

Maine BMV permit practice test 8

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. Railroad crossing lights are flashing red. How far from the crossing should you stop?

- A. At least 5 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 15 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

2. What should you do about tracks marked "Exempt"?

- A. Check them anyway; they are not used often but may be in use
- B. Ignore them
- C. Always stop
- D. Speed up

3. How often should you check your mirror for traffic behind you?

- A. Every 2 to 3 seconds
- B. Every 6 to 8 seconds
- C. Every 15 seconds
- D. Only when changing lanes

4. Why should you slow before entering a curve rather than braking in it?

- A. Brakes don't work in curves
- B. It saves fuel
- C. It is required by law only on interstates
- D. Hard braking in a curve can cause a skid

5. On a wet road, how much should you slow down?

- A. 5 to 10 mph
- B. To half speed
- C. To a crawl
- D. Not at all

6. On packed snow, how much should you slow down?

- A. 5 to 10 mph
- B. To half speed
- C. To a crawl
- D. Not at all

7. When is pavement very slippery after rain begins?

- A. Only after hours of rain
- B. Only at night
- C. Only in summer
- D. For the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface

8. Why is near-freezing road ice especially dangerous?

- A. It is always visible
- B. It only forms on dirt roads
- C. It is wet (slushy) and more slippery than ice at colder temperatures
- D. It melts instantly

9. What is the best way to keep from hydroplaning?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Keep tires in good condition and keep your speed down on wet roads
- C. Use cruise control
- D. Drive in the center of the road

10. What is the average perception time for an alert driver?

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ second
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 second
- C. 2 to 3 seconds
- D. 4 seconds

11. Unless posted otherwise, what is the maximum speed in a Maine business, residential or built-up area?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 35 mph

12. Unless posted otherwise, what is the maximum speed outside business, residential or built-up areas in Maine?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 65 mph

13. What is the penalty for exceeding the speed limit in a Maine school zone?

- A. A fine twice the usual fine
- B. A warning
- C. The usual fine
- D. Automatic license revocation

14. Does Maine law allow you to drive so slowly that you block normal traffic?

- A. No, except where reduced speed is needed for safety
- B. Yes, always
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Only at night

15. According to the Maine manual's stopping distance chart, what is the total stopping distance at 30 mph on dry pavement?

- A. 45 feet
- B. 78 feet
- C. 125 feet
- D. 188 feet

16. How far ahead do headlights let you see clearly?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 250 feet
- C. About 500 feet
- D. About 1,000 feet

17. In very heavy rain, a snowstorm or thick fog, you can't see properly even driving slowly. What should you do?

- A. Pull off the road and wait until conditions improve
- B. Speed up to get through it
- C. Use high beams
- D. Follow the car ahead closely

18. Where does the manual say you need to reduce speed?

- A. Empty rural highways
- B. Interstates in daylight
- C. Straight roads
- D. Toll plazas

19. Many cars are pulling out to pass you even though you are at the speed limit. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Speed up
- B. Block them
- C. Slow up a bit or pull over to the right so you can be passed safely
- D. Brake suddenly

20. At what speed do farm tractors and animal-drawn carts with a slow-moving vehicle sign usually travel, according to Section 8?

- A. 15 mph or less
- B. 25 mph or less
- C. 35 mph or less
- D. 45 mph or less

21. What is a space cushion?

- A. Space you keep around your vehicle to give yourself time to react
- B. A seat cushion
- C. A type of air bag
- D. A parking space

22. What following distance does the Maine manual require behind the vehicle in front?

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

23. Which situation calls for increasing your following distance?

- A. Following motorcycles or bicycles
- B. Driving on a dry road
- C. Driving in daylight
- D. Driving below the limit

24. When stopped behind a truck or bus on a hill, why should you leave space in front?

- A. To save fuel
- B. To let pedestrians cross
- C. It is required for inspection
- D. The vehicle may roll back before starting forward

25. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings, so you should expect them to stop and slow early?

