

Maryland MVA permit practice test 2

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

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

1. Which is required before moving from a learner's permit to a provisional license in Maryland?

- A. Paying an insurance deposit
- B. Completing a Maryland approved driver education program and passing the driving skills test
- C. Passing a second knowledge test
- D. Turning 18

2. What is the Developmental Disability Disclosure Card?

- A. A replacement license
- B. A parking placard
- C. A required card for all drivers with disabilities
- D. A voluntary blue card carried with your license that explains how best to communicate with you

3. What must you have with you whenever you drive in Maryland?

- A. A valid learner's permit or driver's license and the vehicle registration card
- B. The vehicle title
- C. Your birth certificate
- D. Your Social Security card

4. What does the Maryland manual call constantly searching ahead and being ready to change speed or lanes?

- A. Reactive driving
- B. Cruise driving
- C. Defensive driving
- D. Passive driving

5. Which is a step the Maryland manual lists for managing risk while driving?

- A. Assume other drivers will follow the rules
- B. Do not assume that other drivers will do what they are supposed to do
- C. Use your horn often
- D. Drive faster than traffic

6. Two drivers reach an intersection at the same time. Who must yield?

- A. The driver on the right
- B. The driver on the left
- C. The driver who is turning
- D. The faster driver

7. You are stopped at a 'T' intersection. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. You do
- B. Drivers already on the through road
- C. The vehicle on the left
- D. Whoever honks first

8. When you are making a left turn, to whom must you yield?

- A. Drivers behind you
- B. Only pedestrians
- C. No one if the light is green
- D. Drivers in the opposing traffic lane

9. You are on an entrance (acceleration) ramp. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. The faster vehicle
- B. Trucks only
- C. You
- D. Drivers already on the highway

10. According to the Maryland manual, should you ever assume you automatically have the right-of-way?

- A. Yes, at green lights
- B. Yes, if you are larger
- C. No, always consider the situation and circumstances
- D. Yes, on main roads

11. What does a posted speed limit mean in Maryland?

- A. A suggested speed
- B. The average speed of traffic
- C. The minimum speed
- D. The maximum legal speed under ideal conditions

12. According to the Maryland manual, why is driving much slower than other traffic risky?

- A. It encourages other vehicles to constantly pass you, increasing crash chances
- B. It wastes fuel
- C. It damages the engine
- D. It is always illegal

13. Which is an effect of speeding listed in the Maryland manual?

- A. Shorter stopping distance
- B. Better handling on curves
- C. Less fuel use
- D. Greater force and impact in a crash

14. Under Maryland law, may you drive faster than the posted limit if traffic is light?

- A. Yes, by up to 5 mph
- B. Only when passing
- C. Yes, on highways
- D. No, it is illegal to drive faster than the posted speed limit

15. Where should you reduce your speed, according to the Maryland manual?

- A. On straight, dry highways
- B. On empty roads
- C. Only at night
- D. At toll plazas, narrow bridges and tunnels, and railroad grade crossings

16. What minimum following distance does the Maryland MVA recommend under ideal conditions?

- A. 1 to 2 seconds
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 to 4 seconds
- D. 6 seconds

17. When following vehicles that stop often, such as buses or delivery vans, what following distance should you use?

- A. 1 car length
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 4 or 5 seconds or more

18. According to the Maryland manual, what causes most rear-end crashes?

- A. Bad weather
- B. Night driving
- C. Following too closely
- D. Brake failure

19. Which factor affects your stopping distance?

- A. The color of your car
- B. The time of year
- C. The condition of your tire treads and brakes
- D. Your radio volume

20. Where should you avoid changing lanes, according to the Maryland manual?

- A. On highways
- B. On one-way streets
- C. In an intersection
- D. At night

21. When should you turn on your turn signal?

- A. Before you get to the turn
- B. Only when other cars are present
- C. Only on highways
- D. After you start turning

22. After making a legal U-turn, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The center turn lane
- B. The left lane
- C. The shoulder
- D. The outside or right-hand lane going the opposite direction

23. Before returning to your lane after passing, what should you see in your rear-view mirror?

- A. Its license plate
- B. Both headlights of the passed vehicle
- C. Nothing
- D. The passed driver's face

24. When may you pass on the right in Maryland?

- A. When the other vehicle is about to turn left, or on an unobstructed road with two or more lanes going your way, staying on the road
- B. Whenever there is a paved shoulder
- C. Never
- D. Only on interstates

