

Massachusetts RMV permit practice test 7

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. Unless posted otherwise, what is the speed limit in a Massachusetts school zone?

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

2. Unless otherwise posted, what speed limit applies in a thickly settled or business district in Massachusetts?

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

3. Unless posted, what is the speed limit on a road outside a thickly settled or business district (not a highway)?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 40 mph

4. You are on a highway in a rural area (not thickly settled or business) with no speed signs. What is the limit?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 40 mph
- D. 65 mph

5. How does Massachusetts define a 'thickly settled district'?

- A. An area where buildings are fewer than 200 feet apart for 1/4 mile or more
- B. Any town center
- C. An area with more than 1,000 residents
- D. Any area with sidewalks

6. What is the minimum speed on the Massachusetts Turnpike?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 40 mph
- D. There is no minimum

7. What is the minimum speed in the Boston Harbor tunnels (Callahan, Sumner and Ted Williams)?

- A. 40 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 30 mph
- D. 20 mph

8. You drive 40 mph in a heavy rainstorm on a highway posted at 50 mph. Can you get a ticket for speeding?

- A. No, you are under the limit
- B. Only if you crash
- C. Only on interstates
- D. Yes, if 40 mph is too fast for conditions

9. What speed limits do Massachusetts limited-access highways like interstates have?

- A. 50 to 65 mph
- B. 40 to 55 mph
- C. 65 mph everywhere
- D. 55 to 75 mph

10. According to the manual, at 30 mph about what share of pedestrians hit are seriously injured or killed?

- A. 40%
- B. 73%
- C. 90%
- D. 13%

11. In Massachusetts, may you turn left on a red light?

- A. Only from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding
- B. Only with a green arrow
- C. Never
- D. From any street if no sign prohibits it

12. At a steady red light with no sign, what must you do before turning right?

- A. Slow down and turn
- B. Come to a complete stop and yield to pedestrians and vehicles
- C. Honk and turn
- D. Wait for green

13. The light turns yellow while you are already stopped at the stop line. What should you do?

- A. Back up
- B. Go before it turns red
- C. Stay stopped; you may not proceed
- D. Turn right only

14. At a flashing red light with no stop line or crosswalk, where should you stop?

- A. 20 feet back
- B. You don't need to stop
- C. In the middle of the intersection
- D. As close to the intersection as needed to see traffic in both directions

15. A flashing yellow arrow lets you turn when:

- A. Only after a full stop
- B. Oncoming traffic has a red light
- C. Oncoming traffic has a green light but there is a safe gap and no pedestrians in your path
- D. Only on weekends

16. What does a green arrow signal mean?

- A. Turn only if no pedestrians
- B. Stop, then turn
- C. Yield to oncoming traffic before turning
- D. You may make a protected turn in the direction of the arrow

17. A Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon at a crosswalk is flashing. What must you do?

- A. Stop for pedestrians
- B. Speed up to clear the crosswalk
- C. Slow down only
- D. Ignore it unless a pedestrian is in your lane

18. At a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, the two top red lights are solid. What must you do?

- A. Slow down
- B. Prepare to stop
- C. Proceed with caution
- D. Stop for pedestrians

19. The pair of red lights at the top of a pedestrian hybrid beacon begins flashing. How should you respond?

- A. Keep going without stopping
- B. Back up
- C. Stop, then proceed with caution if clear
- D. Wait for the lights to go dark

20. Traffic signals at an intersection are completely blacked out. What should you do?

- A. Wait for a police officer
- B. Proceed at normal speed
- C. Proceed as though there is a stop sign in all directions
- D. Yield only to the right

21. A pedestrian is in the crosswalk when the countdown signal reaches zero. Who has the right of way?

- A. The pedestrian already in the crosswalk
- B. Whoever moves first
- C. The vehicle turning right

D. You, since your light is green

22. In Massachusetts, what does an orange sign indicate?

- A. Recreation area
- B. Motorist services
- C. Construction or maintenance warning
- D. School zone

23. What does a fluorescent pink sign indicate?

- A. A school zone
- B. An incident management sign
- C. A hospital
- D. Electronic toll collection

24. Purple signs on Massachusetts roads are used for:

- A. Evacuation routes
- B. Funeral routes
- C. Electronic toll collection
- D. Truck routes

