

Maryland MVA permit practice test 8

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. How far behind a stopped school bus with flashing red lights must you stop in Maryland?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

2. When may you move again after stopping for a school bus with flashing red lights?

- A. When the bus starts moving or turns off its red lights
- B. When no children are visible
- C. When children reach the curb
- D. After 30 seconds

3. When don't you need to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Maryland?

- A. At night
- B. On a multiple-lane road divided by a physical barrier, with the bus on the other side
- C. When late
- D. When you are behind it on a two-lane road

4. According to the Maryland manual, how much more likely is a motorcyclist than a car driver to be hurt in a crash?

- A. Ten times
- B. Six times
- C. Four times
- D. Twice

5. What following distance should you leave behind a motorcycle?

- A. 1 second
- B. Half a car length
- C. 10 seconds
- D. At least 3 to 4 seconds

6. Why should you leave extra space behind motorcycles?

- A. Riders often slow down in ways that don't turn on their brake lights
- B. They are wide
- C. They have no brakes
- D. They are slow

7. A group of motorcycles is on the highway and you need to reach an exit. What should you do?

- A. Pass on the shoulder
- B. Cut between the riders
- C. Signal early and wait for the riders to make room
- D. Honk

8. Under Maryland law, bicycles are:

- A. Toys
- B. Pedestrians
- C. Vehicles
- D. Only allowed on sidewalks

9. Where should you NOT expect to find bicyclists in Maryland?

- A. At night
- B. On residential streets
- C. At traffic circles
- D. On interstate highways and toll bridges and tunnels

10. When entering or crossing a bike lane or shoulder, you must:

- A. Expect bicyclists to stop
- B. Speed up
- C. Yield the right-of-way to bicyclists riding in it
- D. Honk

11. What is the minimum distance to leave when passing a bicyclist in Maryland?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 4 feet
- D. 6 feet

12. As you approach a bicyclist from behind, should you honk?

- A. No; bicyclists can usually hear you and loud noises can startle them
- B. Only at night
- C. Only twice
- D. Yes, to warn them

13. Mopeds and scooters may be ridden on roads with a posted speed limit of:

- A. 45 mph or less
- B. 35 mph or less
- C. 50 mph or less
- D. Any limit

14. You just passed a bicyclist riding in the bike lane. May you immediately turn right across their path from the through lane?

- A. Yes
- B. Only at a green light
- C. No, never make a right turn from a through lane immediately after passing a bike
- D. Only with a signal

15. How fast can experienced bicyclists ride, according to the Maryland manual?

- A. As fast as 35 mph
- B. Up to 15 mph
- C. Up to 10 mph
- D. Up to 60 mph

16. At night you see a dim reflective object ahead. What should you assume?

- A. It is off the road
- B. It could be a bicycle in the travel lane
- C. It is a mailbox
- D. Nothing

17. Which headlights should you use when approaching a bicyclist at night?

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

18. Which bicyclists does the Maryland manual say are most likely to change direction without warning?

- A. Young bicyclists
- B. Delivery riders
- C. Adult commuters
- D. Racing cyclists

19. When used properly, what share of crashes can Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) prevent, according to the Maryland manual?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 40%
- D. 90%

20. Which is true about driver assistance technology such as lane keeping or automatic emergency braking?

- A. It works the same in every vehicle
- B. It can fully drive the car
- C. It never needs updating
- D. It may not work properly in rain, snow, fog, on hills and around curves

21. Whenever you are in a crash, what should you turn on?

- A. Emergency flashers or flares
- B. The radio
- C. Interior lights
- D. Your high beams

22. You are in a crash in which someone is injured. Should you move the vehicles?

- A. Only the other car
- B. Yes, immediately
- C. Only if blocking traffic
- D. No, call 911 and do not move the vehicles

23. After a crash with no injuries, your car can still be driven. What should you do?

- A. Leave it in the road for police
- B. Move it off the road as close as possible to the crash site
- C. Drive home
- D. Push it to the median

24. Leaving the scene of a crash where someone dies is a felony in Maryland with a penalty of up to:

- A. 1 year and \$1,000
- B. 5 years and \$5,000
- C. 10 years and \$10,000
- D. 20 years and \$20,000

