

Wisconsin DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

65-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Wisconsin permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	65
Passing score	at least 12 of 15 on Highway Signs and at least 40 of 50 on Traffic Laws
Wrong answers allowed	3 per Highway Signs part, 10 per Traffic Laws part
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
Official permit name	Instruction Permit
Permit fee	\$35 instruction permit (valid 18 months); knowledge and signs tests \$0
If you fail	In-office: no sooner than the next day. Online: once per calendar day (24-hour period), max 2 online attempts. Maximum 5 attempts per test in a 12-month period; further attempts need DMV permission.
Online testing	Partially - online testing is available only in some cases (see the official site).
Driver's education	Required for applicants under 18.
Supervised practice	50 hours, 10 during hours of darkness (under 18)
Permit holding period	6 months (violation-free) before a probationary license if under 18
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 65 questions, the same number as the real Wisconsin DMV knowledge test. It is split into parts like the real test: 15 Highway Signs, 50 Traffic Laws.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need at least 12 of 15 on Highway Signs and at least 40 of 50 on Traffic Laws.
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Wisconsin knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/wisconsin/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Wisconsin driver's handbook and general traffic law. They are not copies of actual DMV exam questions. State facts last reviewed 2026-09-28. Free for personal study; do not resell. © 2026 permitpractice.us

Wisconsin Permit Practice Test: 65 Questions

Circle your answer. Answer key with explanations starts on the last pages.

Part: Highway Signs

1. A yellow sign showing a traffic signal symbol means:

- A) An emergency vehicle signal
- B) A traffic light is ahead
- C) The signal ahead is broken
- D) A railroad signal ahead

2. Green guide signs are used to show:

- A) Hazards on the road ahead
- B) Locations of gas and food
- C) Directions and distances
- D) Parks and historic sites

3. A warning sign showing an arrow splitting into two directions around a vertical line indicates:

- A) A fork where you must choose a route
- B) A divided highway begins ahead
- C) A passing lane opens ahead
- D) Two-way traffic begins ahead

4. A flashing yellow arrow on a traffic signal means:

- A) Turn freely - oncoming traffic is stopped
- B) Wait - the arrow is about to turn red
- C) Stop fully, then turn ahead of the oncoming cars
- D) Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

5. A red circle with a red slash through a symbol means:

- A) Caution for the action shown
- B) The action shown is prohibited
- C) The action is allowed after stopping
- D) The action is required ahead

6. A yellow diamond sign showing a deer means:

- A) A wildlife park entrance
- B) A nature trail crossing
- C) Deer may cross the road
- D) Hunting is allowed nearby

7. A five-sided (pentagon) sign that points upward indicates:

- A) A railroad crossing ahead
- B) A school zone or crossing
- C) A hospital zone ahead
- D) A no-passing zone

8. What color background is used for most warning signs?

- A) White
- B) Red
- C) Purple
- D) Yellow

9. What does a yellow pennant-shaped sign (a sideways triangle pointing right) on the left side of the road mean?

- A) No-passing zone begins
- B) A sharp curve
- C) Passing lane begins ahead
- D) Merge ahead

10. A yellow diamond sign showing arrows that curve around in a circle indicates:

- A) A roundabout ahead
- B) A detour loop ahead
- C) A U-turn area ahead
- D) A dead-end turnaround

11. A white rectangular sign generally provides:

- A) A rule you must obey
- B) A hazard warning ahead
- C) Directions to a city
- D) A suggested safe speed

12. A sign that reads 'DO NOT ENTER' on a red and white background means:

- A) Enter only after a full stop
- B) Only local traffic may enter
- C) Enter only if no cars are coming
- D) You may not enter the road ahead

13. What does an orange-colored sign indicate?

- A) A work zone ahead
- B) A railroad crossing ahead
- C) A hospital zone ahead
- D) A school zone ahead

14. A 'LANE ENDS' warning sign (showing one lane merging into another) means:

- A) Two-way traffic ahead
- B) A new lane opens on your right
- C) The highway ends ahead
- D) Your lane ends - merge over

15. Green traffic signs provide:

- A) Guide information (directions)
- B) Warning information (hazards)
- C) Service information (gas, food)
- D) Regulatory information (laws)

Part: Traffic Laws

16. A deer runs across the road ahead of you and disappears into the trees. What should you expect next?

- A) More deer may follow close behind
- B) Deer never cross the same road twice
- C) The road is now clear of animals
- D) The deer will turn back toward you

17. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

- A) Recreation areas such as state parks
- B) Motorist services like gas and food
- C) Rules you must obey, such as limits
- D) Highway route information

18. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. Which action may build up brake pressure again?

