

Maryland MVA permit practice test 7

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. You take a medication whose label warns not to drive, and it impairs you. What could happen?

- A. You could be charged with a criminal offense
- B. Nothing; it's legal medicine
- C. Only a warning
- D. Your doctor is responsible

2. If convicted of drunk or drugged driving with a child in the vehicle, what may the judge do?

- A. Only add points
- B. Reduce the fine
- C. Nothing extra
- D. Double your fine and jail time

3. Which is an example of aggressive driving?

- A. Yielding
- B. Tailgating and unsafe lane changes
- C. Allowing extra travel time
- D. Signaling early

4. Which tip reduces your chance of an aggressive driving incident?

- A. Allow extra time to travel
- B. Use your horn often
- C. Compete with other drivers
- D. Speed up when passed

5. According to the Maryland manual, what causes more police-reported crashes than anything else?

- A. Speeding
- B. Drunk driving
- C. Distracted driving
- D. Bad weather

6. May an adult in Maryland hold a cell phone to talk while driving?

- A. Only on local roads
- B. Only at red lights
- C. Yes
- D. No, handheld use including texting is illegal; hands-free calls are allowed

7. A 17-year-old driver in Maryland wants to make a hands-free call. Is this allowed?

- A. Yes
- B. No; under 18, no cell phone use even hands-free, except a 911 emergency call
- C. Only at stop lights
- D. Only to parents

8. What does the Maryland manual suggest if you must make a call while driving?

- A. Pull safely off the road and stop first
- B. Text instead
- C. Hold the phone low
- D. Make it quickly while driving

9. Which is a danger sign of drowsy driving?

- A. Steady speed
- B. You can't stop yawning or don't remember the last few miles
- C. Checking mirrors
- D. Feeling alert

10. What is best to do if you become sleepy while driving?

- A. Open the window
- B. Rest or change drivers
- C. Turn up the music
- D. Drink an energy drink

11. According to the Maryland manual, about what share of fatal crashes are caused by distracted driving?

- A. One-tenth
- B. One-third
- C. One-half
- D. Three-quarters

12. Which drivers have a higher risk of drowsiness?

- A. People who drive many miles each day, have sleep disorders or take certain medications
- B. Drivers in the morning
- C. Drivers with passengers
- D. Drivers on short trips

13. According to the Maryland manual, about what percentage of Maryland drivers and passengers wear seat belts?

- A. 50 percent
- B. 75 percent
- C. 90 percent
- D. 99 percent

14. When there is no traffic signal, what must you do for a pedestrian in a marked or unmarked crosswalk?

- A. Slow down
- B. Proceed if they are not in your lane
- C. Stop
- D. Honk

15. Do most intersections have a crosswalk even when none is painted?

- A. Only in cities
- B. No
- C. Yes
- D. Only near schools

16. A vehicle ahead of you is stopped at a crosswalk. May you pass it?

- A. Yes, on the left
- B. Only on a one-way street
- C. No
- D. Yes, if no pedestrians are visible

17. An emergency vehicle using its siren and lights approaches. What must you do?

- A. Stop in the intersection
- B. Speed up
- C. Move as close as possible to the edge of the road, stay out of intersections and stop until it passes
- D. Keep driving normally

18. You are traveling the same direction as an emergency vehicle using its signals. May you pass it?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Yes, if it is slow
- C. No, unless it stops or a police officer tells you to
- D. Yes, on the left

19. You approach a tow truck stopped on the road. If you can't move to a non-adjacent lane, what must you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Nothing
- C. Slow down to a safe speed and prepare to stop
- D. Stop behind it

20. A large truck moves slightly left before turning at an intersection. What is it likely doing?

- A. Changing lanes left
- B. Preparing to make a right turn
- C. Stopping
- D. Backing up

21. According to the Maryland manual, a fully loaded truck can weigh more than:

- A. 20,000 pounds
- B. 40,000 pounds
- C. 80,000 pounds
- D. 200,000 pounds

22. About how far does a fully loaded truck need to stop, according to the Maryland manual?

- A. One mile
- B. 50 feet
- C. The length of a car
- D. The length of a football field

23. How many large blind spots ('no zones') does a truck have?

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

24. How far out does a truck's right-side blind spot extend?

- A. One lane
- B. It doesn't extend
- C. Three lanes
- D. Two lanes

25. Why should you never cross behind a truck that is backing up?

- A. Truck drivers have no rear-view mirror and may not see you
- B. It slows traffic
- C. The truck stops quickly
- D. It is illegal to walk there

