

Massachusetts RMV permit practice test 10

From the Massachusetts Driver's Manual (Passenger Vehicles, Class D). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/massachusetts/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. How fast are big Massachusetts rotaries designed to handle traffic?

- A. Up to 65 mph
- B. Up to 55 mph
- C. Up to 40 mph
- D. Up to 25 mph

2. How do roundabouts differ from rotaries?

- A. They are smaller and require speeds of 25 mph or less
- B. They have traffic lights
- C. They are larger and faster
- D. Traffic goes clockwise

3. Another driver waves you to turn across stopped traffic. What should you remember?

- A. You must go immediately
- B. Oncoming traffic still has the right of way; turn only if you can see it is clear
- C. Honk to thank them and go
- D. The wave gives you the right of way

4. To pass by crossing a broken yellow line, how far ahead must you be able to see clearly?

- A. At least 400 feet
- B. At least 1,000 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

5. When passing on a two-lane road, you must return to the right lane before an oncoming vehicle comes within:

- A. 400 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 200 feet

6. After passing, when is it safe to move back into the right lane?

- A. After three seconds
- B. When the other driver flashes lights
- C. As soon as your rear bumper clears
- D. When you can see the passed vehicle's headlights in your mirror

7. When may you pass on the right in Massachusetts?

- A. When the vehicle ahead is turning left, on a one-way street, or on a road where traffic moves one direction, with enough room
- B. Whenever the shoulder is clear
- C. Never
- D. When the driver ahead is slow

8. May you use a breakdown lane, shoulder or sidewalk to pass another vehicle?

- A. Only at low speed
- B. Yes, if empty
- C. Only on highways
- D. Never

9. Another vehicle is passing you. What must you do?

- A. Move left
- B. Slow down and stay to the right
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up

10. Under the Massachusetts move-over law, what must you do when approaching a stationary emergency vehicle with flashing lights?

- A. Maintain speed
- B. Stop behind it
- C. Honk
- D. Proceed with caution and reduce to a reasonable and safe speed; on a 4-lane highway move to a lane not next to it

11. Which stopped vehicles with flashing lights are covered by the Massachusetts move-over law?

- A. Only ambulances
- B. Only school buses
- C. Emergency vehicles plus highway maintenance and recovery vehicles such as tow trucks
- D. Only police cars

12. A school bus has its red lights flashing and stop sign out on the other side of an undivided road. Must you stop?

- A. Yes, it does not matter which side of the road you are on
- B. Only if it's a big yellow bus
- C. No, only traffic behind the bus
- D. Only if children are visible

13. When are you NOT required to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Massachusetts?

- A. When you are late
- B. When you are on a four-lane road
- C. When no children are visible
- D. When it's on the other side of a divided highway with a barrier

14. What is the penalty for a first violation of the school bus stopping law?

- A. \$500 fine only
- B. A warning
- C. A \$250 fine and license suspension
- D. \$100 fine

15. Besides yellow school buses, which vehicles have flashing red lights and SCHOOL BUS signs you must stop for?

- A. Taxis
- B. Delivery trucks
- C. School pupil transport vehicles like vans, station wagons or sedans
- D. Ambulances

16. How can you tell you are tailgating a truck?

- A. If you can read its license plate
- B. If you are within 100 feet
- C. If you can't see the truck's rearview mirrors
- D. If you are in the left lane

17. On a multiple-lane highway in Massachusetts, which lanes may trucks and buses use?

- A. Any lane
- B. Only the two right-hand lanes
- C. Only the center lane
- D. Only the left lane

18. How close may you drive to a trolley's passenger step while passengers are getting on or off?

- A. No closer than 3 feet
- B. No closer than eight feet
- C. Any distance if slow
- D. No closer than 15 feet

19. A funeral procession is going through a red light at an intersection where you have green. What should you do?

- A. Go, because you have the green
- B. Honk
- C. Do not cross unless you can do so without crossing the procession's path
- D. Join the procession

20. What color flashing light may a funeral home vehicle display during a procession?

- A. Amber
- B. Purple
- C. Blue
- D. Red

21. A horse being ridden toward you looks scared. What must you do?

- A. Pull to the side and stop
- B. Flash your lights
- C. Honk to warn the rider
- D. Speed past quickly

22. When parking in a business or residential district, how far from the curb may your vehicle be?

- A. No more than 24 inches
- B. No more than 6 inches
- C. No more than 18 inches
- D. No more than 12 inches

23. When stopped or parked, how wide a clear roadway must you leave for traffic to pass?

- A. At least 12 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 8 feet
- D. 20 feet

24. How far from an intersection must you park in Massachusetts?

- A. 30 feet
- B. 15 feet
- C. 10 feet
- D. 20 feet

25. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Massachusetts?

