1. According to Massachusetts’ Move Over Law, if you are approaching a stopped emergency vehicle with flashing lights on a multilane road, you must:
   A. Proceed with caution and pass the emergency vehicle in the same lane.
   B. Increase your speed and pass quickly
   C. Stop and offer help.
   D. Leave a vacant lane between your vehicle and the emergency vehicle and proceed with caution.

2. What is the minimum speed on the Massachusetts Turnpike?
   A. 60 mph
   B. 50 mph
   C. 40 mph
   D. 20 mph

3. When driving at night, you must use your headlight
   A. From one hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise.
   B. From one-half hour after sunset until one-half hour before sunrise.
   C. From one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.
   D. From one-half hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise.

4. If your vehicle skids on an icy road, turn your steering wheel
   A. In the opposite direction of the skid.
   B. To the right.
   C. To the left.
   D. In the direction of the skid.

5. When driving behind another vehicle, you should use to keep a safe distance from the vehicle ahead.
   A. The five-second rule
   B. The two-second rule
   C. The seven-second rule
   D. The ten-second rule

6. A rotary is an intersection with
   a. A Do Not Enter sign.
   b. Traffic lights.
   c. A stop sign.
   d. A central island.
7. If you are on a single- or two-lane road and come to an intersection with a divided highway or a road with three or more lanes, you must:
   A. Stop and make a right turn to merge with traffic.
   B. Yield the right-of-way to other traffic.
   C. Make a left turn to merge with traffic.
   D. Do none of the above.

8. If you are approaching a school bus or a school pupil transport vehicle with its lights flashing a stop sign extended, you must
   A. Change lanes immediately.
   B. Stop until the warming lights stop flashing.
   C. Pass the vehicle at increased speed.
   D. Slow down proceed with caution.

9. When driving near a large vehicle, be aware of the driver’s blind spots on the right, left, front, and rear.
   A. Blind spots
   B. No-Zones
   C. Both a) and b)
   D. Neither a) nor b)

10. On a two-lane, two-way road, a ________ allows you to cross over into the opposing lane temporarily to pass a vehicle if it is safe to do so.
    A. Solid yellow line
    B. Solid white line
    C. Left arrow
    D. Broken yellow line

11. While driving, if you get a flat tire or a tire blows out, you should
    A. Put your foot on the gas pedal.
    B. Brake.
    C. Turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction of the skid.
    D. Keep a tight grip on the steering wheel.

12. On the highway, if you miss your exit, do not stop or back up. Instead,
    A. Pull over to the right edge of the road and search for help.
    B. Pull over to the left edge of the road and search for help.
    C. Proceed to the next exit.
    D. Stop other vehicles on the highway and ask for help.

13. If you are being passed by another vehicle, you must and allow the other driver to pass you safely.
A. Pull your vehicle to the left, slow down,
B. Speed up, keep right,
C. Slow down, keep right,
D. Continue at the same speed

14. You are tailgating a truck if you
   A. Cannot see the truck’s rear lights.
   B. Cannot see the truck’s side mirrors.
   C. Cannot see the truck driver.
   D. Cannot see the truck’s headlights.

15. When entering an uncontrolled intersection, you must and proceed if the way is clear.
   A. Slow down, look left and right for oncoming traffic,
   B. Increase your speed
   C. Not reduce your speed
   D. Use hand signals

16. To reduce the effects of glare from oncoming headlights, do not stare directly at the headlights. Instead,
   A. Look straight ahead.
   B. Look to the lower left side of your traffic lane.
   C. Look at the opposite side of your traffic lane.
   D. Look to the lower right side of your traffic lane.

17. What is the total stopping distance at a speed of 60 mph?
   A. 104 feet.
   B. 192 feet.
   C. 292 feet
   D. 392 feet

18. When you see a yield sign as you enter a road, you must at the sign.
   A. Proceed at a normal speed
   B. Change lanes
   C. Slow down and be prepared to stop
   D. Not proceed farther

19. On Massachusetts highways, what is the posted speed limit under ideal driving conditions?
   A. Around 80 mph.
   B. Between 50 and 65 mph.
   C. Between 25 and 40 mph.
D. Not less than 75 mph.

