

Maryland MVA permit practice test 10

From the Maryland Driver's Manual (DL-002). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/maryland/

37 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last pages. Name: _____

Score: ____ / 37

1. Why might the MVA cancel a license?

- A. For changing address
- B. For speeding once
- C. If you committed fraud or gave incorrect information when applying
- D. For a parking ticket

2. A provisional licensee under 18 is convicted of a first moving violation. What is required?

- A. Nothing
- B. Revocation
- C. A 30-day suspension
- D. Completing a driver improvement program

3. A provisional licensee under 18 gets a second moving violation conviction. What happens?

- A. A 180-day suspension
- B. Revocation
- C. A 30-day suspension followed by a 90-day employment and education only restriction
- D. Driver improvement program only

4. A third moving violation for a provisional licensee under 18 results in:

- A. Revocation
- B. A 180-day suspension, a young driver improvement program and a 180-day restriction
- C. A 30-day suspension
- D. A warning

5. What happens after a fourth moving violation for a provisional licensee under 18?

- A. A fine only
- B. A 30-day suspension
- C. License revoked; must pass all licensing tests to get it back
- D. A driver improvement program

6. A provisional licensee age 18 or older gets a second moving violation. What happens?

- A. Driver improvement program
- B. A 180-day suspension
- C. A 30-day suspension
- D. Revocation

7. After each moving violation conviction or PBJ on a provisional license, what restarts?

- A. Nothing
- B. The knowledge test
- C. The permit holding period
- D. A new 18-month conviction-free period

8. May you park on the striped access aisle next to a disability parking space if you have a disability placard?

- A. Yes
- B. Only at night
- C. Only for 15 minutes
- D. No, parking on any part of the access aisle is a violation even with a placard

9. May you park blocking a curb cut if you have a disability license plate?

- A. Only at a hospital
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only briefly

10. When may a vehicle with a disability placard park in a disability space?

- A. Anytime
- B. When the placard is expired
- C. When a friend borrows it
- D. When the person who qualified for the placard is the driver or a passenger

11. If you're caught drinking and driving in Maryland, what device may you have to install?

- A. A dash camera
- B. A GPS tracker
- C. A breathalyzer car lock (ignition interlock)
- D. A speed limiter

12. How much is the littering fine mentioned in the Maryland manual?

- A. Up to \$500
- B. Up to \$1,500 or 30 days in prison
- C. Up to \$100
- D. Up to \$10,000

13. When must you report a qualifying medical condition such as epilepsy to the Maryland MVA?

- A. Only if over 65
- B. Never
- C. When you apply for or renew your license, or when diagnosed after licensing
- D. Only after a crash

14. Which diabetes situation must be reported to the MVA?

- A. Diabetes controlled by diet
- B. Any diabetes diagnosis
- C. Diabetes that caused a low blood sugar episode requiring someone else's help in the past 6 months
- D. Diabetes in a family member

15. Which of these conditions must be reported to the Maryland MVA?

- A. Seasonal allergies
- B. Mild nearsightedness corrected to 20/20
- C. Sleep apnea or narcolepsy
- D. A sprained ankle

16. Which vision problem must be reported to the MVA?

- A. An eye problem preventing corrected acuity of 20/70 in at least one eye or a 110-degree field
- B. Needing reading glasses
- C. Color blindness only
- D. Wearing contact lenses

17. A Maryland supervising driver must be at least how old?

- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 21
- D. 25

18. How long must a supervising driver have been licensed?

- A. At least 1 year
- B. At least 3 years, for the same class of vehicle
- C. At least 5 years
- D. At least 10 years

19. Where must the supervising driver sit (unless the vehicle is a motorcycle)?

- A. Anywhere
- B. Behind the learner
- C. In the back seat
- D. Beside the learner

20. At what age may a Maryland minor become an organ donor with written parental consent?

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 17

21. Must you carry an insurance identification card when driving in Maryland?

- A. Yes, a valid card (electronic allowed) must always be with you
- B. Only on highways
- C. Only for new cars
- D. No

22. What fine can you face for not keeping insurance on a Maryland vehicle?

- A. No fine
- B. \$50 per month
- C. Up to \$100 total
- D. Up to \$2,500 per vehicle each year

23. Under Maryland's seat belt law, who must buckle up?

- A. Only the driver
- B. The driver and all passengers (or child safety seats)
- C. Only children
- D. Only front seat occupants

24. In Maryland, children under 8 must ride in a child safety seat unless they are at least how tall?

- A. 4 feet
- B. 4 feet 9 inches
- C. 5 feet 2 inches
- D. 5 feet

25. Children younger than what age must ride rear-facing in Maryland?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