- A. Not within ten feet
- B. Not within 5 feet
- C. Not within 20 feet
- D. Not within 15 feet

Answer key: Massachusetts practice test 10

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1. C: Up to 40 mph

Big rotaries are designed to handle traffic traveling at up to 40 mph. (Rotaries, page 101)

2. A: They are smaller and require speeds of 25 mph or less

Roundabouts are much smaller than rotaries, with smaller central islands, and require speeds of 25 mph or less. (Roundabouts, page 102)

3. B: Oncoming traffic still has the right of way; turn only if you can see it is clear

Waving people through stopped traffic can cause 'courtesy crashes'; oncoming traffic has the right-of-way regardless of waves. (Courtesy Crashes, page 102)

4. A: At least 400 feet

If you are crossing a broken yellow line to pass, you must be able to see clearly at least 400 feet ahead. (Passing on the Left, page 103)

5. D: 200 feet

You must return to the right lane before any oncoming vehicle comes within 200 feet of you. (Passing on the Left, page 103)

6. D: When you can see the passed vehicle's headlights in your mirror

Wait at least until you can see the vehicle's headlights in your mirror before moving back. (Passing on the Left, page 103)

7. A: When the vehicle ahead is turning left, on a one-way street, or on a road where traffic moves one direction, with enough room

Passing on the right is allowed when the vehicle ahead is turning left, on a one-way street, or on a one-direction multi-lane road, if clear and wide enough. (Passing on the Right, page 103)

8. D: Never

Never use a breakdown lane, shoulder or sidewalk for passing. (Rules for Passing, page 102)

9. B: Slow down and stay to the right

If you are being passed, slow down, stay right and let the driver pass safely. Do not speed up. (Being Passed, page 103)

10. D: Proceed with caution and reduce to a reasonable and safe speed; on a 4-lane highway move to a lane not next to it

Slow to a reasonable and safe speed; on a highway with at least four lanes (two your way), move over to leave an open lane if you can. (Stationary Emergency and Maintenance Vehicles, page 120)

11. C: Emergency vehicles plus highway maintenance and recovery vehicles such as tow trucks

It covers fire trucks, police, ambulances, disaster vehicles and highway maintenance or recovery vehicles with flashing lights. (Stationary Emergency and Maintenance Vehicles, page 120)

12. A: Yes, it does not matter which side of the road you are on

You must stop for a school bus with flashing lights and stop sign no matter which side of the road you are traveling on. (School Buses, page 105)

13. D: When it's on the other side of a divided highway with a barrier

The only exception is a school bus stopped on the other side of a divided highway with a barrier between travel directions. (School Buses, page 105)

14. C: A \$250 fine and license suspension

A first violation can cause a license suspension and a \$250 fine. (School Buses, page 105)

15. C: School pupil transport vehicles like vans, station wagons or sedans

School pupil transport vehicles have flashing red lights and SCHOOL BUS signs on top; the same stopping law applies. (School Buses, page 105)

16. C: If you can't see the truck's rearview mirrors

If you cannot see a truck's rearview mirrors, you are tailgating. (Trucks and Other Large Vehicles, page 106)

17. B: Only the two right-hand lanes

Trucks and buses can only drive in the two right-hand lanes: far right for travel, second for passing. (Trucks and Other Large Vehicles, page 106)

18. B: No closer than eight feet

You must not drive closer than eight feet to a trolley passenger step when it is loading or unloading. (Buses and Trolleys, page 107)

19. C: Do not cross unless you can do so without crossing the procession's path

You may not cross an intersection, even on green, while a funeral procession passes through on red, unless you can avoid its path. (Funeral Processions, page 108)

20. B: Purple

A funeral home vehicle may display a flashing purple light (no other color) during a procession. (Funeral Processions, page 108)

21. A: Pull to the side and stop

If the animal looks scared you must pull to the side and stop; never honk or make loud noises. (Animals and Horse-Drawn Vehicles, page 109)

22. D: No more than 12 inches

Your vehicle must be no more than 12 inches from the curb, unless angled parking is allowed. (Parking, page 109)

23. A: At least 12 feet

You must always leave at least a 12-foot-wide clear roadway for traffic. (Parking, page 109)

24. D: 20 feet

You may not park within 20 feet of an intersection. (Parking Regulations, page 110)

25. A: Not within ten feet

You may not park within ten feet of a fire hydrant or fire lane. (Parking Regulations, page 111)