

Maryland MVA permit practice test 5

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. What do shared-use lane markings tell drivers?

- A. Only buses may use the lane
- B. Cars must use the shoulder
- C. Bicyclists may be on the road
- D. Bicycles are banned

2. When visibility is reduced, which color pavement markings should always be on your left?

- A. Red
- B. White
- C. Blue
- D. Yellow

3. In Maryland you must turn on your headlights whenever you can't clearly see at least how far ahead?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 750 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

4. Maryland law requires headlights when you use your windshield wipers:

- A. Never
- B. Only at night
- C. In inclement weather
- D. Only on highways

5. How far before an oncoming vehicle must you switch from high to low beams?

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

6. When following another vehicle, you must use low beams if it is how close?

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

7. When should you use high beams?

- A. On roads without streetlights, when no one is close
- B. In tunnels
- C. In rain
- D. In fog

8. Which lights should you use in fog, rain or snow?

- A. Parking lights only
- B. Low beams
- C. High beams
- D. Hazard lights only

9. To avoid being blinded by oncoming headlights at night, where should you look?

- A. Close your eyes briefly
- B. At your dashboard
- C. At the road ahead or slightly to the right edge of your lane
- D. Directly at the headlights

10. In fog, when you see headlights or taillights ahead, what should you do?

- A. Turn on high beams
- B. Pass them
- C. Reduce your speed even more and be prepared to stop
- D. Speed up to follow

11. Fog is so thick you can't drive safely. What should you do?

- A. Stop in your lane
- B. Use high beams
- C. Pull completely off the road to a safe place and turn on emergency flashers
- D. Follow a truck closely

12. Which road surfaces freeze before regular roads?

- A. Parking lots
- B. Ramps and bridges
- C. Gravel roads
- D. Downhill roads

13. Your vehicle does not have ABS and you need to stop on a slippery road. What does the Maryland manual suggest?

- A. Shift to neutral
- B. Use the parking brake
- C. Pump the brakes to prevent skidding
- D. Slam the brakes

14. What is 'black ice'?

- A. Ice on bridges only
- B. Dark slush
- C. A thin, hard-to-see layer of ice on blacktop caused by melting and refreezing
- D. Ice on dirt roads

15. Is a four-wheel drive vehicle safe from sliding on ice?

- A. Yes
- B. Only at low speed
- C. Only with snow tires
- D. No, four-wheel drive vehicles can also slide on ice and snow

16. When starting to drive on snow, what should you do to find out how well you can stop?

- A. Start very slowly, then test your brakes gently
- B. Brake hard at speed
- C. Don't test the brakes
- D. Use cruise control

17. When a snow emergency is declared, what may be required on designated snow emergency routes?

- A. Four-wheel drive
- B. Chains, snow tires or radial tires
- C. Hazard lights
- D. Nothing

18. Which item does the Maryland manual recommend for a winter emergency kit to help traction?

- A. Kitty litter or sand
- B. Extra oil
- C. A spare battery
- D. Antifreeze

19. Your vehicle begins to skid. What is the first thing to do?

- A. Release the accelerator or brake pedal, whichever you are using
- B. Turn the wheel the opposite way
- C. Brake hard
- D. Shift to park

20. During a skid, which way should you steer?

- A. Hold the wheel straight
- B. Turn sharply left
- C. Opposite the skid
- D. In the direction you are skidding

21. When should you press the brake during a skid?

- A. Never
- B. Repeatedly as fast as possible
- C. Immediately
- D. Only after your tires are gripping the road again

22. Your vehicle starts to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Brake firmly
- B. Turn sharply
- C. Take your foot off the gas, don't brake, keep going straight and slow down
- D. Speed up

23. How can you help prevent hydroplaning?

- A. Overinflate tires
- B. Use cruise control
- C. Keep tires in good condition and lower your speed on wet roads
- D. Drive in the left lane

24. Which vehicles must stop before every railroad crossing?

- A. Pickup trucks
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Taxis
- D. Buses, school buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials

25. What does it mean when the gates are down or lights are flashing at a railroad crossing?

- A. Proceed slowly
- B. The road is temporarily closed; stop and wait until the gates go up and lights stop
- C. Go around the gates
- D. Only trucks must stop

