

Maine BMV permit practice test 10

From the Maine Driver's License Manual (Motorist Handbook and Study Guide). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/maine/

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

1. Your car begins to skid. What should you do first?

- A. Brake harder
- B. Turn the wheel sharply
- C. Release pressure from the brake or accelerator to regain steering
- D. Shift to park

2. Your right wheels drop off the pavement onto the shoulder. What should you do?

- A. Jerk the wheel back immediately
- B. Brake hard
- C. Grip the wheel, ease off the gas, brake gently, then steer back after slowing
- D. Speed up

3. Your brakes fail and pumping doesn't help. What should you try next?

- A. Turn off the engine at speed
- B. Apply the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid
- C. Shift to reverse
- D. Open the door

4. How do you dry your brakes after driving through deep water?

- A. Drive fast
- B. Pump them hard at speed
- C. Drive slowly and apply the brakes lightly for a short distance
- D. Park and wait an hour

5. If a front tire blows out, which way will the vehicle pull?

- A. Hard toward the blown tire
- B. Away from the blown tire
- C. It won't pull
- D. Straight ahead

6. Your gas pedal sticks and the car is speeding. What should you do?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately at speed
- B. Pump the gas
- C. Shift to neutral, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off
- D. Jump out

7. How do you start a flooded engine?

- A. Press the gas pedal to the floor and hold it while turning the key
- B. Pump the gas rapidly
- C. Turn the key without touching the gas
- D. Wait a day

8. An oncoming car is in your lane. What should you do first?

- A. Blow your horn and flash your lights
- B. Drive into the left lane
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Speed up

9. When jump-starting a car, where does the last clamp go?

- A. On the positive terminal of the dead battery
- B. On the negative terminal of the dead battery
- C. On the engine block of the stalled engine
- D. On the good battery

10. About how long may a car with closed windows and doors float in water?

- A. Less than a minute
- B. 3 to 10 minutes
- C. 30 minutes
- D. One hour

11. Must you yield to a pedestrian crossing the street outside a crosswalk?

- A. No
- B. Yes, always yield to pedestrians even if not in a crosswalk
- C. Only at night
- D. Only children

12. A pedestrian with a guide dog or white cane is crossing. What must you do?

- A. Slow down
- B. Come to a complete stop
- C. Honk
- D. Drive around

13. Must you yield to pedestrians when you have a green light?

- A. No
- B. Only at night
- C. Only in crosswalks with signs
- D. Yes, yield to all pedestrians even if the light is green

14. Are bicycles considered vehicles in Maine?

- A. No
- B. Only on bike paths
- C. Only adults on bikes
- D. Yes; bicyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers

15. When may you drive, stop or park in a bicycle lane?

- A. Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway
- B. When it is empty
- C. To pass
- D. Anytime at night

16. What is the "Dutch Reach" method?

- A. A way to signal turns
- B. Opening your car door with your right hand so you look back for bicyclists
- C. A parking technique
- D. A bicycle hand signal

17. Who must wear helmets when riding bicycles on Maine public ways?

- A. All persons under 16
- B. All riders
- C. Riders under 12
- D. Riders over 18

18. From how far away must a bicycle's front white light be visible at night?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 300 feet
- D. At least 500 feet

19. How much following distance does the Maine manual say to keep behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least 2 seconds
- B. At least 3 seconds
- C. At least 4 seconds
- D. At least 6 seconds

20. Motorcycles make up about 4% of vehicles. About what share of motor vehicle deaths are they involved in?

- A. Nearly 1%
- B. Nearly 10%
- C. Nearly 25%
- D. Nearly 50%

21. What causes many crashes between cars and motorcycles?

- A. Drivers turning left in front of an oncoming motorcycle
- B. Motorcycles using headlights
- C. Cars driving in the right lane
- D. Motorcycles stopping at signals

22. Where is a large truck's largest blind spot?

- A. On the right side, from behind the cab along the length of the truck
- B. Directly in front
- C. On the left side only
- D. On the roof

23. How far does a loaded truck at 55 mph need to stop?

- A. At least 135 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 335 feet
- D. At least 1,000 feet

24. How far behind a large vehicle can its rear blind spot extend?

- A. Up to 50 feet
- B. Up to 100 feet
- C. Up to 200 feet
- D. Up to 500 feet

25. Why should you not "draft" closely behind a truck?

- A. It is legal and saves fuel
- B. It helps the truck
- C. It does not work and is extremely dangerous
- D. It is required on highways

Answer key: Maine practice test 10

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1. C: Release pressure from the brake or accelerator to regain steering