25. What is the penalty for leaving the scene of a crash that results in serious injury?

- A. A \$500 fine
- B. A warning
- C. License revoked and up to 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine
- D. 3 points

Answer key: Maryland practice test 8

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1. C: At least 20 feet

Stop at least 20 feet from the back of the bus if behind it, or 20 feet from its front if meeting it. (Section 7: D. School Buses, page 38)

2. A: When the bus starts moving or turns off its red lights

You may not move until the school bus starts moving or turns off its flashing red lights. (Section 7: D. School Buses, page 39)

3. B: On a multiple-lane road divided by a physical barrier, with the bus on the other side

If you are on a multi-lane road divided by a physical barrier and the bus is on the other side, do not stop. (Section 7: D. School Buses, page 39)

4. B: Six times

A motorcyclist is six times more likely than a car driver to be hurt in a crash. (Section 7: E. Motorcycles, page 39)

5. D: At least 3 to 4 seconds

Leave at least a 3 to 4-second following distance behind a motorcycle. (Section 7: E. Motorcycles, page 39)

6. A: Riders often slow down in ways that don't turn on their brake lights

Motorcyclists often reduce speed without triggering brake lights, and they slow for hazards that don't affect cars. (Section 7: E. Motorcycles, page 39)

7. C: Signal early and wait for the riders to make room

Signal early and wait for the riders to make room; only merge between groups when there's enough space. (Section 7: E. Motorcycles, page 39)

8. C: Vehicles

Bicycles are vehicles according to Maryland law and must obey traffic signals. (Section 7: F. Bicycles, page 39)

9. D: On interstate highways and toll bridges and tunnels

Expect bicyclists on all roads except interstate highways and bridges and tunnels with tolls. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Expect Bicyclists on the Road, page 40)

10. C: Yield the right-of-way to bicyclists riding in it

You must yield to bicyclists in a bike lane or on the shoulder when you enter or cross it. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Right-of-Way, page 40)

11. B: 3 feet

Leave at least 3 feet between your vehicle and the bicycle, even if it's in a bike lane or on the shoulder. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Pass with Care - Give Bikes at Least 3 Feet, page 40)

12. A: No; bicyclists can usually hear you and loud noises can startle them

Slow down and don't honk; loud noises can startle bicyclists and cause a crash. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Following a Bicyclist, page 40)

13. C: 50 mph or less

Mopeds and scooters may be ridden on any road with a posted maximum of 50 mph or less. (Section 7: G. Mopeds and Scooters, page 41)

14. C: No, never make a right turn from a through lane immediately after passing a bike

Never make a right turn from a through lane immediately after passing a bike on a shoulder or in a bike lane. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Be Careful at Intersections, Bridges and Driveways, page 41)

15. A: As fast as 35 mph

Experienced bicyclists often ride very fast, as fast as 35 mph, and may be closer than you think. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Be Careful at Intersections, Bridges and Driveways, page 41)

16. B: It could be a bicycle in the travel lane

Don't assume a dim reflective object is off the road; it could be a bicycle in the travel lane. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Driving at Night, page 41)

17. B: Low beams

When approaching a bicycle, use your low beam headlights. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Driving at Night, page 41)

18. A: Young bicyclists

Young bicyclists are most likely to change direction without warning; expect the unexpected. (Section 7: F. Bicycles: Watch for Children, page 41)

19. C: 40%

When used properly, ADAS technologies prevent 40% of crashes. (Section 7: H. Understanding Vehicle Technologies, page 42)

20. D: It may not work properly in rain, snow, fog, on hills and around curves

ADAS has limitations in bad weather, hills and curves; you remain responsible for safe operation at all times. (Section 7: H. Understanding Vehicle Technologies, page 42)

21. A: Emergency flashers or flares

Whenever you are in a crash, put on your emergency flashers or flares to warn other drivers. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)

22. D: No, call 911 and do not move the vehicles

With injuries, stay at the scene, call 911 immediately and do not move the vehicles. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)

23. B: Move it off the road as close as possible to the crash site

If there are no injuries and your vehicle can move, move it off the road near the crash site. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)

24. C: 10 years and \$10,000

Leaving the scene of a fatal crash is a felony punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)

25. C: License revoked and up to 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine

Your license will be revoked and you could face up to 5 years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)