

Oklahoma DMV (Service Oklahoma) permit practice test 4

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. An ambulance with siren approaches in heavy traffic and you can't pull over. What should you do?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Speed up
- C. Stop where you are
- D. Clear a path for the vehicle

2. If another driver yields the right-of-way to you, what should you do?

- A. Wait for them to go
- B. Wave them on anyway
- C. Proceed immediately
- D. Honk

3. What is the penalty for failing to stop for a school bus with red loading lights flashing in Oklahoma?

- A. A warning
- B. Two points
- C. A \$50 fine
- D. Mandatory revocation of your license for one year

4. You stopped for a school bus with flashing red lights. When may you go?

- A. After 30 seconds
- B. When children are on the sidewalk
- C. When the amber lights flash
- D. When the bus starts moving, the driver motions you on, or the red lights go off/sign is pulled back

5. When do you NOT have to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights in Oklahoma?

- A. When you are behind the bus
- B. When you're late for school
- C. When the bus is on a different roadway
- D. On any four-lane road

6. Which buses does Oklahoma's flashing-red-light stopping rule cover in the manual?

- A. City transit buses
- B. School or church buses
- C. School buses only
- D. Tour buses

7. Under Oklahoma's Move Over (Bernardo-Mills) Law, what must you do on a multi-lane road when passing a stationary vehicle with flashing lights on the roadside?

- A. Stop behind it
- B. Move to a lane not next to it if safe; if not, slow down and use caution
- C. Honk
- D. Nothing

8. On a two-lane road, what does the Move Over Law require when you pass a stopped vehicle with flashing lights?

- A. Nothing
- B. Stop completely
- C. Cross into the oncoming lane
- D. Slow down and drive carefully

9. What is a 'secondary crash'?

- A. A crash with a parked car
- B. A second crash on the same day
- C. A minor fender bender
- D. Any crash that occurs because of another crash or incident

10. Which is advised when approaching a Traffic Incident Management (TIM) scene?

- A. Stay alert, move over if possible, slow down and don't rubberneck
- B. Stop and offer help
- C. Slow down to look at the crash
- D. Speed past it

11. On a three-lane highway with a center lane for both directions, what may the center lane be used for?

- A. Passing
- B. Parking
- C. Slow vehicles
- D. Left turns only; you must not pass in it

12. What is the usual minimum speed on Oklahoma expressways?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 45 mph
- D. 50 mph

13. On an Oklahoma expressway, which lane should you use if you are driving slower than other traffic?

- A. The right-hand lane
- B. The middle lane
- C. The left lane
- D. The shoulder

14. When leaving an Oklahoma expressway, how far before the exit should you signal right?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 1 mile
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

15. On an expressway, how far ahead should you watch for cars braking, entering and exiting?

- A. 15-20 seconds
- B. 3-5 seconds
- C. As far as your headlights reach
- D. 1 minute

16. You missed your exit on a controlled-access highway. What should you do?

- A. Drive to the next exit, get off and re-enter in the other direction
- B. Back up on the shoulder
- C. Stop and wait
- D. Cross the median to turn around

17. When entering an expressway, whom must you yield to?

- A. Vehicles behind you
- B. Trucks only
- C. Vehicles already on the expressway
- D. No one

18. Before passing on the left, how much clear roadway without a No Passing Zone should you see ahead?

- A. At least 400 feet
- B. At least 1,000 feet
- C. At least 200 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

19. When is it safe to return to the right lane after passing?

- A. After 2 seconds
- B. When you can see the passed car in your rearview mirror
- C. When they honk
- D. When your bumper clears theirs

20. May you exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle in Oklahoma?

- A. Yes, on two-lane roads
- B. Only when passing trucks
- C. No
- D. Yes, by up to 10 mph

21. When may you pass on the right in Oklahoma?

- A. Whenever the right lane is empty on a two-lane road
- B. By driving on the shoulder
- C. When the road has two or more lanes each way with no obstructions, on a one-way road, or when the vehicle ahead is turning left

D. Never

22. Within what distance of an obstructed view (such as a bridge or intersection) must you not pass?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 200 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 500 feet

23. You are being passed and a car approaches from the other direction. What should you do?

- A. Move left
- B. Speed up
- C. Brake hard
- D. Slow down and let the passing driver pull in front of you

24. On a road divided into four or more lanes, what is the rule about driving in the left lane?

- A. It's reserved for trucks
- B. It's for slower traffic
- C. You may not impede the normal flow of traffic by driving in the left lane
- D. There is no rule