Release pressure from the brake or accelerator to regain steering, and look where you want to go. (Section 9: Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes — Skids, page 97)

2. C: Grip the wheel, ease off the gas, brake gently, then steer back after slowing

Don't panic; grip the wheel, ease off the gas, brake gently, and steer back onto the road after slowing. (Section 9: Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes — Drop Offs/Uneven Surfaces, page 98)

3. B: Apply the parking brake slowly, ready to release it if you skid

Use the parking brake slowly to avoid locking the rear wheels; be ready to release it if you skid. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — Brake Failure, page 98)

4. C: Drive slowly and apply the brakes lightly for a short distance

Dry the brakes by driving slowly and putting them on lightly for a short distance. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — Wet Brakes, page 98)

5. A: Hard toward the blown tire

If a front tire blows out, the vehicle will pull hard toward the blown tire; steer straight and slow gradually. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — Tire Blowout, page 98)

6. C: Shift to neutral, steer smoothly, brake gently and pull off

Keep your eyes on the road, shift to neutral, steer smoothly, brake gently, and pull off; then turn off the engine. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — Stuck Gas Pedal, page 99)

7. A: Press the gas pedal to the floor and hold it while turning the key

Press the gas pedal to the floor and hold it (don't pump), turn the key, and let off when the engine starts. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — If your engine floods, page 99)

8. A: Blow your horn and flash your lights

Blow your horn and flash your lights, brake without locking the wheels, and pull right; don't drive into the left lane. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — If there is an oncoming car in your lane, page 100)

9. C: On the engine block of the stalled engine

Attach the last clamp to the engine block of the stalled engine. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — If your car battery dies, page 100)

10. B: 3 to 10 minutes

A car with windows and doors closed may float from 3 to 10 minutes; escape through a window. (Section 9: Vehicle Problems — If your vehicle plunges into water, page 100)

11. B: Yes, always yield to pedestrians even if not in a crosswalk

Always yield to pedestrians, even if they are not in a crosswalk. (Section 10: Pedestrians, page 101)

12. B: Come to a complete stop

When a pedestrian is crossing with a guide dog or white cane, you must come to a complete stop. (Section 10: Pedestrians, page 101)

13. D: Yes, yield to all pedestrians even if the light is green

Yield to all pedestrians even if the traffic light is green. (Section 10: Pedestrians, page 101)

14. D: Yes; bicyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers

Bicycles are considered vehicles and bicyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as vehicle drivers. (Section 10: Bicycles, page 101)

15. A: Only when entering or leaving an alley or driveway

Do not stop, park or drive in a bicycle lane unless entering or leaving an alley or driveway. (Section 10: Bicycles, page 102)

16. B: Opening your car door with your right hand so you look back for bicyclists

Using your right hand to open the door twists your body so you look over your shoulder for oncoming bicyclists. (Section 10: Bicycles, page 103)

17. A: All persons under 16

All persons under 16 riding bicycles on public ways are required to wear helmets. (Section 10: Bicycle Operation, page 104)

18. B: At least 200 feet

A bicycle must have a front white light visible for at least 200 feet, and a red or amber light or reflector visible 200 feet to the rear. (Section 10: Bicycle Operation, page 104)

19. C: At least 4 seconds

When following a motorcycle, stay at least 4 seconds back, more when wet. (Section 10: Motorcycles or Mopeds, page 105)

20. B: Nearly 10%

Motorcycles are involved in nearly 10% of motor vehicle deaths although they are only 4% of vehicles. (Section 10: Motorcycles or Mopeds, page 105)

21. A: Drivers turning left in front of an oncoming motorcycle

Drivers turning left in front of an oncoming motorcycle cause many accidents; wait for it to pass. (Section 10: Motorcycles or Mopeds, page 105)

22. A: On the right side, from behind the cab along the length of the truck

A truck's largest blind spot is on the right side, starting behind the cab and running the length of the truck. (Section 10: Large Vehicles — The No-Zone, page 107)

23. C: At least 335 feet

A loaded truck at 55 mph takes at least 335 feet to stop, more than 1½ times a car's stopping distance. (Section 10: Large Vehicles — The No-Zone, page 107)

24. C: Up to 200 feet

Large vehicles have huge rear blind spots, up to 200 feet behind them. (Section 10: Large Vehicles — The No-Zone, page 107)

25. C: It does not work and is extremely dangerous

Drafting does not work and is extremely dangerous; the driver can't see you and you can't see ahead. (Section 10: Large Vehicles — The No-Zone, page 107)