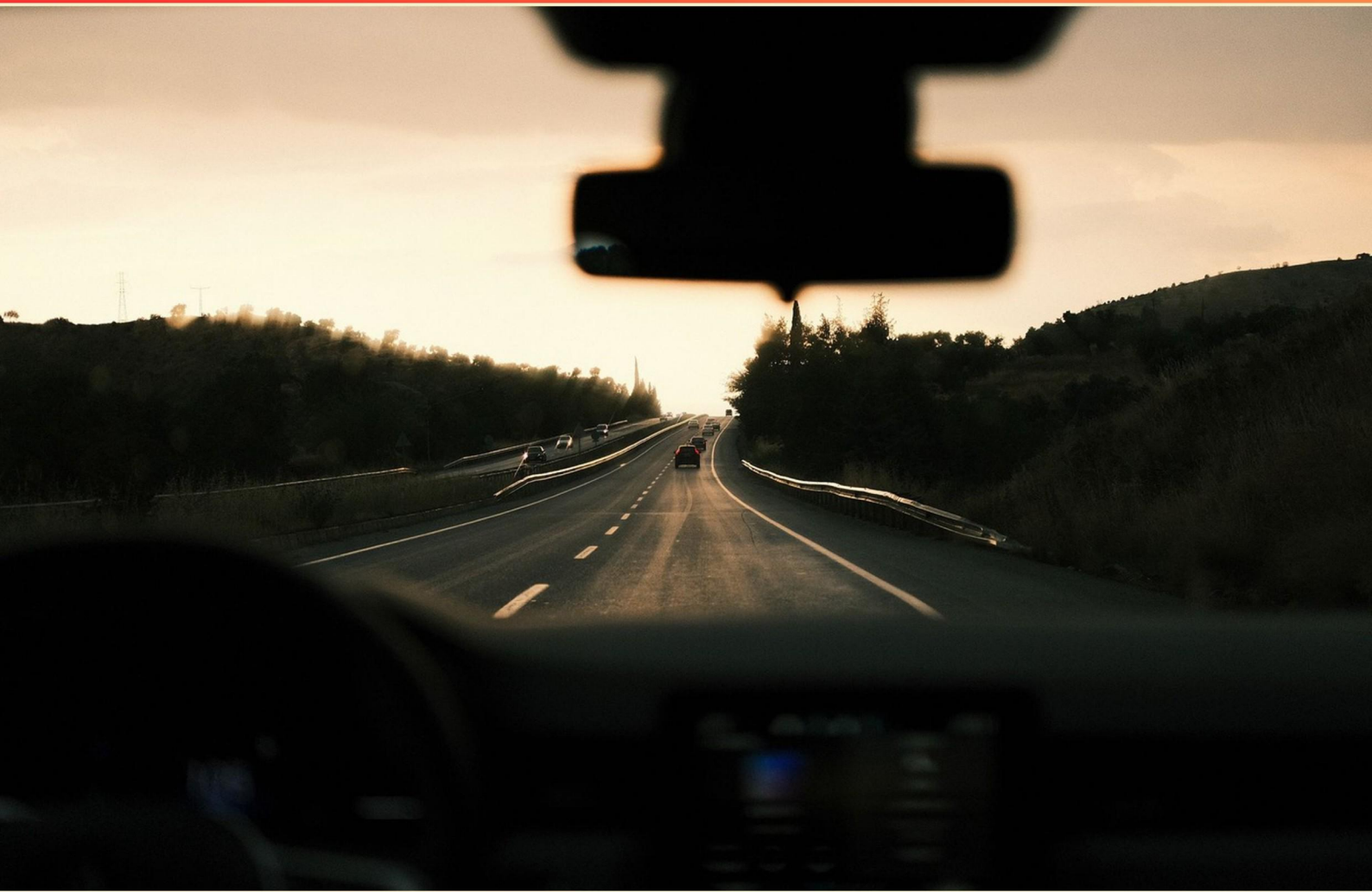


KANSAS DMV PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://kansasdmv.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement accurately describes headlight usage at night?**
 - A. High and Low beams must be used properly.
 - B. Only High beams.
 - C. Only Low beams.
 - D. Neither
- 2. What should you do when you see emergency or roadside workers with flashing lights if you cannot safely change lanes?**
 - A. Maintain your speed and stay in your lane.
 - B. Slow down and proceed with caution.
 - C. Stop immediately in your lane.
 - D. Move into opposite traffic lane.
- 3. What should you do if your turn signal is not functioning?**
 - A. Use a hand signal to communicate your lane change or turn when safe.
 - B. Drive with no signaling.
 - C. Turn on hazard lights.
 - D. Ignore the issue.
- 4. During a green arrow signal, you may turn in the direction of the arrow.**
 - A. Turn in the opposite direction
 - B. Stop and wait for a green light
 - C. Turn in the direction of the arrow
 - D. Proceed straight without turning
- 5. A sign that prohibits traffic from entering a restricted road section indicates which?**
 - A. Stop
 - B. Yield
 - C. No Left Turn
 - D. Do Not Enter

