

Massachusetts RMV permit practice test 6

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. Within what distance of an oncoming vehicle must you switch from high beams to low beams in Massachusetts?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 350 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. 200 feet

2. Within what distance of a vehicle traveling ahead of you must you dim your high beams in Massachusetts?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 350 feet
- D. 100 feet

3. About how far ahead do low beam headlights normally let you see?

- A. 350 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 500 feet

4. An oncoming driver at night keeps their high beams on after you flick your lights. What should you do?

- A. Turn on your high beams too
- B. Flash your lights repeatedly
- C. Stay to the right and do not turn on your high beams
- D. Stop in the road

5. To reduce glare from headlights at night, where should you look?

- A. Straight at the headlights
- B. At your mirror
- C. Toward the lower right side of your lane
- D. At the center line

6. When do drowsy-driving crashes most often occur?

- A. Between 6 a.m. and noon
- B. On weekends only
- C. During rush hour
- D. Between midnight and 6 a.m., or in the late afternoon

7. What is the only true way to protect yourself from drowsy driving?

- A. Turn up the radio
- B. Get enough sleep and don't drive when tired
- C. Drink coffee
- D. Open the window

8. When are roads often most slippery in rain?

- A. When rain first mixes with road dirt and oil
- B. At night only
- C. Only when temperatures are below freezing
- D. After hours of heavy rain

9. Your car starts to hydroplane. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard
- B. Slowly ease off the gas pedal
- C. Accelerate
- D. Turn sharply

10. According to the Massachusetts manual, wet leaves on the road can be:

- A. Safer than dry pavement
- B. Only a problem for motorcycles
- C. As slippery as ice
- D. Ignored at low speed

11. Which headlights should you use in fog?

- A. High beams
- B. Parking lights only
- C. No headlights
- D. Low beams

12. Why do bridges and overpasses freeze before the rest of the road?

- A. They are made of steel
- B. They are not salted
- C. They are higher up and get more wind only
- D. The ground does not insulate them

13. What can happen if you drive without clearing snow and ice from your roof, hood and trunk?

- A. You can be charged with negligent operation
- B. Nothing
- C. Only a warning
- D. A parking ticket

14. Why should you keep your gas tank at least half full in winter?

- A. To add weight for traction
- B. To run the heater longer
- C. To pass inspection
- D. To prevent the gas line from freezing

15. What should you do around snowplows?

- A. Pass them quickly
- B. Honk to let them know you are there
- C. Follow closely in their cleared path
- D. Yield to plows and do not crowd them

16. You drive through a large puddle. What should you do next?

- A. Pump the brakes hard
- B. Nothing
- C. Speed up to dry the brakes
- D. Apply your brakes lightly as soon as you can until they work normally

17. When passing a vulnerable road user such as a bicyclist or pedestrian, how much space does Massachusetts law require?

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

18. Which of these is a 'vulnerable road user' under Massachusetts law?

- A. A truck driver
- B. A roadside worker
- C. A bus passenger
- D. A motorcyclist

19. To pass a vulnerable road user safely, may you cross the center line?

- A. Yes, if necessary and safe, you may use part or all of the next lane or cross the center line
- B. Only in a school zone
- C. Only if you honk first
- D. Never

20. What does the White Cane Law require when a blind pedestrian is crossing?

- A. Come to a complete stop and remain stopped until they have crossed
- B. Slow down
- C. Honk to guide them
- D. Wave them across

21. About what share of people of driving age are Deaf or Hard of Hearing, according to the manual?

- A. One in fifty
- B. One in two
- C. One in five
- D. One in twenty

22. When may bicycles and mopeds NOT use a public road in Massachusetts?

- A. On limited-access or express state highways with signs prohibiting them
- B. On roads without bike lanes
- C. At night
- D. On roads over 30 mph

23. May you share a lane with a motorcycle if the rider is on one side of a wide lane?

- A. No, motorcycles have the right to the full width of a lane
- B. Yes
- C. Only in traffic jams
- D. Only on highways

24. What is the maximum speed allowed for a moped (motorized bicycle) rider in Massachusetts?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

25. What is the maximum speed for a motorized scooter in Massachusetts?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 15 mph

