

# Massachusetts RMV permit practice test 9

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

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

**1. What are the three steps before turning, merging or changing lanes?**

- A. Check mirrors and blind spot, signal, then move
- B. Honk, signal, move
- C. Signal, move, check mirrors
- D. Move, signal, check

**2. On a road with two or more lanes in your direction, which lane should you normally drive in?**

- A. The right lane, unless passing, turning left or the right lane is blocked
- B. The center lane
- C. The left lane
- D. Any lane

**3. Is it legal to change lanes in the middle of an intersection?**

- A. Only to turn
- B. No, it is illegal and dangerous
- C. Yes, if you signal
- D. Yes, at low speed

**4. When may you drive in a highway breakdown lane?**

- A. At night
- B. Generally never for travel or passing, except on highways where its use is permitted at posted times
- C. To pass slow vehicles
- D. Whenever traffic is heavy

**5. On an expressway with three or more lanes in your direction, how should the lanes be used?**

- A. Middle lane only
- B. Left for slow traffic, right for passing
- C. Far right for slower driving, middle for faster driving, far left for passing
- D. Any lane at any speed

**6. You miss your highway exit. What should you do?**

- A. Cross the median
- B. Stop in the travel lane
- C. Stop and back up on the shoulder
- D. Get off at the next exit and find your way back

**7. On a long trip, how often does the Massachusetts manual suggest stopping to stretch?**

- A. Every hour or 50 miles
- B. Every two hours or every 100 miles
- C. Every four hours
- D. Only when tired

**8. Your car breaks down on the highway and you've moved it to the breakdown lane. Where should you wait?**

- A. On the median
- B. In the travel lane waving for help
- C. Standing behind the car
- D. In your vehicle

**9. What should you do to avoid 'highway hypnosis'?**

- A. If you feel tired after driving a long time, exit at the next exit, rest stop or service area
- B. Turn up the radio
- C. Drive faster
- D. Open all windows and keep going

**10. For a left turn on a multi-lane road, which lane should you turn from?**

- A. The far right lane
- B. The breakdown lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The lane closest to the center

**11. You start a turn and realize it's the wrong street. What should you do?**

- A. Make a U-turn immediately
- B. Stop in mid-turn and back up
- C. Change direction in the intersection
- D. Complete the turn, then drive to the next intersection and work your way back

**12. Where is a U-turn not allowed in Massachusetts?**

- A. On a straight road with good visibility
- B. On any two-lane road
- C. Anywhere in a city
- D. At the crest of a hill, near a curve, or anywhere you or others cannot see 500 feet away

**13. From which lane must you make a U-turn?**

- A. The right lane
- B. The lane closest to the center line
- C. The breakdown lane
- D. Any lane

**14. Before starting a three-point turn, how big a gap in traffic should you wait for?**

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 20-30 seconds
- D. One minute

**15. May you drive along in a center lane marked as a shared left-turn lane?**

- A. Only at night
- B. No, you may not travel in a center turning lane
- C. Yes, to pass
- D. Yes, for up to a block

**16. At a four-way stop, you and a car on your right stop at the same time. Who goes first?**

- A. You
- B. Whoever honks
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The car on your right

**17. At an intersection with no signs or signals, you must yield to:**

- A. Vehicles on your left
- B. No one if you are going straight
- C. Only trucks
- D. Any vehicle that has entered the intersection from your right or is coming from your right

**18. You are on a two-lane road and come to an intersection with a divided highway. Who must yield?**

- A. Whoever arrives first
- B. You must yield
- C. Traffic on the divided highway
- D. The vehicle on the right

**19. Entering a paved road from a driveway or unpaved road, what must you do?**

- A. Yield only to vehicles
- B. Honk and enter
- C. Stop and yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles on the road
- D. Merge without stopping

**20. In which direction does traffic travel in a Massachusetts rotary?**

- A. Depends on the time of day
- B. Counter-clockwise
- C. Clockwise
- D. Either way

**21. When entering a rotary, whom must you yield to?**

- A. Only trucks
- B. No one
- C. Vehicles waiting to enter
- D. Vehicles already in the rotary (unless signs or police say otherwise) and pedestrians

**22. In a multi-lane rotary with no signs, which lane should you use to enter for a three-quarter turn or U-turn?**

- A. The breakdown lane
- B. The left lane, traveling through the middle or inner lane, then exit onto the right lane
- C. The right lane
- D. Any lane

**23. In a multi-lane rotary with no signs, which lane should you use for a quarter turn or to go straight ahead?**

- A. Change lanes after entering
- B. Enter from the right lane, stay in it, and exit onto the right lane
- C. Use the inner lane
- D. Enter from the left lane