26. How much space does the Maryland manual suggest keeping between the steering wheel and your chest?

- A. 4 to 6 inches
- B. 10 to 12 inches
- C. 18 to 20 inches
- D. 24 inches

27. Children under what age should ride buckled in a rear seat?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 13
- D. 16

28. Where should a pregnant woman place the lap part of the seat belt?

- A. Across the middle of the belly
- B. She shouldn't wear it
- C. Behind her back
- D. Under the abdomen, as low as possible on the hips and across the upper thighs

29. What might you notice when ABS engages during hard braking?

- A. The engine stops
- B. Nothing
- C. The pedal sinks to the floor
- D. A rumble from the brakes and a vibrating brake pedal

30. Is it legal in Maryland to drive wearing earphones in both ears?

- A. Only for music
- B. Only on highways
- C. No, earplugs, headsets or earphones in both ears are prohibited; hearing aids are allowed
- D. Yes

31. Is parallel parking part of the Maryland driving test?

- A. No; it has been replaced by a reverse two-point turn
- B. Only for adults
- C. Yes
- D. Only in Baltimore

32. What size space is used for pull-in and back-in parking on the Maryland driving test?

- A. 8' by 18'
- B. 10' by 20'
- C. 12' by 24'
- D. 16' by 20'

33. What size space is used for the three-point turn on the Maryland driving test?

- A. 10' by 20'
- B. 16' by 20'
- C. 20' by 30'
- D. 24' by 8'

34. At night, from how far must a bicycle's rear red reflector be visible under Maryland law?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 600 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

35. Who must wear a helmet on a bicycle in Maryland?

- A. Only riders under 12
- B. No one
- C. Anyone under age 16, including passengers
- D. Everyone

36. At what speed does a Class 3 electric bicycle's motor stop assisting?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 28 mph
- D. 35 mph

37. What is the maximum motor rating for an electric bicycle under Maryland's definition?

- A. 250 watts
- B. 500 watts
- C. 750 watts
- D. 1,000 watts

Answer key: Maryland practice test 10

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1. C: If you committed fraud or gave incorrect information when applying

The MVA may cancel a license if you shouldn't have been licensed, gave incorrect information, or committed fraud. (Section 9: D. Administrative Actions, page 48)

2. D: Completing a driver improvement program

The first offense requires completing a driver improvement program. (Section 9: E. Penalties: Penalties for Minors, page 49)

3. C: A 30-day suspension followed by a 90-day employment and education only restriction

A second offense brings a 30-day suspension and a 90-day restriction to employment and education driving. (Section 9: E. Penalties: Penalties for Minors, page 49)

4. B: A 180-day suspension, a young driver improvement program and a 180-day restriction

A third offense means a 180-day suspension, a young driver improvement program and a 180-day employment and education restriction. (Section 9: E. Penalties: Penalties for Minors, page 49)

5. C: License revoked; must pass all licensing tests to get it back

Four or more offenses result in revocation, and you must pass all licensing tests again. (Section 9: E. Penalties: Penalties for Minors, page 49)

6. C: A 30-day suspension

For adults on a provisional license, the second offense is a 30-day suspension. (Section 9: E. Penalties: Penalties for Adults, page 49)

7. D: A new 18-month conviction-free period

After each conviction or PBJ, you must begin a new 18-month conviction-free period. (Section 9: E. Penalties, page 49)

8. D: No, parking on any part of the access aisle is a violation even with a placard

Parking on any part of an access aisle is a violation, even with a disability plate or placard. (Section 9: F. Use of Disability Parking Spaces, License Plates and Placards, page 50)

9. B: No

Parking in front of or blocking any part of a curb cut is a violation even with a disability plate or placard. (Section 9: F. Use of Disability Parking Spaces, License Plates and Placards, page 49)

10. D: When the person who qualified for the placard is the driver or a passenger

You may park there only if the person who qualified for the plate or placard is the driver or a passenger. (Section 9: F. Use of Disability Parking Spaces, License Plates and Placards, page 49)

11. C: A breathalyzer car lock (ignition interlock)

You will have to install a breathalyzer car lock that prevents starting the vehicle if alcohol is detected. (Section 9: Did You Know?, page 50)

12. B: Up to \$1,500 or 30 days in prison

Fines for littering can cost up to \$1,500 or 30 days in prison. (Section 1: Did You Know?, page 8)

13. C: When you apply for or renew your license, or when diagnosed after licensing

Notify the MVA when applying or renewing, or when the condition is diagnosed after you receive your license. (Section 10: A. Medical Conditions to Report to MVA, page 51)

