

Wyoming WYDOT permit practice test 6

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

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

1. Which is an illegal place to park in Wyoming?

- A. Where the curb is painted yellow near intersections or driveways
- B. In a marked space
- C. On a residential street
- D. In a parking lot

2. Parking facing uphill where there is a curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. To the right
- B. Toward the curb
- C. Away from the curb
- D. Straight

3. Parking facing downhill with a curb, which way should your wheels be turned?

- A. Toward the curb
- B. Away from the curb
- C. Left
- D. Straight

4. When making an emergency stop, how should you park?

- A. In the travel lane
- B. On a curve
- C. In an intersection
- D. With all four wheels off the pavement if possible, not on a hill or curve, with flashers on

5. When leaving a parking space, whom must you yield to?

- A. Oncoming vehicles and motorcycles
- B. Only pedestrians
- C. Only buses
- D. No one

6. You realize you're going the wrong way on an Interstate ramp. What should you do?

- A. Flash lights and continue
- B. Back up quickly
- C. Pull onto the shoulder, stop, and turn around only when there's no oncoming traffic
- D. Keep going to the next exit

7. When merging onto the Interstate, when should you stop on the ramp?

- A. Always at the end
- B. When a truck is near
- C. Never
- D. Only if there is no gap in traffic

8. What is the most frequent type of crash on the Interstate?

- A. Side-swipes
- B. Head-on
- C. Rear-end collisions
- D. Rollovers

9. On the Interstate, which lane should you normally stay in?

- A. Any lane
- B. The left lane
- C. The right lane unless overtaking and passing
- D. The middle lane

10. How far before an Interstate exit should you signal and move into the proper lane?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. At the ramp
- D. A mile or more

11. If you break down on the Interstate, how should you signal that you need help?

- A. Raise the hood and trunk lid or tie a white cloth to the antenna
- B. Stand in the lane and wave
- C. Honk repeatedly
- D. Walk along the road

12. Are you allowed to cross the median of an Interstate highway?

- A. Only in emergencies by anyone
- B. No
- C. Yes, to turn around
- D. Only at night

13. What does a diamond-shaped sign generally indicate?

- A. A warning of road hazards
- B. School zone
- C. Regulation
- D. Guide information

14. An overhead lane sign shows an arrow with the word ONLY. What must you do?

- A. Go in any direction
- B. Yield
- C. Go in the direction the arrow points; there is no other option
- D. Stop

15. What color are construction and maintenance warning signs in Wyoming?

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

16. What is the Emergency Notification Sign (ENS) at a railroad crossing for?

- A. Emergencies that require stopping trains, such as an obstruction on the tracks or broken lights or gates
- B. Train schedules
- C. Finding a gas station
- D. Reporting speeders

17. At a red light in Wyoming, what turns may you make after stopping and yielding (unless a sign prohibits)?

- A. Only left turns
- B. Any turn
- C. None
- D. A right turn, and a left turn from a one-way street onto a one-way street

18. The light turns amber as you approach and you can't stop safely. What should you do?

- A. Slam on the brakes
- B. Carefully go through the intersection
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Speed up

19. What does a flashing amber light mean?

- A. Go faster
- B. Use caution; it warns of a dangerous intersection or location
- C. Light is broken
- D. Stop

20. What does a flashing red light mean in Wyoming?

- A. Turn only
- B. Come to a complete stop; same as a stop sign
- C. Yield
- D. Proceed with caution

21. A green arrow is showing for your turn. What must you still do?

- A. Yield to persons and other traffic already within the intersection
- B. Stop first
- C. Honk
- D. Wait for a green ball

22. What does a red turn arrow mean?

- A. Yield and turn
- B. Turn after stopping
- C. Caution
- D. It prohibits turning in the direction of the arrow

23. What do yellow pavement lines separate?

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

24. What do solid white lines between lanes indicate?

- A. Two-way traffic
- B. Passing or lane changing is hazardous
- C. Passing is encouraged
- D. A school zone

25. When may you cross solid yellow lines?

- A. Only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway
- B. To pass a slow vehicle
- C. Never
- D. At night

Answer key: Wyoming practice test 6

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1. A: Where the curb is painted yellow near intersections or driveways