20. If your vehicle has stalled on railroad tracks and you know that a train is approaching, you must
   A. Roll down your window and open your doors.
   B. Keep trying to start the engine. Then drive your vehicle off the tracks.
   C. Shift into neutral and try to push the vehicle off the tracks.
   D. Get yourself and all passengers out of your vehicle and get as far away from the tracks as possible.

21. On a multilane roadway with several lanes in one direction, you must use __________ for passing.
   A. The middle or left lanes
   B. The rightmost lane
   C. Any lane
   D. The middle lane

22. When there is not enough room for a U-turn, you should make
   A. A four-point turn.
   B. A five-point turn.
   C. A two-point turn.
   D. A three-point turn.

23. If a sign or signal requires you to stop, you must stop
   A. 15 feet after passing stop lines and crosswalk lines.
   B. Between stop lines and crosswalk lines.
   C. Behind stop lines and crosswalk lines.
   D. 20 feet after passing stop lines and crosswalk lines.

24. On roadways with two or more lanes in your direction, you must use right lane unless
   A. The right lane is blocked.
   B. You are passing another vehicle.
   C. You are making a left turn.
   D. Any of the above are true.

25. It is illegal to follow __________ behind an emergency vehicle responding to an alarm.
   A. Closer than 450 feet.
   B. Closer than 400 feet.
   C. Closer than 300 feet.
   D. Closer than 600 feet.
QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECT: _______________________
QUESTIONS ANSWERED WRONG: _______________________

RESULT: PASS FAIL
1. **If your rear wheels start to skid, you must**
   a. Turn the steering wheel toward the left.
   b. Turn the steering wheel toward the right.
   c. Turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction of the skid.
   d. Turn the steering wheel in the direction of the skid.

2. **When passing another vehicle, get through the other driver’s blind spot as quickly as you can**
   a. Without exceeding the speed limit.
   b. By reducing your speed.
   c. By increasing your speed.
   d. By changing gears.

3. **When entering or exiting a roundabout, you must always**
   a. Keep left.
   b. Increase your speed.
   c. Change lanes,
   d. Keep right.

4. **The danger areas around your vehicle where crashes are more likely to occur are called**
   a. Round spots.
   b. Blind spots.
   c. No-passing zones.
   d. Empty spots.

5. **When you come to an intersection, follow the ___________ before you proceed.**
   a. Left-left-right rule
   b. Left-right-left rule
   c. Right-left-right rule
   d. Left-right rule

6. **If a driver behind you repeatedly flashes his or her headlights, you should**
   a. Increase your speed and move ahead.
   b. Switch on your high-beam headlights.
c. Get out of the way
d. Switch on your low-beam headlights.

7. **You must NOT pass**
   a. If there is a solid yellow line next to your lane.
   b. A school bus ahead with flashing red lights and an extended stop arm.
   c. If there is an upcoming hill or a curve where there is no clear visibility.
   d. In any of the above situations.

8. **You must make a complete stop in all of the following situations,**
   **EXPECT**
   a. At a stop sign.
   b. At a steady red traffic signal.
   c. At a flashing yellow traffic signal.
   d. At a flashing red traffic signal.

9. **Passing is not allowed on either side of a road when**
   a. One side has a broken yellow line.
   b. Both sides have broken yellow lines.
   c. Both sides have solid yellow lines.
   d. Any of the above is true.

10. **On interstate highways, slower vehicles must travel**
    **expect when passing.**
    a. In the right-hand lane
    b. In the middle lane
    c. In the left-hand lane
    d. In the shoulder lane

11. **When changing lanes, to make sure there are no other vehicles in**
    **look over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move.**
    a. Blind spots
    b. Free zones
    c. No-passing zones
    d. Shoulder zones

12. **The vision test for the driver’s license evaluates**
    a. Peripheral vision.
b. Color vision.
c. Acuity.
d. All of the above.

