

Maine BMV permit practice test 9

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. A tractor-trailer is passing you. What should you do?

- A. Move to the right side of your lane
- B. Speed up
- C. Move toward the center line
- D. Brake hard

2. You are being tailgated and there is a lane to your right. What should you do?

- A. Brake suddenly
- B. Move over to encourage the other driver to pass
- C. Speed up
- D. Stay in your lane and ignore it

3. There is an oncoming car on your left and a bicyclist on your right. What should you do?

- A. Slow down, let the car pass, then pass the bicyclist with three feet of room
- B. Drive between them
- C. Speed up
- D. Honk at the bicyclist

4. There are parked cars on your right and oncoming cars on your left. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Hug the parked cars
- B. Split the difference and steer a middle course
- C. Drive on the center line
- D. Stop

5. How big a gap do you need to merge safely with other traffic?

- A. Two seconds
- B. Three seconds
- C. Four seconds
- D. Six seconds

6. When crossing traffic from a full stop on city streets, about how large a gap do you need?

- A. About two blocks
- B. About a half a block
- C. About one car length
- D. About a mile

7. By Maine law, when must headlights be on based on visibility?

- A. Whenever you cannot see 1,000 feet ahead
- B. Whenever you cannot see 500 feet ahead
- C. Only at night
- D. Only in fog

8. When does Maine law require headlights in bad weather?

- A. Only when it is dark
- B. Whenever windshield wipers are in constant use
- C. Only in snow
- D. Never in daytime

9. Within how many feet of an oncoming vehicle must you dim your high beams in Maine?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

10. Within how many feet when following another vehicle must you dim your high beams in Maine?

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

11. Must motorcyclists in Maine always use headlights?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only in rain
- C. Yes, always on Maine roadways
- D. Only on highways

12. Why should you avoid using your horn near bicyclists or horses?

- A. It is illegal everywhere
- B. It drains the battery
- C. They can't hear it
- D. The rider or horse may be startled and veer into the road

13. You plan to turn right just beyond a side street. When should you turn on your signal?

- A. After passing the side street
- B. Before the side street
- C. Do not signal
- D. At the side street

14. Your vehicle's turn signals stop working. How should you signal a turn?

- A. Flash your headlights
- B. Tap your horn twice
- C. Use hand signals
- D. Skip signaling and turn slowly

15. Your car has trouble and you must stop along the road. If you cannot get completely off the roadway, where should you try to stop?

- A. Just past the crest of a hill
- B. Around a sharp curve
- C. In the middle of an intersection
- D. Where people have a clear view of you, not just over a hill or around a curve

16. What are the three ways to avoid a crash or reduce its impact?

- A. Honking, flashing or waving
- B. Stopping, reversing or honking
- C. Braking, steering or speeding up
- D. Swerving, skidding or coasting

17. With anti-lock brakes, how should you brake in an emergency?

- A. Press the pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing
- B. Take your foot off the brake and only steer
- C. Tap lightly
- D. Use the parking brake

18. Is it legal to read printed material while driving in Maine?

- A. Yes
- B. No, except maps or written directions to a location
- C. Only at red lights
- D. Only on highways

19. You are about to be hit from the rear. What should you do?

- A. Turn around to look
- B. Release the brake
- C. Be ready to brake and press your head against the head restraint
- D. Duck down

20. In Maine, a crash must be reported to police if it involves injury or property damage of at least how much?

- A. \$1,000
- B. \$1,500
- C. \$2,000
- D. \$2,500

21. You damage a parked car and cannot find the owner. What should you do?

- A. Drive away
- B. Leave a note with your name, address, license and plate numbers, date, time and damage
- C. Wait one hour then leave
- D. Call your insurer only

22. At a crash scene, should you move an injured person?

- A. Yes, always to the roadside
- B. Yes, to sit them up
- C. Only if they ask
- D. Only if absolutely necessary due to fire or other life-threatening danger

23. Downed power lines are touching a crashed vehicle. What should you tell the occupants?

- A. Jump out immediately
- B. Stay inside until help arrives
- C. Touch the wires to move them
- D. Drive away

24. How can you help stop bleeding at a crash scene?

- A. Put direct pressure on the wound with your hand or a clean cloth
- B. Give the victim water
- C. Apply grease
- D. Have them walk around

25. Should you give an injured person something to drink?

- A. No, not even water
- B. Yes, water only
- C. Yes, coffee
- D. Yes, any drink

