

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles Permit Practice Test Sample Study Guide



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for each question.**

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the best practice to avoid aggressive driving incidents?**
 - A. Tailgate to show you are faster**
 - B. Stay calm, avoid tailgating, and don't engage with aggressive drivers**
 - C. Respond aggressively to aggressive drivers**
 - D. Use hand gestures to communicate**
- 2. If another vehicle is passing you on the left, what should you do?**
 - A. Speed up to prevent passing**
 - B. Maintain your speed**
 - C. Stop immediately**
 - D. Turn on your hazard lights**
- 3. If you double your speed on a highway, how much does your braking distance increase?**
 - A. Two times**
 - B. Three times**
 - C. Four times**
 - D. Five times**
- 4. How far should you signal before making a turn in Indiana?**
 - A. 100 feet**
 - B. 150 feet**
 - C. 200 feet**
 - D. 250 feet**
- 5. What does Indiana law require regarding seat belts?**
 - A. Only the driver should wear a seatbelt**
 - B. Only passengers in the front seat must wear seatbelts**
 - C. All drivers and passengers must wear seatbelts**
 - D. Children are exempt from seatbelt laws**

- 6. When changing lanes, what should you check for?**
- A. Only traffic in front of you**
 - B. Only traffic beside you**
 - C. Both behind you and beside you**
 - D. Only traffic behind you**
- 7. At what age must all passengers wear seat belts in Indiana?**
- A. Passengers of any age**
 - B. Passengers under 12 years old**
 - C. Passengers under 16 years old**
 - D. Passengers under 18 years old**
- 8. What should you do when you see a solid center line on your side of the road?**
- A. Change lanes immediately**
 - B. Speed up to get past it**
 - C. Not change your lane**
 - D. Pass the vehicle in front of you**
- 9. What must you do if you are pulled over by a police officer?**
- A. Ignore the officer**
 - B. Pull over safely and remain in the vehicle with hands visible**
 - C. Get out of the vehicle immediately**
 - D. Turn on hazard lights and stay in traffic**
- 10. What should you do if an oncoming vehicle is in your lane?**
- A. Steer safely away and brake if necessary**
 - B. Honk your horn aggressively**
 - C. Accelerate to pass quickly**
 - D. Stay in your lane and hope they move**

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What is the best practice to avoid aggressive driving incidents?

A. Tailgate to show you are faster

B. Stay calm, avoid tailgating, and don't engage with aggressive drivers

C. Respond aggressively to aggressive drivers

D. Use hand gestures to communicate

Staying calm, avoiding tailgating, and not engaging with aggressive drivers is a vital strategy for preventing aggressive driving incidents. Maintaining composure is essential because it helps to defuse potentially tense situations on the road. When drivers remain calm, they can make better decisions, focus on safe driving, and reduce the likelihood of escalating conflicts. Avoiding tailgating is crucial; not only does it help you maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, but it also minimizes the chance of provoking aggressive behaviors. Aggressive drivers often react negatively when they feel pressured by tailgating, which can escalate into confrontations. Choosing not to engage with aggressive drivers, whether through retaliatory driving or gestures, can help de-escalate situations. Engaging with such drivers often provokes further aggression and can lead to dangerous confrontations. Recognizing that some drivers may be frustrated or aggressive allows you to prioritize safety over responding to provocation. In summary, this approach emphasizes defensive driving and prioritizes safety on the road by fostering a calm and controlled driving environment.

2. If another vehicle is passing you on the left, what should you do?

A. Speed up to prevent passing

B. Maintain your speed

C. Stop immediately

D. Turn on your hazard lights

Maintaining your speed when another vehicle is passing you on the left is the correct approach for several reasons. First, it helps ensure that the passing vehicle can do so safely and efficiently. When you speed up, it may create confusion and increase the risk of an accident, as the passing vehicle may not expect a change in your speed. On the other hand, by keeping your speed consistent, you allow the other driver to complete the maneuver successfully without feeling rushed or pressured. Additionally, it's vital for drivers to be predictable in their actions. Sudden changes, like speeding up or stopping, can lead to dangerous situations on the road. By maintaining your speed, you contribute to a safer driving environment for everyone. In this scenario, other options like stopping immediately or turning on hazard lights are not appropriate and could lead to confusion or additional hazard on the road.

3. If you double your speed on a highway, how much does your braking distance increase?

- A. Two times**
- B. Three times**
- C. Four times**
- D. Five times**

When you double your speed while driving, your braking distance increases by four times due to the physics of motion. Specifically, the stopping distance is influenced by the square of the speed. When a vehicle is traveling at a higher speed, the kinetic energy (energy of motion) increases. The formula for kinetic energy is proportional to the square of the speed, which means that if you double the speed, the kinetic energy becomes four times greater. In practical terms, this means that when you apply the brakes, you require a much longer distance to come to a complete stop because the vehicle is not only moving faster, but also possesses more energy that must be dissipated to halt the vehicle. Thus, the correct answer illustrates that as speed increases, the stopping distance increases at a greater rate, specifically by a factor of four when speed is doubled. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent how braking distance is calculated in relation to speed. For example, if the increase were only two times, it wouldn't adequately account for the increased kinetic energy; similarly, three or five times would not correctly reflect the mathematical relationship between speed and stopping distance.