13. Which of the following statements about making turns is true?
   a. Always start from the rightmost lane.
   b. Start from the lane farthest from where you want to go.
   c. Always start from the leftmost lane.
   d. Start from the lane closest to where you want to go.

14. A driver must ________ for a school bus that is stopped with its red lights flashing on the opposite side of the road.
   a. Move fast
   b. Not stop
   c. Come to a complete stop
   d. Reduce speed

15. When you exit a high-speed, two-lane roadway, ________ if you have traffic following you.
   a. Try not to slow down suddenly
   b. Increase your speed
   c. Brake hard
   d. Try to slow down as soon as possible

16. If you approach a pedestrian walking with a white cane or a white cane tipped with red who is about to cross the road, you must
   a. Take a detour.
   b. Go slow.
   c. Stop.
   d. Use your horn.

17. The driver of a car being passed must ________ until the pass is complete.
   a. Stop
   b. Increase speed
   c. Move to the left
   d. Not increase speed

18. When preparing to leave a parallel parking spot, you should
   a. Indicate your intention by signaling.
b. Look in your mirrors.
c. Look over your shoulder
d. Do all of the above

19. **Never drive alongside a motorcycle in the same lane because**
   a. Motorcycle do not have signal lights.
   b. The motorcyclist may misguide you.
   c. A motorcycle needs the full width of the lane.
   d. Motorcyclist do not need to follow traffic rules.

20. **While driving, when you see a triangular road sign, you must**
   a. Reduce your speed and yield.
   b. Increase your speed.
   c. Come to a complete stop.
   d. Make a right turn.

21. **The first rule of a safe and legal turn is**
   a. To cut corners while turning.
   b. To reduce your speed.
   c. To increase your speed
   d. To move into the proper lane well before the turn.

22. **A flashing red traffic light should be treated as**
   a. A merge sign.
   b. A yield sign.
   c. A stop sign.
   d. A Do Not Enter sign.

23. **If a bicycle on your right reaches an intersection at the same time as you do, you must**
   a. Yield to the bicycle.
   b. Ask the bicyclist to change lanes.
   c. Move slowly along with the bicycle.
   d. Proceed because you have the right-of-way.

24. **Which of these statements about marijuana is TRUE?**
   a. Smoking or eating marijuana makes it easier to respond to sights or sounds.
   b. Operating a vehicle under the influence of marijuana is NOT a criminal offense.
c. Consuming marijuana makes you react to unusual situations faster.
d. Marijuana causes a bad loss of night vision.

25. Unless it's prohibited, you must use the three-point turn to
   a. Pass another vehicle on a narrow road.
   b. Make a left turn.
   c. Change lanes.
   d. Turn around on a narrow street.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECT: ________________________________
QUESTIONS ANSWERED WRONG: ________________________________

RESULT: PASS            FAIL
1) On a divided highway, ________ unless directed to do otherwise by a sign, traffic control device, or police officer.
   a) Do not drive to the right of the median
   b) Drive to the center of the median
   c) Dive to the right of the median
   d) Drive to the left of the median

2) When you see a solid yellow center line on your side of the road, you must
   a) Stop.
   b) Change lanes.
   c) Not increase your speed.
   d) Not pass.

3) If there are no reduced speed limits posted at work zones, you should
   a) Drive at a speed less than 50 mph.
   b) Drive at a speed of 45 mph.
   c) Drive at a speed greater than 70 mph.
   d) Obey the normal posted speed limit.

4) If two vehicles enter an uncontrolled intersection from different roadway at about the same time, the vehicle __________ has the right-of-way.
   a) On the left
   b) Signaling first
   c) On the right
   d) With more than one passenger

5) When making a left turn at an intersection, you must yield the right-of-way to
   a) Pedestrians.
   b) Other vehicles already in the intersection.
   c) Oncoming traffic.
   d) All of the above.

