

Maine BMV permit practice test 6

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. What does a dashed yellow center line on your side mean?

- A. Passing is prohibited
- B. One-way traffic
- C. A bike lane
- D. Passing is permitted on your side when safe

2. On a road with three or more lanes in one direction, which lane usually has the smoothest traffic?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. The middle lane or lanes

3. On a road with only two lanes in your direction, which lane generally has the smoothest flow?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane
- C. Both equally
- D. Neither

4. When may you pass on the right in Maine?

- A. Whenever traffic is slow
- B. When the car ahead is turning left and there is room, or it is in the left lane of a road with two or more lanes in your direction
- C. On the shoulder
- D. Never

5. On sections of the Maine Turnpike or I-95 with three lanes in one direction, where may trucks (not pickups) drive?

- A. Only in the left lane
- B. Only in the two right-hand lanes
- C. Any lane
- D. Only in the center lane

6. When waiting to turn left, how should your wheels be?

- A. Turned left
- B. Straight
- C. Turned right
- D. It doesn't matter

- 7. When making a left turn onto a multi-lane road, which lane should you turn into?**
- A. The leftmost lane going in your direction
 - B. The rightmost lane
 - C. Any open lane
 - D. The center lane
- 8. You realize midway through a turn that it is the wrong street. What should you do?**
- A. Complete the turn and work your way back from the next intersection
 - B. Stop and back up
 - C. Swerve back
 - D. Make a U-turn immediately
- 9. What does a solid white line between lanes going the same direction mean?**
- A. The lanes have different uses and lane changes are discouraged
 - B. Passing is encouraged
 - C. Opposite directions
 - D. A bike lane
- 10. There is a stop line before a crosswalk. Where must you stop?**
- A. At the crosswalk
 - B. In the intersection
 - C. Past the crosswalk
 - D. At the stop line
- 11. How far away should you stop for a person in the road using a white cane or guide dog?**
- A. At least 5 feet
 - B. At least 10 feet
 - C. At least 20 feet
 - D. At least 50 feet
- 12. What is the fine range in Maine for failing to yield to a visually impaired pedestrian?**
- A. \$50 to \$1,000
 - B. \$10 to \$100
 - C. \$100 to \$500
 - D. \$500 to \$5,000
- 13. Over a reversible lane you see a red X. What does it mean?**
- A. You may use the lane
 - B. Left turns only
 - C. Merge right
 - D. You cannot use the lane
- 14. Before making a right turn, what should you avoid doing?**
- A. Swinging wide to the left
 - B. Signaling
 - C. Slowing down
 - D. Checking for pedestrians

15. When turning from one of multiple turn lanes, what should you do?

- A. Stay in the same lane through the turn until it is finished
- B. Change lanes during the turn
- C. Use any lane
- D. Cut across lanes

16. Why should you look both ways even when crossing a one-way street?

- A. It is required only at night
- B. Pedestrians walk only one way
- C. Signals may be off
- D. Someone might be going the wrong way

17. Your view of a cross street is blocked by parked cars. What should you do?

- A. Edge forward slowly until you can see
- B. Go quickly
- C. Honk and go
- D. Wait for someone to wave you on

18. In which direction do you travel in a Maine roundabout or traffic circle?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Counterclockwise, to the right around the center island
- C. Either way
- D. Straight across

19. In a large rotary, to which vehicle must you yield?

- A. The vehicle on your left
- B. The vehicle on your right
- C. The vehicle behind
- D. No one

20. If you will exit a rotary within two exits, which lane does the manual suggest?

- A. The leftmost lane
- B. The rightmost lane
- C. The center lane
- D. Any lane

21. In Maine, how far before a lane change should you signal?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 100 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 300 feet

22. An expressway entrance has no acceleration lane. What should you do?

- A. Merge at low speed
- B. Drive on the shoulder
- C. Stop, wait for a break in traffic, then speed up and merge
- D. Back up

23. On an expressway, which lane should you be in unless passing?

- A. The left lane
- B. The right-hand lane
- C. The center lane
- D. Any lane

24. Where should you begin slowing down when exiting an expressway?

- A. On the main expressway before the exit
- B. On the shoulder
- C. In the deceleration lane
- D. After the ramp

25. You have an emergency on an expressway. After pulling off as far as possible, how can you signal for help?

- A. Stand in the travel lane
- B. Back up to an exit
- C. Flash your high beams constantly
- D. Raise your hood

Answer key: Maine practice test 6

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1. D: Passing is permitted on your side when safe