- A) Turning the engine off at once
- B) Pumping the brake pedal quickly
- C) Shifting the car into neutral
- D) Holding the pedal on the floor

19. Alcohol affects driving by:

- A) Mainly causing drowsiness, which coffee can fix
- B) Slowing reactions only once you reach 0.08%
- C) Affecting judgment, but not reaction time
- D) Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision

20. What is the safest action when you are being tailgated?

- A) Ignore them and maintain your exact speed
- B) Tap your brakes hard to warn them off
- C) Speed up well past the limit to pull away from them
- D) Move over or add space ahead and let them pass

21. Who must yield when a pedestrian is crossing at a marked crosswalk?

- A) The pedestrian, since cars cannot stop quickly
- B) The driver must yield to the pedestrian
- C) The driver, but only at a traffic signal
- D) Whoever reached the crosswalk first

22. If a tire blows out while you are driving, the first thing you should do is:

- A) Steer hard toward the shoulder right away
- B) Brake hard to stop as quickly as you can
- C) Turn on hazard lights and stop in the lane
- D) Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas

23. A long train has just passed a crossing that has two sets of tracks. Before you cross, you should:

- A) Look for a second train on the other track
- B) Honk to warn any train and then cross quickly
- C) Cross as soon as the gates begin to rise
- D) Go at once, because the train has cleared the road

24. In most states, you must not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?

- A) 30 feet
- B) 5 feet
- C) 15 feet
- D) 10 feet

25. The fog becomes so thick that you can barely see beyond your hood. What is the safest choice?

- A) Pull off the road as far as you can and stop
- B) Follow the taillights ahead of you closely
- C) Stop in your lane and wait for it to clear
- D) Switch to high beams so you can see farther

26. Your gas pedal is stuck and you switch off the engine to slow the car. What should you expect?

- A) The car will speed up for a few seconds
- B) Steering and braking will take more effort
- C) The car will come to a stop almost at once
- D) The brakes will stop working completely

27. What does a flashing red light mean?

- A) Stop, then go when it is safe
- B) Stop and wait for the light to turn green
- C) Yield, but stop only if cars are coming
- D) Slow down and proceed with caution

28. For adult drivers (21+), what Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is the legal limit in most states?

- A) 0.05%
- B) 0.02%
- C) 0.08%
- D) 0.04%

29. If your right wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder, you should:

- A) Ease off the gas and steer back gently
- B) Jerk the wheel left to get back at once
- C) Speed up and steer back on right away
- D) Brake hard and steer back onto the road

30. At an uncontrolled T-intersection, vehicles on the through road have right of way over:

- A) Pedestrians in a marked crosswalk
- B) Vehicles on the terminating road
- C) Emergency vehicles using sirens
- D) Vehicles already in the intersection

31. When should you check your tire pressure?

- A) Once a year at your oil change or state inspection
- B) After driving a while, when tires are warm
- C) Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires
- D) Only when the warning light comes on

32. How much of a traffic lane is a motorcycle entitled to?

- A) Only the right third of the lane
- B) Whatever space other traffic leaves
- C) Half a lane, so a car may share it
- D) A full lane, the same as a car

33. What does a red traffic light mean?

- A) Stop, then go straight if the way is clear
- B) Prepare to stop - the light will change soon
- C) Stop completely before the intersection
- D) Slow down and yield to cross traffic

34. In Wisconsin, what does a solid white line between two lanes going the same way mean?

- A) Lane changes are discouraged but legal
- B) Lane changes are allowed whenever it is safe
- C) Do not cross, except for a hazard or turn
- D) Traffic moves in opposite directions

35. What is the danger zone around a large truck where the truck driver cannot see you?

- A) Large trucks have no blind spots with modern mirrors
- B) In front, behind, and along both sides
- C) Only beside the cab on the driver's side
- D) Only behind the trailer and on its right

36. A pedestrian with a white cane or a guide dog is crossing ahead. How far away must you stop until the person is off the road?