- 6. When driving on wet or slippery roads, the speed limit is:**
- A. 25 mph
 - B. 60 mph
 - C. 45 mph
 - D. Reasonable for existing conditions
- 7. If the light turns yellow after you enter the intersection, you should?**
- A. Go On
 - B. Stop
 - C. Yield
 - D. Speed Up
- 8. Signals For Stops and Turns: All signals must be given at least ____ feet before making the actual move to turn.**
- A. 50 ft
 - B. 200 ft
 - C. 300 ft
 - D. 100 ft
- 9. In a construction zone, which action is appropriate?**
- A. Ignore workers and maintain your normal speed.
 - B. Slow down, watch for workers and equipment, and obey reduced speed limits.
 - C. Speed through the zone to minimize exposure.
 - D. Turn off headlights to avoid attracting attention.
- 10. Under normal conditions, the recommended following distance is two seconds.**
- A. Two seconds
 - B. One second
 - C. Three seconds
 - D. Four seconds

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which statement accurately describes headlight usage at night?

A. High and Low beams must be used properly.

B. Only High beams.

C. Only Low beams.

D. Neither

Using headlights at night means adapting to conditions so you see well without blinding others. High beams let you see farther down the road, but they glare into the eyes of oncoming drivers and can shine into the vehicle ahead, making it harder for everyone to see safely. Low beams are designed to illuminate the road without causing that glare, and they are the safer choice when there are other vehicles nearby, in urban areas, or in fog, rain, or snow. The best approach is to switch between them as needed: use high beams when you're in a rural area with no traffic in sight and you need maximum distance vision, and switch to low beams whenever another vehicle is close or when glare would affect other drivers. Headlights should be on at night to ensure you're seen and you can see the road, and they should be used properly to balance visibility with safety for everyone on the road.

2. What should you do when you see emergency or roadside workers with flashing lights if you cannot safely change lanes?

A. Maintain your speed and stay in your lane.

B. Slow down and proceed with caution.

C. Stop immediately in your lane.

D. Move into opposite traffic lane.

When you see emergency or roadside workers with flashing lights, your priority is safety for everyone on the scene. If you can change lanes safely to give them a clear space, do so. If changing lanes isn't possible because traffic bars the move, you should slow down significantly and proceed with extra caution, being prepared to stop if needed. This approach reduces the risk of a crash and protects workers who may be entering or exiting the roadway. Maintaining your speed or stopping in your lane creates hazards for drivers behind you, and moving into the opposite lane can be dangerous or illegal in many situations. So, when a lane change isn't safe, the correct action is to slow down and proceed with caution.

3. What should you do if your turn signal is not functioning?

A. Use a hand signal to communicate your lane change or turn when safe.

B. Drive with no signaling.

C. Turn on hazard lights.

D. Ignore the issue.

When a turn signal isn't working, you still have to communicate your intentions to other drivers. Using hand signals is the safe and legal fallback, especially in Kansas where a functioning signal is not required if you clearly indicate your maneuver by hand. Prepare to signal early and clearly before you change lanes or turn, and do it from a position where other drivers can see you. Use your left arm for signaling: extend it straight out to indicate a left turn; raise your left arm with the elbow bent at 90 degrees to indicate a right turn; point your left hand downward to indicate you are slowing or stopping. Make the signal visible to drivers in the lane you're entering or changing into, and only perform the maneuver when it's safe. If possible, pull over to a safe spot and get the turn signal repaired, but continue to use hand signals as needed while you're driving to avoid confusing other road users. Driving with no signaling or using hazard lights to indicate a turn can mislead people and isn't the correct way to communicate your intentions. Ignoring the issue is unsafe.

