

Ohio BMV permit practice test 2

From the Ohio Driver Manual — Digest of Ohio Motor Vehicle Laws (HSY 7607). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/ohio/

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

1. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in an alley within an Ohio municipal corporation?

- A. 15 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 10 mph

2. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit on streets within an Ohio municipal corporation?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 20 mph

3. What is the speed limit on state routes or through highways (except controlled-access highways) within municipal corporations outside business districts?

- A. 35 mph
- B. 25 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 50 mph

4. What is the speed limit on state routes within municipal corporations outside urban districts?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 55 mph

5. What is the speed limit on freeways with paved shoulders inside municipal corporations?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 65 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 70 mph

6. What is the speed limit on Ohio rural freeways?

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

7. Under Ohio law, regardless of the posted limit, you must not drive faster than a speed that lets you:

- A. Stop within the assured clear distance ahead
- B. Keep up with the fastest traffic
- C. Pass any vehicle safely
- D. Reach the next exit on time

8. Posted speed limits in Ohio assume which conditions?

- A. Dry weather without fog or other visibility problems
- B. Rain or snow
- C. Night driving only
- D. Heavy rush-hour traffic

9. What can happen if you speed in an Ohio work zone?

- A. Doubled fines and possible jail time
- B. A warning only
- C. Two points with no fine
- D. Nothing if no workers are present

10. Should you reduce speed in a work zone even if no workers are present?

- A. Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone
- B. No, only when workers are visible
- C. Only at night
- D. Only if a flagger tells you to

11. Two vehicles reach a four-way intersection at the same time. Who should yield?

- A. You yield to the driver on your right
- B. The driver on the right yields to you
- C. The vehicle going straight goes first
- D. The larger vehicle goes first

12. When you are making a left turn, whom must you yield to?

- A. Drivers in the opposing traffic lane
- B. No one if you signaled
- C. Only pedestrians
- D. Drivers behind you

13. You are entering a public highway from a private road. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. Drivers already on the highway
- B. You, because you are moving
- C. Whoever is larger
- D. Whoever signals first

14. On an entrance ramp to an interstate, whom must you yield to?

- A. Drivers already on the interstate
- B. No one; highway traffic must let you in
- C. Only trucks
- D. Vehicles behind you on the ramp

15. Which of these must you yield to under Ohio's right-of-way rules?

- A. Funeral processions
- B. A driver who reaches the intersection after you
- C. Cars behind you
- D. Parked cars

16. A police car with flashing lights and siren approaches from behind on a two-lane road. What must you do?

- A. Pull as far right as possible and stop until it passes
- B. Speed up to clear the way
- C. Stop in your lane
- D. Pull to the left

17. When are you NOT required to pull over and stop for an approaching emergency vehicle using its lights and siren?

- A. When it is traveling in the opposite direction on a divided highway
- B. When you are in a hurry
- C. When you are on a one-way street
- D. Never; you must always stop

18. When pulling over for an emergency vehicle, what should you avoid?

- A. Blocking intersections
- B. Moving to the right
- C. Stopping
- D. Signaling

19. A pedestrian is about to step into a crosswalk ahead of you. What must you do?

- A. Yield to the pedestrian entering or in the crosswalk
- B. Proceed; the pedestrian must wait
- C. Sound your horn
- D. Speed up to pass first

20. A pedestrian carrying a white cane or using a guide dog is crossing. Who has the right-of-way?

- A. The pedestrian
- B. You, if you have a green light
- C. Whoever got there first
- D. You, if the pedestrian is not in a crosswalk

21. Coming out of an alley or driveway in a business or residential district, where must you stop?

- A. At the sidewalk, or if none, before entering the roadway, yielding to pedestrians
- B. Only at the street
- C. Only if there is a stop sign
- D. You don't need to stop if the way looks clear

22. How should you treat a traffic light that is not working (for example, during a power outage)?

- A. As a four-way stop
- B. As a yield sign
- C. Proceed if the cross street is smaller
- D. As a flashing yellow light

23. Drivers in a roundabout must yield to whom when entering?

- A. Traffic already circulating in the roundabout
- B. Traffic waiting to enter
- C. No one
- D. Pedestrians only

24. What does a steady red traffic light require?

- A. Stop before entering the intersection and wait behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until it turns green
- B. Slow down and proceed if clear
- C. Stop only if cross traffic is present
- D. Yield to pedestrians, then go