4. How far should you signal before making a turn in Indiana?

- A. 100 feet**
- B. 150 feet**
- C. 200 feet**
- D. 250 feet**

In Indiana, the law requires drivers to signal their intention to turn at least 200 feet before making a turn. This distance allows other road users, including pedestrians and vehicles, to notice your intention to turn well in advance, promoting safety on the roads. Signaling early is crucial, especially in areas where traffic may be heavy or when visibility is limited. By using a turn signal well ahead of the maneuver, you provide adequate warning to other drivers, allowing them to react appropriately and maintain a safe distance from your vehicle. Keeping this distance in mind ensures that you are not only following legal requirements but also fostering a responsible and considerate driving environment.

5. What does Indiana law require regarding seat belts?

- A. Only the driver should wear a seatbelt**
- B. Only passengers in the front seat must wear seatbelts**
- C. All drivers and passengers must wear seatbelts**
- D. Children are exempt from seatbelt laws**

Indiana law mandates that all drivers and passengers in a vehicle must wear seatbelts, regardless of their seating position. This law is rooted in the goal of enhancing safety on the roads and reducing injury in the event of a crash. Proper seatbelt use is statistically shown to decrease the likelihood of serious injury or fatality. By requiring that everyone in the vehicle wears a seatbelt, the law promotes a culture of safety and accountability among all occupants. It is important to emphasize that exemptions do not exist for children regarding seatbelt use; instead, additional regulations apply to ensure that younger passengers are in appropriate safety seats, which must also comply with the safety requirements outlined by Indiana law. This comprehensive approach not only aligns with public safety initiatives but also fosters an awareness of responsible driving practices among all vehicle occupants.

6. When changing lanes, what should you check for?

- A. Only traffic in front of you**
- B. Only traffic beside you**
- C. Both behind you and beside you**
- D. Only traffic behind you**

When changing lanes, it's essential to check both behind you and beside you to ensure a safe maneuver. This involves looking at your mirrors and performing a shoulder check to be aware of vehicles that may be in your blind spots. Checking traffic behind you allows you to gauge the speed and distance of any vehicles that may be approaching from the rear, which is crucial for determining when it's safe to change lanes. Additionally, assessing the traffic beside you helps you understand if there are any vehicles already in the adjacent lane or if someone is attempting to enter that lane. This comprehensive awareness minimizes the risk of collisions and ensures that you are making an informed decision before executing the lane change.

7. At what age must all passengers wear seat belts in Indiana?

- A. Passengers of any age**
- B. Passengers under 12 years old**
- C. Passengers under 16 years old**
- D. Passengers under 18 years old**

In Indiana, the law mandates that all passengers under the age of 16 must wear seat belts while traveling in a vehicle. This age requirement is established to enhance safety for younger passengers, who are often more vulnerable in the event of an accident. The responsibility for ensuring that passengers adhere to seat belt laws generally lies with the driver, emphasizing the importance of protecting all occupants within the vehicle. It is crucial to note that while passengers older than 16 are not subject to this specific law, it is still highly encouraged for everyone to wear seat belts for their safety.

8. What should you do when you see a solid center line on your side of the road?

- A. Change lanes immediately**
- B. Speed up to get past it**
- C. Not change your lane**
- D. Pass the vehicle in front of you**

When you encounter a solid center line on your side of the road, it indicates that changing lanes is prohibited. This marking is a crucial part of road safety regulations, as it helps to manage traffic flow and reduce the risk of collisions. The solid line signifies that overtaking or changing lanes could be dangerous, often because of oncoming traffic or other hazards. By adhering to this guideline and not changing your lane, you contribute to safer road conditions for yourself and other drivers. This reinforces the importance of understanding road markings and their meanings to make informed and safe driving decisions. The other actions, such as changing lanes, speeding up, or attempting to pass another vehicle, could lead to unsafe situations and increase the likelihood of accidents.

9. What must you do if you are pulled over by a police officer?

- A. Ignore the officer**
- B. Pull over safely and remain in the vehicle with hands visible**
- C. Get out of the vehicle immediately**
- D. Turn on hazard lights and stay in traffic**

When you are pulled over by a police officer, it is essential to pull over safely and remain in the vehicle with your hands visible. This action demonstrates compliance and cooperation, which can help de-escalate the situation. By pulling over to a safe location, you ensure that you are out of the way of traffic and are minimizing potential danger for yourself, the officer, and other road users. Remaining in the vehicle with your hands visible is critical for the officer's safety, as it shows that you are not reaching for anything that could be perceived as a threat. This not only helps to create a secure environment but also fosters a more respectful interaction between you and law enforcement. Other choices may lead to dangerous situations. Ignoring the officer could result in further legal issues, getting out of the vehicle immediately might make the officer feel threatened, and staying in traffic with hazard lights on could create dangerous conditions for both you and other drivers. Thus, following the correct procedure is vital for ensuring safety and complying with the law.

10. What should you do if an oncoming vehicle is in your lane?

A. Steer safely away and brake if necessary

B. Honk your horn aggressively

C. Accelerate to pass quickly

D. Stay in your lane and hope they move

If an oncoming vehicle is in your lane, the best action is to steer safely away and brake if necessary. This approach emphasizes the importance of maintaining control of your vehicle while minimizing the risk of a collision. When faced with an oncoming vehicle in your lane, your immediate priority should be to avoid a crash. Steering away helps create space and can decrease the chance of a direct impact. Braking may be necessary to further reduce speed, allowing for better reaction time and control as you navigate the situation. Other options may not prioritize safety as effectively. Honking your horn aggressively can escalate the situation and may not alert the other driver in a constructive manner. Accelerating to pass quickly could lead to losing control or increasing the likelihood of a collision. Staying in your lane while hoping the other driver will move is also risky and does not provide a proactive solution to the imminent danger. Therefore, the safest choice involves steering and braking, allowing for a more controlled response to an unexpected hazard on the road.