**24. How do you signal that you are leaving a rotary?**

- A. Right turn signal
- B. No signal
- C. Left turn signal
- D. Hazard lights

**25. You miss your exit in a rotary. What should you do?**

- A. Stop and back up
- B. Cut across lanes
- C. If safe, go around again and position yourself to exit
- D. Exit at the next road and make a U-turn

# Answer key: Massachusetts practice test 9

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**1. A: Check mirrors and blind spot, signal, then move**

Check your mirrors and blind spot on the side you are moving to, signal your intent, then make your move. (Signaling, page 93)

**2. A: The right lane, unless passing, turning left or the right lane is blocked**

Use the right lane unless you are passing, making a left turn, or the right lane is blocked. (Using Lanes, page 94)

**3. B: No, it is illegal and dangerous**

Never change lanes in the middle of an intersection; it is illegal and dangerous. (Using Lanes, page 94)

**4. B: Generally never for travel or passing, except on highways where its use is permitted at posted times**

As a general rule do not use the breakdown lane for travel or passing; some highways allow it during posted hours. (Using Lanes, page 94)

**5. C: Far right for slower driving, middle for faster driving, far left for passing**

Use the far right lane for slower driving, the middle lane for faster driving and the far left lane for passing. (Driving on the Highway, page 95)

**6. D: Get off at the next exit and find your way back**

If you miss your exit, do not stop and never back up; get off at the next exit. (Entering and Exiting the Highway, page 95)

**7. B: Every two hours or every 100 miles**

If you plan to drive far, stop and stretch every two hours or every 100 miles. (Driving on the Highway, page 96)

**8. D: In your vehicle**

Move as far from the travel lane as possible and stay in your vehicle; don't stand near the travel lane or in the breakdown lane. (Driving on the Highway, page 96)

**9. A: If you feel tired after driving a long time, exit at the next exit, rest stop or service area**

If you've been driving a long time and feel tired, get off at the next exit, rest stop or service area. (Driving on the Highway, page 95)

**10. D: The lane closest to the center**

Turn from the lane closest to the lane you want to enter: for a left turn, the lane closest to the center. (Turns, page 98)

**11. D: Complete the turn, then drive to the next intersection and work your way back**

Once you have started a turn you must follow through; drive to the next intersection and work your way back. (Turns, page 98)

**12. D: At the crest of a hill, near a curve, or anywhere you or others cannot see 500 feet away**

Do not make a U-turn at a hill crest, near a curve or anywhere drivers cannot see 500 feet; also not where NO U-TURN is posted. (U-Turns, page 98)

**13. B: The lane closest to the center line**

You may only make a U-turn from the lane closest to the center line. (U-Turns, page 98)

**14. C: 20-30 seconds**

Wait until you have a 20-30 second gap to complete the three-point turn. (Three-Point Turns, page 99)

**15. B: No, you may not travel in a center turning lane**

A center lane may be a common left-turn lane for both directions, but you may not travel in it. (Left Turns from Center Lanes, page 98)

**16. D: The car on your right**

Yield to a vehicle directly to your right that stopped at the same time; vehicles go in the order they stopped. (Four-Way Stop, page 100)

**17. D: Any vehicle that has entered the intersection from your right or is coming from your right**

At an uncontrolled intersection yield to any vehicle that entered from your right or is approaching from your right. (Intersections Not Controlled by Signs or Signals, page 100)

**18. B: You must yield**

If you are on a single or two-lane road and reach a divided highway or a road with three or more lanes, you must yield. (Intersection of Single or Two-Lane Road and Multiple-Lane Road, page 101)

**19. C: Stop and yield to pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles on the road**

When entering a paved road from a private road, driveway or unpaved road you must stop and give the right-of-way. (Private Roads, Driveways, and Unpaved Roads, page 100)

**20. B: Counter-clockwise**

Traffic travels counter-clockwise in a rotary. (Rotary Traffic Rules, page 101)

**21. D: Vehicles already in the rotary (unless signs or police say otherwise) and pedestrians**

Always yield to vehicles already in the rotary and to pedestrians, unless directed differently. (Rotary Traffic Rules, page 101)

**22. B: The left lane, traveling through the middle or inner lane, then exit onto the right lane**

For a three-quarter turn or U-turn, enter from the left lane, travel through the middle or inner lane and exit onto the right lane. (Choosing a Lane, page 101)

**23. B: Enter from the right lane, stay in it, and exit onto the right lane**

For a quarter turn or straight ahead, enter from the right lane, stay in it and exit onto the right lane. (Choosing a Lane, page 101)

**24. A: Right turn signal**

Travel through the rotary and, when you are ready to exit, use your right turn signal. (Rotary Traffic Rules, page 101)

**25. C: If safe, go around again and position yourself to exit**

If you miss your exit, go around again when safe and position to exit properly; do not stop in the rotary. (Rotary Traffic Rules, page 102)