

Montana MVD permit practice test 8

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. What following-distance rule does the Montana manual teach?

- A. Four-second rule
- B. One car length per 10 mph
- C. Two-second rule
- D. Three-second rule

2. When does the Montana manual say you may need a four-second following distance?

- A. Only in parking lots
- B. On slippery roads, following motorcycles, pulling a trailer, or when it is hard to see
- C. Only in town
- D. Never

3. You are being followed closely and there is no right lane. What should you do?

- A. Wait until the way is clear, then reduce speed slowly so the tailgater passes
- B. Speed up
- C. Flash your brake lights
- D. Brake suddenly

4. What gap do you need to merge with traffic?

- A. About 6 seconds
- B. About 10 seconds
- C. About 2 seconds
- D. About 4 seconds

5. As a general rule, how many vehicles should you pass at one time?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. As many as possible
- D. Only one

6. At 55 mph, how long a gap in oncoming traffic do you need to pass?

- A. About 10 seconds
- B. About 20 seconds
- C. About 3 seconds
- D. About 5 seconds

7. What is the 'Split the Difference Rule'?

- A. Follow at half distance
- B. Split the cost of fuel
- C. Drive between two lanes
- D. Steer a middle course between two hazards, giving more room to the more dangerous one

8. How should you handle overtaking a bicycle when an oncoming vehicle is approaching?

- A. Honk at the bicycle
- B. Speed up
- C. Pass both at once
- D. Take hazards one at a time: let the vehicle pass first, then give the bicycle extra room

9. On a road with three or more lanes in the same direction, which lane should you use in Montana?

- A. The center lane always
- B. Any lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The right lane except to pass; the center lane if much traffic is entering

10. When may you drive on the shoulder in Montana?

- A. To pass
- B. Only when told to do so
- C. Whenever it is paved
- D. To turn right early

11. Another driver is entering a controlled-access highway from a ramp. What should you do when possible?

- A. Move to your left so they can enter safely
- B. Honk
- C. Brake hard
- D. Speed up to block

12. When leaving a highway with exit ramps, when should you slow down?

- A. At the stop sign
- B. Never
- C. Well before the exit in the travel lane
- D. Not until you move onto the exit ramp

13. Why should you not stop at the end of an entrance ramp?

- A. Ramps are one-way
- B. It wastes fuel
- C. It is illegal everywhere
- D. You won't have room to reach traffic speed and drivers behind may hit you

14. What is 'rubbernecking' and why avoid it?

- A. Turning your head at intersections
- B. Checking blind spots; it is required
- C. Slowing down to stare at roadside incidents; it can cause crashes and congestion
- D. Looking in mirrors; it is unsafe

15. Never back up or stop in a travel lane for any reason. What should you do instead?

- A. Use the median
- B. Turn on hazards and back up
- C. Keep moving until you can safely pull off the road
- D. Stop and wait

16. Why should you not drive with headphones or earbuds?

- A. They are uncomfortable
- B. They drain your phone
- C. They distract passengers
- D. They make it too hard to hear emergency horns and sirens

17. What happens to traction when driving on gravel or dirt roads?

- A. It is the same as pavement
- B. Only braking is affected
- C. It improves
- D. It is reduced; you must slow down and it takes longer to stop

18. Which headlights are recommended on dusty gravel roads?

- A. Low beams
- B. Parking lights
- C. None
- D. High beams

19. What is the 'washboard' effect on gravel roads?

- A. A series of bumps or potholes that can affect steering and control
- B. Deep mud
- C. Fresh paving
- D. A smooth, wet surface

20. How much should you reduce speed on packed snow?

- A. Not at all with snow tires
- B. About 10 mph
- C. Cut your speed in half
- D. To a crawl

21. If you become stranded in a snowstorm, what is the best thing to do?

- A. Walk for help
- B. Stay in the car, where you are more likely to be found
- C. Sleep with the engine running and windows closed
- D. Leave the car with a note

22. During which months are studded tires NOT allowed in Montana?

- A. Year-round
- B. December only
- C. November through March
- D. June 1 through September 30

23. Why can bridges be icy when other pavement is not?

- A. They are made of metal
- B. They have no earth underneath to insulate them against the cold
- C. They are always wet
- D. They are in the shade

24. When is ice most slippery?

- A. In daylight
- B. After salting
- C. Well below freezing
- D. Near the freezing point, when it becomes wet

25. Up to about what speed do most tires keep good traction on wet roads?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 25 mph

