

Ohio BMV permit practice test 5

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. On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended for:

- A. Passing slower vehicles
- B. Slow traffic
- C. Trucks
- D. Parking

2. When may you cross a solid yellow line to pass a slow-moving vehicle?

- A. When it travels less than half the posted speed, you don't exceed the limit, and there is clear space
- B. Whenever it is slower than you
- C. Only at night
- D. Never

3. What following distance does the Ohio Digest recommend as a minimum?

- A. Four seconds, or one vehicle length for every 10 mph
- B. Two seconds
- C. One vehicle length total
- D. Ten seconds

4. Which situation calls for MORE following distance?

- A. Following a vehicle that must stop at railroad crossings, such as a bus
- B. Following a small car in daylight
- C. Driving on a dry road
- D. Driving under the speed limit

5. How can you help keep the driver behind you from following too closely?

- A. Keep a steady speed, signal early, and leave more space in front before slowing or turning
- B. Brake suddenly to warn them
- C. Speed up
- D. Turn on your hazard lights

6. When a tractor-trailer is passing you, what should you do?

- A. Move to the outside portion of your lane, away from the truck
- B. Speed up
- C. Move toward the truck
- D. Brake hard

7. When following a motorcyclist, what minimum following distance should you allow?

- A. 4 seconds, more in wet conditions
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 1 second
- D. 3 car lengths

8. When a train is approaching a railroad crossing, how far from the crossing must you stop?

- A. No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet
- B. No closer than 5 feet
- C. At least 100 feet away
- D. Right at the crossing gate

9. After a train passes a crossing, when may you cross the tracks?

- A. When the train has passed and any warning signals have stopped
- B. As soon as the last car passes
- C. When the gate starts rising
- D. After counting to five

10. Which vehicles are required to stop at all railroad crossings in Ohio?

- A. Vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids
- B. All pickup trucks
- C. Motorcycles
- D. All vehicles over 10,000 pounds

11. A railroad crossing has only a crossbuck and no lights. You see a train approaching. What should you do?

- A. Slow down and be prepared to stop; do not try to cross ahead of the train
- B. Speed up to cross before the train
- C. Stop on the tracks to look
- D. Honk and proceed

12. What do four flashing amber (yellow) lights on a school bus mean?

- A. The bus is preparing to stop; prepare to stop
- B. You must stop immediately
- C. The bus is loading children
- D. You may pass carefully

13. On a road with fewer than four lanes, a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. All traffic approaching from either direction
- B. Only traffic behind the bus
- C. Only traffic meeting the bus
- D. No one if no children are visible

14. How far from a stopped school bus must you stop in Ohio?

- A. At least 10 feet
- B. At least 20 feet
- C. At least 5 feet
- D. At least 50 feet

15. On a road with four or more lanes, a school bus is stopped with red lights flashing. Who must stop?

- A. Only traffic traveling in the same direction as the bus
- B. All traffic in both directions
- C. Only traffic in the opposite direction
- D. No one

16. A stopped school bus has flashing red lights but no stop arm. Must you stop?

- A. Yes, you must still stop
- B. No, only if the stop arm is out
- C. Only if children are visible
- D. Only in school zones

17. How long must you stay stopped for a school bus on a two-lane road?

- A. Until the bus begins to move or the driver signals you to proceed
- B. For 30 seconds
- C. Until the red lights stop for one second
- D. Until the children are on the sidewalk

18. What will a school bus driver do if they believe you illegally passed the stopped bus?

- A. Report your license plate and location to law enforcement
- B. Follow you
- C. Nothing
- D. Call your insurance company

19. How much space must you leave between your vehicle and a bicycle when passing?

- A. At least three feet
- B. At least one foot
- C. At least six feet
- D. Half a lane

20. In Ohio, bicycles on the roadway are considered:

- A. Vehicles that must ride with traffic
- B. Pedestrians
- C. Toys
- D. Vehicles that ride against traffic

21. Why should you be especially careful around bicyclists on wet roads or roads with sand or gravel?

- A. These conditions affect bicycles much more than motor vehicles
- B. Bicycles have no brakes
- C. Bicyclists can't see well
- D. Bicycles are faster on wet roads

22. What should you avoid doing near a bicyclist?

- A. Sounding your horn close to them
- B. Slowing down
- C. Passing with three feet of space
- D. Checking for them before backing

23. How much lane width should you give a motorcyclist?

- A. A full lane width
- B. Half a lane
- C. Enough to pass side-by-side
- D. A quarter lane

