

Oklahoma DMV (Service Oklahoma) permit practice test 7

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. How far from the nearest rail of a railroad crossing must you park?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 30 feet
- D. 15 feet

2. How far from a fire station driveway on the same side of the street must you park?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 15 feet
- D. 75 feet

3. Which is an unlawful place to park in Oklahoma?

- A. 50 feet from a hydrant
- B. In a parking lot
- C. On a bridge or other elevated highway structure
- D. In a marked space

4. When you leave your parked car, what should you do?

- A. Set the parking brake, put it in low, reverse or park, turn off the motor, and remove the key
- B. Leave the key in the ignition
- C. Leave the engine running
- D. Leave it in neutral

5. When backing out of an angle parking space, when should you stop and look again?

- A. Never
- B. Only if you hear a horn
- C. When you can see past the tops of the cars next to you
- D. After backing 10 feet

6. Who counts as a pedestrian in the Oklahoma manual?

- A. Only children
- B. Only people walking
- C. People walking, skateboarders, skaters, and people using wheelchairs, walkers or similar supports
- D. Bicyclists

7. Do pedestrians have the right-of-way in an unmarked crosswalk?

- A. Yes, pedestrians in a crosswalk have the right-of-way over most vehicles, marked or not
- B. Only at signals
- C. No, only in marked crosswalks
- D. Only children

- 8. The car in the lane next to you suddenly stops for no apparent reason. What should you do?**
- A. Honk
 - B. Change lanes behind it
 - C. Pass it quickly
 - D. Slow down and look out; it may be stopped for a pedestrian
- 9. How much space must you leave when passing a bicycle in Oklahoma?**
- A. At least 6 feet
 - B. At least 2 feet
 - C. At least 4 feet
 - D. At least 3 feet
- 10. On a two-lane road, a bicyclist is ahead and a car is oncoming. What should you do?**
- A. Pass on the right
 - B. Pass between the bicyclist and the oncoming car
 - C. Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the rider with plenty of room
 - D. Honk to move the rider
- 11. You are preparing to turn right and a bicyclist is on your right. What should you do?**
- A. Merge with bicycle traffic and don't turn across the rider's path
 - B. Turn directly across the bicyclist's path
 - C. Speed up to get ahead
 - D. Honk
- 12. When may a bicyclist in Oklahoma use the full lane?**
- A. Only on weekends
 - B. Only in bike lanes
 - C. Never
 - D. When passing, preparing for a left turn, avoiding hazards, or when the lane is too narrow to share
- 13. Under Oklahoma's bicycle rules, what may a cyclist do at a stop sign when no danger is present?**
- A. Ride on the sidewalk
 - B. Dismount
 - C. Must always come to a full stop
 - D. Slow down and proceed without stopping, yielding as needed
- 14. What share of car/motorcycle collisions are caused by the driver who turned in front of the motorcycle, per the manual?**
- A. One-half
 - B. One-quarter
 - C. Two-thirds
 - D. Nine-tenths

15. What following distance does the Oklahoma manual recommend behind a motorcycle?

- A. At least two seconds
- B. At least one second
- C. At least six seconds
- D. At least three seconds

16. Behind a truck, how far back do its rear blind spots extend?

- A. Up to 20 feet
- B. Up to 500 feet
- C. Up to 50 feet
- D. Up to 200 feet

17. You are stopped behind a truck on an uphill grade. Where should you position your car?

- A. To the left in your lane so the driver can see you, leaving extra space ahead
- B. On the shoulder
- C. To the right in your lane
- D. Directly behind, close to the bumper

18. How can you tell whether a truck driver can see you when you're behind or beside the truck?

- A. If your headlights are on
- B. If you're within 50 feet
- C. If you can see the truck's mirror, the driver can likely see you; if you can't see the mirror, the driver can't see you
- D. If you honk

19. After you pass a truck, the truck driver blinks the lights. What does that mean?

- A. You are cleared to pull back in front of the truck
- B. Slow down
- C. You're in danger
- D. Your lights are off

20. A truck is passing you. How can you help?

- A. Speed up
- B. Keep to the far side of your lane and reduce speed slightly
- C. Brake hard
- D. Move toward the truck

21. A truck is coming from the opposite direction on a two-lane road. What should you do?

- A. Keep as far right as possible to avoid sideswipes and reduce wind turbulence
- B. Move toward the center
- C. Speed up
- D. Flash high beams

22. What is the 'right turn squeeze'?

- A. A car getting caught between a right-turning truck and the curb
- B. A tight parking space
- C. A merge lane
- D. A narrow bridge

23. About how far does a train traveling 55 mph take to stop?

- A. About 1/4 mile
- B. About 500 feet
- C. A mile or more
- D. About 100 feet

24. Under Oklahoma law, when a crossing signal warns of a train, where must you stop?

- A. On the tracks
- B. Within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail
- C. 100 feet from the crossing
- D. 10 feet from the rail

