

Oklahoma DMV (Service Oklahoma) permit practice test 6

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. Which is NOT listed as a factor in your stopping distance?

- A. Weather and road conditions
- B. Your reaction time
- C. The color of your car
- D. The condition of your brakes

2. With standard (non-ABS) brakes, when does maximum braking occur?

- A. Just before the wheels lock and stop rotating
- B. When the wheels lock
- C. At low speed only
- D. When you pump rapidly

3. With standard brakes on ice, snow or gravel, how should you brake?

- A. Slam the brakes
- B. Tap the brakes slightly, about one second apart
- C. Use the parking brake
- D. Don't brake at all

4. What is 'black ice'?

- A. Ice mixed with dirt
- B. Ice only at night
- C. Frozen oil
- D. A clear icy coating on the road that you can't see

5. Your car starts to skid. What is the general rule?

- A. Take your foot off the brake and steer in the direction of the skid, if you can do so safely
- B. Accelerate
- C. Steer away from the skid
- D. Brake harder

6. You have a flat tire or blowout. What should you do?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Turn sharply
- C. Speed up
- D. Take your foot off the gas and brake cautiously; never brake suddenly

7. You run off the pavement. What should you do?

- A. Speed up and turn
- B. Brake hard
- C. Hold the wheel firmly, brake lightly, slow down, check traffic and steer carefully back
- D. Jerk the wheel back

8. When are roads likely to be most slick in rain?

- A. Just after it begins to rain or drizzle
- B. Only in winter
- C. Only at night
- D. After hours of rain

9. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Driving through deep snow
- B. Brakes overheating
- C. Tires losing contact with the road and riding on a film of water
- D. Engine flooding

10. Water is flowing across the roadway ahead. What should you do?

- A. Drive through slowly
- B. Never drive into water crossing the roadway
- C. Drive through quickly
- D. Follow another car through

11. Which following-distance rules does the Oklahoma manual give?

- A. One car length at any speed
- B. Ten seconds
- C. One car length for every 10 mph, or the three-second rule
- D. Two seconds at all speeds

12. In bad weather or poor road conditions, how many seconds should you count behind the vehicle ahead?

- A. Six
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Three

13. Traveling in a caravan or funeral procession outside a business or residential area, how much space should you leave between vehicles?

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

14. To avoid rear-end collisions, how far ahead should you watch for brake lights?

- A. Four or five cars down the line
- B. Only in your mirror
- C. Only the car in front
- D. One mile ahead

15. Someone is tailgating you and slowing down hasn't worked. What does the Oklahoma manual suggest?

- A. Speed up
- B. Pull over, stop and let them pass, ideally where other people are
- C. Brake hard
- D. Turn on hazard lights and keep going

16. Why can following a truck closely be dangerous at higher speeds or on wet pavement?

- A. Trucks drive in the left lane
- B. Trucks don't have brake lights
- C. Trucks always stop slower than cars
- D. Trucks may have better traction and stop more quickly than a car in those conditions

17. The car ahead signals for a left turn. What should you do?

- A. Slow down and prepare to stop
- B. Speed up
- C. Honk
- D. Pass it on the left

18. Within how many inches of the curb may you parallel park in Oklahoma?

- A. 18 inches
- B. 12 inches
- C. 24 inches
- D. 6 inches

19. When parking on a hill in Oklahoma, how close to the curb should you stop?

- A. Within 18 inches
- B. Touching the curb
- C. Within 12 inches
- D. Within 6 inches

20. When parking downhill against a curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. Straight
- B. To the left
- C. Toward the curb
- D. Away from the curb

21. Facing uphill with a curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

- A. Toward the curb
- B. Sharply away from the curb, then let the tire rest against it
- C. To the right
- D. Straight

22. You park on an uphill road that has no curb. Which way should you turn the front wheels?

- A. It doesn't matter
- B. Straight
- C. Sharply to the left
- D. Sharply to the right

23. How close to a fire hydrant may you park in Oklahoma?

- A. Not within 15 feet
- B. Not within 30 feet
- C. Not within 20 feet
- D. Not within 10 feet

24. How close to a crosswalk at an intersection may you park in Oklahoma?

- A. Not within 30 feet
- B. Not within 15 feet
- C. Not within 10 feet
- D. Not within 20 feet