- A. Motorcycles
- B. Pickup trucks
- C. School buses and tank trucks carrying flammable liquids
- D. Taxis

Answer key: Maine practice test 8

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1. C: At least 15 feet

If red lights are flashing, stop at least 15 feet from the crossing and wait until they go out. (Section 8: Roadside Areas — Railroad Crossings, page 77)

2. A: Check them anyway; they are not used often but may be in use

Exempt tracks are not used often but may be in use; check all tracks regardless of these signs. (Section 8: Roadside Areas — Railroad Crossings, page 77)

3. B: Every 6 to 8 seconds

Check your mirror often for traffic behind you, every 6 to 8 seconds. (Section 8: Roadside Areas — Look Behind, page 77)

4. D: Hard braking in a curve can cause a skid

Hard braking in a curve can cause a skid because only the front tires control the turn. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Curves, page 80)

5. A: 5 to 10 mph

Guidelines: wet road slow 5 to 10 mph, packed snow to half speed, ice to a crawl. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Slippery Roads, page 80)

6. B: To half speed

On packed snow, slow down to half speed. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Slippery Roads, page 80)

7. D: For the first few minutes, as oil rises to the surface

When it starts to rain, pavement can be very slippery for the first few minutes until the oil washes away. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Slippery Roads, page 80)

8. C: It is wet (slushy) and more slippery than ice at colder temperatures

When the temperature is near freezing, road ice is wet and more slippery than at colder temperatures. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Slippery Roads, page 81)

9. B: Keep tires in good condition and keep your speed down on wet roads

Keep your tires in good condition and keep your speed down when the road is wet. (Section 8: Adjusting for Road Conditions — Hydroplaning, page 81)

10. B: $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 second

The average perception time for an alert driver is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 second; reaction time is about the same. (Section 8: Stopping Distance, page 81)

11. B: 25 mph

The unposted maximum in a business, residential or built-up area is 25 mph. (Section 8: Speed Limits, page 81)

12. B: 45 mph

The unposted maximum outside business, residential or built-up areas is 45 mph. (Section 8: Speed Limits, page 81)

13. A: A fine twice the usual fine

A fine twice the usual fine is imposed for exceeding the posted limit in a school zone. (Section 8: Speed Limits, page 82)

14. A: No, except where reduced speed is needed for safety

You must not drive so slowly that you interfere with the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except for safety. (Section 8: Speed Limits, page 82)

15. B: 78 feet

At 30 mph the chart shows 33 feet reaction distance plus 45 feet braking distance, for 78 feet in total. (Section 8: How Well Can You See?, page 82)

16. B: About 250 feet

Headlights let you see clearly only about 250 feet ahead, so above about 50 mph on a dark road you are driving blind. (Section 8: How Well Can You See?, page 82)

17. A: Pull off the road and wait until conditions improve

If you can't see properly even when driving slowly, pull off the road and wait until conditions improve. (Section 8: How Well Can You See?, page 82)

18. D: Toll plazas

Reduce speed in shopping centers, heavy traffic, narrow bridges and tunnels, toll plazas, and near schools and playgrounds. (Section 8: How Much Traffic is there?, page 83)

19. C: Slow up a bit or pull over to the right so you can be passed safely

You could slow up a bit or pull over to the right so you can be passed safely. (Section 8: How Fast Is Traffic Moving?, page 83)

20. B: 25 mph or less

Farm tractors, animal-drawn carts and maintenance vehicles usually go 25 mph or less and display the slow-moving vehicle sign. (Section 8: How Fast Is Traffic Moving?, page 84)

21. A: Space you keep around your vehicle to give yourself time to react

The space between your vehicle and others that gives you time to react is called a space cushion. (Section 8: Managing Space, page 85)

22. C: At least 4 seconds

Keep at least 4 seconds between your car and the vehicle in front. (Section 8: Managing Space — Space in Front, page 85)

23. A: Following motorcycles or bicycles

Increase following distance on slick roads, behind motorcycles or bicycles, behind large vehicles, at night and in bad weather. (Section 8: Managing Space — Space in Front, page 85)

24. D: The vehicle may roll back before starting forward

Leave space when stopped behind a truck or bus, especially on a hill, in case it rolls back. (Section 8: Managing Space — Space in Front, page 86)

25. C: School buses and tank trucks carrying flammable liquids

School buses and tank trucks carrying flammable liquids must stop at all railroad crossings. (Section 8: Managing Space — Space in Front, page 86)