

Montana MVD permit practice test 7

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. A school bus ahead displays flashing yellow lights. What should you do?

- A. Nothing
- B. Pass quickly
- C. Slow down and proceed carefully; it is about to stop
- D. Stop immediately

2. When do you NOT have to stop for a stopped Montana school bus with red lights?

- A. When it is raining
- B. When it is on a different road, or in an adjacent loading zone where pedestrians may not cross
- C. When you are behind it
- D. When you are meeting it on a two-lane road

3. In Montana, who must yield in an encounter with a funeral procession led by a lead or escort vehicle?

- A. The procession
- B. Pedestrians and drivers not in the procession
- C. Only trucks
- D. No one

4. How fast may vehicles in a Montana funeral procession travel on a highway with a 55 mph or higher limit?

- A. No faster than 55 mph
- B. The posted limit
- C. No faster than 35 mph
- D. No faster than 45 mph

5. How much space does the Montana manual recommend when passing a bicyclist on a two-lane road?

- A. Ten feet
- B. Two feet
- C. Three feet
- D. Five feet

6. Why do many bicyclists ride 18-24 inches into the lane rather than at the very edge?

- A. It is required by law
- B. To ride faster
- C. They are careless
- D. To discourage dangerous in-lane passing

7. What must motorists do when a bicyclist is in a designated bicycle lane in Montana?

- A. Nothing
- B. Honk
- C. Yield the right-of-way to the bicyclist
- D. Use the lane to pass

8. What are shared lane markings (sharrows)?

- A. Bicycle-only lanes
- B. Two arrows over a bicycle showing where cyclists should ride in a lane shared with cars
- C. No-bicycle zones
- D. Parking areas

9. At night, a bicycle in Montana must have a front white light visible from at least:

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1,000 feet
- D. 100 feet

10. Are bicycles required to have lights during daytime travel in Montana?

- A. Only on highways
- B. Only in cities
- C. Yes
- D. No

11. You are approaching a horse being ridden along the road. Which is illegal?

- A. Stopping
- B. Slowing down
- C. Sounding your horn when approaching or passing the horse
- D. Passing at a distance

12. You are passing a horse being ridden along the road in the same direction, and it looks scared. What should you do?

- A. Pull to the side and stop
- B. Speed past
- C. Flash your lights
- D. Honk to move it

13. How close to the curb or shoulder must a vehicle parked in Montana be?

- A. Within 12 inches
- B. Within 18 inches
- C. Within 24 inches
- D. Within 6 inches

14. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Montana?

- A. No closer than 20 feet
- B. No closer than 30 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

15. In Montana you may not park within how many feet of a traffic signal, stop sign, or yield sign?

- A. 20 feet
- B. 30 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 15 feet

16. How close may you park to a railroad crossing in Montana?

- A. No closer than 100 feet
- B. No closer than 15 feet
- C. No closer than 30 feet
- D. No closer than 50 feet

17. How close to a crosswalk at an intersection may you park in Montana?

- A. No closer than 20 feet
- B. No closer than 30 feet
- C. No closer than 10 feet
- D. No closer than 15 feet

18. On the side of the street opposite a fire station driveway, how close may you park in Montana?

- A. No closer than 20 feet
- B. No closer than 50 feet
- C. No closer than 75 feet
- D. No closer than 100 feet

19. What does a white curb mean in Montana?

- A. Loading zone for trucks
- B. Handicapped parking
- C. No parking at any time
- D. Stopping only to pick up or unload passengers

20. What does a yellow curb mean in Montana?

- A. Fire lane
- B. Free parking
- C. Passenger pickup only
- D. Stop only long enough to load or unload, and you must stay with the car

21. What does a red curb mean in Montana?

- A. Do not stop, stand, or park
- B. Passenger drop-off
- C. Short-term parking
- D. Loading only

22. When parking facing downhill with a curb, which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. Away from the curb
- C. Toward the curb
- D. Straight

23. When parking facing uphill with a curb, which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. Left only
- C. Toward the curb
- D. Away from the curb

24. When parallel parking in Montana, about how far beside the car in front of the space should you position your vehicle?