Answer key: Maryland practice test 5

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1. C: Bicyclists may be on the road

Shared-use lane markings alert drivers to bicyclists, show bicyclists where to ride and discourage wrong-way riding. (Section 4: C. Pavement Markings: Pedestrian and Bicycle Pavement Markings, page 25)

2. D: Yellow

Yellow markings divide opposite-direction traffic and should always be on your left, never on your right. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

3. C: 1,000 feet

You must turn on headlights any time there isn't enough light to clearly see at least 1,000 feet ahead. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

4. C: In inclement weather

Maryland law requires headlights when you use your wipers in inclement weather. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

5. C: At least 500 feet

Change to low beams at least 500 feet before reaching oncoming vehicles. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

6. B: 300 feet or less

Change to low beams when following a vehicle that is 300 feet or less in front of you. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

7. A: On roads without streetlights, when no one is close

Use high beams on roads without streetlights so you can see other vehicles and people, dimming as required. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

8. B: Low beams

Use low beams when driving in fog, rain, snow and similar conditions. (Section 5: A. Driving in Reduced Visibility, page 27)

9. C: At the road ahead or slightly to the right edge of your lane

Don't stare into oncoming headlights; look at the road ahead or slightly to the right edge. (Section 5: B. Driving at Night, page 28)

10. C: Reduce your speed even more and be prepared to stop

When you see other vehicles' lights in fog, reduce speed even more and be ready to stop quickly. (Section 5: C. Driving in Fog, page 28)

11. C: Pull completely off the road to a safe place and turn on emergency flashers

Pull completely off the road to a safe location and turn on your emergency flashers. (Section 5: C. Driving in Fog, page 28)

12. B: Ramps and bridges

Ramps and bridges freeze before roads, and plowed roads may refreeze at night. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather, page 28)

13. C: Pump the brakes to prevent skidding

Avoid slamming on the brakes; without ABS, pump the brakes to prevent skidding. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather, page 28)

14. C: A thin, hard-to-see layer of ice on blacktop caused by melting and refreezing

Black ice is a thin layer of ice on asphalt that is very hard or impossible to see, caused by melting and re-freezing. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather: Driving on Snow/Ice, page 29)

15. D: No, four-wheel drive vehicles can also slide on ice and snow

Four-wheel drive vehicles can also slide; driving on snow or ice is always dangerous. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather: Driving on Snow/Ice, page 29)

16. A: Start very slowly, then test your brakes gently

Start very slowly, then test your brakes gently to find out how well you can stop. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather: Driving on Snow/Ice, page 29)

17. B: Chains, snow tires or radial tires

Use chains, snow tires or radial tires on designated snow emergency routes when a snow emergency is declared. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather: Driving on Snow/Ice, page 29)

18. A: Kitty litter or sand

The emergency kit should include flares, flashlight, first aid kit, blanket, kitty litter or sand, a small shovel and ice scraper. (Section 5: D. Driving in Inclement Weather: Emergency Kit Supplies, page 29)

19. A: Release the accelerator or brake pedal, whichever you are using

Release whichever pedal you're using, steer in the direction you're skidding, and look where you want to go. (Section 5: E. Skidding, page 29)

20. D: In the direction you are skidding

Steer in the direction you are skidding and look where you want the vehicle to go. (Section 5: E. Skidding, page 29)

21. D: Only after your tires are gripping the road again

Press the brake only after you have traction again. (Section 5: E. Skidding, page 29)

22. C: Take your foot off the gas, don't brake, keep going straight and slow down

Take your foot off the gas, don't apply the brakes, keep the vehicle straight and slow until you regain control. (Section 5: F. Hydroplaning, page 30)

23. C: Keep tires in good condition and lower your speed on wet roads

Keep your tires in good condition and lower your speed on wet roads. (Section 5: F. Hydroplaning, page 30)

24. D: Buses, school buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials

Buses, school buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials must stop before every railroad crossing. (Section 5: G. Highway-Railroad Crossings, page 30)

25. B: The road is temporarily closed; stop and wait until the gates go up and lights stop

The road is temporarily closed; wait until the gates go up and lights stop flashing. (Section 5: G. Highway-Railroad Crossings, page 30)