

Ohio BMV Temporary Permit Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. At a T intersection, who must yield the right-of-way?**
 - A. The driver on the street that continues**
 - B. The driver turning left**
 - C. The driver on the street that ends**
 - D. The driver who arrived last**
- 2. What should you do if your vehicle starts to hydroplane?**
 - A. Brake hard**
 - B. Steer in the opposite direction**
 - C. Slow down gradually and avoid sudden movements**
 - D. Turn off the engine**
- 3. If a school bus with its red lights flashing is stopped and there are fewer than four lanes, what should approaching traffic do?**
 - A. Slow down and pass carefully**
 - B. Continue driving without stopping**
 - C. All traffic must stop**
 - D. Only traffic in the same direction must stop**
- 4. What should be your first action if your brakes fail while driving?**
 - A. Shift to a lower gear and pump the brakes**
 - B. Drive into a ditch to stop**
 - C. Turn off the engine**
 - D. Use the emergency brake right away**
- 5. What is the first action you should take when you experience a tire blowout while driving?**
 - A. Hit the brakes immediately**
 - B. Hold the steering wheel firmly and steer straight**
 - C. Turn on the hazard lights**
 - D. Accelerate to gain control**

- 6. When are road signs primarily used?**
- A. For aesthetic purposes**
 - B. To provide important operational and safety instructions to drivers**
 - C. To inform about local attractions**
 - D. To indicate the state of the road**
- 7. What is an effective way to prevent collisions while driving?**
- A. Constantly changing lanes**
 - B. Driving as fast as possible**
 - C. Maintaining a safe following distance and being alert**
 - D. Using your mobile device hands-free**
- 8. What should a driver do if a school bus has its stop sign extended?**
- A. Continue driving if no children are present**
 - B. Stop and wait until the sign is retracted**
 - C. Honk to alert others**
 - D. Change lanes to avoid the bus**
- 9. What do double solid center yellow lines indicate?**
- A. Passing is allowed**
 - B. No passing is permitted**
 - C. Only right turns are allowed**
 - D. You can change lanes freely**
- 10. What should you do if traffic signals at an intersection are not working?**
- A. Treat the intersection as a roundabout**
 - B. Treat the intersection as a one-way street**
 - C. Treat the intersection as an all-way stop**
 - D. Proceed through without stopping**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. At a T intersection, who must yield the right-of-way?

- A. The driver on the street that continues**
- B. The driver turning left**
- C. The driver on the street that ends**
- D. The driver who arrived last**

In a T intersection, the driver on the street that ends must yield the right-of-way. This is because the T intersection design indicates that traffic on the straight continuing street has a clearer path of travel, while the terminating street requires the driver to merge or cross traffic. Therefore, when a driver approaches the intersection from the street that ends, they need to watch for oncoming vehicles and yield to any traffic already traveling on the other street. Understanding this rule is essential for maintaining safety and preventing collisions at intersections. It emphasizes the importance of anticipating the right-of-way rules based on the roadway layout, which can help drivers make safer directional decisions.

2. What should you do if your vehicle starts to hydroplane?

- A. Brake hard**
- B. Steer in the opposite direction**
- C. Slow down gradually and avoid sudden movements**
- D. Turn off the engine**

When a vehicle hydroplanes, it is essentially losing contact with the road due to water accumulation, which can cause a loss of control. The best response is to slow down gradually and avoid sudden movements. This approach allows the driver to regain control of the vehicle by allowing the tires to reconnect with the road surface as the speed decreases. Abrupt actions, such as braking hard or making sudden steering adjustments, can exacerbate the loss of traction and increase the risk of skidding or spinning out. Additionally, turning off the engine does not address the immediate danger and can lead to further issues while maneuvering. By slowing down smoothly without making drastic changes to the vehicle's speed or direction, the driver can maintain control during a hydroplaning situation.

3. If a school bus with its red lights flashing is stopped and there are fewer than four lanes, what should approaching traffic do?