- A) At least 10 feet
- B) At least 5 feet
- C) At least 30 feet
- D) At least 20 feet

37. If your vehicle's accelerator sticks while driving, you should:

- A) Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety
- B) Keep driving and call for help on your phone
- C) Switch off the engine and remove the key
- D) Shift into park and pull the parking brake

38. Double solid yellow center lines mean:

- A) No passing from either direction
- B) Passing is allowed if the road ahead is clear
- C) A center lane for left turns only
- D) Passing is allowed from both directions

39. In states that use colored curbs, what does a red curb generally mean?

- A) Passenger loading only
- B) No stopping, standing, or parking
- C) Loading for commercial trucks only
- D) Parking allowed if you stay with the car

40. The single most effective way to avoid an alcohol-related crash is to:

- A) Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol
- B) Drink coffee and wait 30 minutes before driving
- C) Stay under 0.08% by counting your drinks
- D) Drive slowly and stay in the right lane

41. When may you use a paved shoulder to drive around another vehicle in Wisconsin?

- A) When the vehicle ahead is under the limit
- B) When traffic in your lane is moving slowly
- C) When it is stopped or turning left
- D) When you signal for at least five seconds

42. Traffic is backed up just past a railroad crossing. When should you start across the tracks?

- A) Whenever the crossing lights are not flashing
- B) Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
- C) When the car ahead of you has started to cross
- D) Right away, since no train is in sight now

43. When should you use your high-beam headlights?

- A) In fog for maximum light
- B) When following another car at night
- C) On open roads with no vehicles close by
- D) Whenever it is dark, regardless of other traffic

44. How many seconds of following distance does the Wisconsin handbook teach for normal conditions?

- A) One second
- B) Four seconds
- C) Three seconds
- D) Two seconds

- 45. An angry driver is tailgating you, honking and making rude gestures. What is the best response?**
- A) Speed up to stay ahead of the angry driver
 - B) Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by
 - C) Tap your brakes to make the driver back off
 - D) Gesture back so the driver knows you are upset
- 46. You are on a divided highway with a barrier between directions. A school bus on the other side stops with red lights flashing. What must you do?**
- A) Stop until the lights go off
 - B) Keep going with care
 - C) Slow to 15 mph while passing
 - D) Stop at least 20 feet away
- 47. What does the 'basic speed law' require?**
- A) Never drive more than 10 mph below the posted limit
 - B) You may always drive at the posted limit, whatever the conditions
 - C) Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
 - D) Keep up with the flow of traffic, even above the limit
- 48. Which lane position helps other drivers see you and gives you the best view of the road ahead?**
- A) Stay close behind a larger vehicle to block the wind
 - B) Ride beside other cars so they always see you
 - C) Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots
 - D) Keep to the far left edge of your lane
- 49. In Wisconsin, texting while driving is:**
- A) Legal if you are over 18
 - B) Illegal for all drivers
 - C) Allowed at stop signs
 - D) Only illegal at night
- 50. When parking uphill with a curb, which direction do you turn your front wheels?**
- A) Straight ahead, parallel to the curb
 - B) Either way, if the parking brake is set
 - C) Toward the curb (right)
 - D) Away from the curb (left)
- 51. When you parallel park next to a curb, where should your car end up?**
- A) Parallel to the curb and as close as practical
 - B) With front wheels turned in toward the curb
 - C) About three feet from the curb so passengers can get out
 - D) Angled with the back wheel touching the curb
- 52. At what times are deer and other wildlife most active near roads?**
- A) Around midday
 - B) During the late morning
 - C) Around dawn and dusk
 - D) In the early afternoon
- 53. What does 'implied consent' mean for drivers?**
- A) You may refuse testing with no penalty
 - B) You let police search your car at any stop
 - C) You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI
 - D) You agree to obey all traffic laws when you drive

54. You reach an intersection where the traffic lights have lost power and no officer is present. How should you treat it?

- A) As a green light
- B) As a flashing yellow
- C) As a yield sign
- D) As a stop sign

55. A center lane has a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line on each side, plus two-way turn arrows. Who may use it?