Parking is not legal where the curb is painted yellow near intersections or driveways, on bridges, in tunnels, or in front of driveways. (Parking restrictions, page 59)

2. C: Away from the curb

Facing uphill with a curb, turn the wheels away from the curb; in any other situation turn them toward the curb or edge of the road. (Parking on hills, page 59)

3. A: Toward the curb

Except uphill with a curb, turn the wheels toward the curb or edge of the road. (Parking on hills, page 59)

4. D: With all four wheels off the pavement if possible, not on a hill or curve, with flashers on

Park with all four wheels off the pavement if possible, avoid hills or curves, and turn on emergency flashers. (Emergency parking, page 59)

5. A: Oncoming vehicles and motorcycles

Check, signal, yield to oncoming vehicles and motorcycles, and enter traffic without darting out. (Leaving a parking space, page 60)

6. C: Pull onto the shoulder, stop, and turn around only when there's no oncoming traffic

Pull onto the shoulder, stop and only turn around when there is no oncoming traffic. (Entering the Interstate, page 60)

7. D: Only if there is no gap in traffic

Check for a gap, adjust speed and signal; do not stop unless there is no gap. Interstate traffic has the right of way. (Entering the Interstate, page 60)

8. C: Rear-end collisions

Rear-end collisions are the most frequent type of crash on the Interstate. (Proper driving techniques on Interstates, page 61)

9. C: The right lane unless overtaking and passing

Avoid unnecessary lane changes and stay in the right lane unless overtaking and passing. (Proper driving techniques on Interstates, page 61)

10. D: A mile or more

Signal and move into the proper lane a mile or more before the exit; never slow on the Interstate itself. (Leaving the Interstate, page 62)

11. A: Raise the hood and trunk lid or tie a white cloth to the antenna

Get all four wheels well off the road, use flashers (flares at night), don't exit on the traffic side, and raise the hood/trunk or tie a white cloth to the antenna. (Emergency stopping on the Interstate, page 62)

12. B: No

Do not cross the median of an Interstate highway; if you miss your exit, go to the next one. (Proper driving techniques on Interstates, page 61)

13. A: A warning of road hazards

Diamond-shaped signs warn of hazards; rectangular signs give regulatory information. (Traffic signs, signals and road markings, page 62)

14. C: Go in the direction the arrow points; there is no other option

When ONLY is used you must go the direction the arrow points; painted arrows and overhead arrows mean the same. (Overhead signs, page 63)

15. B: Orange with black lettering

While most warning signs are yellow, construction and maintenance signs have black lettering on an orange background. (Traffic signs: Warning signs, page 95)

16. A: Emergencies that require stopping trains, such as an obstruction on the tracks or broken lights or gates

The ENS is for emergencies requiring trains to stop, like obstructions on the tracks or malfunctioning lights or gates. (Emergency Notification Sign, page 96)

17. D: A right turn, and a left turn from a one-way street onto a one-way street

You may turn right on red after stopping and yielding unless prohibited, and left from a one-way onto a one-way street. (Traffic signals: Red light, page 97)

18. B: Carefully go through the intersection

If possible you must stop before entering the intersection; if you can't stop safely, carefully go through. (Traffic signals: Amber light, page 97)

19. B: Use caution; it warns of a dangerous intersection or location

A flashing amber light means use caution; it warns of a dangerous intersection or location. (Traffic signals: Flashing amber light, page 97)

20. B: Come to a complete stop; same as a stop sign

A flashing red light means stop completely before entering the intersection, the same as a STOP sign. (Traffic signals: Flashing red light, page 97)

21. A: Yield to persons and other traffic already within the intersection

A green arrow lets you turn without stopping if clear, but you must yield to persons and traffic within the intersection. (Traffic signals: Turn arrows, page 97)

22. D: It prohibits turning in the direction of the arrow

A RED arrow prohibits turning in the direction of the arrow. (Traffic signals: Turn arrows, page 97)

23. D: Traffic flowing in opposite directions

White lines separate traffic going the same direction; yellow lines separate traffic flowing in opposite directions. (Pavement markings, page 63)

24. B: Passing or lane changing is hazardous

Solid white lines indicate that passing or lane changing is hazardous. (Pavement markings, page 63)

25. A: Only to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway

Solid yellow lines indicate no passing or lane changing unless making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway. (Pavement markings, page 63)