

MAINE DRIVER'S ED PERMIT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How should you respond to a traffic signal that is not functioning?**
 - A. Proceed without stopping
 - B. Drive cautiously, as if it were a yield sign
 - C. Treat it as a four-way stop
 - D. Wait until the signal starts working
- 2. If your brakes fail while driving, what is the first action you should take?**
 - A. Turn off the engine
 - B. Pump the brakes
 - C. Apply the parking brake
 - D. Steer towards the shoulder
- 3. What should you do if you see a school bus with its red lights flashing?**
 - A. Continue driving if no children are nearby
 - B. Stop and remain stopped until the lights stop flashing
 - C. Slow down and pass carefully
 - D. Honk your horn to alert the driver
- 4. What should you avoid when trying to recover from car trouble?**
 - A. Using hazard lights
 - B. Stopping in the flow of traffic
 - C. Finding a safe place to steer
 - D. Pulling onto the shoulder
- 5. When driving on hills, what should you be cautious of?**
 - A. Traffic lights
 - B. Oncoming vehicles
 - C. Blind spots
 - D. All of the above
- 6. What is the legal blood alcohol concentration limit for drivers over 21 in Maine?**
 - A. 0.05%
 - B. 0.08%
 - C. 0.10%
 - D. 0.12%

- 7. When is it acceptable to drive with a child in the front seat?**
- A. Only if the child is in a proper child safety seat and the airbag is off
 - B. Whenever the parent feels like it
 - C. When the child is over 12 years old
 - D. In any vehicle regardless of safety features
- 8. What are the three options a driver has to avoid a collision?**
- A. Changing path of travel, using the horn, and accelerating
 - B. Changing path of travel, accelerating, and/or decelerating
 - C. Changing lanes, braking, and turning
 - D. Backing up, honking, and slowing down
- 9. What procedures should you follow before passing another vehicle?**
- A. Just signal and go
 - B. Signal, then pass when the way is clear
 - C. Only check your rearview mirror
 - D. None, as passing is always allowed
- 10. When driving on wet roads, how much should you reduce your speed?**
- A. By 5 to 10 MPH
 - B. By 15 to 20 MPH
 - C. By 25 to 30 MPH
 - D. By 3 to 5 MPH

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should you respond to a traffic signal that is not functioning?

- A. Proceed without stopping
- B. Drive cautiously, as if it were a yield sign
- C. Treat it as a four-way stop**
- D. Wait until the signal starts working

When responding to a traffic signal that is not functioning, treating it as a four-way stop is the appropriate action. This means that all vehicles arriving at the intersection must come to a complete stop and yield to any vehicles or pedestrians that arrive before them. This method helps to ensure safety and reduces the chance of accidents, as it establishes a clear protocol for navigating the intersection when the traffic signals are out. Traffic signals are designed to control the flow of traffic, but when they are inoperable, they can create confusion and uncertainty. By converting the scenario into a four-way stop situation, it provides a system that promotes orderly and safe passage for all road users. This approach is generally mandated by traffic laws in many jurisdictions, including Maine. Driving cautiously as if it were a yield sign or waiting for the signal to start working may not adequately address the potential hazards present at an intersection without functioning signals. Proceeding without stopping is definitely unsafe and could lead to dangerous situations, including accidents.

2. If your brakes fail while driving, what is the first action you should take?

- A. Turn off the engine
- B. Pump the brakes**
- C. Apply the parking brake
- D. Steer towards the shoulder

The first action to take if your brakes fail is to pump the brakes. This technique can help build up pressure in the brake lines, which might temporarily restore some braking ability and allow you to slow the vehicle down. By quickly pressing and releasing the brake pedal, you may find that it engages enough to bring the car to a stop or at least reduce your speed. While other actions can be important in a complete emergency scenario, the initial response of pumping the brakes is critical for trying to regain control of the braking system. The other choices, while part of a comprehensive strategy to handle brake failure, are subsequent steps that should be taken if pumping the brakes does not improve the situation.

