

Oklahoma DMV (Service Oklahoma) permit practice test 3

From the Oklahoma Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/oklahoma/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. A flagperson signals you to stop in a work zone. What should you do?

- A. Pull onto the shoulder
- B. Drive around the flagperson
- C. Back up
- D. Stop in your lane without veering right or left

2. The Slow Moving Vehicle emblem is used on vehicles traveling at what speed or less?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 45 mph
- C. 15 mph
- D. 35 mph

3. How are interstate mileposts numbered on north-south highways in Oklahoma?

- A. Starting at the northern state line
- B. Starting at the southern state line
- C. Starting in Oklahoma City
- D. Randomly

4. Where is the only lawful place to throw trash on an Oklahoma highway?

- A. At a litter barrel
- B. The shoulder
- C. Out the window into grass
- D. In the median

5. After coming to a complete stop at a red light in Oklahoma, which turns may you make (unless signs forbid)?

- A. Right turns, and left turns from a one-way street into a one-way street
- B. None
- C. Only left turns
- D. Any turn

6. A green arrow is lit while the red light is still on. What may you do?

- A. Turn either way
- B. Go straight
- C. Turn in the direction of the arrow
- D. Nothing until the green light

7. What does a steady yellow light mean?

- A. Speed up
- B. Proceed with caution as always
- C. Stop immediately even in the intersection
- D. The light is about to turn red; stop if you can do so safely

8. What does a flashing yellow arrow for a left turn mean?

- A. Stop and wait
- B. No left turn
- C. Protected turn
- D. Slow down and turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

9. What does a flashing red light mean in Oklahoma?

- A. Proceed with caution
- B. Yield
- C. The signal is broken; ignore it
- D. The same as a stop sign

10. According to the Oklahoma manual, a red arrow means:

- A. Turn with caution
- B. All turns in the direction of the arrow are prohibited; wait for a green signal
- C. Yield
- D. Turn after stopping

11. A police officer is directing traffic at a signal. Whom must you obey?

- A. Neither
- B. The signal
- C. The officer
- D. Whichever is safer

12. A flashing DON'T WALK signal tells pedestrians:

- A. The light is broken
- B. Don't leave the curb, but continue if already in the intersection
- C. Cross quickly
- D. Stop in the middle

13. A lane control signal over a lane shows a red X. What does it mean?

- A. Clear the lane
- B. Lane open
- C. Left turn only
- D. Don't use this lane

14. A yellow X lane control signal means:

- A. Bus lane
- B. The lane is open
- C. Clear the lane (if flashing, left turn permitted)
- D. Stop

15. What do yellow dashed center lines mean?

- A. Traffic moves in the same direction
- B. Traffic moves in opposite directions; passing permitted when safe
- C. A turn lane
- D. No passing

16. What do single or double solid yellow lines mean?

- A. Pass with caution
- B. Bike lane
- C. Do not pass; you may cross the line to turn left
- D. Lane ends

17. A solid white line between lanes going the same direction tells you:

- A. Passing is encouraged
- B. Passing is hazardous, as near an intersection or merge area
- C. It's a center line
- D. No lanes

18. A blind pedestrian is crossing ahead. How far from them must your vehicle stop under Oklahoma law?

- A. 25 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 5 feet
- D. 15 feet

19. What kinds of canes may blind pedestrians use, according to the Oklahoma manual?

- A. All white, white with a red tip, or chrome
- B. Only black
- C. Only all-white
- D. Red only

20. When the lead vehicle of a funeral procession enters an intersection, what may the rest of the procession do?

- A. Stop at the light
- B. Yield to all traffic
- C. Follow through the intersection regardless of traffic control devices
- D. Only go on green

21. At a four-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who yields?

- A. The driver on the right yields to the left
- B. The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right
- C. The larger vehicle goes first
- D. Both stop again

22. When making a left turn, whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles behind you
- B. No one on a green light
- C. All oncoming traffic
- D. Only trucks

23. When entering a public road from a private driveway or alley, where must you stop?

- A. In the street
- B. Before the sidewalk or crosswalk
- C. At the edge of the street
- D. You don't need to stop

24. You are in the left lane when a police officer signals you to stop. What should you do?

- A. Stop in the left lane
- B. Pull over to the right shoulder, even if that means crossing several lanes
- C. Pull over to the left shoulder
- D. Keep driving to the next exit