6) Which of the following statements about freeways is NOT correct?
a) Freeways are designed to handle higher-speed traffic safely.
b) While using a freeway, cross a solid line immediately after entering or before exiting.
c) Enter a freeway smoothly by accelerating on the entrance ramp to match the speed of the traffic.
d) Most freeways have deceleration lanes to assist the driver in exiting.

7) **If you are in an intersection and hear the siren of an emergency vehicle, you should**
   a) Continue through the intersection, then pull over to the left and stop.
   b) Move to the right and stop in the intersection.
   c) Continue through the intersection, then pull over to the right and stop.
   d) Move to the left and stop in the intersection.

8) **High-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes are reserved for**
   a) Farm machinery vehicles and trucks.
   b) Car pools and vehicles with more than occupant.
   c) Emergency vehicles.
   d) Tractor trailers.

9) **When slowing down or stopping, you must**
   a) Use a hand signal to alert the driver behind you if your vehicle’s brake lights don’t work.
   b) Use the brake lights to alert the drive behind you.
   c) Do both a) and b).
   d) Do either a) and b).

10) **When you see a pedestrian crossing an unmarked crosswalk where there is no traffic signal, you should**
    a) Warn the pedestrian and proceed with caution.
    b) Turn on your hazard lights and proceed with caution.
    c) Yield the right-of-way to the pedestrian.
    d) Proceed slowly because there is no traffic signal.

11) **Which of the following statements about headlights is FALSE?**
    a) Low beams are used in city driving and driving in traffic.
    b) High beams are used in open country driving when there is no traffic in sight.
    c) High beams are used when traveling behind other vehicles.
d) Low beans are used in snow or rain weather.

12) **You may pass**
   a) On the right shoulder.
   b) When there is a broken yellow line next to your lane.
   c) When you are within 100 feet of a railroad crossing.
   d) A school bus with flashing lights on the same roadway.

13) **When passing a stopped emergency vehicle with flashing lights, you must**
   a) Stop and move toward the right edge of the roadway.
   b) Slow down and move into a non-adjacent lane.
   c) Continue at the same speed and move into a non-adjacent lane.
   d) Increase your speed and change lanes.

14) **If an animal suddenly runs in front of your vehicle, you must**
   a) Concentrate on retaining control of your vehicle.
   b) Quickly drive around the animal.
   c) Use the horn and proceed.
   d) Apply the brakes as hard as you

15) **__________ are the most frequent type of crashes on interstates.**
   a) Rear-end collisions
   b) Head-on collisions
   c) Truck collisions
   d) Side collisions

16) **If the traffic signals at an intersection are not operating, treat the intersection as**
   a) An uncontrolled intersection.
   b) A blind intersection
   c) An all-way stop.
   d) A no-passing zone.

17) **When you are turning from a one-way street onto a two-way or divided roadway, always turn from**
   a) The left lane.
   b) The right lane.
   c) The lane nearest to the curb.
   d) The lane farthest from the curb.
18) **Which of the following statements is FALSE?**
   a) There should not be a delay from when you turn the steering wheel to when your tires respond.
   b) Your steering wheel should not feel loose.
   c) If your vehicle has power steering, you should check the fluid level regularly.
   d) Your steering wheel should feel loose.

19) **To avoid a head-on collision when you see an oncoming vehicle in your lane, you must**
   a) Steer right toward the shoulder or curbline.
   b) Steer left toward the median.
   c) Keep your steering wheel straight.
   d) Increase your speed.

20) **A __________ indicates the outer edge of the traffic lane, and it may be crosses only by traffic moving to or from the shoulder.**
   a) Broken yellow line
   b) Broken white line
   c) Solid white line
   d) Solid yellow line

21) **Which of the following statements about railroad crossings is FALSE?**
   a) Never start to cross if there is no room for your vehicle on the far side.
   b) You should check for more than one track before crossing.
   c) You should shift gears when crossing railroad track.
   d) You must yield to crossing trains.

