

# Wyoming WYDOT permit practice test 4

From the Rules of the Road: State of Wyoming Driver License Manual (Class C). Free at [permitpracticetestdmv.com/wyoming/](http://permitpracticetestdmv.com/wyoming/)

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

**1. What is the speed limit in a Wyoming school zone unless otherwise posted?**

- A. 15 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

**2. At what speed should you approach a 'blind' intersection where trees or buildings block your view?**

- A. No more than 10 mph
- B. The posted limit
- C. No more than 15 mph
- D. No more than 25 mph

**3. On a wet road, how much should you reduce your speed, per the Wyoming manual?**

- A. To a crawl
- B. Not at all
- C. By half
- D. By at least 5-10 mph

**4. On packed snow, how much should you reduce your speed?**

- A. By 10%
- B. By 5 mph
- C. By at least half
- D. No change

**5. How should you adjust speed for a curve?**

- A. Speed up in the curve
- B. Use cruise control
- C. Brake in the middle of the curve
- D. Adjust speed BEFORE entering the curve

**6. About how far ahead do your headlights let you see clearly at night, per the Wyoming manual?**

- A. 500 feet
- B. 250 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 100 feet

**7. Above what speed on a dark road are you 'driving blind' because you can't stop within your headlight range?**

- A. 45 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 55 mph

**8. In heavy rain, snow or fog you can't see more than 100 feet ahead. What does the manual advise?**

- A. Use high beams
- B. Follow the car ahead closely
- C. Pull off the road and wait until it clears
- D. Drive 25 mph

**9. Why is driving much slower than traffic dangerous?**

- A. It wastes fuel
- B. It adds the risk of rear-end collisions to the risk of vehicles passing you
- C. Police will stop you
- D. It's not dangerous

**10. Do right-of-way laws give anyone the right of way?**

- A. No, they only say who must yield
- B. Yes, to the driver on the main road
- C. Yes, to whoever arrives first
- D. Yes, to the larger vehicle

**11. At an intersection with no signs or signals, whom must you yield to?**

- A. Any driver coming from your right, regardless of who entered first
- B. Nobody if you arrived first
- C. Trucks only
- D. Drivers on your left

**12. At an uncontrolled intersection, you want to turn left. Whom must you yield to?**

- A. No one
- B. Both vehicles coming from your right and oncoming vehicles
- C. Only cars on your right
- D. Only pedestrians

**13. In which order should you check traffic at an intersection, per the Wyoming manual?**

- A. In front, then left, then right, then both ways again
- B. Right, then left
- C. Only left
- D. Only in your mirror

**14. At a four-way stop, if in doubt, whom should you yield to?**

- A. The driver on your right
- B. The driver going straight
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The driver on your left

**15. What happens to your right of way if you enter an intersection while speeding?**

- A. You gain priority
- B. Others must yield
- C. You forfeit any right of way you might have had
- D. Nothing changes

**16. In which direction does traffic move in a Wyoming roundabout?**

- A. Counterclockwise
- B. Either
- C. Straight through
- D. Clockwise

**17. Once inside a roundabout, what should you do?**

- A. Stop to let others in
- B. Back up if you miss your exit
- C. Keep moving and don't stop
- D. Change lanes often

**18. An emergency vehicle with siren approaches from behind. Which is correct in Wyoming?**

- A. Pull to the right curb or edge and stop, keeping your foot on the brake
- B. Pull to the left
- C. Speed up
- D. Stop in the intersection

**19. You are inside a roundabout when an emergency vehicle approaches. What should you do?**

- A. Continue to your exit, leave, then pull over to the right
- B. Stop inside the roundabout
- C. Pull onto the island
- D. Drive around again

**20. Under Wyoming's Move Over Law, on a two-lane road posted 45 mph or more, what must you do for a stopped emergency or maintenance vehicle with lights on?**

- A. Slow to 20 mph less than the posted limit
- B. Honk
- C. Stop completely
- D. Nothing

**21. Under Wyoming's Move Over Law, on a highway with two or more lanes in your direction, what must you do?**

- A. Merge into the lane farthest from the vehicle (at least one lane apart)
- B. Turn on hazard lights
- C. Stop

D. Slow by 5 mph

**22. Wyoming's Move Over Law applies to vehicles stopped or moving under what speed on or within 3 feet of the road with lights on?**

- A. 10 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 30 mph

**23. When must you yield to a pedestrian under Wyoming law?**

- A. Only at signals
- B. Only children
- C. Never if you have a green light
- D. When the pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk on your side, when turning on red after stopping, and for blind pedestrians with a white cane or guide dog