25. How should you treat a railroad crossbuck sign?

- A. Like a warning only
- B. Ignore it if no lights
- C. Like a stop sign
- D. Like a yield sign: slow down and prepare to stop if a train is approaching

Answer key: Oklahoma practice test 7

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1. A: 50 feet

It is illegal to park within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)

2. B: 20 feet

Do not park within 20 feet of a fire station driveway, or within 75 feet on the opposite side of the street when signposted. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)

3. C: On a bridge or other elevated highway structure

Parking on any bridge or elevated highway structure, in an underpass, on sidewalks, in crosswalks or double parked is illegal. (Unlawful Parking, page 49)

4. A: Set the parking brake, put it in low, reverse or park, turn off the motor, and remove the key

Set the parking brake, put the gear in low, reverse or park, turn off the motor, and lock the ignition and remove the key. (Parking, page 46)

5. C: When you can see past the tops of the cars next to you

When you can see past the tops of the cars parked next to you, stop and look again for pedestrians and drivers. (Angle Parking, page 46)

6. C: People walking, skateboarders, skaters, and people using wheelchairs, walkers or similar supports

Pedestrians include walkers, skateboarders, in-line or roller skaters and people with disabilities using wheelchairs, walkers or similar supports. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 50)

7. A: Yes, pedestrians in a crosswalk have the right-of-way over most vehicles, marked or not

Pedestrians in a crosswalk have the right-of-way over most vehicles, whether the crosswalk is marked or not. (Sharing the Road with Pedestrians, page 50)

8. D: Slow down and look out; it may be stopped for a pedestrian

If the car next to you stops suddenly, slow down and look out; the driver may be stopped for a pedestrian. (Help the Unseen Pedestrian, page 50)

9. D: At least 3 feet

Oklahoma law requires a safe distance of not less than 3 feet when overtaking and passing a bicycle (Title 47-11-1208-A). (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 51)

10. C: Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, then move left to pass the rider with plenty of room

Avoid passing between a bicyclist and oncoming vehicles; slow down, let them pass, then pass the rider with room. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 51)

11. A: Merge with bicycle traffic and don't turn across the rider's path

Merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right turn; don't turn directly across a bicyclist's path. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 51)

12. D: When passing, preparing for a left turn, avoiding hazards, or when the lane is too narrow to share

Bicyclists may take the full lane when overtaking, preparing for a left turn, avoiding unsafe conditions, or when the lane is too narrow to share. (Sharing the Road with Bicycles, page 52)

13. D: Slow down and proceed without stopping, yielding as needed

Cyclists must slow down at stop signs, stop if there's danger and yield; if no danger is present, they can proceed without stopping. (Bicycle Safety Rules for Stop Signs and Red Traffic Signals, page 52)

14. C: Two-thirds

Research shows two-thirds of car/motorcycle collisions are caused by the driver who turned in front of the motorcycle. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 53)

15. D: At least three seconds

Allow at least a three-second following distance behind a motorcyclist. (Sharing the Road with Motorcycles, page 53)

16. D: Up to 200 feet

A truck's blind spots are immediately in front on either side of the cab and up to 200 feet in the rear. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 54)

17. A: To the left in your lane so the driver can see you, leaving extra space ahead

Stay to the left in your lane so the driver can see you, and leave extra space in case the truck rolls back. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 54)

18. C: If you can see the truck's mirror, the driver can likely see you; if you can't see the mirror, the driver can't see you

Be sure the driver can see you in the rearview mirror: if you can't see the truck's mirror, the driver can't see you. (Sharing the Road with Trucks, page 54)

19. A: You are cleared to pull back in front of the truck

If the driver blinks the truck's lights after you pass, it's a signal you are cleared to pull back in; move back only when you see the truck's front in your mirror. (Passing a Truck, page 54)

20. B: Keep to the far side of your lane and reduce speed slightly

Keep to the far side of your lane and reduce speed slightly; never speed up while a truck is passing. (Passing a Truck, page 54)

21. A: Keep as far right as possible to avoid sideswipes and reduce wind turbulence

Keep as far right as possible; the turbulence pushes vehicles apart. (Passing a Truck, page 54)

22. A: A car getting caught between a right-turning truck and the curb

Trucks make wide right turns and may leave space on the right; if you move into it, the driver may not see you and your car can be crushed. (Risky Situations with Trucks, page 55)

23. C: A mile or more

A train traveling at 55 mph takes a mile or more to stop. (Sharing the Road with Trains, page 55)

24. B: Within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail

Stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail, and do not proceed until safe. (The Law Says (railroad crossings), page 56)

25. D: Like a yield sign: slow down and prepare to stop if a train is approaching

Treat crossbucks the same as a YIELD sign; slow down and prepare to stop if you see or hear a train. (Warning Devices for Highway-Rail Crossings, page 56)