22) **When entering a paved thoroughfare from a private road, a driveway, or an unpaved road, you must**
   a) Come to a complete stop and then give the right-of-way to pedestrians, bicyclists, or vehicles on the road you are entering.
   b) Come to a complete stop and make a left turn on the road you are entering.
   c) Come to a complete stop and make a right turn on the road you are entering.
   d) Slow down and then give the right-of-way to pedestrians, bicyclists or vehicles on the road you are entering.
23) Work zone or construction zone signs usually have
   a) Black letters on a yellow background.
   b) Black letters on an orange background.
   c) White letters on a yellow background.
   d) White letters on an orange background.

24) If a tire suddenly goes flat while you are driving, you must
   a) Increase your speed to control your vehicle.
   b) Hold the steering wheel tightly and keep the vehicle going straight.
   c) Move to the left side of the road.
   d) Brake to a stop on the road.

25) If you wish to enter an expressway or freeway, you must
   before merging with the traffic.
   a) Move into the right-hand lane
   b) Move into the deceleration lane
   c) Reduce your speed
   d) Move into the acceleration lane

QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECT:  
QUESTIONS ANSWERED WRONG:  
RESULT:  PASS  FAIL
1. **When turning left from a two-way street onto a one-way street, you must**
   a. Begin the turn with your left wheel as close as possible to the yellow dividing line.
   b. Begin the turn with your right wheel as close as possible to the yellow dividing line.
   c. Swing wide to the left before turning.
   d. Do any of the above.

2. **A sign with black letters on an orange background is**
   b. A regulatory sign.
   c. A construction zone sign.
   d. A service sign.

3. **If you see an oncoming vehicle when you are preparing to turn left at an intersection, you should**
   a. Warn the oncoming vehicle to stop.
   b. Move onto the shoulder of the road and yield.
   c. Move into the adjacent lane.
   d. Yield the right-of-way to the oncoming vehicle.

4. **You may make a left turn at a red light if you are turning from**
   a. A two-way street onto another two-way street.
   b. A one-way street onto a two-way street.
   c. A one-way street onto another one-way street.
   d. A two-way street onto a one-way street.

5. **The area of the freeway beyond the solid white line is meant for**
   a. Stopping only.
   b. Parking only.
   c. U-turns only.
   d. Emergency use only.

6. **If you see a yield sign in your lane, you must**
   a. Pull over to the edge of the road.
   b. Slow down and stop if necessary.
   c. Move into the left lane.
   d. Proceed at increased speed.
7. Rain, snow, ice impair your ability to see ahead. To be able to stop your vehicle safely, you must
   a. Increase your speed
   b. Increase the brightness of your headlights.
   c. Increase your following distance.
   d. Change lanes frequently.

8. When there are double solid lines next to your lane, you are
   a. Allowed to change lanes.
   b. Not allowed to pass or change lanes.
   c. Allowed to pass and change lanes.
   d. Allowed to pass.

9. A flashing yellow arrow means
   a. You may proceed with caution in the direction of the arrow.
   b. You must not proceed in the direction of the arrow.
   c. You must come to a full stop in the direction of the arrow.
   d. You may go straight ahead.

10. Before passing another vehicle, you should
    a. Drive off the paved portion of the road.
    b. Look ahead for road conditions and traffic.
    c. Pass on the left if the driver is signaling a left turn.
    d. Do all of the above.

11. If you see a __________________ sign in your lane, it means that you are going the wrong way.
    a. One-Way
    b. Road Closed Ahead
    c. Do Not Enter
    d. Detour

12. Opposing lanes of traffic are separated by
    a. White lines.
    b. Yellow lines.
    c. Black lines
    d. Red lines

13. When there is water on the roadway, you must reduce your speed to avoid
    a. Wear and tear.
b. Hydroplaning.
c. Traction of the tires on the road.
d. Overheating of the tires.

14. Driving in the left lane of a multilane highway is legal when you are
   a. Passing another vehicle.
   b. Turning left.
   c. Avoiding an obstruction.
   d. Doing any of the above.