Answer key: Montana practice test 8

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1. D: Three-second rule

The Three-Second Rule works at any speed; in certain situations you may need four seconds. (Space Ahead, page 74)

2. B: On slippery roads, following motorcycles, pulling a trailer, or when it is hard to see

Use four seconds on slippery roads, when following motorcycles or large vehicles, with a heavy load or trailer, or when it is hard to see. (Space Ahead, page 75)

3. A: Wait until the way is clear, then reduce speed slowly so the tailgater passes

If there is no right lane, wait until the way is clear then reduce speed slowly; never slow down quickly to discourage a tailgater. (Space Behind, page 75)

4. D: About 4 seconds

You need a gap of about four seconds to merge; moving into the middle leaves two-second following distances. (Space to Merge, page 76)

5. D: Only one

Do not count on having enough time to pass several cars at once; as a general rule, only pass one vehicle at a time. (Space for Passing, page 76)

6. A: About 10 seconds

At 55 mph you need about 10 seconds to pass, so you need a 10-second gap in oncoming traffic and sight distance. (Space for Passing, page 76)

7. D: Steer a middle course between two hazards, giving more room to the more dangerous one

Split the difference between two hazards, such as oncoming and parked vehicles, leaving more space on the more dangerous side. (Space to the Side, page 76)

8. D: Take hazards one at a time: let the vehicle pass first, then give the bicycle extra room

Take potential hazards one at a time: slow down and let the oncoming vehicle pass first so you can give extra room to the bicycle. (Space to the Side, page 76)

9. D: The right lane except to pass; the center lane if much traffic is entering

Stay in the right lane except to pass; if there is a lot of traffic entering, use the center travel lane. (Laws and Regulations Keep You Safe, page 47)

10. B: Only when told to do so

Unless told to do so, never drive on the shoulder of the road. (Laws and Regulations Keep You Safe, page 47)

11. A: Move to your left so they can enter safely

When you observe another driver entering a controlled-access highway, whenever possible move to your left so they can enter safely. (Entering Into Traffic, page 71)

12. D: Not until you move onto the exit ramp

Signal your intent to exit and do not slow down until you move onto the exit ramp. (Leaving Traffic, page 72)

13. D: You won't have room to reach traffic speed and drivers behind may hit you

Do not drive to the end of the ramp and stop; you won't have room to get up to speed and drivers behind won't expect you to stop. (Entering Into Traffic, page 71)

14. C: Slowing down to stare at roadside incidents; it can cause crashes and congestion

Do not take your eyes off the road or slow down to stare at roadside activity (rubbernecking); you could hit a slowed vehicle and it increases congestion. (Seeing Well, page 61)

15. C: Keep moving until you can safely pull off the road

Never back up or stop in any travel lane (confusion, breakdown, letting out a passenger); keep moving until you can safely pull off. (General Driving, page 47)

16. D: They make it too hard to hear emergency horns and sirens

Do not drive with headphones or earbuds; they make it too hard to hear emergency horns and sirens. (Seeing Well, page 61)

17. D: It is reduced; you must slow down and it takes longer to stop

You do not have as much traction on gravel and dirt; slow down, since stopping takes much longer and skidding when turning is easier. (Rural Roads, page 69)

18. A: Low beams

During dry periods gravel roads can become extremely dusty; use low beam headlights to make your vehicle more visible. (Rural Roads: Dust, page 69)

19. A: A series of bumps or potholes that can affect steering and control

A washboard effect is a series of potholes on gravel roads that can affect steering and vehicle control. (Rural Roads: Gravel, page 69)

20. C: Cut your speed in half

On packed snow, cut your speed in half; on ice, slow to a crawl. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

21. B: Stay in the car, where you are more likely to be found

If you become stranded in a snowstorm, the best thing to do is stay in the car because you are more likely to be found. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

22. D: June 1 through September 30

Studded tires are not allowed June 1 through September 30. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

23. B: They have no earth underneath to insulate them against the cold

Bridges do not have earth underneath them to help insulate them against the cold, so they can be icy when other areas are not. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

24. D: Near the freezing point, when it becomes wet

Ice can become wet near the freezing point, making it more slippery than at temperatures well below freezing. (Slippery Roads, page 70)

25. A: 35 mph

When the road is wet, most tires have good traction up to about 35 mph; in heavy rain they can lose all traction at about 50 mph. (Water on the Roadway, page 70)