Answer key: Massachusetts practice test 6

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1. C: 500 feet

Lower your high beams within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle and within 200 feet of a vehicle ahead of you. (High Beam Headlights, page 46)

2. A: 200 feet

You must lower high beams within 200 feet of a vehicle traveling ahead of you. (High Beam Headlights, page 46)

3. C: 100 feet

Low beams normally let you see about 100 feet ahead; high beams about 350 feet. (High Beam Headlights, page 46)

4. C: Stay to the right and do not turn on your high beams

If the driver does not switch to low beams, stay to the right and do not turn on your high beams. (High Beam Headlights, page 46)

5. C: Toward the lower right side of your lane

Do not look straight at headlights; look to the lower right side of your lane. (Night Driving, page 46)

6. D: Between midnight and 6 a.m., or in the late afternoon

Drowsy driving crashes most often occur between midnight and 6 a.m. or in the late afternoon, often on rural roads with a single driver. (Drowsy Driving, page 47)

7. B: Get enough sleep and don't drive when tired

The only true protection is getting enough sleep and not driving when tired; coffee and naps help only briefly. (Drowsy Driving, page 47)

8. A: When rain first mixes with road dirt and oil

Many roads are most slippery when rain first mixes with dirt and oil to form a greasy film. (Driving in Rain or Fog, page 47)

9. B: Slowly ease off the gas pedal

If you start to hydroplane you're going too fast: slowly step off the gas and never brake or turn suddenly. (Driving in Rain or Fog, page 47)

10. C: As slippery as ice

Be careful of wet leaves on the road; they can be as slippery as ice. (Driving in Rain or Fog, page 47)

11. D: Low beams

In fog, use your low beam headlights to reduce glare. (Driving in Rain or Fog, page 47)

12. D: The ground does not insulate them

Bridges and overpasses freeze first because the ground does not insulate them. (Winter Driving, page 48)

13. A: You can be charged with negligent operation

Remove all snow and ice from your vehicle; if it blows into vehicles behind you, you can be charged with negligent operation. (Winter Driving, page 48)

14. D: To prevent the gas line from freezing

Keep the gas tank at least half full to prevent the gas line from freezing. (Winter Driving, page 48)

15. D: Yield to plows and do not crowd them

Be alert for emergency vehicles and yield to plows; do not crowd them. (Winter Driving, page 48)

16. D: Apply your brakes lightly as soon as you can until they work normally

Wet brakes don't work right; apply them lightly as soon as you can until they feel normal again. (Driving in Rain or Fog, page 48)

17. C: At least 4 feet

You must leave at least four feet between your vehicle and a vulnerable road user, and obey the speed limit while passing. (Vulnerable Road Users Law, page 49)

18. B: A roadside worker

Vulnerable road users include pedestrians, roadside workers, bicyclists, horse riders and people using wheelchairs, scooters, skateboards and similar devices. (Vulnerable Road Users Law, page 49)

19. A: Yes, if necessary and safe, you may use part or all of the next lane or cross the center line

If safe, you may use all or part of the adjacent lane and cross the center line if necessary. (Vulnerable Road Users Law, page 49)

20. A: Come to a complete stop and remain stopped until they have crossed

You must stop completely for a blind pedestrian crossing and stay stopped until they have safely crossed; do not honk or wave. (Pedestrians, page 50)

21. C: One in five

One out of every five individuals of driving age is Deaf or Hard of Hearing, so don't assume others can hear you. (Driving Defensively, page 41)

22. A: On limited-access or express state highways with signs prohibiting them

Bicyclists and moped riders may use public roads except limited-access or express state highways posted as prohibiting them. (Bicycles and Mopeds, page 50)

23. A: No, motorcycles have the right to the full width of a lane

Motorcycles may use the full lane width; never move into the same lane space, even if the lane is wide. (Motorcycles, page 51)

24. C: 25 mph

Moped riders may not drive faster than 25 mph and must wear DOT helmets. (Motorized Bicycle (Moped) Safety, page 52)

25. B: 20 mph

Motorized scooter riders may not go faster than 20 mph and may not ride after sunset or before sunrise. (Motorized Scooter Safety, page 53)