

Montana MVD permit practice test 6

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. In very heavy rain, snow or fog where you can see only about 200 feet ahead, what is the fastest safe speed?

- A. 20 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 40 mph
- D. 50 mph

2. How much should you reduce your speed on a wet road, according to the Montana manual?

- A. To a crawl
- B. About 5 mph
- C. About 10 mph
- D. By half

3. Can you get a ticket in Montana while driving under the posted speed limit?

- A. Yes, if traveling too fast for conditions
- B. Only on interstates
- C. Only at night
- D. No

4. On multi-lane roads, which lane is intended for passing slower vehicles?

- A. Any lane
- B. The right lane
- C. The left-most lane
- D. The shoulder

5. When is passing on the right legal in Montana?

- A. When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on a road with two or more lanes going your direction
- B. Any time the shoulder is clear
- C. Never
- D. Only on gravel roads

6. At 55 mph, about how much distance do you need to pass safely on a two-lane road?

- A. About 2 miles
- B. About 400 feet
- C. About 800 feet
- D. Over 1,600 feet (about 1/3 mile)

7. You should not start to pass if you are within how far of a hill or curve?

- A. One mile
- B. 100 feet
- C. 500 feet
- D. One-third of a mile

8. When is it safe to return to the driving lane after passing?

- A. After the passed driver honks
- B. After 2 seconds
- C. When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror
- D. Immediately after passing its front bumper

9. In Montana, how far before turning must you signal in town?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 200 feet

10. In Montana, how far before turning must you signal on rural roads?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 200 feet

11. You approach a turn in the wrong lane. What should you do?

- A. Stop and back up
- B. Cut across lanes
- C. Turn from the wrong lane
- D. Proceed, get into the proper lane, go to the next intersection, signal, and then turn

12. When may you turn around (U-turn) on a Montana roadway?

- A. Anywhere if no police are present
- B. Where you have 500 feet of unobstructed view in both directions and no vehicles are approaching
- C. Only on curves
- D. Only on hills

13. While waiting to complete a left turn, how should your front wheels be pointed?

- A. Turned left
- B. Straight ahead
- C. Turned right
- D. It doesn't matter

14. At an uncontrolled intersection in Montana, to whom should you yield?

- A. The larger vehicle
- B. Vehicles coming from the left
- C. Vehicles coming from the right
- D. No one

15. At a four-way stop in Montana, who goes first?

- A. The driver going straight
- B. The largest vehicle
- C. The driver on the left
- D. The driver who reached the intersection first, after a complete stop

16. Who has absolute right-of-way in Montana?

- A. Delivery trucks
- B. Bicyclists
- C. Pedestrians using a guide dog or carrying a white cane
- D. Motorcycles

17. When entering a road from a driveway or alley in Montana, what must you do?

- A. Honk and enter
- B. Stop and yield to vehicles already on the main roadway
- C. Speed up
- D. Yield only to trucks

18. A vehicle ahead has stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross. What may drivers approaching from behind do?

- A. Not pass the stopped vehicle
- B. Honk
- C. Go around on the right
- D. Pass it carefully

19. You are stopped at a crosswalk and want to turn right. When may you turn?

- A. When the pedestrian is in the opposite half of the roadway and not in danger
- B. Never while a pedestrian is crossing
- C. Immediately
- D. Only when no pedestrian is in the crosswalk at all

20. Who must yield when one vehicle overtakes another going the same direction?

- A. The overtaking driver, even if the other vehicle is slowing or stopping
- B. Neither
- C. The larger vehicle
- D. The vehicle being overtaken

21. Upon hearing an emergency vehicle siren, what must a Montana driver do?

- A. Stop where you are
- B. Pull to the right edge of the road and stop until it passes
- C. Speed up
- D. Wait for a green light

22. On a highway posted 50 mph or more, how much must you slow in the lane next to a stationary emergency vehicle with signals on?

- A. To at least 20 mph below the posted limit
- B. To 25 mph
- C. No change required

D. To 10 mph below the limit

23. What signals may a Montana police vehicle use?

- A. Only a siren
- B. Siren and/or red or blue lights, or flashing or rotating amber lights
- C. Green lights
- D. Only headlights

24. How far from a stopped school bus with red lights flashing must you stop in Montana?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 30 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

25. After stopping for a school bus with flashing red lights, when may you proceed?

- A. When the bus driver waves
- B. When the red lights are turned off
- C. After 30 seconds
- D. When children reach the curb

Answer key: Montana practice test 6

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1. B: 30 mph

When you cannot see farther than about 200 feet, you cannot safely drive faster than 30 mph. (Rain, Fog, or Snow, page 73)