24. A motorcycle's turn signal is flashing. What should you assume?

- A. Don't assume it is turning; the signal may not self-cancel
- B. It is definitely turning
- C. It is about to stop
- D. It is signaling you to pass

25. Compared with cars, motorcycles need:

- A. A greater stopping distance
- B. A shorter stopping distance
- C. The same stopping distance
- D. No following distance

Answer key: Ohio practice test 5

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1. A: Passing slower vehicles

On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended for passing slower vehicles when the pass can be completed without interfering with traffic. (Multi-Lane, Two-way Roadway, page 24)

2. A: When it travels less than half the posted speed, you don't exceed the limit, and there is clear space

You may cross a solid yellow line to pass a slow-moving vehicle traveling less than half the posted limit, if you don't speed and have enough clear space. (Slow Moving Vehicles – ORC 4511.31, page 41)

3. A: Four seconds, or one vehicle length for every 10 mph

Keep a minimum following distance of one vehicle length for every 10 mph, or four seconds between you and the vehicle ahead. (Space to the Front, page 34)

4. A: Following a vehicle that must stop at railroad crossings, such as a bus

Increase following distance in poor visibility, on slippery roads, behind large vehicles, and behind vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings. (Space to the Front, page 34)

5. A: Keep a steady speed, signal early, and leave more space in front before slowing or turning

Keep a steady speed, signal in advance, and keep more space to the front of your vehicle before reducing speed or turning. (Space Behind, page 35)

6. A: Move to the outside portion of your lane, away from the truck

When a tractor-trailer passes, leave more space by moving to the outside portion of your lane away from it. (Space to the Side, page 35)

7. A: 4 seconds, more in wet conditions

When following a motorcyclist, allow at least a 4-second following distance, or more in wet conditions. (Motorcyclists, page 37)

8. A: No closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet

Stop no closer than 15 feet and no farther than 50 feet from the crossing when a train is approaching. (Railroad Crossings, page 24)

9. A: When the train has passed and any warning signals have stopped

Wait until the train has passed and any warning signals have stopped before crossing. (Railroad Crossings, page 24)

10. A: Vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids

Operators of vehicles carrying passengers for hire, school buses and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids must stop at railroad crossings. (Railroad Crossings, page 24)

11. A: Slow down and be prepared to stop; do not try to cross ahead of the train

At crossings with only pavement markings or crossbucks, slow down and be prepared to stop if a train approaches; don't cross when a train is coming. (Railroad Crossings, page 24)

12. A: The bus is preparing to stop; prepare to stop

Amber warning lights flash while the bus prepares to stop; other vehicles aren't required to stop yet but should prepare to stop. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

13. A: All traffic approaching from either direction

If the bus is stopped on a road with fewer than four lanes, all traffic approaching from either direction must stop. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

14. A: At least 10 feet

Traffic must stop at least 10 feet from the front or rear of the bus. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

15. A: Only traffic traveling in the same direction as the bus

On a road with four or more lanes, only traffic proceeding in the same direction as the bus must stop. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

16. A: Yes, you must still stop

If there is no stop arm, you are still required to stop. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

17. A: Until the bus begins to move or the driver signals you to proceed

Remain stopped until the bus begins to move or the bus driver signals motorists to proceed. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

18. A: Report your license plate and location to law enforcement

School bus drivers who believe a motorist unlawfully passed will report the plate number and location to law enforcement. (Stopping for a School Bus – ORC 4511.75, page 25)

19. A: At least three feet

Maintain a safety zone of at least three feet between a motor vehicle and a bicycle. (Bicyclists - ORC 4511.52, page 38)

20. A: Vehicles that must ride with traffic

Bicycles are considered vehicles on roadways and must ride with, not against, other traffic. (Bicyclists - ORC 4511.52, page 38)

21. A: These conditions affect bicycles much more than motor vehicles

Wet roads, sand and gravel affect bicycles much more than motor vehicles. (Bicyclists - ORC 4511.52, page 38)

22. A: Sounding your horn close to them

Avoid sounding your horn close to a bicyclist, turning sharply in front of one, or forcing one off the road. (Bicyclists - ORC 4511.52, page 38)

23. A: A full lane width

Allow a motorcyclist a full lane width; they need the space to react to other traffic. (Motorcyclists, page 37)

24. A: Don't assume it is turning; the signal may not self-cancel

Motorcycle turn signals may not self-cancel, and the rider may have forgotten to turn them off. (Motorcyclists, page 37)

25. A: A greater stopping distance

The Ohio Digest says motorcycles require a greater stopping distance than cars and other passenger vehicles. (Motorcyclists, page 37)