- A. Slow down and pass carefully**
- B. Continue driving without stopping**
- C. All traffic must stop**
- D. Only traffic in the same direction must stop**

When a school bus has its red lights flashing, it is an indication that children are either boarding or exiting the bus. The law mandates that all vehicles must come to a complete stop regardless of the number of lanes on the roadway. This is to ensure the safety of students as they cross the street, as children can be unpredictable and may not always look for oncoming traffic. In scenarios where there are fewer than four lanes, the law is clear: all traffic must stop. This includes vehicles approaching from both directions unless there is a physical barrier, like a median or an island, separating them from the bus. The primary goal of this law is to protect young pedestrians and minimize the risk of accidents in school zones. Therefore, all drivers must adhere to this rule to enhance the safety of children as they board or exit the bus.

4. What should be your first action if your brakes fail while driving?

- A. Shift to a lower gear and pump the brakes**
- B. Drive into a ditch to stop**
- C. Turn off the engine**
- D. Use the emergency brake right away**

When faced with brake failure while driving, shifting to a lower gear and pumping the brakes is a practical and effective first action. This technique serves a dual purpose: it can potentially help slow the vehicle down and gives you more control by utilizing the engine's braking power. Pumping the brakes might create some hydraulic pressure, which can help restore some braking ability, especially if the failure was not complete. Employing this method also allows the driver to assess the situation more effectively while maintaining better steering control, which is crucial if the vehicle is losing speed. Remaining calm and attempting to lower the gear can prepare the vehicle for a safe stop without necessarily compromising steering or acceleration. Using the emergency brake right away, while it is an option, might lead to skidding or loss of control if not applied carefully. Driving into a ditch could be unsafe and cause additional damage or risk to yourself and others, and turning off the engine would eliminate your ability to steer effectively, increasing the danger of the situation.

5. What is the first action you should take when you experience a tire blowout while driving?

- A. Hit the brakes immediately**
- B. Hold the steering wheel firmly and steer straight**
- C. Turn on the hazard lights**
- D. Accelerate to gain control**

When experiencing a tire blowout while driving, the first action you should take is to hold the steering wheel firmly and steer straight. This action is crucial because it helps maintain control of the vehicle. A tire blowout can cause the car to pull to one side, and by keeping a firm grip on the steering wheel, you can counteract this pull and keep the vehicle stable. Instead of hitting the brakes immediately, which could lead to loss of control, or accelerating to gain control, which is counterintuitive during such a sudden change in vehicle dynamics, focusing on steering helps prevent further complications. Additionally, turning on the hazard lights is important for alerting other drivers but should come after securing control of the vehicle. Thus, maintaining a firm grip on the steering wheel while steering straight is the most critical immediate response to a tire blowout.

6. When are road signs primarily used?

- A. For aesthetic purposes**
- B. To provide important operational and safety instructions to drivers**
- C. To inform about local attractions**
- D. To indicate the state of the road**

Road signs play a crucial role in ensuring the safe and efficient operation of roadways. Their primary purpose is to provide important operational and safety instructions to drivers. This includes conveying rules about speed limits, indicating when to stop or yield, and alerting drivers to potential hazards, such as curves, intersections, or construction zones. By following these signs, drivers can make informed decisions that contribute to road safety for themselves and others. While some signs might also inform about local attractions or road conditions, these are secondary to their main function of guiding drivers and enhancing safety. Aesthetic purposes are not a factor in the design or placement of road signs, as their main focus is functionality and the clear communication of critical information.