- A) Drivers from either direction about to turn left
- B) Drivers waiting to merge into the right lane
- C) Drivers who need to pass a slow vehicle ahead
- D) Only buses and cars carrying two or more people

56. A snowplow ahead of you has its lights flashing. How much room should you give it?

- A) At least 100 feet
- B) At least 200 feet
- C) At least 50 feet
- D) At least 500 feet

57. How do prescription and over-the-counter medications affect driving?

- A) Legal medicines are always safe to drive on
- B) Only if you take more than the dose listed
- C) Many cause drowsiness - check the label first
- D) Only prescription drugs can impair driving

58. In the outlying parts of a Wisconsin city or village where no limit is posted, what is the maximum speed?

- A) 45 mph
- B) 55 mph
- C) 25 mph
- D) 35 mph

59. On an undivided two-lane road, a school bus stops with its red lights flashing and stop arm out. What must drivers do?

- A) Stop, then pass slowly if no children are seen
- B) Slow down and pass on the left with caution
- C) Stop in both directions until the lights stop
- D) Wait until children reach the curb, then pass

60. A Wisconsin probationary license holder is limited to how many passengers, besides immediate family or a qualified adult?

- A) No limit
- B) One
- C) Two
- D) Three

61. What is the only real cure for drowsiness while driving?

- A) Turning the radio up loud
- B) Drinking strong coffee
- C) Getting sleep or rest
- D) Opening a window for cold air

62. Total stopping distance is made up of:

- A) Perception, reaction, and braking distance
- B) Braking distance plus one car length
- C) Reaction distance and braking distance only
- D) Perception distance and braking distance

63. If your headlights go out at night while driving, you should:

- A) Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights
- B) Switch to parking lights and continue slowly
- C) Stop right in your lane and wait for help
- D) Keep driving slowly and follow the car ahead closely

64. A front tire blows out while you are driving on the highway. When should you start using the brakes?

- A) After the car has slowed and is under control
- B) As soon as the car starts to pull to one side
- C) Right away, pressing the pedal as hard as you can
- D) Immediately, using quick hard pumps of the pedal

65. A school bus is stopped with its red lights flashing. How far from the bus must Wisconsin drivers stop?

- A) At least 10 feet
- B) At least 100 feet
- C) At least 20 feet
- D) At least 50 feet

Answer Key & Explanations

1. B - A traffic light is ahead

A signal-ahead warning sign tells you a traffic light is coming up, often where it may be hard to see in time. Be prepared to slow and stop.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.35

2. C - Directions and distances

Green signs provide guidance: route numbers, directions, distances, and destination names. They help you navigate to where you are going.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

3. B - A divided highway begins ahead

This sign warns that a divided highway begins ahead - a median or barrier will separate the opposing lanes. Keep right of the divider.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.20

4. D - Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow means you may turn in that direction after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. It is an unprotected turn - proceed only when safe.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.04 Paragraph 01 B.2

5. B - The action shown is prohibited

A red circle with a diagonal slash means the action depicted inside is prohibited - for example, no left turn, no U-turn, or no trucks.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

6. C - Deer may cross the road

A deer symbol warns that animals frequently cross this stretch of road. Be especially alert at dawn and dusk, scan the roadsides, and slow down.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.55

7. B - A school zone or crossing

An upward-pointing pentagon sign marks a school zone or school crossing. It is typically yellow-green and warns that children may be present.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

8. D - Yellow

Most warning signs have a yellow background with black symbols or letters. Yellow signals caution - slow down and watch for the hazard described.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.02

9. A - No-passing zone begins

A yellow pennant-shaped sign on the left side of the road marks the beginning of a no-passing zone. It supplements the solid yellow line on the pavement.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.53

10. A - A roundabout ahead

The Circular Intersection sign (a yellow diamond showing arrows curving counterclockwise in a circle) warns of a roundabout ahead. Slow down, yield to traffic already in the circle, and enter when there is a safe gap. Round signs are used only for railroad crossing advance warnings.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) Section 2A.05, Table 2A-1 and Section 2C.02

11. A - A rule you must obey

White rectangular signs are regulatory signs. They tell you the law - such as speed limits, lane usage, and turning rules - and must be obeyed.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

12. D - You may not enter the road ahead

A 'Do Not Enter' sign means you must not enter the road or ramp ahead - usually because it is one-way or an exit ramp. Entering would put you in oncoming traffic.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.46