2. C: About 10 mph

On a wet road reduce your speed about 10 mph; on packed snow, cut speed in half; on ice, slow to a crawl. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

3. A: Yes, if traveling too fast for conditions

Even if you are driving under the posted limit, you can get a ticket for traveling too fast for wet, icy, low-visibility or heavy-traffic conditions. (Adjusting to How Well You Can See: Speed Limits, page 74)

4. C: The left-most lane

On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended to be used to pass slower vehicles. (Passing, page 48)

5. A: When the vehicle ahead is turning left, or on a road with two or more lanes going your direction

Passing on the right is legal only when the vehicle being passed is turning left, or on a road wide enough for two or more lanes going the same direction; never on the shoulder. (Passing, page 48)

6. D: Over 1,600 feet (about 1/3 mile)

At 55 mph you travel over 800 feet in 10 seconds and so does the oncoming car, so you need over 1,600 feet, about 1/3 mile. (Space for Passing, page 77)

7. D: One-third of a mile

You must be able to see at least one-third of a mile ahead; do not start to pass within one-third of a mile of a hill or curve. (Space for Passing, page 77)

8. C: When you can see both headlights of the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror

When you can see both headlights of the vehicle you just passed in your rearview mirror, it is safe to return. (Space for Passing, page 77)

9. C: 100 feet

Use a proper turn signal 100 feet before turning in town, and 300 feet before turning on rural roads. (Laws and Regulations Keep You Safe, page 47)

10. A: 300 feet

Signal 300 feet before turning on rural roads (100 feet in town). (Laws and Regulations Keep You Safe, page 47)

11. D: Proceed, get into the proper lane, go to the next intersection, signal, and then turn

If you approached a turn in the wrong lane or forgot to signal, proceed, get into the proper lane, go to the next intersection, signal, then turn. (Laws and Regulations Keep You Safe, page 47)

12. B: Where you have 500 feet of unobstructed view in both directions and no vehicles are approaching

You may turn around where the driver has 500 feet in both directions of unobstructed view and no vehicles are approaching; never near a curve or hill. (Turning Around, page 49)

13. B: Straight ahead

Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead; if you are struck from behind, you will not be pushed into oncoming traffic. (Use Your Signals to Communicate: Left Turns, page 68)

14. C: Vehicles coming from the right

Drivers should yield to vehicles from the right; take your foot off the accelerator, cover the brake, and look left, right and left again. (Right-of-Way: Intersections, page 50)

15. D: The driver who reached the intersection first, after a complete stop

At a four-way stop, the driver reaching the intersection first goes first after coming to a complete stop. (Right-of-Way: Intersections, page 50)

16. C: Pedestrians using a guide dog or carrying a white cane

Pedestrians using a guide dog or carrying a white cane have absolute right-of-way; do not use your horn. (Right-of-Way: Pedestrians, page 49)

17. B: Stop and yield to vehicles already on the main roadway

Drivers entering a road from a driveway, alley or roadside must stop and yield to vehicles already on the main roadway. (Right-of-Way: Intersections, page 50)

18. A: Not pass the stopped vehicle

When a vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk for a pedestrian, other drivers approaching from the rear may not pass the stopped vehicle. (Right-of-Way: Crosswalks, page 50)

19. A: When the pedestrian is in the opposite half of the roadway and not in danger

The driver can make a right turn if the pedestrian is in the opposite half of the roadway and is not in danger. (Right-of-Way: Crosswalks, page 50)

20. A: The overtaking driver, even if the other vehicle is slowing or stopping

Drivers overtaking a vehicle traveling in the same direction must yield to it, even if it is slowing or coming to a stop. (Right-of-Way: Overtaking Vehicles, page 50)

21. B: Pull to the right edge of the road and stop until it passes

Yield to emergency vehicles: pull over to the right edge of the road and stop until the vehicle passes; if in an intersection, drive through first. (Right-of-Way: Emergency Vehicles, page 50)

22. A: To at least 20 mph below the posted limit

Vehicles in the lane next to a stationary emergency or police vehicle must slow to at least 20 mph below the posted limit and, when possible, move farther away. (Driver response to emergency vehicles, page 90)

23. B: Siren and/or red or blue lights, or flashing or rotating amber lights

Police vehicles may use a siren and/or red or blue flashing or rotating lights, or flashing or rotating amber lights. (Driver response to emergency vehicles, page 90)

24. C: At least 30 feet

Upon meeting or passing from either direction any school bus stopped with red lights flashing, you must stop at least 30 feet from the bus. (Right-of-Way: School Buses, page 50)

25. B: When the red lights are turned off

You cannot proceed until the red lights are turned off. (Right-of-Way: School Buses, page 50)