25. Fluorescent yellow-green signs warn of:

- A. Road construction
- B. Railroad crossings only
- C. Speed traps
- D. School zones, bicycles, pedestrians and curves

Answer key: Massachusetts practice test 7

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1. B: 20 mph

Unless posted otherwise, speed over 20 mph in a school zone is not reasonable and proper. (Speed Limits, page 79)

2. A: 30 mph

The default is 30 mph in a thickly settled or business district, unless signs show 25 mph. (Speed Limits, page 79)

3. D: 40 mph

The default outside thickly settled or business districts is 40 mph; on a highway outside these districts it is 50 mph. (Speed Limits, page 79)

4. A: 50 mph

Unless posted otherwise, over 50 mph on a highway outside a thickly settled or business district is not reasonable and proper. (Speed Limits, page 79)

5. A: An area where buildings are fewer than 200 feet apart for 1/4 mile or more

A thickly settled district is where buildings are fewer than 200 feet apart for a distance of 1/4 mile or more. (Speed Limits, page 80)

6. C: 40 mph

There is a minimum speed of 40 mph on the Massachusetts Turnpike. (Speed Limits, page 79)

7. D: 20 mph

There is a minimum speed of 20 mph in the Boston Harbor tunnels. (Speed Limits, page 79)

8. D: Yes, if 40 mph is too fast for conditions

You must never drive faster than is safe; driving 40 mph in a heavy rainstorm on a 50 mph highway can get you a ticket. (Speed Limits, page 80)

9. A: 50 to 65 mph

Limited-access highways have speed limits from 50 to 65 mph; smaller highways are 55 mph or lower. (Speed Limits, page 79)

10. A: 40%

At 20 mph 13% are seriously injured or killed; at 30 mph 40%; at 40 mph 73%. (Dangers of Speeding, page 78)

11. A: Only from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding

You may turn left on red only when turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, after stopping and yielding. (Turns on Red, page 98)

12. B: Come to a complete stop and yield to pedestrians and vehicles

You may turn right on red only after a complete stop and yielding, unless NO TURN ON RED is posted. (Steady Red Circle, page 81)

13. C: Stay stopped; you may not proceed

A steady yellow means the light is changing to red; if you are already stopped, you may not proceed. (Steady Yellow Circle, page 81)

14. D: As close to the intersection as needed to see traffic in both directions

Treat it like a STOP sign; with no lines, stop as close to the intersection as needed to see traffic both ways. (Flashing Red Circle, page 81)

15. C: Oncoming traffic has a green light but there is a safe gap and no pedestrians in your path

A flashing yellow arrow allows the turn when oncoming traffic has a green but there is an adequate gap and no pedestrians in your path. (Flashing Yellow Arrow, page 81)

16. D: You may make a protected turn in the direction of the arrow

A green arrow means you can make a protected turn; oncoming vehicles and pedestrians should be stopped. (Green Arrow, page 82)

17. A: Stop for pedestrians

When the beacon's amber lights flash in an irregular pattern, you must stop for pedestrians. (Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon, page 82)

18. D: Stop for pedestrians

Solid top red lights mean stop for pedestrians; flashing red means stop then go with caution if clear; dark means proceed with caution. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, page 82)

19. C: Stop, then proceed with caution if clear

When the top two red lights are flashing, you must stop and then proceed with caution if clear. (Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, page 82)

20. C: Proceed as though there is a stop sign in all directions

If signals are blacked out, be cautious and proceed as though there is a stop sign in all directions. (Traffic Signals Not Working, page 82)

21. A: The pedestrian already in the crosswalk

Pedestrians who are already in the crosswalk when the countdown reaches zero have the right-of-way. (Pedestrian Signals, page 82)

22. C: Construction or maintenance warning

Orange signs are construction or maintenance warnings. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

23. B: An incident management sign

Fluorescent pink signs are incident management signs. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

24. C: Electronic toll collection

Purple signs are electronic toll collection signs. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

25. D: School zones, bicycles, pedestrians and curves

Fluorescent yellow-green is used for school zone, bicycle, pedestrian and curve warnings. (Traffic Signs, page 83)