3. What should you do if you see a school bus with its red lights flashing?

- A. Continue driving if no children are nearby
- B. Stop and remain stopped until the lights stop flashing**
- C. Slow down and pass carefully
- D. Honk your horn to alert the driver

When you see a school bus with its red lights flashing, it is a signal that children are either getting on or off the bus. This is a critical safety measure designed to protect children as they cross the street or wait at the bus stop. Stopping and remaining stopped until the lights stop flashing ensures that you are not endangering the lives of children who may be in the vicinity. The law requires drivers to stop for a school bus when the red lights are activated, regardless of the direction from which you are approaching. This is crucial because children may unexpectedly enter the road after exiting the bus or may not be visible to drivers in certain situations. By adhering to this rule and remaining stopped, you contribute to a safer environment for students as they travel to and from school.

4. What should you avoid when trying to recover from car trouble?

- A. Using hazard lights
- B. Stopping in the flow of traffic**
- C. Finding a safe place to steer
- D. Pulling onto the shoulder

When experiencing car trouble, it's crucial to avoid stopping in the flow of traffic because this can create dangerous situations for both you and other road users. When a vehicle is stopped in traffic, it increases the risk of being struck by another vehicle, leading to potential accidents and injuries. Instead, it's essential to prioritize safety by maneuvering your vehicle to a safer location away from the active lanes. This ensures not only your safety but also helps maintain the flow of traffic, preventing further disruptions and hazards for other drivers. Utilizing hazard lights, finding a safe place to steer, and pulling onto the shoulder are all recommended actions to communicate your issues to other drivers and to ensure that you and your vehicle are out of harm's way.

5. When driving on hills, what should you be cautious of?

- A. Traffic lights
- B. Oncoming vehicles
- C. Blind spots
- D. All of the above**

When driving on hills, it is important to be aware of a variety of potential hazards that can arise due to the terrain and visibility challenges. Being cautious of all listed factors is crucial for safe driving. Traffic lights can be difficult to see on inclines or declines, especially if they are positioned at the bottom or top of a hill. A driver may not have adequate time to react to a light changing from green to red if they are approaching rapidly downhill. Oncoming vehicles pose a risk as well, particularly on narrow roads. The steepness of a hill can make it hard to judge the distance or timing for passing other vehicles safely. Uphill traffic may also have the right-of-way depending on the circumstances. Blind spots become more pronounced on hills due to the angle of the road. It's essential to check these areas thoroughly when considering lane changes or turns, as other vehicles may be approaching unexpectedly from below or above. Thus, being cautious of traffic lights, oncoming vehicles, and blind spots collectively enhances safety when driving on hilly terrain.

6. What is the legal blood alcohol concentration limit for drivers over 21 in Maine?

- A. 0.05%
- B. 0.08%**
- C. 0.10%
- D. 0.12%

In Maine, the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for drivers over the age of 21 is set at 0.08%. This means that a driver is considered legally impaired and can be charged with operating under the influence (OUI) if their BAC reaches or exceeds this level. The rationale behind this limit is to reduce the risk of alcohol-related accidents, as higher BAC levels significantly impair a person's judgment, coordination, and reaction times, increasing the likelihood of a crash. Understanding this limit is crucial for anyone intending to drive after consuming alcohol, as it highlights the importance of responsible drinking and the potential legal consequences of disregarding these limits. Drivers who are aware of the BAC limits can make better choices regarding alcohol consumption and driving, ultimately contributing to safer roadways for everyone.

