

Massachusetts RMV permit practice test 8

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. What does a red sign color generally mean?

- A. Motorist services
- B. Warning
- C. Direction
- D. Stop or prohibition

2. Blue road signs in Massachusetts show:

- A. Motorist services such as gas, food and hotels, or evacuation routes
- B. Regulations
- C. Construction zones
- D. Historic sites

3. Brown signs direct you to:

- A. Tolls
- B. Recreational, historic or scenic sites
- C. Truck stops
- D. Hospitals

4. What does a red circle with a diagonal slash on a regulatory sign mean?

- A. Something is prohibited
- B. Caution
- C. A detour
- D. A school zone

5. At a STOP sign with a painted stop line, where must you stop?

- A. Before any crosswalk or stop line
- B. After the stop line
- C. Wherever you can see best
- D. At the curb corner

6. In Massachusetts, how are numbered state highway routes posted?

- A. On blue and red shields
- B. On green circles
- C. On brown signs
- D. On white rectangular signs with black letters and borders

7. Railroad crossing lights begin to flash. How far from the light post or gate must you stop?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 15 feet
- C. At least 10 feet
- D. At least 5 feet

8. The crossing lights are flashing but you don't see a train. What should you do?

- A. Stay stopped; never drive around a lowered gate or ignore flashing lights
- B. Drive around the gate carefully
- C. Proceed slowly
- D. Honk and cross

9. When approaching a work zone, what is the FIRST thing you must do?

- A. Turn on your hazard lights
- B. Change lanes
- C. Slow down and look for guidance
- D. Honk to warn workers

10. A police officer in a work zone signals you to go even though the traffic light is red. What should you do?

- A. Honk to question the officer
- B. Wait for green
- C. Obey the officer
- D. Turn right instead

11. What do broken white lines between lanes mean?

- A. Lanes of traffic going in opposite directions
- B. A bike lane
- C. No lane changes allowed
- D. Lanes going the same direction; you may cross after signaling when safe

12. What does a double solid white line between lanes going the same direction mean?

- A. Passing is allowed on the left
- B. Crossing is allowed with care
- C. Crossing is not allowed
- D. It marks a bike lane

13. When should you cross a single solid white line?

- A. Only when you need to avoid danger
- B. When passing
- C. Never, even in an emergency
- D. Any time you want to change lanes

14. There is a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line in the center; the solid line is on your side. What may you do?

- A. Pass when safe
- B. Pass only motorcycles
- C. You may not cross the lines to pass
- D. Pass only uphill

15. When may you cross double solid yellow lines?

- A. When there's no oncoming traffic
- B. Only to turn left when it is safe
- C. To pass a slow vehicle
- D. Never

16. What does a white diamond symbol painted in a lane mean?

- A. A speed bump
- B. A school crossing
- C. A railroad crossing
- D. A special lane restriction, such as HOV or bus only

17. How wide are bicycle lanes typically in Massachusetts?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 4 feet
- D. 8 feet

18. What do dashed lines on an advisory bicycle lane tell drivers?

- A. Motor vehicles may use the lane space when necessary but must always yield to bicyclists first
- B. It's a parking lane
- C. Bicycles must yield to cars
- D. Motor vehicles may never enter

19. You are stopped at a red light. Should you stop on green-painted pavement?

- A. Yes, it is a stopping area
- B. Only if no bikes are present
- C. No, you should not stop on green pavement at a red light
- D. Only at night

20. In Massachusetts, red-painted pavement marks:

- A. No-parking zones
- B. Lanes or stops for public transit such as buses and trolleys
- C. Emergency pull-offs
- D. Fire lanes

21. May you drive over or park on a channelizing island?

- A. Yes, at night
- B. Yes, if it is only painted
- C. No, unless directed by a police officer
- D. Yes, to turn

22. How far before a turn must you signal on a regular road in Massachusetts?

- A. At least 100 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 500 feet
- D. At least 200 feet

23. How far before a highway exit ramp should you signal in Massachusetts?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 1,000 feet

24. When must you signal in Massachusetts?

- A. Only at intersections
- B. Only at night
- C. Only when other cars are near
- D. When changing lanes, turning, pulling away from or over to the curb, and entering or exiting an expressway