13. A - A work zone ahead

Orange signs indicate construction and maintenance work zones. Reduce speed, watch for workers and equipment, and be prepared for changed traffic patterns. Fines are often doubled.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

14. D - Your lane ends - merge over

A lane-ends sign warns that the number of lanes is being reduced ahead. Merge safely into the continuing lane before your lane disappears.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.47

15. A - Guide information (directions)

Green signs provide guidance information such as highway route numbers, exit numbers, destinations, distances, and directions. They help drivers navigate.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

16. A - More deer may follow close behind

Deer usually travel in groups, so one deer crossing often means others are close behind. Slow down and be ready to stop.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.84 (PDF p.87), Watch out for deer

17. B - Motorist services like gas and food

Blue signs provide information about motorist services: gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas. They help drivers find services along the route.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

18. B - Pumping the brake pedal quickly

Pumping the pedal can restore enough pressure for the brakes to work. If it does not, shift to a lower gear and apply the parking brake slowly.

Source: oregon.gov - p.85 (PDF p.93), Brakes Fail

19. D - Impairing reaction time, judgment, and vision

Alcohol impairs all the skills needed to drive safely: reaction time slows, judgment and decision-making deteriorate, coordination suffers, and vision (especially peripheral) is reduced.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

20. D - Move over or add space ahead and let them pass

When tailgated, do not brake-check. Move to another lane if possible or increase the gap to the vehicle ahead so you have more room to stop gradually - this gives both you and the tailgater more reaction time.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Space: tailgaters

21. B - The driver must yield to the pedestrian

Drivers must always yield to pedestrians who are crossing in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Pedestrian safety is the highest priority.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Pedestrians / Crosswalks

22. D - Hold the wheel firmly and ease off the gas

During a blowout, hold the steering wheel firmly to keep the vehicle straight, ease your foot off the accelerator, and let the car slow gradually. Hard braking can cause a spin. Pull off the road only after you have control.

Source: ksrevenue.gov - KS handbook - Tire blowout

23. A - Look for a second train on the other track

One train can hide another coming from either direction on a second track. Wait until you can see clearly both ways and all signals have stopped.

Source: oregon.gov - p.64 (PDF p.72), Railroad Crossings

24. C - 15 feet

Most states (including California, Texas, New York, Florida and Pennsylvania) prohibit parking within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. Some use a shorter distance (for example 10 feet in Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey and Oregon), so check your state handbook.

Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Parking restrictions

25. A - Pull off the road as far as you can and stop

When visibility drops to near zero, get completely off the road and wait for the fog to lift. Stopping in a travel lane invites a rear-end crash.

Source: in.gov - p.44 (PDF p.49), Fog

26. B - Steering and braking will take more effort

With the engine off you lose power steering and power brake assist, so the wheel and pedal feel much heavier. They still work - push harder and steer to a safe stop.

Source: [alea.gov](#) - p.75 (PDF p.77), Stuck accelerator pedal

27. A - Stop, then go when it is safe

A flashing red light must be treated exactly like a stop sign. Come to a complete stop, check for traffic and pedestrians, then proceed when safe.

Source: [flhsmv.gov](#) - FL handbook - Flashing Red Light

28. C - 0.08%

In most US states, a BAC of 0.08% or higher is legally considered driving under the influence (DUI) for drivers 21 and older. Always check your state's specific laws.

Source: [dmv.ca.gov](#) - California Driver Handbook - Alcohol and drug limits

29. A - Ease off the gas and steer back gently

If your wheels drift onto the shoulder, do not brake hard or jerk the wheel. Ease off the accelerator, keep a firm grip, and steer back onto the pavement gently once your speed has decreased - this prevents loss of control.

Source: [ksrevenue.gov](#) - KS handbook - Vehicle leaves the pavement

30. B - Vehicles on the terminating road

At a T-intersection (where one road ends and meets another), vehicles on the through road (the top of the T) have the right of way over vehicles on the terminating road (the bottom of the T).

Source: [dmv.ca.gov](#) - CA handbook - Right-of-way rules

31. C - Monthly and before long trips, with cold tires

Check tire pressure monthly and before long trips, using a gauge when tires are cold (not recently driven). Proper inflation improves fuel economy, tire life, and braking performance.