25. Must you yield to an emergency vehicle that has no warning lights or siren on?

- A. No
- B. Only ambulances
- C. Only at night
- D. Yes, always

Answer key: Oklahoma practice test 3

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1. D: Stop in your lane without veering right or left

When instructed to stop, stop in your lane; don't veer right or left, and don't move until the flagperson signals go. (Flagpersons, page 24)

2. A: 25 mph

The SMV emblem is used on farm, construction and maintenance equipment traveling at 25 mph or less. (Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem, page 24)

3. B: Starting at the southern state line

Mileposts start at the state line: on north-south highways at the southern line and on east-west highways at the western line. (Guide Signs—Green, White or Brown, page 25)

4. A: At a litter barrel

The litter barrel sign shows the only lawful place on the highway to throw trash; barrels are at rest areas and toll stations. (Service Signs—Blue, page 25)

5. A: Right turns, and left turns from a one-way street into a one-way street

After stopping you may turn right on red, and left from a one-way street into a one-way street, unless signs forbid; yield to all pedestrians, vehicles and bicycles. (Traffic Signals: Red Light, page 26)

6. C: Turn in the direction of the arrow

When the green arrow is lit you may turn in its direction even when the red light is still on. (Traffic Signals: Green Arrows, page 26)

7. D: The light is about to turn red; stop if you can do so safely

Steady yellow warns the light is about to turn red; stop if you can safely before the crosswalk and don't speed up to beat it. (Traffic Signals: Yellow Light, page 26)

8. D: Slow down and turn left after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians

Reduce speed and cautiously turn left after yielding; oncoming traffic has the right-of-way. (Traffic Signals: Flashing Yellow Arrow, page 26)

9. D: The same as a stop sign

A flashing red light means the same as a stop sign; go when it is safe. (Traffic Signals: Flashing Red Light, page 26)

10. B: All turns in the direction of the arrow are prohibited; wait for a green signal

The red arrow means turns in the direction of the arrow are prohibited; wait for a green signal before turning. (Traffic Signals: Flashing Red Arrow, page 26)

11. C: The officer

You must obey traffic signals except when an officer is directing traffic; then obey the officer at all times. (Traffic Signals, page 26)

12. B: Don't leave the curb, but continue if already in the intersection

Flashing means don't leave the curb, but continue if already crossing. (Pedestrian Signals, page 27)

13. D: Don't use this lane

A red X lane control signal means don't use the lane; green arrow means open; yellow means clear the lane. (Lane Control Signals, page 27)

14. C: Clear the lane (if flashing, left turn permitted)

Yellow means clear the lane; if flashing, a left turn is permitted. (Lane Control Signals, page 27)

15. B: Traffic moves in opposite directions; passing permitted when safe

Yellow dashes: traffic moves in opposite directions and passing is permitted when it's safe. (Lane Usage and Maneuvers, page 32)

16. C: Do not pass; you may cross the line to turn left

Single or double solid yellow lines mean DO NOT PASS; you may cross to turn left. (Lane Usage and Maneuvers, page 32)

17. B: Passing is hazardous, as near an intersection or merge area

A solid white line separates same-direction traffic where passing is hazardous, such as approaching an intersection or merge area. (Lane Usage and Maneuvers, page 32)

18. D: 15 feet

A vehicle must stop 15 feet from a blind person in the roadway or at an intersection, outside the crosswalk. (You Must Yield to Blind Persons, page 28)

19. A: All white, white with a red tip, or chrome

The cane may be all white, white with a red tip, or chrome; yield the right-of-way. (You Must Yield to Blind Persons, page 28)

20. C: Follow through the intersection regardless of traffic control devices

Motorists must yield to the procession; once the lead vehicle enters, the rest may follow regardless of traffic control devices. (You Must Yield to a Funeral Procession, page 28)

21. B: The driver on the left yields to the driver on the right

The vehicle that entered first goes first; if two arrive together, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right. (Right-of-Way at Intersections, page 29)

22. C: All oncoming traffic

When making a left turn, yield to all oncoming traffic and go only when there is enough clear distance. (You Must Always Yield, page 29)

23. B: Before the sidewalk or crosswalk

When entering from a private road, alley, driveway or building, stop before the sidewalk or crosswalk, then go when safe. (You Must Always Yield, page 29)

24. B: Pull over to the right shoulder, even if that means crossing several lanes

You must still pull over to the right shoulder, even if it means crossing several lanes safely. (You Must Always Yield, page 29)

25. A: No

You don't have to yield for emergency vehicles without warning lights or sirens. (You Must Always Yield, page 29)