7. When is it acceptable to drive with a child in the front seat?

- A. Only if the child is in a proper child safety seat and the airbag is off
- B. Whenever the parent feels like it
- C. When the child is over 12 years old
- D. In any vehicle regardless of safety features

Driving with a child in the front seat is acceptable when the child is secured in a proper child safety seat and the airbag is turned off. This approach prioritizes the safety of the child, as rear-facing or forward-facing safety seats are designed to protect young passengers in the event of an accident. Front airbags can pose a significant risk to smaller children, particularly if they are positioned too close to the dashboard. Therefore, having the airbag off is crucial when a child is in the front seat, ensuring that the deployment of the airbag does not lead to severe injury. The other options present scenarios that do not adequately prioritize child safety or adhere to recommended guidelines. For instance, driving with a child simply because the parent feels it is appropriate disregards established safety protocols. Similarly, allowing a child over 12 years old in the front seat without consideration of safety measures may not account for the safety equipment in the vehicle or the specific requirements for younger children. Finally, suggesting that it is acceptable to drive in any vehicle without regard for safety features overlooks the critical role that seat belts, airbags, and other safety mechanisms play in protecting passengers, particularly more vulnerable ones like children.

8. What are the three options a driver has to avoid a collision?

- A. Changing path of travel, using the horn, and accelerating
- B. Changing path of travel, accelerating, and/or decelerating
- C. Changing lanes, braking, and turning
- D. Backing up, honking, and slowing down

The correct answer highlights three effective strategies a driver can use to avoid a collision: changing the path of travel, accelerating, and decelerating. Each of these options serves to help the driver adjust their movement in response to potential hazards. Changing the path of travel allows a driver to maneuver around an obstacle or an unexpected situation, which is crucial for preventing a crash. It enables drivers to take a different route than originally planned, steering them away from danger. Accelerating might seem counterintuitive, but in certain scenarios, it can be used to create distance between the vehicle and a rapidly approaching threat. For example, if another vehicle is about to merge into your lane, accelerating can help you avoid that collision by allowing you to pull ahead. Decelerating, or slowing down, is another fundamental tactic. Reducing speed provides additional reaction time to either stop or change direction, thereby avoiding a potential crash. Slowing down is particularly important in situations where the driver has time to assess the situation and make a safer decision. Other options presented might involve actions that are less effective in creating a safe outcome. For instance, using the horn can alert other drivers to your presence but doesn't physically change the vehicle's position. Similarly, backing up may not always be

9. What procedures should you follow before passing another vehicle?

- A. Just signal and go
- B. Signal, then pass when the way is clear**
- C. Only check your rearview mirror
- D. None, as passing is always allowed

Before passing another vehicle, it is crucial to signal and ensure that the way is clear. Proper procedures for passing enhance safety and help prevent accidents. When you signal, you are notifying other drivers of your intended action, which is essential for effective communication on the road. This allows drivers around you to anticipate your movements, reducing the risk of misunderstandings. Next, assessing whether the way is clear entails checking your mirrors (including your side mirrors), checking your blind spots, and ensuring that there are no oncoming vehicles or obstacles in your path. It's important to have a clear understanding of the surrounding environment before executing the maneuver. This option emphasizes a systematic approach to passing another vehicle, ensuring not only your safety but also the safety of other road users. Relying solely on signals without confirming that it is safe to pass could lead to dangerous situations, which highlights why following the correct procedure is critical.

10. When driving on wet roads, how much should you reduce your speed?

- A. By 5 to 10 MPH**
- B. By 15 to 20 MPH
- C. By 25 to 30 MPH
- D. By 3 to 5 MPH

When driving on wet roads, reducing your speed by 5 to 10 MPH is crucial for maintaining control and ensuring safety. Wet conditions can significantly reduce tire traction, leading to longer stopping distances and a greater risk of hydroplaning. By slowing down, you allow for more reaction time and better handling of your vehicle in slippery conditions. While some might suggest larger speed reductions, such as 15 to 20 MPH or even 25 to 30 MPH, these may be excessive in many typical driving scenarios, particularly if the road conditions are not extreme. A reduction of 3 to 5 MPH is typically insufficient, as it may not adequately compensate for the increased danger that wet roads present. Therefore, a moderate reduction of 5 to 10 MPH strikes a balance between maintaining momentum and ensuring safety on wet surfaces.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://mainedriversedpermit.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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