

Maryland MVA permit practice test 4

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. In Maryland's manual, what does a fluorescent pink sign indicate?

- A. Motorist services
- B. School zones
- C. Emergency traffic incidents
- D. Construction

2. A fluorescent yellow-green sign is used for:

- A. Recreation areas
- B. Hospitals
- C. School, pedestrian and bicycle signs
- D. Work zones

3. What do green signs show?

- A. Warnings
- B. Destinations, distances and directions
- C. Services
- D. Construction

4. What do brown signs show?

- A. Recreation and cultural interest areas
- B. Road work
- C. Hospitals
- D. Speed limits

5. Orange signs warn of:

- A. Incidents only
- B. Construction and maintenance work areas
- C. Rest areas
- D. School zones

6. What do blue signs show?

- A. Warnings
- B. Directions to cities
- C. Services like food, gas and rest areas
- D. Regulations

7. In the Maryland manual, which signs use black as the main background color?

- A. School signs
- B. One Way signs and signs that change messages
- C. Stop signs
- D. Service signs

8. A trapezoid-shaped sign is used for:

- A. No passing
- B. Recreation and cultural interest areas and National Forest Routes
- C. School zones
- D. Warnings

9. Horizontal rectangular signs usually:

- A. Mark school zones
- B. Give directions or information
- C. Tell you the law
- D. Warn of hazards

10. What is the purpose of warning signs?

- A. To give notice of a situation that might not be readily apparent
- B. To state laws
- C. To show services
- D. To give directions

11. A 'Work Zone Active when Flashing' sign means:

- A. Speed up
- B. The zone is closed
- C. When the lights flash, the work zone is active and increased fines apply
- D. Workers are on break

12. What do mile marker signs on interstates help with?

- A. Finding gas stations
- B. Speed limits
- C. Giving your location to a tow truck or emergency personnel
- D. Lane assignments

13. How often are mile marker signs placed on interstate highways?

- A. At each exit
- B. Every half mile
- C. Every mile
- D. Every 5 miles

14. A single broken white line separates lanes where:

- A. Lane changes are prohibited
- B. Bicycles ride
- C. All traffic goes the same direction and crossing between lanes is permitted
- D. Traffic moves in opposite directions

15. A single broken yellow line is used as the center line on 2-lane, 2-way roads and means:

- A. Passing with care is permitted in either direction
- B. One-way traffic
- C. No passing
- D. A turn lane

16. What does a single solid white line mark?

- A. Reversible lanes
- B. The center of a two-way road
- C. The right edge of the road, or same-direction lanes where lane changing is discouraged
- D. Parking spaces only

17. Where is a single solid yellow line used?

- A. Between same-direction lanes
- B. The right edge of the road
- C. The left edge of divided highways, one-way roads and ramps
- D. At crosswalks

18. Double broken yellow lines mark:

- A. No-passing zones
- B. The edges of reversible lanes
- C. Bike lanes
- D. School zones

19. Double solid white lines mean:

- A. Passing permitted
- B. Traffic goes the same direction and you are not allowed to change lanes
- C. You may change lanes carefully
- D. Two-way traffic

20. May you make a left turn across a double solid yellow line, for example into a driveway?

- A. Only at intersections with signals
- B. Only at night
- C. Yes
- D. No, never

21. With a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line together, who may pass?

- A. Neither side
- B. Traffic on the broken-line side
- C. Traffic on the solid-line side
- D. Both sides

22. How are two-way left turn lanes marked?

- A. Double white lines
- B. Solid yellow lines on the outside and broken yellow lines on the inside
- C. Red lines
- D. Dotted white lines

23. What are single dotted lines in an intersection for?

- A. Continuing lane lines through the intersection so drivers stay in their lane
- B. Parking
- C. Bike lanes
- D. Pedestrian crossings

24. What does a stop line show?

- A. The end of a lane
- B. Where pedestrians wait
- C. Where a vehicle must stop for a STOP sign or red signal
- D. A parking limit

25. Rows of small triangles across a lane are:

- A. Crosswalks
- B. Bike markings
- C. Yield lines
- D. Speed bumps

Answer key: Maryland practice test 4

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1. C: Emergency traffic incidents

Fluorescent pink signs are used for emergency traffic incidents. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

2. C: School, pedestrian and bicycle signs

Fluorescent yellow-green is used for school, pedestrian and bicycle signs. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

3. B: Destinations, distances and directions

Green signs show destinations, distances and directions. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

4. A: Recreation and cultural interest areas

Brown signs show recreation and cultural interest areas. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

5. B: Construction and maintenance work areas

Orange is used for construction and maintenance work area warnings. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

6. C: Services like food, gas and rest areas

Blue signs show services such as food, gas and rest areas. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

7. B: One Way signs and signs that change messages

Black is used for One Way signs and signs that change messages. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

8. B: Recreation and cultural interest areas and National Forest Routes

Trapezoid signs mark recreation and cultural interest areas and National Forest Routes. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

9. B: Give directions or information

Vertical rectangles usually give instructions or rules; horizontal rectangles usually give directions or information. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Colors & Shapes, page 20)

10. A: To give notice of a situation that might not be readily apparent

Warning signs notify road users of situations that might not be readily apparent. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Warning Signs, page 22)

11. C: When the lights flash, the work zone is active and increased fines apply

The sign marks a work zone that is active when flashing, with increased fines. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Warning Signs, page 22)

12. C: Giving your location to a tow truck or emergency personnel

Mile markers, every mile on interstates, give location information if you need someone to find you. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Other Traffic Sign Types, page 23)

13. C: Every mile

Mile marker signs are located every mile on interstate highways. (Section 4: B. Traffic Signs: Other Traffic Sign Types, page 23)

14. C: All traffic goes the same direction and crossing between lanes is permitted

A single broken white line separates same-direction lanes where crossing from one lane to the other is permitted. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

15. A: Passing with care is permitted in either direction

It separates opposite-direction traffic and passing with care is permitted in either direction. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

16. C: The right edge of the road, or same-direction lanes where lane changing is discouraged

A single solid white line marks the right edge of the road and separates same-direction lanes where changing is discouraged. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

17. C: The left edge of divided highways, one-way roads and ramps

A single solid yellow line marks the left edge of divided highways, one-way roads and ramps. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

18. B: The edges of reversible lanes

Double broken yellow lines mark the edges of reversible lanes. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

19. B: Traffic goes the same direction and you are not allowed to change lanes

Double solid white lines separate same-direction lanes where lane changes are not allowed, such as next to HOV lanes. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

20. C: Yes

Passing isn't allowed across double solid yellow lines, but you may turn left across them, such as into a driveway. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

21. B: Traffic on the broken-line side

Careful passing is allowed for traffic on the broken-line side, not on the solid-line side. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

22. B: Solid yellow lines on the outside and broken yellow lines on the inside

Two-way left turn lanes have solid yellow lines on the outside and broken lines on the inside. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

23. A: Continuing lane lines through the intersection so drivers stay in their lane

Dotted lines continue lane lines through intersections; stay inside the lane markings. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Types of Line Markings, page 24)

24. C: Where a vehicle must stop for a STOP sign or red signal

A white solid stop line shows where to stop for a STOP sign or red signal. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Other Pavement Markings, page 25)

25. C: Yield lines

Yield lines are rows of small triangles showing where to yield to vehicles or pedestrians. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Other Pavement Markings, page 25)