Answer key: Maine practice test 9

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1. A: Move to the right side of your lane

When passed by a tractor-trailer, move to the right side of your lane for space. (Section 8: Managing Space — Space to the Side, page 87)

2. B: Move over to encourage the other driver to pass

If followed too closely with a lane to your right, move over to encourage the driver to pass. (Section 8: Space Behind Affects Your Following Distance, page 88)

3. A: Slow down, let the car pass, then pass the bicyclist with three feet of room

Take dangers one at a time: let the car pass, then move left to give the bicyclist plenty of room. (Section 8: Taking Dangers One at a Time, page 88)

4. B: Split the difference and steer a middle course

When there are dangers on both sides, steer a middle course between them: split the difference. (Section 8: Splitting the Difference, page 88)

5. C: Four seconds

Anytime you merge with traffic, you need a gap of four seconds. (Section 8: Space to Merge, page 89)

6. B: About a half a block

To get moving from a full stop, you need about half a block on city streets and about a full block on the highway. (Section 8: Space to Cross or Enter, page 89)

7. A: Whenever you cannot see 1,000 feet ahead

Headlights are required whenever visibility is too dim to see 1,000 feet ahead. (Section 8: Communicating — Attract Attention, page 90)

8. B: Whenever windshield wipers are in constant use

You must turn on headlights at any time your windshield wipers are in constant use. (Section 8: Communicating — Attract Attention, page 90)

9. C: 500 feet

Dim your headlights within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle. (Section 8: Communicating — Seeing Well at Night, page 90)

10. C: 300 feet

Switch to low beams when following a vehicle within 300 feet. (Section 8: Communicating — Seeing Well at Night, page 90)

11. C: Yes, always on Maine roadways

Motorcyclists are always required to have headlights on when operating on Maine roadways. (Section 8: Communicating — Attract Attention, page 90)

12. D: The rider or horse may be startled and veer into the road

Riders or horses may become startled, lose control and veer into the roadway. (Section 8: Communicating — Use your horn, page 91)

13. A: After passing the side street

When making a turn beyond a side street, don't turn on your signal until after passing the side street. (Section 8: Communicating — Signal, page 91)

14. C: Use hand signals

If the turn signals are not working, the manual says to use hand signals so other drivers know what you plan to do. (Section 8: Signaling Change of Direction, page 92)

15. D: Where people have a clear view of you, not just over a hill or around a curve

If you cannot get completely off the roadway, stop where others have a clear view; avoid stopping just over a hill or around a curve. (Section 8: Using Emergency Signals, page 92)

16. C: Braking, steering or speeding up

You have three ways to avoid a crash: braking, steering, or speeding up. (Section 9: Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes, page 94)

17. A: Press the pedal as hard as you can and keep pressing

With anti-lock brakes, press the pedal firmly and keep the pressure on; the system prevents lockup, so the pedal may vibrate and you can still steer. (Section 9: Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes — Braking, page 94)

18. B: No, except maps or written directions to a location

It is illegal for an operator to read printed material while driving; maps or written directions are excepted. (Section 9: Emergencies and Avoiding Crashes — Speeding Up, page 95)

19. C: Be ready to brake and press your head against the head restraint

Be ready to brake so you aren't pushed into another car, brace yourself, and press your head against the head restraint. (Section 9: Protecting Yourself in Collisions, page 95)

20. C: \$2,000

Accidents involving injury or property damage of \$2,000 or more must be reported to the police or sheriff. (Section 9: Accidents, page 96)

21. B: Leave a note with your name, address, license and plate numbers, date, time and damage

If the owner can't be found, leave a note with your information and a description of the damage. (Section 9: Accidents, page 96)

22. D: Only if absolutely necessary due to fire or other life-threatening danger

Don't move the victim unless absolutely necessary due to fire or another life-threatening danger. (Section 9: Emergency First Aid, page 97)

23. B: Stay inside until help arrives

Don't go near downed wires; if they touch the vehicle, warn occupants to stay inside until help arrives. (Section 9: Emergency First Aid, page 97)

24. A: Put direct pressure on the wound with your hand or a clean cloth

Put pressure directly on the wound and maintain it until help arrives. (Section 9: Emergency First Aid, page 97)

25. A: No, not even water

Do not give an injured person anything to drink, not even water. (Section 9: Emergency First Aid, page 97)