15. On a two-way road, a __________ allows you to cross over into the opposing lane
temporarily to pass a vehicle if it is safe to do so.
   a. Solid white line
   b. Left arrow
   c. Broken yellow line
   d. Solid yellow line

16. If you approach a vehicle with a reflective orange triangle sign on its rear, you must
   a. Follow it closely.
   b. Pass the vehicle quickly.
   c. Slow down and use caution.
   d. Share the same lane with the vehicle.

17. When stopped behind another vehicle on a hill, you should stay back at least
   a. Two vehicle lengths.
   b. One vehicle length.
   c. Three vehicle lengths.
   d. Four vehicle lengths.

18. When making a right turn from a four-lane divided highway, enter the right lane well
in advance of the turn and make
   a. A right turn at high speed.
   b. A tight turn into the left lane of the cross street.
   c. A wide turn into the right lane of the cross street.
   d. A tight turn into the right lane of the cross street.

19. If you are about to pass a bicycle to your right and an oncoming car is approaching you
on your left, what should you do?
   a. Increase your speed and pass the bicycle.
   b. Slow down and let the car pass.
c. Stop on the shoulder.
d. Drive between the car and the bike.

20. **Which of the following statements about passing is FALSE?**
   a. You may exceed the speed limit to pass quickly.
   b. Avoid passing on the right unless you can do it safely.
   c. Do not pass more than one vehicle at a time.
   d. Do not follow another vehicle that is passing a car in front of you.

21. **You are waiting to turn right at a stop sign. A vehicle approaching from the left has its turn signal on. You should**
   a. Wait until the other vehicle actually starts to turn and then start your turn.
   b. Go ahead and turn because the other vehicle’s turn signal means that it will turn.
   c. Press the accelerator immediately.
   d. Quickly turn on your headlights.

22. **You must maintain your windshield wipers in good operating condition because**
   a. They absorb moisture from the atmosphere.
   b. They keep the rain and snow off the windshield.
   c. They increase the fuel efficiency of the vehicle.
   d. They increase the stopping distance of the vehicle.

23. **Which of the following right-of-way rules is FALSE?**
   a. You must obey signals given by a law enforcement officer even if the officer’s signals contradict the traffic signals.
   b. Pedestrians using a guide dog or carrying a white cane have the absolute right-of-way.
   c. At an intersection where there is no stop sign, yield sign, or traffic signal, you must yield to vehicles coming from the left.
   d. You must yield the right of way to pedestrians in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.

24. **When two or more lanes of travel are permitted in the same direction, a broken white line is used**
   a. To divide each side of the roadway into separate lanes of vehicles traveling in the same direction.
   b. To indicate the right edge of the roadway.
   c. To indicate the left edge of the roadway.
   d. To divide each side of the roadway into separate lanes of vehicles traveling in opposite directions.

25. **The stopping distance of your vehicle depends on which of the following factors?**
   a. Perception distance.
   b. Braking distance.
c. Reaction distance.
   d. All of the above.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECT: __________________________
QUESTIONS ANSWERED WRONG: __________________________

RESULT:   PASS     FAIL
1) **In MA, you must respond to a traffic citation within**
   a) 10 days.
   b) 20 days
   c) 30 days.
   d) 60 days.

2) **In MA, which of the following non-driving-related offenses may result in license suspension?**
   a) Failure to pay required child support.
   b) Drug offenses.
   c) Failure to register as a sex offender.
   d) All of the above.

3) **What is the lowest penalty for a speeding violation?**
   a) $125
   b) $25
   c) $105
   d) $50

4) **In MA, the __________ and the subsequent operating under the influence (OUI) offenses are considered felonies.**
   a) First
   b) Second
   c) Fourth
   d) Third

5) **If your license was suspended for a fourth conviction for operating under the influence (OUI), you must pay a fee of __________ to have your license reinstated.**
   a) $1,000
   b) $1,200
   c) $700
   d) $500

6) **You will be required to complete the Massachusetts Driver Retraining Course if you accumulate**
   a) 3 or more surchargeable events on your record within 2 years.
   b) 2 or more surchargeable events on your record within 5 years.
c) 3 or more surchargeable events on your record within 3 years.
d) 4 or more surchargeable events on your record within 3 years.