Answer key: Maryland practice test 7

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1. A: You could be charged with a criminal offense

If you drive after taking such a medication and it impairs you, you could be charged with a criminal offense. (Section 6: A. Alcohol, Drugs and Driving, page 33)

2. D: Double your fine and jail time

A judge can double your fine and jail time if a child was in your vehicle. (Section 6: A. Alcohol, Drugs and Driving: Driving with Children, page 34)

3. B: Tailgating and unsafe lane changes

Aggressive driving includes speeding, tailgating, ignoring signals, unsafe lane changes, not yielding and unsafe passing. (Section 6: B. Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 34)

4. A: Allow extra time to travel

Allow extra time, be patient and courteous, signal, obey laws, yield and avoid competing with other drivers. (Section 6: B. Aggressive Driving and Road Rage, page 34)

5. C: Distracted driving

Distracted driving causes more crashes reported to police than anything else. (Section 6: C. Distracted Driving, page 34)

6. D: No, handheld use including texting is illegal; hands-free calls are allowed

It is illegal to use a handheld phone, including texting, while driving; you may make hands-free calls. (Section 6: C. Distracted Driving: Cell Phones, page 35)

7. B: No; under 18, no cell phone use even hands-free, except a 911 emergency call

Drivers under 18 may not use a cell phone while driving, even hands-free, except to call 911. (Section 6: C. Distracted Driving: Cell Phones, page 35)

8. A: Pull safely off the road and stop first

If you must make a call, pull safely off the road and stop before making it. (Section 6: C. Distracted Driving: Cell Phones, page 35)

9. B: You can't stop yawning or don't remember the last few miles

Danger signs include eyes closing, trouble keeping your head up, constant yawning, not remembering the last miles, missing exits and drifting. (Section 6: D. Drowsy Driving, page 35)

10. B: Rest or change drivers

If you become tired or sleepy while driving, it is best to rest or change drivers. (Section 6: D. Drowsy Driving, page 35)

11. B: One-third

One-third of fatal crashes are caused by distracted driving. (Section 6: Be the Focused Driver, page 36)

12. A: People who drive many miles each day, have sleep disorders or take certain medications

Higher-risk drivers include those who drive many miles daily, those with sleep disorders and those on certain medications. (Section 6: D. Drowsy Driving, page 35)

13. C: 90 percent

About 90 percent of Maryland drivers and passengers wear their seat belt; the goal is 100 percent. (Section 4: Be the Buckled Up Driver, page 26)

14. C: Stop

When there is no traffic signal, you must stop for pedestrians in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. (Section 7: A. Pedestrian Right-of-Way, page 37)

15. C: Yes

Most intersections have a crosswalk even if it is not marked. (Section 7: A. Pedestrian Right-of-Way: Crossing at Crosswalks, page 37)

16. C: No

You may not pass any vehicle that is stopped at a crosswalk. (Section 7: A. Pedestrian Right-of-Way: Crossing at Crosswalks, page 37)

17. C: Move as close as possible to the edge of the road, stay out of intersections and stop until it passes

Immediately move as close as possible to the edge, stay out of intersections, and remain stopped until it passes. (Section 7: B. Emergency Vehicles, page 37)

18. C: No, unless it stops or a police officer tells you to

You may not pass an emergency vehicle using its signals unless it stops or an officer directs you. (Section 7: B. Emergency Vehicles, page 37)

19. C: Slow down to a safe speed and prepare to stop

Move to a lane not next to the stopped vehicle; if not possible, slow down to a safe speed and be prepared to stop. (Section 7: B. Emergency Vehicles, page 37)

20. B: Preparing to make a right turn

Large trucks often move left before making a right turn; don't try to pass on their right. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses, page 37)

21. C: 80,000 pounds

Fully loaded trucks can weigh more than 80,000 pounds and take the length of a football field to stop. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses, page 38)

22. D: The length of a football field

Fully loaded trucks take the length of a football field to stop. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses, page 38)

23. A: Four

There are four large blind spots around trucks called no zones. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses: No-Zones, page 38)

24. C: Three lanes

The right-side blind spot runs the length of the trailer and extends out three lanes. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses: No-Zones, page 38)

25. A: Truck drivers have no rear-view mirror and may not see you

Truck drivers do not have a rear-view mirror and may not see you cutting in behind them. (Section 7: C. Large Trucks and Buses: No-Zones, page 38)