25. Your electric turn signals stop working. What must you do?

- A. Use hazard lights to turn
- B. Use the three hand signals through the driver's side window
- C. Stop driving immediately
- D. Drive without signaling

Answer key: Massachusetts practice test 8

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1. D: Stop or prohibition

Red means stop or prohibition; green shows direction; yellow is a general warning. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

2. A: Motorist services such as gas, food and hotels, or evacuation routes

Blue signs indicate motorist services and evacuation routes. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

3. B: Recreational, historic or scenic sites

Brown signs mark recreational, historic or scenic sites, parks and points of interest. (Traffic Signs, page 83)

4. A: Something is prohibited

Signs that use a red circle with a diagonal slash mean something is prohibited. (Regulatory Signs, page 86)

5. A: Before any crosswalk or stop line

You must stop before any crosswalk or stop line painted on the pavement; just slowing down is not enough. (Stop and Yield Signs, page 86)

6. D: On white rectangular signs with black letters and borders

State highway routes are on white rectangular signs with black letters; interstate signs are blue, red and white shields. (Guide Signs, page 86)

7. B: At least 15 feet

If the lights flash you must stop at least 15 feet before the light post or gate and stay stopped until the gate rises and lights stop. (Railroad Crossings, page 87)

8. A: Stay stopped; never drive around a lowered gate or ignore flashing lights

Even if you do not see a train, never drive around a lowered gate or ignore the flashing lights. (Railroad Crossings, page 87)

9. C: Slow down and look for guidance

When approaching a work zone, the first thing you must do is slow down and look for guidance on how to travel through. (Roadway Construction/Maintenance (Work Zones), page 89)

10. C: Obey the officer

You must always obey directions of a traffic officer, even when they overrule signs, signals or markings. (Roadway Construction/Maintenance (Work Zones), page 87)

11. D: Lanes going the same direction; you may cross after signaling when safe

Broken white lines separate lanes in the same direction; you may cross them to change lanes after signaling when safe. (White Lane Lines: Broken White Line, page 89)

12. C: Crossing is not allowed

A double solid white line separates lanes in the same direction, and crossing it is not allowed. (Double Solid White Line, page 90)

13. A: Only when you need to avoid danger

You should not cross a solid white line unless you need to avoid danger. (Solid White Line, page 90)

14. C: You may not cross the lines to pass

If the solid yellow line is closer to you, you cannot cross; if the broken line is closer, you may cross only to pass when safe. (Double Yellow Lines: One Solid, One Broken, page 90)

15. B: Only to turn left when it is safe

You may not cross two solid yellow lines unless turning left when it is safe. (Double Yellow Lines: Both Solid, page 90)

16. D: A special lane restriction, such as HOV or bus only

A white diamond means there is a special lane restriction like HOV only or bus only. (Words and Symbols, page 91)

17. A: 5 feet

Bicycle lanes are five feet wide; motor vehicles may only drive in them when turning on or off the road. (Bicycle Lanes, page 91)

18. A: Motor vehicles may use the lane space when necessary but must always yield to bicyclists first

Advisory bike lanes are dashed to show cars may use the space when necessary, but must yield to bicyclists first. (Advisory Bicycle Lanes, page 91)

19. C: No, you should not stop on green pavement at a red light

Green pavement marks bike/vehicle conflict areas; at a red light you should not stop on it. (Green Pavement, page 91)

20. B: Lanes or stops for public transit such as buses and trolleys

Red pavement is used for travel lanes or station stops used by public transit systems. (Bus Lanes, page 91)

21. C: No, unless directed by a police officer

You cannot drive over or park on any channelizing island unless directed to by a police officer. (Channelizing Islands, page 92)

22. A: At least 100 feet

Signal at least 100 feet before a turn; on a highway, at least 500 feet. (Turns, page 97)

23. A: At least 500 feet

Signal your exit at least 500 feet before you reach the exit ramp. (Entering and Exiting the Highway, page 95)

24. D: When changing lanes, turning, pulling away from or over to the curb, and entering or exiting an expressway

You must signal for lane changes, turns into intersections or driveways, pulling to or from the curb, and entering or exiting expressways. (Signaling, page 93)

25. B: Use the three hand signals through the driver's side window

If electronic signals don't work, you must use hand signals made through the driver's side window. You must know them for the road test. (Signaling, page 93)