7) A habitual offender whose license was suspended must pay a fee of to have the license reinstated.
   a) $250
   b) $100
   c) $500
   d) $750

8) If your license was suspended for driving with a suspended or revoked license, the reinstatement fee will be
   a) $1,000.
   b) $500.
   c) $100.
   d) $250.

9) For a Junior Operator (i.e., younger than 18) who holds a learner's permit, two or more speeding convictions will result in suspension for
   a) 1 year.
   b) 6 months.
   c) 120 days.
   d) 90 days.

10) After _________ speeding conviction(s), a Junior Operator (younger than 18) who holds a learner's permit must retake the learner's permit exam.
    a) 2
    b) 4
    c) 3
    d) 1

11) In MA, a first conviction for operating under the influence (OUI) will result in a maximum prison sentence of
    a) 2.5 years.
    b) 30 days.
    c) 6 months.
    d) 1 year.
12) If you are required to complete the Driver Retraining Course, you must do so within
   a) 60 days.
   b) 120 days.
   c) 30 days.
   d) 90 days.

13) If your license was suspended in MA because your driving privileges had been suspended in another state, you must pay a fee of _____ to have your license reinstated.
   a) $500
   b) $750
   c) $250
   d) $100

14) In MA, you will be considered a habitual offender if you accumulate any combination of _____ major or minor moving violations within a 5-year period.
   a) 9
   b) 11
   c) 10
   d) 12

15) During a traffic stop, refusing to do which of the following may result in criminal charges?
   a) Tell a police officer who the owner of the vehicle is.
   b) Tell a police officer your name and address.
   c) Sign your name in front of a police officer.
   d) Any of the above.

16) If you are judged a habitual offender, your license will be suspended for
   a) 4 years.
   b) 1 year.
   c) 3 years.
   d) 2 years.

17) For an MA driver who holds a Junior Operator License (younger than 18), one conviction for speeding will result in suspension for
18) **If a MA driver's driving privileges are suspended in another state,**
   a) He or she will be required to pay a fine in MA.
   b) He or she will still be allowed to drive in MA.
   c) His or her license will also be suspended in MA.
   d) None of the above will occur.

19) **If a Junior Operator License (younger than 18) who holds a driver's license is convicted of reckless driving for the first time, he or she will lose driving privileges for**
   a) 1 year.
   b) 9 months.
   c) 2 years.
   d) 180 days.

20) **If a MA driver is considered more than ____ at fault in an accident, it will be noted on his or her driving record.**
    a) 75%
    b) 90%
    c) 50%
    d) 25%

21) **If an adult driver is found to be driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of ____ or above, she/he will be charged with operating under the influence (OUI).**
    a) 0.02%
    b) 0.06%
    c) 0.04%
    d) 0.08%

22) **If a driver is charged with selling false licenses but not convicted, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles may suspend his or her license for**
    a) 30 days.
    b) 1 year.
    c) 6 months.
23) Which of the following may happen if a MA driver commits a criminal traffic offense?
   a) His or her vehicle may be towed.
   b) He or she may be sent to jail immediately.
   c) He or she may be arrested immediately.
   d) All of the above may occur.

24) The fine for speeding equals $105 for the first ten miles per hour over the speed limit plus ______ for each additional mile per hour over the speed limit.
   a) $10
   b) $1
   c) $8
   d) $5

25) A conviction for vehicular manslaughter will cause your license to be suspended for at least
   a) 30 years.
   b) 20 years.
   c) 25 years.
   d) 15 years.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED CORRECT: ____________________________
QUESTIONS ANSWERED WRONG: ____________________________
RESULT: PASS    FAIL