

Maryland MVA permit practice test 9

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. When must you always call the police after a crash?

- A. Only on highways
- B. When someone is injured, a vehicle can't be moved, or a driver appears impaired or unlicensed
- C. Only if over \$1,000 damage
- D. Never

2. You hit and injure a dog with your vehicle. What must you do?

- A. Call the MVA
- B. Immediately call the police
- C. Leave a note
- D. Nothing

3. You strike an unattended parked car and can't find the owner. What should you do?

- A. Leave a note with what happened and your contact information where it can easily be found
- B. Call your insurer only
- C. Wait one hour then leave
- D. Leave

4. Your car becomes disabled near a highway exit. Where should you never stop?

- A. On the shoulder
- B. In the triangular painted zones where a ramp exits the road
- C. In a parking lot
- D. On an off-ramp

5. If it's safe to stay in your disabled vehicle on the roadside, what should you do?

- A. Sit on the hood
- B. Stay buckled and face forward
- C. Stand behind the car
- D. Unbuckle and recline

6. If you must leave your disabled vehicle on the roadside, what should you do?

- A. Move quickly away from the road, behind a barrier or guard-rail, facing oncoming traffic
- B. Sit in the median
- C. Walk along the highway
- D. Stand next to the car

7. When stopped by a Maryland police officer, what should you do?

- A. Argue about the citation
- B. Pull off as far from traffic as possible, turn on flashers, and keep your hands in plain view
- C. Reach for your documents immediately
- D. Get out and approach the officer

8. Maryland's Move Over law applies to which stopped vehicles?

- A. Only ambulances
- B. Only tow trucks
- C. Any vehicle stopped, standing or parked on the road with its lights flashing
- D. Only police cars

9. What is the basic penalty for violating Maryland's Move Over law?

- A. \$110 fine and 1 point
- B. \$50 and no points
- C. License suspension
- D. \$500 and 5 points

10. A Move Over violation causes a crash. What is the penalty?

- A. \$110 and 1 point
- B. \$150 fine and 3 points
- C. \$750 and 3 points
- D. \$1,000 and 5 points

11. A Move Over violation results in death or serious injury. What is the penalty?

- A. \$110 and 1 point
- B. \$150 and 3 points
- C. \$750 fine and 3 points
- D. \$2,500 and revocation

12. If you can't safely move over for a stopped vehicle with flashing lights, what must you do?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Slow down to a safe speed considering weather, road, traffic and pedestrians
- C. Speed up
- D. Honk

13. According to the Maryland manual, in crashes between a car and a motorcycle, who is at fault more than half the time?

- A. The car driver
- B. The motorcyclist
- C. Neither
- D. Road conditions

14. For how long after getting a provisional license may a driver under 18 not drive unsupervised with non-family passengers under 18?

- A. 1 year
- B. 6 months
- C. 90 days
- D. 151 days

15. Which person counts as immediate family under the provisional passenger restriction?

- A. A stepbrother or a relative who lives at your address
- B. A neighbor
- C. A teammate
- D. A classmate

16. Between which hours may a Maryland provisional licensee under 18 drive unsupervised only for work, volunteer programs, school activities or athletic events?

- A. 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.
- B. Midnight to 5 a.m.
- C. 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.
- D. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

17. A 17-year-old provisional licensee is driving home alone from a school play at 12:30 a.m. Is this allowed?

- A. Only with a parent's note
- B. Yes, driving to or from an official school activity is an exception
- C. Only on weekends
- D. No

18. Maryland's wireless device restriction (no phone use even hands-free, except a 911 call) applies to which permit and provisional license holders?

- A. All of them, at any age
- B. Those under 18
- C. Only those under 16
- D. Only those with a prior violation

19. Under Maryland's implied consent law, where does driving mean you agree to a drug or alcohol test?

- A. Only if you crash
- B. On a road or private property used by the public
- C. Only on highways
- D. Only in cities

20. What happens to your license if a police officer certifies that you refused a test?

- A. Nothing
- B. You get a warning
- C. The MVA will suspend your license
- D. You pay a small fine

21. Who may request that you submit to a blood test if police suspect drug impairment?

- A. Any passenger
- B. A judge only
- C. A drug recognition expert
- D. Your insurance company

22. What can happen if you lie about your age to buy alcohol in Maryland?

- A. A free ID
- B. Penalties including possible license suspension
- C. Nothing
- D. Only a warning

23. When does a Maryland suspension or revocation period begin?

- A. When the court decides
- B. When you pay the fine
- C. On the date of the violation
- D. When the MVA receives your license

24. Which is the most severe administrative action against a Maryland license?

- A. Suspension
- B. Cancellation
- C. Restriction
- D. Revocation

25. What does a restricted license allow?

- A. Driving only for specific purposes like work and school
- B. Driving anywhere
- C. Driving only on highways
- D. Driving only at night