Source: [sd.gov](#) - SD handbook - Vehicle maintenance

32. D - A full lane, the same as a car

A motorcycle has the right to use a full lane. Never drive alongside a motorcycle in the same lane, even if the rider is far to one side.

Source: [alea.gov](#) - p.26 (PDF p.28), Sharing the road with motorcycles

33. C - Stop completely before the intersection

A red light means you must stop completely before the stop line, crosswalk, or before entering the intersection. You must remain stopped until the light turns green.

Source: [dmv.ca.gov](#) - CA handbook - Traffic Signals, Solid Red Light

34. C - Do not cross, except for a hazard or turn

Wisconsin's handbook says you may not cross a solid white line between lanes. You may cross it only to avoid a hazard or when you are turning within the next block.

Source: [wisconsindot.gov](#) - p.34 (PDF p.38), Section 5B White Lane Lines

35. B - In front, behind, and along both sides

Large trucks have significant blind spots (no-zones): directly in front (20 feet), directly behind (30 feet), to the right (2 lanes wide), and to the left (1 lane). If you cannot see the driver's face in their mirror, they cannot see you.

Source: [dmv.ca.gov](#) - CA handbook - Blind Spots (the No Zone)

36. A - At least 10 feet

Yield to a person using a white cane or guide dog, even if they are not in the intersection. Stop at least ten feet away and wait until they have left the roadway.

Source: [wisconsindot.gov](#) - p.9 (PDF p.13), Section 3A Right-Of-Way

37. A - Shift to neutral, brake, and steer to safety

Shift to neutral (to disconnect engine power), then apply brakes steadily to slow the vehicle. Steer to a safe location. Only turn off the ignition if other methods fail - as this can lock the steering column in older cars.

Source: [ksrevenue.gov](#) - KS handbook - Accelerator Failure

38. A - No passing from either direction

Double solid yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Crossing them to pass is prohibited from both directions.

Source: [assets.dps.mn.gov](#) - MN handbook - Pavement markings

39. B - No stopping, standing, or parking

Where curb colors are used, red means no stopping, standing or parking; it is often used for fire lanes and near hydrants. White usually means passenger loading, green limited-time parking and blue disabled parking. Curb rules vary by state and city, so obey posted signs.

Source: mvdmt.gov - MT handbook - Colored curb markings

40. A - Not drive at all after drinking any alcohol

There is no safe way to drive after drinking. The only sure prevention is to not drive at all after consuming alcohol - arrange a designated sober driver, taxi, or rideshare instead.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Alcohol

41. C - When it is stopped or turning left

The handbook allows using a paved shoulder to go around a vehicle only if that vehicle is stopped or making a left turn. A driver you pass on the right may not see you.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.17 (PDF p.21), Section 3H Passing

42. B - Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks

Never stop on railroad tracks. Wait behind the crossing until there is enough space on the other side for your whole vehicle.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.53 (PDF p.56), Railroad crossing safety

43. C - On open roads with no vehicles close by

Use high beams on open roads when there is no oncoming traffic and no vehicle close ahead. Dim them within 500 feet of oncoming traffic and 200-300 feet when following. High beams reflect off fog, rain, and snow, reducing visibility.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - WI handbook - High beams

44. B - Four seconds

Wisconsin teaches a four-second following distance rule. Add one more second for each adverse condition, such as heavy traffic, rain, snow or ice.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.10 (PDF p.14), Section 3B Understanding Vehicle Speed

45. B - Avoid eye contact and let the driver get by

Do not challenge an aggressive driver. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and move out of the way so the situation does not get worse.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.79 (PDF p.82), Aggressive driving

46. B - Keep going with care

On a divided highway, drivers who are not on the same side as the bus do not have to stop. A divided highway has a barrier between the lanes going opposite ways. Still watch for children.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.51 (PDF p.55), Section 10C School Buses

47. C - Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions

Every state has a basic speed rule: never drive faster than is reasonable and safe for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions. You can be cited for driving too fast for conditions even while under the posted limit.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Basic speed law

48. C - Keep space around you and stay out of blind spots

Maintain a space cushion around your vehicle and avoid lingering in others' blind spots. This keeps you visible, gives you escape routes, and improves your view of developing hazards.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Blind spots

49. B - Illegal for all drivers

Wisconsin bans composing or sending a text or email while driving for all drivers. It is a primary offense - police can stop you for it alone.

