

Montana MVD permit practice test 5

From the Montana Driver Manual (form 25-0100M). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/montana/

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

1. Pedestrians already in the crosswalk when the DON'T WALK signal begins flashing should:

- A. Stop in the street
- B. Run diagonally
- C. Return to the curb
- D. Continue crossing the street

2. What does a broken yellow center line mean?

- A. No passing
- B. It marks a bike lane
- C. One-way traffic
- D. It may be crossed to overtake or pass

3. When may you cross a solid yellow center line in Montana?

- A. To pass a slow vehicle
- B. Only as part of a left turn maneuver
- C. Never
- D. At night

4. What does a solid white line between lanes of traffic mean?

- A. Parking lane
- B. Change lanes freely
- C. Stay in your lane unless a special situation requires a change
- D. Opposing traffic

5. Reversible lanes are usually marked with:

- A. Double-dashed yellow lines
- B. Red lines
- C. Diamonds
- D. Single solid white lines

6. Over a reversible lane, a flashing yellow X means:

- A. Speed up
- B. You may use the lane for travel
- C. The lane is only for turning
- D. The lane is closed

7. What does a white diamond posted beside or painted in a lane indicate?

- A. A reserved lane for special vehicles, such as HOV or buses
- B. A school zone
- C. A railroad crossing
- D. A bicycle lane only

8. An 'HOV 3' lane requires at least how many people in the vehicle?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. One
- D. Two

9. How close to the nearest rail must you stop at a railroad crossing when a train is approaching in Montana?

- A. No closer than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 100 feet
- C. No closer than 5 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

10. When must you stop at a railroad crossing even without signals?

- A. Never
- B. Only at night
- C. Only when you hear a horn
- D. When a train is within 1,500 feet of the crossing or clearly visible and an obvious hazard

11. Railroad flashing light signals begin to flash. What does it mean?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Only trucks must stop
- C. The crossing is being tested
- D. A train is coming; always stop

12. What is the driving speed in Montana roundabouts?

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

13. In a single-lane Montana roundabout, may you pass another vehicle?

- A. Never
- B. Only trucks
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, on the left

14. You are in a roundabout when an emergency vehicle approaches. What should you do?

- A. Continue and exit as normal, then pull to the right
- B. Stop immediately
- C. Circle again
- D. Pull over and stop inside the roundabout

15. A large truck is going through a single-lane roundabout ahead of you. What should you do?

- A. Pass it on the truck apron
- B. Drop back behind the truck as it completes its travel
- C. Drive beside it
- D. Honk

16. Where do bicyclists who are not comfortable riding in traffic go through Montana roundabouts?

- A. Against traffic
- B. On the truck apron
- C. Walk their bicycles on the sidewalks and use the crosswalks
- D. Through the center island

17. What is the daytime speed limit for cars on Montana two-lane highways?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 75 mph
- C. 60 mph
- D. 65 mph

18. What is the nighttime speed limit for cars on Montana two-lane highways?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 60 mph

19. What is the speed limit for cars on Montana interstate highways?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 70 mph
- C. 75/80 mph
- D. 85 mph

20. What is the speed limit on urban-area interstates in Billings, Great Falls and Missoula?

- A. 60 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 75 mph
- D. 55 mph

21. On a Montana two-lane road, how much may you exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle?

- A. 5 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. Not at all

22. What is the daytime speed limit for heavy trucks on Montana two-lane highways?

- A. 70 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 60 mph
- D. 65 mph

23. According to the Montana manual, how does stopping distance at 60 mph compare with 30 mph?

- A. Half as far
- B. The same
- C. Twice as far
- D. Over three times as far

24. About how far does it take to react and stop from 50 mph on dry pavement?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 800 feet

25. About how far does it take to stop from 30 mph?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 400 feet
- D. About 50 feet

Answer key: Montana practice test 5

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1. D: Continue crossing the street

Pedestrians who are in the crosswalk when DON'T WALK begins flashing should continue crossing. (Pedestrian Signals, page 40)