25. Within how many feet of an intersection or railroad grade crossing may you not pass?

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

Answer key: Maryland practice test 2

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1. B: Completing a Maryland approved driver education program and passing the driving skills test

You must complete approved driver education, hold the permit without violations for the required time, submit the signed practice log and pass the skills test. (Section 2: C. Provisional License, page 10)

2. D: A voluntary blue card carried with your license that explains how best to communicate with you

It's a voluntary, license-sized blue card that can tell law enforcement about a developmental disability and how to communicate with you. (Section 2: H. Equity for All Customers, page 12)

3. A: A valid learner's permit or driver's license and the vehicle registration card

Before you drive you must have a valid permit or license and the vehicle registration card with you. (Section 3: Basic Driving, page 13)

4. C: Defensive driving

Searching ahead and being ready to change speed or lanes so you can identify risks is called defensive driving. (Section 3: A. Drive Defensively, page 13)

5. B: Do not assume that other drivers will do what they are supposed to do

Risk management includes not assuming other drivers will do what they are supposed to do. (Section 3: A. Drive Defensively, page 13)

6. B: The driver on the left

When two drivers arrive at the same time, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right. (Section 3: B. Right-of-Way, page 13)

7. B: Drivers already on the through road

Yield to drivers already on the road as you stop at a 'T' intersection. (Section 3: B. Right-of-Way, page 14)

8. D: Drivers in the opposing traffic lane

Yield to drivers in the opposing traffic lane when making a left turn. (Section 3: B. Right-of-Way, page 14)

9. D: Drivers already on the highway

Yield to drivers already on the highway when you are on the entrance or acceleration ramp. (Section 3: B. Right-of-Way, page 14)

10. C: No, always consider the situation and circumstances

Never assume you automatically have the right-of-way; always consider the situation. (Section 3: B. Right-of-Way, page 13)

11. D: The maximum legal speed under ideal conditions

The posted speed limit is the maximum legal speed under ideal conditions; you are always responsible for a safe speed. (Section 3: C. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

12. A: It encourages other vehicles to constantly pass you, increasing crash chances

Driving slower than other traffic encourages others to pass you constantly, which increases the chance of a crash. (Section 3: C. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

13. D: Greater force and impact in a crash

Speeding increases stopping distance, reduces control, and increases the force of impact, making serious injury and death more likely. (Section 3: C. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

14. D: No, it is illegal to drive faster than the posted speed limit

You may drive slower based on conditions, but it is illegal to drive any faster than the posted limit. (Section 3: C. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

15. D: At toll plazas, narrow bridges and tunnels, and railroad grade crossings

Reduce speed at sharp curves, slippery roads, shopping centers, heavy traffic, narrow bridges and tunnels, toll plazas, school areas and railroad grade crossings. (Section 3: C. Understanding Vehicle Speed, page 14)

16. C: 3 to 4 seconds

The MVA recommends a minimum following distance of 3 to 4 seconds under ideal conditions. (Section 3: D. Following Distance, page 15)

17. D: 4 or 5 seconds or more

Increase to four or five seconds, and possibly more, behind vehicles that stop often. (Section 3: D. Following Distance, page 15)

18. C: Following too closely

Most rear-end crashes are caused by following too closely. (Section 3: D. Following Distance, page 15)

19. C: The condition of your tire treads and brakes

Stopping distance depends on how long it takes to see a danger, the road type and condition, tire tread and brake condition. (Section 3: E. Stopping Distance, page 15)

20. C: In an intersection

You should not drift across lane lines or make lane changes in an intersection. (Section 3: F. Lane Driving, page 15)

21. A: Before you get to the turn

Switch on your turn signal before you get to the turn to let other drivers know your plans. (Section 3: G. Turning, page 15)

22. D: The outside or right-hand lane going the opposite direction

Signal left, stop and yield, then turn into the outside or right-hand lane traveling in the opposite direction. (Section 3: H. U-turn, page 15)

23. B: Both headlights of the passed vehicle

See both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rear-view mirror before returning to your lane. (Section 3: I. Passing, page 16)

24. A: When the other vehicle is about to turn left, or on an unobstructed road with two or more lanes going your way, staying on the road

Passing on the right is OK if safe and you stay on the road, when the other vehicle is turning left or on unobstructed roads with two or more lanes in your direction. (Section 3: I. Passing, page 16)

25. B: 100 feet

You may not pass when crossing or within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad grade crossing. (Section 3: I. Passing, page 16)