Answer key: Maryland practice test 9

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1. B: When someone is injured, a vehicle can't be moved, or a driver appears impaired or unlicensed

Call police for injuries, immovable vehicles, impaired or unlicensed drivers, a driver leaving without giving information, or damaged public property. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 43)

2. B: Immediately call the police

If you hit and injure a domestic animal, you must immediately call the police. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 44)

3. A: Leave a note with what happened and your contact information where it can easily be found

If you can't find the owner, leave a note about what happened with your contact information where it's easily found. (Section 8: A. Crashes, page 44)

4. B: In the triangular painted zones where a ramp exits the road

Never stop or park in the triangular painted zones where a ramp exits the road. (Section 8: B. Roadside Emergencies, page 44)

5. B: Stay buckled and face forward

If you can remain in your vehicle, stay buckled and face forward. (Section 8: B. Roadside Emergencies, page 44)

6. A: Move quickly away from the road, behind a barrier or guard-rail, facing oncoming traffic

Don't stand near the vehicle; move away from the road behind an embankment, barrier or guard-rail and face oncoming traffic. (Section 8: B. Roadside Emergencies, page 44)

7. B: Pull off as far from traffic as possible, turn on flashers, and keep your hands in plain view

Pull off away from traffic, turn on flashers, turn off engine and radio, stay buckled in the car, and keep hands in plain view. (Section 8: C. Traffic Stops, page 45)

8. C: Any vehicle stopped, standing or parked on the road with its lights flashing

You must move over when approaching any vehicle stopped, standing or parked on a road with its lights flashing. (Section 8: D. Move Over Law, page 45)

9. A: \$110 fine and 1 point

Violating the law is a misdemeanor: a \$110 fine and one point. (Section 8: D. Move Over Law, page 45)

10. B: \$150 fine and 3 points

If the violation causes a crash, it's a \$150 fine and three points. (Section 8: D. Move Over Law, page 45)

11. C: \$750 fine and 3 points

With death or serious injury, the penalty is a \$750 fine and three points. (Section 8: D. Move Over Law, page 45)

12. B: Slow down to a safe speed considering weather, road, traffic and pedestrians

If it's not safe to move over, slow down to a safe speed considering conditions. (Section 8: D. Move Over Law, page 45)

13. A: The car driver

When there is a crash involving a car and a motorcycle, the car driver is at fault more than half the time. (Section 7: E. Motorcycles, page 39)

14. D: 151 days

Provisional drivers under 18 may not drive unsupervised with passengers under 18 for the first 151 days unless they are immediate family. (Section 9: A. Restrictions: Passenger Restriction, page 47)

15. A: A stepbrother or a relative who lives at your address

Immediate family includes spouse, children, siblings, step-siblings and any relative who lives at your address. (Section 9: A. Restrictions: Passenger Restriction, page 47)

16. B: Midnight to 5 a.m.

For provisional licensees under 18, unsupervised driving between midnight and 5 a.m. is allowed only for a job, an organized volunteer program, an official school activity, or an athletic event or training. (Section 9: A. Restrictions: Nighttime Restriction, page 47)

17. B: Yes, driving to or from an official school activity is an exception

Driving to or from an official school activity is one of the exceptions to the midnight-to-5 a.m. restriction for provisional licensees under 18. (Section 9: A. Restrictions: Nighttime Restriction, page 47)

18. B: Those under 18

The manual lists the wireless device restriction among the restrictions for graduated license holders under 18; it also says drivers under 18 may not use a cell phone even hands-free, except to call 911. (Section 9: A. Restrictions: Wireless Device Restriction, page 47)

19. B: On a road or private property used by the public

Driving or attempting to drive on a road or private property used by the public means you consent to testing. (Section 9: B. Drug and Alcohol Test - Implied Consent, page 47)

20. C: The MVA will suspend your license

If an officer submits a certified statement that you refused a test, the MVA will suspend your license. (Section 9: B. Drug and Alcohol Test - Implied Consent, page 48)

21. C: A drug recognition expert

A police officer may have a drug recognition expert request that you submit to a blood test. (Section 9: B. Drug and Alcohol Test - Implied Consent, page 47)

22. B: Penalties including possible license suspension

It is against the law to lie about your age to buy alcohol; in addition to other penalties, your license may be suspended. (Section 9: C. Obtaining a False or Forged Identification Card, page 48)

23. D: When the MVA receives your license

Suspension or revocation periods begin when the MVA receives your license. (Section 9: D. Administrative Actions, page 48)

24. B: Cancellation

Cancellation is more severe than suspension or revocation; the privilege is terminated and not reinstated. (Section 9: D. Administrative Actions, page 48)

25. A: Driving only for specific purposes like work and school

A restricted license lets you drive only for specific purposes, like getting to and from work and school. (Section 9: D. Administrative Actions, page 48)