7. What is an effective way to prevent collisions while driving?

- A. Constantly changing lanes**
- B. Driving as fast as possible**
- C. Maintaining a safe following distance and being alert**
- D. Using your mobile device hands-free**

Maintaining a safe following distance and being alert is crucial for preventing collisions while driving. When you keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front of you, it allows for adequate time to react to sudden stops or emergencies. This distance varies based on factors such as speed, weather conditions, and the vehicle's braking capabilities, but generally, a three-second gap is recommended under ideal conditions. Being alert means being aware of your surroundings, including the actions of other drivers, pedestrians, and road conditions. This heightened awareness helps you anticipate potential hazards and respond appropriately, reducing the risk of a collision. Drivers who are distracted or not paying attention are far more likely to miss critical information on the road, increasing the likelihood of accidents. In contrast, constantly changing lanes can create confusion and increase the chances of collisions, especially in heavy traffic. Driving as fast as possible can reduce reaction time and increases the severity of accidents. Although using a mobile device hands-free is better than holding it, it can still divert attention from the road and lead to distractions that may cause accidents. Therefore, the best approach to preventing collisions remains a combination of maintaining distance and staying focused on driving.

8. What should a driver do if a school bus has its stop sign extended?

- A. Continue driving if no children are present**
- B. Stop and wait until the sign is retracted**
- C. Honk to alert others**
- D. Change lanes to avoid the bus**

When a school bus has its stop sign extended, it is a clear indication that children are potentially crossing the road or near the bus. Stopping and waiting until the stop sign is retracted is essential for ensuring the safety of the children. The law requires drivers to stop their vehicles in both directions whenever a school bus is displaying its stop sign and its red lights are flashing. This practice not only protects children but also fulfills legal obligations in many states, including Ohio, where violating this law can result in significant penalties. Continuing to drive, even if no children are immediately visible, poses a substantial risk, as children can unexpectedly appear from behind the bus. Honking to alert others can create confusion and distract or startle children who may not have been aware of your vehicle, thus increasing risks. Changing lanes to avoid the bus is only permissible if there is a designated lane for such actions, and it may also not be sufficient to ensure the safety of children who might be crossing. Stopping until the stop sign is no longer extended is the safest and most responsible course of action.

9. What do double solid center yellow lines indicate?

- A. Passing is allowed
- B. No passing is permitted**
- C. Only right turns are allowed
- D. You can change lanes freely

Double solid center yellow lines indicate that no passing is permitted. This road marking serves as a clear visual cue for drivers, signaling that both lanes of traffic are not allowed to cross those lines to overtake another vehicle. This regulation is primarily in place for safety reasons, especially in areas where visibility may be limited or in proximity to hazards like intersections or curves. In contrast, the other choices suggest various driving behaviors that are not permissible when double solid yellow lines are present. For instance, passing is explicitly forbidden, which eliminates the possibility of the other scenarios mentioned. This ensures that all drivers understand the importance of maintaining safety by not attempting to pass when it could lead to dangerous encounters with oncoming traffic.

10. What should you do if traffic signals at an intersection are not working?

- A. Treat the intersection as a roundabout
- B. Treat the intersection as a one-way street
- C. Treat the intersection as an all-way stop**
- D. Proceed through without stopping

When traffic signals at an intersection are not functioning, the appropriate action is to treat the intersection as an all-way stop. This means that all vehicles approaching the intersection must come to a complete stop and yield to any vehicles or pedestrians already in the intersection or to those who arrived first. This method ensures that traffic flow is managed safely and minimizes the risk of accidents, as all drivers must cooperate and follow the same rules. In situations where traffic signals are out, treating the intersection as an all-way stop creates a clear protocol for drivers, which helps to organize traffic and maintain order. It's important for drivers to be aware that even if a signal fails, the responsibility to adhere to traffic laws still exists, and caution should always be exercised at such intersections. Other options may suggest alternative approaches that might not ensure safe interactions among different vehicles and pedestrians. For example, treating the intersection as a roundabout or a one-way street could lead to confusion and increase the likelihood of accidents, as these descriptions do not align with how traffic should behave in a situation where signals are non-operational. Similarly, proceeding through without stopping is potentially dangerous, as it ignores the need for yielding and stopping, which could result in collisions. Therefore, the all-way stop procedure is the safest.