Source: docs.legis.wisconsin.gov - Wis. Stat. 346.89(3)(a)

50. D - Away from the curb (left)

When parking uphill with a curb, turn your wheels away from the curb (left). If the car rolls backward, it hits the curb and stops. Downhill: turn toward the curb.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Parking on a hill

51. A - Parallel to the curb and as close as practical

Park parallel to and close to the curb. States set different maximum distances - for example 18 inches in California and Texas, 12 inches in Florida, Michigan and Washington, and 6 inches in New Jersey - so learn your state's limit.

Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Parking

52. C - Around dawn and dusk

Wildlife moves most at dawn and dusk, when light is also poor for your eyes. Scan both sides of the road and watch for eyes reflecting your headlights.

Source: public.powerdms.com - p.104 (PDF p.109), Animals

53. C - You agree to chemical tests if arrested for DUI

Implied consent laws mean that by driving on public roads, you have already consented to chemical tests (breath, blood, urine) if you are lawfully arrested for suspected DUI. Refusing has serious consequences including license suspension.

Source: pa.gov - PA handbook - Pennsylvania's Implied Consent Law

54. D - As a stop sign

If a traffic signal loses power or is not working right, proceed as if it were a stop sign. If an officer is directing traffic, follow the officer instead.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.32 (PDF p.36), Section 5A Traffic Signals

55. A - Drivers from either direction about to turn left

This is a two-way left-turn lane. Drivers from both directions share it, entering it only just before they turn left. It is not a travel or passing lane.

Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 4 - Rules of the Road, Two-way Left Turn Only Lane

56. B - At least 200 feet

Wisconsin's winter driving tips say to stay at least 200 feet back from a snowplow whose red, amber or green lights are flashing.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.45 (PDF p.49), Section 7C Winter

57. C - Many cause drowsiness - check the label first

Many legal medications - including antihistamines, sleep aids, and pain relievers - can cause drowsiness, dizziness, or slowed reactions. Always read warning labels and avoid driving if a medication may impair you.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drugs

58. D - 35 mph

Where no limit is posted in the outlying parts of cities and villages, the maximum is 35 mph. Residential areas inside town default to 25 mph.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - p.10 (PDF p.14), Section 3B Understanding Vehicle Speed

59. C - Stop in both directions until the lights stop

On an undivided road, traffic in both directions must stop for a school bus showing flashing red lights and a stop arm, and stay stopped until the lights stop. Rules for the opposite side of a divided highway differ by state (New York requires you to stop even then), so check your handbook.

Source: dmv.ny.gov - NY handbook - School buses

60. B - One

For the first nine months (if you are under 18), a Wisconsin probationary driver may drive alone but may carry only one other passenger besides immediate family members and one qualified licensed adult.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - PDF p.10, C. Probationary License restrictions (GDL)

61. C - Getting sleep or rest

Coffee, cold air and loud music may help for a short time, but they do not last. Only sleep or rest fixes fatigue, so stop and rest when you are tired.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.91 (PDF p.94), Drugs and fatigue

62. A - Perception, reaction, and braking distance

Total stopping distance = perception distance (seeing the hazard) + reaction distance (moving your foot to the brake) + braking distance (the vehicle physically stopping). All three increase with speed, which is why higher speeds are far more dangerous.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Total Stopping Distance

63. A - Pull over immediately and turn on hazard lights

If your headlights fail at night, immediately activate your hazard lights, signal, and safely pull completely off the road. Do not continue driving without headlights as it is extremely dangerous and illegal.

Source: portal.ct.gov - CT handbook - Headlight Failure

64. A - After the car has slowed and is under control

Braking hard during a blowout can make you lose control. Hold the wheel firmly, ease off the gas, let the car slow down, and brake gently only once it is under control.

Source: in.gov - p.60 (PDF p.65), Vehicle Equipment Failures - Tire Blowout

65. C - At least 20 feet

Stop at least 20 feet from a school bus with flashing red lights, whether it is on your side of the road or the other side. Go only after the red lights stop flashing.

Source: wisconsin.gov - p.51 (PDF p.55), Section 10C School Buses

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