**24. About how long does it take to move your foot from the accelerator to the brake?**

- A. 3 seconds
- B. 1/4 second
- C. 3/4 second
- D. 2 seconds

**25. About how far does a passenger vehicle at 55 mph typically need to stop, per the Wyoming manual?**

- A. About 50-60 feet
- B. About 300 feet
- C. About 500 feet
- D. About 130-140 feet (half a football field)

# Answer key: Wyoming practice test 4

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**1. C: 20 mph**

School zones are 20 mph; the manual calls it the absolute school zone limit. (Legal speed limits, page 41)

**2. C: No more than 15 mph**

Approach a blind intersection at no more than 15 mph. (Adjust speed for road conditions: At intersections, page 41)

**3. D: By at least 5-10 mph**

On wet roads reduce speed by at least 5-10 mph; on packed snow by at least half; on ice to a crawl. (Adjust speed for road conditions: On slippery roads, page 41)

**4. C: By at least half**

On packed snow, reduce speed by at least half. (Adjust speed for road conditions: On slippery roads, page 41)

**5. D: Adjust speed BEFORE entering the curve**

Adjust speed before entering a curve; going too fast can break the tires' grip. (Adjust speed for road conditions: On curves, page 41)

**6. B: 250 feet**

Your lights only let you see clearly about 250 feet, so driving faster than 55 mph on a dark road is 'driving blind'. (Adjust speed for light conditions: Darkness, page 42)

**7. D: 55 mph**

If you drive faster than 55 mph on a dark road you can't stop within the roughly 250 feet your lights show. (Adjust speed for light conditions: Darkness, page 42)

**8. C: Pull off the road and wait until it clears**

When you can't see more than 100 feet, you can't drive safely at any speed; pull off and wait. (Adjust speed for light conditions: Rain, fog or snow, page 42)

**9. B: It adds the risk of rear-end collisions to the risk of vehicles passing you**

Going slower than traffic or stopping suddenly is as dangerous as speeding; it adds rear-end and passing risks. (Adjust speed for traffic conditions, page 41)

**10. A: No, they only say who must yield**

Laws do not give anyone the right of way; they only indicate who must yield. Always try to avoid a crash. (Right of way, page 42)

**11. A: Any driver coming from your right, regardless of who entered first**

Watch for any driver coming from your right and yield, regardless of who first reaches the intersection. (Right of way at intersections: Intersections with no signs or signals, page 42)

**12. B: Both vehicles coming from your right and oncoming vehicles**

In the diagram, a car turning left yields to both the car from its right and the oncoming car. (Right of way (intersection diagram), page 43)

**13. A: In front, then left, then right, then both ways again**

Check in front, then to the left (vehicles from the left arrive first), then right, then both directions again. (Right of way, page 43)

**14. A: The driver on your right**

The driver who stops first should go first; if in doubt, yield to the driver on your right. (Intersections with four-way stops, page 47)

**15. C: You forfeit any right of way you might have had**

If you enter an intersection while violating the speed law, you forfeit any right of way you might have had. (Intersections with four-way stops, page 47)

**16. A: Counterclockwise**

Traffic moves at slow speeds in a counterclockwise direction. (Roundabouts, page 48)

**17. C: Keep moving and don't stop**

Once in the roundabout, keep moving and don't stop; signal and yield to pedestrians as you exit. (Roundabouts, page 48)

**18. A: Pull to the right curb or edge and stop, keeping your foot on the brake**

Pull as close as possible to the right and stop (not in an intersection), keep your foot on the brake, and watch for more emergency vehicles. (Right-of-way involving emergency vehicles, page 49)

**19. A: Continue to your exit, leave, then pull over to the right**

If already in a roundabout, continue to your exit, leave and then pull over to the right. (Right-of-way involving emergency vehicles, page 49)

**20. A: Slow to 20 mph less than the posted limit**

On a two-lane road posted 45 mph or greater, slow to a speed 20 mph less than the posted limit. (Move Over Law, page 72)

**21. A: Merge into the lane farthest from the vehicle (at least one lane apart)**

Merge into the lane farthest from the vehicle, or at least one lane apart, unless directed otherwise by police. (Move Over Law, page 71)

**22. B: 20 mph**

It applies when the vehicle is stopped or moving at less than 20 mph on or within three feet of the roadway with lights activated. (Move Over Law, page 71)

**23. D: When the pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk on your side, when turning on red after stopping, and for blind pedestrians with a white cane or guide dog**

Statutes require yielding to pedestrians in a marked crosswalk on your side, when making a lawful turn on red, and to blind pedestrians with a white cane or guide dog. (Right of way to pedestrians, page 49)

**24. C: 3/4 second**

It takes about 3/4 second to move your foot to the brake, after at least one second to identify, predict and decide. (Braking/stopping, page 49)

**25. D: About 130-140 feet (half a football field)**

A passenger vehicle at 55 mph can typically stop in about half a football field, about 130-140 feet. (Braking/stopping, page 50)