25. How far before a turn should you signal in Oklahoma?

- A. Just as you turn
- B. At least 300 feet
- C. At least 100 feet or 1/3 of a block
- D. At least 50 feet

Answer key: Oklahoma practice test 4

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1. D: Clear a path for the vehicle

Normally pull to the right edge clear of intersections and stop; in heavy traffic when you can't pull over, clear a path. (You Must Always Yield, page 29)

2. C: Proceed immediately

If you have the right-of-way and another driver yields it to you, proceed immediately. (Right-of-Way—When to Yield, page 28)

3. D: Mandatory revocation of your license for one year

It is mandatory revocation of the driver license for one year for failing to stop for a school bus with red lights flashing. (Both Cars Must Stop (school bus), page 30)

4. D: When the bus starts moving, the driver motions you on, or the red lights go off/sign is pulled back

Remain stopped until the bus moves, the driver motions you to proceed, or the red lights go off and/or the sign is pulled back. (Yield Right-of-Way to a School or Church Bus, page 30)

5. C: When the bus is on a different roadway

You don't have to stop when the bus is on a different roadway, in a loading zone by a controlled-access highway, or for approaching traffic on a divided highway. (Yield Right-of-Way to a School or Church Bus, page 30)

6. B: School or church buses

The manual's section covers yielding to a school or church bus. (Yield Right-of-Way to a School or Church Bus, page 30)

7. B: Move to a lane not next to it if safe; if not, slow down and use caution

Move over a lane if it's safe; if you can't safely change lanes, slow down and drive carefully. (Move Over Law or Bernardo-Mills Law, page 30)

8. D: Slow down and drive carefully

On a smaller or two-lane road, slow down and drive carefully. (Move Over Law or Bernardo-Mills Law, page 30)

9. D: Any crash that occurs because of another crash or incident

A secondary crash happens because of another crash or incident, often when drivers are distracted looking at the first one. (Move Over Law or Bernardo-Mills Law, page 30)

10. A: Stay alert, move over if possible, slow down and don't rubberneck

Approach a TIM scene alert: move over if possible, slow down, follow responders' directions and do not rubberneck. (Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Scene, page 31)

11. D: Left turns only; you must not pass in it

Drivers from either direction may use the center lane for left turns; enter it only to turn left and never pass in it. (Lane Usage and Maneuvers: 3 Lanes, page 32)

12. B: 40 mph

Drive between the minimum (usually 40 mph) and maximum (55-75 mph) speed limits; driving too slowly is against the law. (Expressway Driving: Speed, page 33)

13. A: The right-hand lane

Use the right-hand lane when driving slower than other traffic; use the middle or left lane if faster. (Expressway Driving: Use the Proper Lane, page 33)

14. D: At least 100 feet

Signal right at least 100 feet before the exit. (Leaving the Expressway, page 34)

15. A: 15-20 seconds

Watch 15-20 seconds ahead for cars braking, entering and exiting. (Avoid Collisions—Drive with Caution, page 34)

16. A: Drive to the next exit, get off and re-enter in the other direction

Never turn around or cross the median on a controlled-access highway; go to the next exit. (Avoid Collisions—Drive with Caution, page 34)

17. C: Vehicles already on the expressway

You must yield to vehicles already on the expressway, adjust speed in the acceleration lane, signal left and merge when safe. (Entering the Expressway, page 34)

18. C: At least 200 feet

Check ahead for at least 200 feet of clear roadway without a 'No Passing Zone'. (Passing on the left, page 35)

19. B: When you can see the passed car in your rearview mirror

Don't return to the right lane until you can see the car you passed in your rearview mirror. (Passing on the left, page 35)

20. C: No

You may not exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle. (Passing, page 35)

21. C: When the road has two or more lanes each way with no obstructions, on a one-way road, or when the vehicle ahead is turning left

You may pass on the right in those cases, but never by driving off the pavement or main portion of the highway. (Passing on the right, page 35)

22. C: 100 feet

Do not pass within 100 feet of an obstructed view or where vehicles or pedestrians might cross your path. (No Passing Zones, page 35)

23. D: Slow down and let the passing driver pull in front of you

Don't increase speed; slow down and let the passing driver pull in front of you. (No Passing Zones: When someone is passing you, page 35)

24. C: You may not impede the normal flow of traffic by driving in the left lane

On roads with four or more lanes, a vehicle may not impede normal traffic flow by driving in the left lane, with some exceptions for conditions. (Passing, page 35)

25. C: At least 100 feet or 1/3 of a block

You should signal for at least 100 feet or 1/3 of a block before you turn, slow down or stop. Turning without signaling is illegal. (Turning: Turn Signals, page 36)