- A. At least two feet
- B. Five feet
- C. Ten feet
- D. Six inches

25. Vehicles parked on a roadway or shoulder in darkness must have lights visible from how far?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 300 feet
- D. 500 feet

Answer key: Montana practice test 7

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

1. C: Slow down and proceed carefully; it is about to stop

If a bus is slowing to stop or displaying a yellow flashing light, slow down and proceed carefully; children may be in the road. (Right-of-Way: School Buses, page 50)

2. B: When it is on a different road, or in an adjacent loading zone where pedestrians may not cross

You need not stop if the bus is on a different road or stopped in an adjacent loading zone where pedestrians are not allowed to cross. (Right-of-Way: School Buses, page 50)

3. B: Pedestrians and drivers not in the procession

Pedestrians and drivers not part of a funeral procession must yield the right-of-way to a vehicle in the procession. (Funeral Procession, page 52)

4. A: No faster than 55 mph

A driver in a funeral procession may not drive faster than 55 mph on a highway where the limit is 55 mph or more. (Funeral Procession, page 52)

5. D: Five feet

If there is no oncoming traffic, carefully cross the center line to give the cyclist a recommended five feet. (Bicyclists & Motorists, page 53)

6. D: To discourage dangerous in-lane passing

Many bicyclists ride further into the lane to discourage motorists from trying a dangerous in-lane pass. (Bicyclists & Motorists, page 53)

7. C: Yield the right-of-way to the bicyclist

Motorists must yield the right-of-way to a person riding a bicycle within a designated bicycle lane. (Bicyclists & Motorists, page 53)

8. B: Two arrows over a bicycle showing where cyclists should ride in a lane shared with cars

Sharrows (two arrows over a bicycle) help cyclists position themselves in a lane shared with motor vehicles; watch for bicyclists and leave space. (Bicyclists & Motorists, page 53)

9. B: 500 feet

When used at nighttime, a bicycle must have a front light emitting white light visible for at least 500 feet. (Equipment and Lighting Required for Bicycles, page 54)

10. D: No

Bicycles are less visible and, unlike motorcycles, are not required to have lights during daytime travel. (Bicyclists & Motorists, page 54)

11. C: Sounding your horn when approaching or passing the horse

It is illegal to sound your horn when approaching or passing a horse; drive at a reasonable speed and distance. (Horseback Riders, page 78)

12. A: Pull to the side and stop

If the animal you are passing looks scared, pull your vehicle to the side and stop; proceed only when safe. (Livestock and Draft Animals and Horse-Drawn Vehicles, page 77)

13. B: Within 18 inches

Your vehicle must be within 18 inches (1.5 feet) of the curb or shoulder. (Parking: General Guidelines, page 54)

14. D: No closer than 15 feet

Do not park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

15. B: 30 feet

Do not park within 30 feet of a traffic signal, stop sign, or yield sign. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

16. D: No closer than 50 feet

Do not park within 50 feet of a railroad crossing. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

17. A: No closer than 20 feet

Do not park within 20 feet of a crosswalk or sidewalk at an intersection. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

18. C: No closer than 75 feet

Do not park within 20 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side, or within 75 feet of it on the other side of the street. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

19. D: Stopping only to pick up or unload passengers

White = stopping only to pick up or unload passengers. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

20. D: Stop only long enough to load or unload, and you must stay with the car

Yellow = stopping only long enough to load or unload, and you must stay with the car. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

21. A: Do not stop, stand, or park

Red = do not stop, stand, or park. (No Parking Zones, page 56)

22. C: Toward the curb

When you park facing downhill, turn your wheels toward the curb. (Parking on a Hill, page 55)

23. D: Away from the curb

When you park facing uphill, turn your wheels away from the curb; with no curb, turn them away from the street. (Parking on a Hill, page 55)

24. A: At least two feet

Position your vehicle parallel with the vehicle in front of the space, at least two feet from it, aligning rear bumpers. (Parallel Parking, page 55)

25. D: 500 feet

Vehicles parked on a roadway or shoulder during darkness must have front and rear lights visible for 500 feet; dim headlights if on. (Parking: General Guidelines, page 55)