Passing is permitted when the dashed line is on your side. (Section 6: Pavement Markings — Yellow Lane Markings, page 55)

2. D: The middle lane or lanes

With three or more lanes in one direction, the middle lane or lanes usually have the smoothest flow. (Section 6: Use of Lanes, page 56)

3. B: The right lane

With two lanes in one direction, the right lane generally has the smoothest traffic flow. (Section 6: Use of Lanes, page 56)

4. B: When the car ahead is turning left and there is room, or it is in the left lane of a road with two or more lanes in your direction

Passing on the right is allowed only when the vehicle ahead is turning left and there is room for two or more lanes in your direction, or when it is in the left lane of a road with two or more marked lanes going your way. (Section 6: Use of Lanes — Lanes for Passing, page 56)

5. B: Only in the two right-hand lanes

On three-lane sections of the Maine Turnpike or I-95, trucks may only operate in the two farthest right lanes. (Section 6: Use of Lanes — Lane Restrictions, page 56)

6. B: Straight

Wait with wheels straight; if struck from behind with wheels turned, you could be pushed into oncoming traffic. (Section 6: Use of Lanes — Lanes for Turning, page 56)

7. A: The leftmost lane going in your direction

When turning left, turn into the leftmost lane going in your direction. (Section 6: Use of Lanes — Lanes for Turning, page 57)

8. A: Complete the turn and work your way back from the next intersection

If you've started a turn, follow through; go to the next intersection and work your way back. (Section 6: Use of Lanes, page 58)

9. A: The lanes have different uses and lane changes are discouraged

Solid white lines separate same-direction lanes with different uses and discourage lane changes; broken white lines allow safe lane changes. (Section 6: Use of Lanes — Sign and Road Markings, page 58)

10. D: At the stop line

If there is a stop line before the crosswalk, you must stop at the stop line. (Section 6: Crosswalks and Stop Lines, page 58)

11. B: At least 10 feet

Stop at least 10 feet away and wait until the person is out of danger. (Section 6: Crosswalks and Stop Lines — Stop Lines, page 59)

12. A: \$50 to \$1,000

Failing to yield to a visually impaired pedestrian is a traffic infraction with a \$50 minimum and \$1,000 maximum fine. (Section 6: Crosswalks and Stop Lines — Stop Lines, page 59)

13. D: You cannot use the lane

A green arrow means you can use the lane; a red X means you cannot. (Section 6: Other Lane Controls — Reversible Lanes, page 59)

14. A: Swinging wide to the left

Do not swing wide to the left before a right turn; turn from the rightmost portion of your lane. (Section 7: Turning, page 61)

15. A: Stay in the same lane through the turn until it is finished

Enter the same lane from which you are turning and stay in it until the turn is finished. (Section 7: Turning, page 61)

16. D: Someone might be going the wrong way

Look both ways even on a one-way street; someone might be going the wrong way. (Section 7: Intersections, page 62)

17. A: Edge forward slowly until you can see

If your view is blocked, edge forward slowly until you can see, then wait until traffic clears. (Section 7: Intersections, page 62)

18. B: Counterclockwise, to the right around the center island

Enter by proceeding to the right around the raised center island (counterclockwise). (Section 7: Traffic Circles and Roundabouts, page 62)

19. A: The vehicle on your left

In large traffic circles (rotaries), drivers must yield the right-of-way to a vehicle on the operator's left. (Section 7: Traffic Circles and Roundabouts, page 63)

20. B: The rightmost lane

If turning off within two exits, the rightmost lane is suggested unless markings or signs say otherwise. (Section 7: Traffic Circles and Roundabouts, page 63)

21. B: At least 100 feet

Always signal what you intend to do at least 100 feet before making a change. (Section 7: Changing Lanes, page 64)

22. C: Stop, wait for a break in traffic, then speed up and merge

Without an acceleration lane, stop before entering, wait for a break in traffic, then speed up and merge. (Section 7: Expressway Driving — Entering a Multi-lane Highway, page 64)

23. B: The right-hand lane

You should always be in the right-hand lane unless you are passing. (Section 7: Expressway Driving — Expressway Passing, page 65)

24. C: In the deceleration lane

Don't slow on the main expressway; start slowing in the deceleration lane and continue on the ramp. (Section 7: Expressway Driving — Exiting a Multi-lane Highway, page 65)

25. D: Raise your hood

Use the proper signal, pull off as far as possible, and raise your hood to signal for help. (Section 7: Expressway Driving — Stopping on an Expressway, page 65)