14. C: Diabetes that caused a low blood sugar episode requiring someone else's help in the past 6 months

Report diabetes that has caused a low blood sugar episode requiring assistance from another person in the past 6

months. (Section 10: A. Medical Conditions to Report to MVA, page 51)

15. C: Sleep apnea or narcolepsy

Sleep apnea and narcolepsy are on the list of reportable conditions. (Section 10: A. Medical Conditions to Report to MVA, page 51)

16. A: An eye problem preventing corrected acuity of 20/70 in at least one eye or a 110-degree field

Report an eye problem preventing a corrected acuity of 20/70 in at least one eye or a binocular field of at least 110 degrees. (Section 10: A. Medical Conditions to Report to MVA, page 51)

17. C: 21

A supervising driver must be at least 21 years old. (Section 10: B. Supervising Driver - Requirements and Responsibilities, page 51)

18. B: At least 3 years, for the same class of vehicle

The supervising driver must be currently licensed at least three years to drive the same class of vehicle. (Section 10: B. Supervising Driver - Requirements and Responsibilities, page 51)

19. D: Beside the learner

The supervising driver must be seated beside you, unless the vehicle is a motorcycle. (Section 10: B. Supervising Driver - Requirements and Responsibilities, page 51)

20. C: 16

Minors at least 16 may be organ donors with a parent or guardian's written consent; anyone 18+ may be a donor. (Section 10: C. Organ Donor, page 51)

21. A: Yes, a valid card (electronic allowed) must always be with you

You must always have a valid insurance identification card, which may be electronic, and show it to police on request. (Section 10: E. Insurance Requirements, page 52)

22. D: Up to \$2,500 per vehicle each year

If you do not keep insurance on all vehicles, you can be fined up to \$2,500 per vehicle each year. (Section 10: Remember (insurance callout), page 53)

23. B: The driver and all passengers (or child safety seats)

By law, the driver and all passengers must wear a safety belt or be in a child safety seat. (Section 10: F. Seat Belt Law, page 52)

24. B: 4 feet 9 inches

All children under age 8 must ride in a child safety seat unless the child is 4'9" or taller. (Section 10: G. Child Safety Seats, page 52)

25. B: 2

Children younger than 2 must ride in a rear-facing seat until they reach the manufacturer's height or weight limit. (Section 10: G. Child Safety Seats, page 52)

26. B: 10 to 12 inches

Try to keep 10 to 12 inches between the steering wheel and your chest. (Section 10: H. Air Bags, page 52)

27. C: 13

Children under age 13 should ride buckled up in a rear seat. (Section 10: H. Air Bags, page 52)

28. D: Under the abdomen, as low as possible on the hips and across the upper thighs

The lap belt goes under the abdomen, low on the hips and across the upper thighs; the shoulder belt over the rounding of the belly. (Section 10: H. Air Bags, page 52)

29. D: A rumble from the brakes and a vibrating brake pedal

When ABS engages you may hear a rumble and the brake pedal will vibrate under your foot. (Section 10: I. Braking with Anti-lock Braking System (ABS), page 53)

30. C: No, earplugs, headsets or earphones in both ears are prohibited; hearing aids are allowed

You may not drive with earplugs, headsets or earphones in both ears; hearing aid devices are allowed. (Section 10: J. Wearing of Headsets, Earphones and Earplugs Prohibited, page 53)

31. A: No; it has been replaced by a reverse two-point turn

Parallel parking is no longer required on the driving test; the reverse two-point turn covers the same skills. (Section 10: K. Parallel Parking, page 53)

32. B: 10' by 20'

The parking is done in a 10' by 20' space; the three-point turn in a 16' by 20' space. (Section 10: L. Pull-In Parking, Back-In Parking, and Three-Point Turn, page 53)

33. B: 16' by 20'

The three-point turn is done in a 16' by 20' space. (Section 10: L. Pull-In Parking, Back-In Parking, and Three-Point Turn, page 53)

34. C: 600 feet

A bicycle ridden at night must have a red rear reflector that can be seen from 600 feet away, along with a white front headlight. (Section 10: M. Rules and Tips for Bicyclists, page 54)

35. C: Anyone under age 16, including passengers

Helmets are required for anyone under 16 riding on a bike, including passengers. (Section 10: M. Rules and Tips for Bicyclists, page 54)

36. C: 28 mph

Class 3 e-bikes provide pedal assist only and stop assisting at 28 mph; Classes 1 and 2 stop at 20 mph. (Section 10: N. Electric Low Speed Vehicles (Definitions), page 54)

37. C: 750 watts

Electric bicycles have an electric motor rated 750 watts or less and fully operable pedals. (Section 10: N. Electric Low Speed Vehicles (Definitions), page 54)