4. During a green arrow signal, you may turn in the direction of the arrow.

- A. Turn in the opposite direction
- B. Stop and wait for a green light
- C. Turn in the direction of the arrow**
- D. Proceed straight without turning

Green arrow signals indicate a protected turn in the direction of the arrow. You have the right-of-way to complete that turn, but you must still yield to pedestrians and any coming vehicles when needed. The other options don't fit because they either try to turn the wrong way, require you to stop despite the protected signal, or nonchalantly proceed straight when the arrow directs a turn. So the best choice is to turn in the direction of the arrow.

5. A sign that prohibits traffic from entering a restricted road section indicates which?

- A. Stop
- B. Yield
- C. No Left Turn
- D. Do Not Enter**

A Do Not Enter sign means you are not allowed to drive into that road or section from your current approach. It's used at the entrance to one-way streets or restricted areas to prevent drivers from going the wrong way, which could cause a head-on collision. This is why it's the best match for a sign that prohibits entering a restricted road section. A stopping sign requires a full stop, then proceed when safe; a yielding sign makes you slow down and give right of way; a No Left Turn forbids turning left at that spot, but doesn't address entering that road itself. If you see the Do Not Enter sign, don't go onto that road—turn around and find a legal route.

6. When driving on wet or slippery roads, the speed limit is:

- A. 25 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. Reasonable for existing conditions**

When roads are wet or slippery, you must drive at a speed that is reasonable and prudent for the conditions. The posted limit is the maximum under ideal conditions, not a guarantee you can safely drive that fast when surfaces are slick. Wet pavement reduces traction, increases braking distances, and raises the risk of skidding or hydroplaning. So you should slow down enough to maintain control, keep a greater following distance, and be able to stop within the distance you can see and the road allows. If you can't stop safely or you feel you're losing traction, reduce speed further and adjust your driving to the conditions.

7. If the light turns yellow after you enter the intersection, you should?

- A. Go On**
- B. Stop
- C. Yield
- D. Speed Up

When a yellow signal appears, you should slow and prepare to stop, but if you've already entered the intersection, the safest move is to proceed through and clear the intersection. Stopping there can trap you in the middle and create a hazard for vehicles behind you, and rushing to beat the red can lead to loss of control or a collision with cross traffic. So, continue smoothly to finish crossing the intersection.

8. Signals For Stops and Turns: All signals must be given at least ____ feet before making the actual move to turn.

- A. 50 ft
- B. 200 ft
- C. 300 ft
- D. 100 ft**

Giving a turn signal is all about letting other drivers know what you intend to do so they have time to react. In Kansas, you must signal at least 100 feet before you begin a turn or stop. This minimum distance helps cars behind you and approaching traffic anticipate your move, especially at intersections or on busier roads, reducing the chance of sudden lane changes or crashes. A shorter signal, like 50 feet, often isn't enough time for others to respond safely. Signaling longer than 100 feet isn't required by law for a standard turn, but the key point is to start the signal before you actually move and keep it on until you've completed the maneuver.

9. In a construction zone, which action is appropriate?

- A. Ignore workers and maintain your normal speed.
- B. Slow down, watch for workers and equipment, and obey reduced speed limits.**
- C. Speed through the zone to minimize exposure.
- D. Turn off headlights to avoid attracting attention.

Construction zones require extra caution. Slowing down, watching for workers and equipment, and following the posted reduced speed limits gives you more time to react to people and obstacles and reduces the chance of a crash. The reduced speeds account for narrow lanes, sudden changes, and workers who may be close to traffic, so sticking to them protects both you and those working on the site. Turning off headlights is not wise because visibility and being seen by workers and other drivers are essential in these areas. Ignoring workers or speeding through the zone increases the risk of serious injury and is unsafe and unlawful, so the best approach is to proceed with heightened attention and reduced speed.

10. Under normal conditions, the recommended following distance is two seconds.

A. Two seconds

B. One second

C. Three seconds

D. Four seconds

Under normal conditions, two seconds is the recommended following distance. This creates a small but important buffer that gives you time to notice the vehicle in front, react to a sudden stop, and brake safely without colliding. A simple way to check your gap is to pick a fixed object on the road ahead. As the vehicle in front passes that object, start counting seconds. If you reach the object before you finish saying "two," you're following too closely and should increase your distance. When road conditions are less favorable—wet or icy surfaces, poor visibility, or higher speeds—you should leave more space and allow for three seconds or more. One second is generally not enough time to react and stop safely, and three or four seconds are recommended only when conditions demand extra caution.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://kansasdmv.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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