25. What does a steady yellow traffic light indicate?

- A. The light is about to turn red; use caution and prepare to stop
- B. Speed up to clear the intersection
- C. The signal is broken
- D. Pedestrians may cross

Answer key: Ohio practice test 2

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1. A: 15 mph

Alleys within a municipal corporation have a 15 mph speed limit. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

2. A: 25 mph

Streets within a municipal corporation have a 25 mph limit. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

3. A: 35 mph

The table lists 35 mph for state routes or through highways within municipal corporations outside business districts. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

4. A: 50 mph

State routes within municipal corporations outside urban districts have a 50 mph limit. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

5. A: 55 mph

The Digest lists 55 mph for freeways with paved shoulders inside municipal corporations. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

6. A: 70 mph

Rural freeways have a 70 mph limit. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

7. A: Stop within the assured clear distance ahead

Ohio law prohibits driving faster than a speed that allows the driver to stop in the distance available (the assured clear distance ahead). (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

8. A: Dry weather without fog or other visibility problems

Speed limits are based on the road design, expected traffic and dry weather without fog or other visibility issues; in worse conditions a reasonable speed may be slower. (Speed Limits - ORC 4511.21, page 12)

9. A: Doubled fines and possible jail time

Consequences for speeding in a Work Zone can include doubled fines and jail time. (Work Zone Signs, page 15)

10. A: Yes, always reduce speed in a work zone

Always reduce your speed in a Work Zone, even if there are no workers; narrow lanes and rough pavement can be hazardous. (Work Zones, page 32)

11. A: You yield to the driver on your right

Yield to the driver on your right at a four-way intersection if you both arrive at the same time. (Right-of-Way, page 13)

12. A: Drivers in the opposing traffic lane

Yield to drivers in the opposing traffic lane when making a left turn. (Right-of-Way, page 13)

13. A: Drivers already on the highway

Yield to drivers on a public highway if you are entering from a driveway or private road. (Right-of-Way, page 13)

14. A: Drivers already on the interstate

Yield to drivers already on a limited access or interstate highway when you are on the entrance or acceleration ramp. (Right-of-Way, page 13)

15. A: Funeral processions

Ohio's list includes yielding to public safety vehicles and funeral processions, among others. (Right-of-Way, page 13)

16. A: Pull as far right as possible and stop until it passes

Pull quickly and safely to the right side of the road and stop; remain there until the emergency vehicle has passed. (Emergency Vehicles (Police, Fire, Medical Vehicles), page 41)

17. A: When it is traveling in the opposite direction on a divided highway

Ohio requires you to pull to the right and stop for an approaching public safety vehicle, unless it is traveling in the opposite direction on a divided highway. (Stopping the Vehicle, page 18)

18. A: Blocking intersections

Pull to the right and stop, avoiding blocking intersections, until the emergency vehicle passes. (Emergency Vehicles (Police, Fire, Medical Vehicles), page 41)

19. A: Yield to the pedestrian entering or in the crosswalk

You must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians entering or in a crosswalk. (Crosswalks, page 17)

20. A: The pedestrian

Pedestrians who are visually impaired or blind (with a white cane or guide dog) have the right-of-way. (Pedestrians, page 37)

21. A: At the sidewalk, or if none, before entering the roadway, yielding to pedestrians

When emerging from an alley, driveway or private road, stop at the sidewalk (or before the roadway if there is none) and yield to any pedestrian on the sidewalk. (Stopping the Vehicle, page 18)

22. A: As a four-way stop

Except when an officer directs traffic, Ohio law requires treating a non-working signal as a four-way stop. (Inoperable Traffic Signals, page 42)

23. A: Traffic already circulating in the roundabout

Entering traffic yields the right-of-way to circulating traffic; look left and enter when the lane is clear. (Roundabouts or Traffic Circles, page 21)

24. A: Stop before entering the intersection and wait behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until it turns green

A red light means stop before entering the intersection and wait behind the stop line, crosswalk or intersection until the light turns green. (Traffic Signals – ORC 4511.13, page 13)

25. A: The light is about to turn red; use caution and prepare to stop

A yellow light indicates the color is about to change to red; use caution and prepare to stop. (Traffic Signals – ORC 4511.13, page 13)