross traffic to clear before you go ahead. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)

3. A: Oncoming traffic

On a steady green, you may turn left only when safe; oncoming traffic has the right-of-way. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)

4. A: You may turn in the direction of the arrow; oncoming and crossing traffic should be stopped

A steady green arrow allows a turn in the arrow's direction with no oncoming or crossing traffic, but still watch for pedestrians. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — A. Traffic Signals, page 37)

5. A: The right edge of the traffic lane

A solid white edge line indicates the right edge of the traffic lane. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 38)

6. A: The left edge of the traffic lanes going in your direction

A solid or dashed yellow line marks the left edge of the lanes going in your direction. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 38)

7. A: They divide lanes going the same direction; you may cross when safe

White dashed lines divide lanes of traffic going the same direction, and you may cross them when safe. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 38)

8. A: Only for a hazard or if turning within the next block

You may cross a solid white lane line only if there is a hazard or you are turning within the next block. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 38)

9. A: Just before the solid white line

Stop with your front wheels just before the solid white line; do not stop on the crosswalk. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 38)

10. A: Traffic going in opposite directions

Solid yellow lines separate traffic going in opposite directions. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 39)

11. A: A vehicle going less than half the speed limit, unless it is farm equipment

You can pass a vehicle going less than half the speed limit if it is safe, except farm equipment. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 39)

12. A: To turn into a driveway when safe

You can cross the lines to turn into a driveway if it is safe. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 39)

13. A: Yes, when it is safe

You may pass if the dashed line is on your side; if the solid line is on your side, you may not. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — B. Types of Line Markings, page 39)

14. A: Left turns or U-turns by vehicles from either direction

The shared center lane is only for vehicles turning left or making a U-turn, from either direction. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 40)

15. A: The lane is closed

In reversible lanes, a red X means the lane is closed. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 40)

16. A: Move to a lane with a green arrow; the lane is changing

A yellow X means the lane is changing; move to a lane with a green arrow. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 40)

17. A: Double dashed yellow lines

Each reversible lane has double dashed yellow lines. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 40)

18. A: To turn across it within the next half block

You can travel in a reserved lane if you need to turn across it in the next half of a block. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 41)

19. A: No

During the posted hours the lane is only for buses and car pools with four riders. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 41)

20. A: A paved shoulder that may be used as a travel lane when signs allow

Some highways allow the paved shoulder to be used as a travel lane, called a flex lane, when signs permit. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 42)

21. A: Large trucks

No large trucks can drive in the flex lane. (Section 5: Signals, Pavement Markings and Lane Controls — C. Special Lanes, page 42)

22. A: Counterclockwise

Traffic in a roundabout moves counterclockwise. (Section 6: Driving Situations — A. Roundabouts, page 43)

23. A: Pedestrians, bicycles and traffic on your left already in the roundabout

Yield to pedestrians and bicycles, and to traffic on your left already in the roundabout. (Section 6: Driving Situations — A. Roundabouts, page 43)

24. A: The left lane

Generally, the left lane is marked for turning left; use the right lane for the next right. (Section 6: Driving Situations — A. Roundabouts, page 43)

25. A: Turn on your right turn signal and exit

As you reach your exit, turn on your right turn signal and exit. (Section 6: Driving Situations — A. Roundabouts, page 43)