25. How far from a stop sign, flashing beacon or traffic signal at the side of the road must you park?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 20 feet
- D. 30 feet

Answer key: Oklahoma practice test 6

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1. C: The color of your car

Stopping distance depends on reaction time, weather and road conditions, vehicle weight and brake condition. (Stopping Distances, page 42)

2. A: Just before the wheels lock and stop rotating

Maximum braking comes just before the wheels lock; too much pressure locks the wheels and causes a skid. (Braking Under Emergency Conditions, page 43)

3. B: Tap the brakes slightly, about one second apart

On loose or slippery surfaces tap the brakes slightly about one second apart; never tap antilock brakes. (Braking Under Emergency Conditions, page 43)

4. D: A clear icy coating on the road that you can't see

Black ice is a clear icy coating on the road surface that you can't see; watch for it on bridges and in shady areas. (Stopping in Icy and Rainy Conditions, page 43)

5. A: Take your foot off the brake and steer in the direction of the skid, if you can do so safely

Take your foot off the brake and turn into the direction of the skid if you can without running off the road or into oncoming traffic. (Stopping in Icy and Rainy Conditions, page 43)

6. D: Take your foot off the gas and brake cautiously; never brake suddenly

Take your foot off the gas pedal and apply the brakes cautiously; never brake suddenly. (Braking Under Emergency Conditions, page 43)

7. C: Hold the wheel firmly, brake lightly, slow down, check traffic and steer carefully back

Hold the wheel firmly, brake lightly, reduce speed, check traffic both ways and steer carefully back when safe. (Braking Under Emergency Conditions, page 43)

8. A: Just after it begins to rain or drizzle

The first few drops loosen grease and dirt, making a slippery film; roads are very slick just after rain begins. (Stopping in Icy and Rainy Conditions: Rain, page 44)

9. C: Tires losing contact with the road and riding on a film of water

Hydroplaning means your tires lose contact with the road and ride on the water film, reducing traction and increasing stopping distance. (Hydroplaning, page 44)

10. B: Never drive into water crossing the roadway

Never drive into water crossing the roadway; you can't judge its depth or force. (Hydroplaning, page 44)

11. C: One car length for every 10 mph, or the three-second rule

Allow one car length for every 10 mph or use the three-second rule. (Following, page 44)

12. B: Four

In bad weather or poor road conditions increase your count to four seconds. (Following, page 44)

13. C: At least 200 feet

Leave at least 200 feet between vehicles so other vehicles can enter the line safely. (Following, page 44)

14. A: Four or five cars down the line

Watch for brake lights on the four or five cars down the line to increase your response time. (How to Avoid Rear-End Collisions, page 45)

15. B: Pull over, stop and let them pass, ideally where other people are

Flash brake lights if safe, slow down, and if that fails pull over and let the tailgater pass, preferably in a populated or well-lit area. (Avoid being hit from behind, page 45)

16. D: Trucks may have better traction and stop more quickly than a car in those conditions

At higher speeds or on wet pavement trucks may stop more quickly than a car; following too closely risks rear-ending the truck. (Following, page 44)

17. A: Slow down and prepare to stop

If the car ahead signals for a left turn, slow down and prepare to stop. (How to Avoid Rear-End Collisions, page 45)

18. A: 18 inches

Unless signs prohibit parking or the curb is painted yellow, you may park parallel to the curb within 18 inches of it. (Parallel Parking, page 47)

19. D: Within 6 inches

To park on a hill, parallel park but stop within six inches of the curb and brace the wheels against it. (Parking and Starting on a Hill, page 47)

20. C: Toward the curb

Facing downhill, turn your wheels toward the curb so the curb stops the car if it rolls. (Parking and Starting on a Hill, page 48)

21. B: Sharply away from the curb, then let the tire rest against it

Facing uphill against a curb, turn your wheels sharply away from the curb and back slowly until the tire rests against it. (Parking and Starting on a Hill, page 48)

22. D: Sharply to the right

Uphill without a curb, turn your wheels sharply to the right so the car would roll away from traffic. (Parking and Starting on a Hill, page 48)

23. A: Not within 15 feet

It is illegal to park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)

24. D: Not within 20 feet

It is illegal to park within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)

25. D: 30 feet

Do not park within 30 feet upon approaching any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic control signal at the roadside. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)