2. D: It may be crossed to overtake or pass

A broken yellow centerline may be crossed; don't cross it unless overtaking or passing. (Road Markings, page 44)

3. B: Only as part of a left turn maneuver

Crossing a solid centerline is permitted only as part of a left turn maneuver, such as into a driveway or parking lot. (Road Markings, page 44)

4. C: Stay in your lane unless a special situation requires a change

A solid white line between lanes means you should stay in your lane unless a special situation requires you to change lanes. (White Lane Markings, page 44)

5. A: Double-dashed yellow lines

Reversible lanes are usually marked by double-dashed yellow lines; check signs or signals for which lanes you may use. (Other Lane Controls: Reversible Lanes, page 45)

6. C: The lane is only for turning

A flashing yellow X means the lane is only for turning; a steady yellow X means move out of the lane soon. (Other Lane Controls: Reversible Lanes, page 45)

7. A: A reserved lane for special vehicles, such as HOV or buses

Reserved lanes are marked by signs and often a white diamond; examples include transit, bicycle and HOV lanes. (Other Lane Controls: Reserved Lanes, page 45)

8. A: Three

HOV 3 means there must be at least three people in the vehicle. (Other Lane Controls: Reserved Lanes, page 45)

9. D: No closer than 15 feet

Stop as close as practicable but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail when signals, gates, stop signs or watchmen indicate a train, or a train is within 1,500 feet. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs/Signals, page 43)

10. D: When a train is within 1,500 feet of the crossing or clearly visible and an obvious hazard

You must stop when the train is within 1,500 feet of the crossing or if it is clearly visible and an obvious hazard. (Railroad Crossing Warning Signs/Signals, page 43)

11. D: A train is coming; always stop

Always stop when the lights begin to flash; it means a train is coming. With more than one track, make sure all tracks are clear. (Flashing Light Signals, page 43)

12. B: 15 mph or less

Driving speeds in roundabouts are 15 mph or less. (Roundabouts in Montana, page 42)

13. A: Never

Never pass or overtake another vehicle after entering a single-lane roundabout. (Roundabouts in Montana, page 42)

14. A: Continue and exit as normal, then pull to the right

Do not pull over or stop in the roundabout; continue, exit as normal, then pull to the right. (Roundabouts in Montana: Emergency Vehicles, page 42)

15. B: Drop back behind the truck as it completes its travel

Give large vehicles space; drop back behind the truck as it travels through the roundabout. Its rear wheels may cross the truck apron. (Roundabouts in Montana: Large Vehicles, page 42)

16. C: Walk their bicycles on the sidewalks and use the crosswalks

Bicyclists are encouraged to walk their bicycles on the sidewalks and use the pedestrian crosswalks. (Roundabouts in Montana: Bicyclists, page 42)

17. A: 70 mph

Cars and light trucks: 70 mph day and 65 mph night on two-lane highways. (Speed Limits, page 48)

18. A: 65 mph

Cars and light trucks may drive 65 mph at night on two-lane highways. (Speed Limits, page 48)

19. C: 75/80 mph

Cars and light trucks: 75/80 mph on interstate highways, day and night. (Speed Limits, page 48)

20. B: 65 mph

Urban-area highways (interstates within Billings, Great Falls and Missoula) have a 65 mph limit. (Speed Limits, page 48)

21. B: 10 mph

Vehicles on a two-lane road may exceed the speed limit by 10 mph to overtake and pass and return safely to the right lane. (Speed Limits, page 48)

22. C: 60 mph

Heavy trucks (over one-ton rated capacity) are limited to 60 mph day and 55 mph night on two-lane highways. (Speed Limits, page 48)

23. D: Over three times as far

Stopping at 60 mph does not take twice the distance as at 30 mph, but over three times the distance. (Adjusting Speed, page 69)

24. C: About 400 feet

At 50 mph it can take about 400 feet to react and stop, about the length of a city block. (Adjusting to How Well You Can See, page 73)

25. B: About 200 feet

At 30 mph it can take about 200 feet to stop, almost half a city block. (Adjusting to How Well You Can See, page 73)