

Oregon DMV permit practice test 10

From the Oregon Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/oregon/

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

1. Is it legal to drive at night using only your parking lights?

- A. No
- B. Yes, if your headlights are broken
- C. Yes, under 25 mph
- D. Yes, in well-lit cities

2. When oncoming headlights are glaring at night, where should you look?

- A. A little to the right, at the road edge or fog line
- B. To the left
- C. Directly at the headlights
- D. At your dashboard

3. Why should you be careful when passing at dawn or dusk?

- A. Oncoming vehicles may not have their headlights on
- B. Roads are always icy
- C. Signals stop working
- D. Speed limits change

4. You drive into fog. Which headlights should you use?

- A. No lights
- B. High beams
- C. Parking lights only
- D. Low beams

5. If you choose to pull off the road in heavy fog, what should you do?

- A. Stop on the center line
- B. Leave headlights on high
- C. Pull as far right as you can and turn on your hazard lights
- D. Stop in the lane with lights off

6. When roads are wet, how should you brake?

- A. The same as on dry roads
- B. Only with the parking brake
- C. Later and harder than usual
- D. Sooner and more gently than usual

7. Why can a light summer shower make roads slippery?

- A. It cannot; only heavy rain is dangerous
- B. Summer tires are softer
- C. Rain cools the pavement
- D. Rain mixes with oil and dirt on the road

8. What does the manual say about using cruise control in wet, snowy or icy conditions?

- A. Use it below 35 mph
- B. Use it to keep a steady speed
- C. Use it only on freeways
- D. Do not use cruise control

9. When your windshield wipers are on, the manual says you should also:

- A. Turn on your headlights
- B. Turn on hazard lights
- C. Use high beams
- D. Turn on fog lights only

10. What is hydroplaning?

- A. Driving through deep snow
- B. Tires skimming or floating on a wet road surface, reducing steering and braking
- C. Brakes overheating on a downhill
- D. Wheels spinning on ice

11. After driving through deep water, your brakes are wet. What should you do?

- A. Use only the parking brake
- B. Drive fast to dry them
- C. Gently apply the brakes while driving slowly until they respond
- D. Brake hard once

12. What should you do when you come to a flooded section of road?

- A. Drive through quickly
- B. Follow another car through
- C. Do not drive through it
- D. Drive through slowly

13. Which part of a winter road usually freezes first?

- A. Bridges and shaded areas
- B. Intersections
- C. Sunny straight sections
- D. Uphill sections

14. When is a snowy or icy road likely to be most slippery?

- A. At midday in winter
- B. When the temperature is near the freezing point
- C. Well below freezing
- D. Right after plowing

15. How should you use the gas pedal on snow or ice?

- A. Keep it to the floor uphill
- B. Press it gently; too much power may spin the tires
- C. Press it hard to keep momentum
- D. Pump it

16. Your car starts to skid. What should you do first?

- A. Shift into park
- B. Stay off the brakes and steer in the direction you want the vehicle to go
- C. Turn the wheel the opposite way you want to go
- D. Slam on the brakes

17. What is the main cause of skids according to the manual?

- A. Using turn signals late
- B. Driving too fast for road conditions
- C. Low headlights
- D. Worn wiper blades

18. In Oregon, studded tires are generally allowed during which period?

- A. November 1 to March 31
- B. October 1 to April 30
- C. December 1 to February 28
- D. All year

19. What marking identifies a traction tire suitable for severe snow?

- A. A blue stripe
- B. A red dot
- C. A mountain/snowflake emblem on the sidewall
- D. The letters M+S only

20. Where can you check Oregon chain and traction tire requirements?

- A. Your insurance company
- B. The vehicle registration card
- C. TripCheck.com
- D. Any gas station

21. Hazardous conditions such as rain, snow and low visibility require:

- A. High beams at all times
- B. Hazard lights while moving
- C. Faster speeds to get out of the weather
- D. Slower speeds and increased following distances

22. A front tire blows out. What should you do?

- A. Grip the steering wheel firmly, slow down gradually and pull off the road
- B. Brake hard
- C. Turn sharply to the shoulder
- D. Speed up

23. Your brakes fail. What should you try first?

- A. Shift into park
- B. Pump the brakes to build up pressure
- C. Jump out
- D. Turn off the engine

24. Your accelerator sticks. What should you do?

- A. Shift to neutral using an open palm, steer smoothly while braking, and pull off when safe
- B. Turn off the ignition and remove the key
- C. Pump the gas pedal
- D. Shift into reverse

25. Your headlights suddenly go out at night. What should you try first?

- A. Turn on the interior light
- B. Turn the headlight switch off and on
- C. Drive faster to get home
- D. Stop in the lane

Answer key: Oregon practice test 10

From the Oregon Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/oregon/

1. A: No

It is illegal to drive at night or in bad weather with only parking lights on. (Hazardous Conditions: Using Lights, page 76)

2. A: A little to the right, at the road edge or fog line

Look a little to the right of oncoming lights and watch the road edge or fog line to reduce glare. (Night Driving, page 77)

3. A: Oncoming vehicles may not have their headlights on

At dawn or dusk oncoming vehicles may not have headlights on and you may not see them in time. (Night Driving, page 77)

4. D: Low beams

Use low beams in fog, dust or smoke; high beams reflect back and cause glare. (Fog, Dust and Smoke, page 77)

5. C: Pull as far right as you can and turn on your hazard lights

Pull as far to the right as possible and turn on your hazard lights. (Fog, Dust and Smoke, page 77)

6. D: Sooner and more gently than usual

When roads are wet, apply the brakes sooner and more gently than usual. (Rain, page 77)

7. D: Rain mixes with oil and dirt on the road

Even summer showers can cause slippery roads when rain mixes with oil and dirt. (Rain, page 77)

8. D: Do not use cruise control

Do not use cruise control in wet conditions or on snow and ice. (Rain, page 77)

9. A: Turn on your headlights

Turn on your headlights when your windshield wipers are on to make yourself more visible. (Rain, page 77)

10. B: Tires skimming or floating on a wet road surface, reducing steering and braking

Hydroplaning is when tires skim or float over a wet road, reducing or eliminating your ability to steer and stop. Slow down on wet roads. (Rain, page 78)

11. C: Gently apply the brakes while driving slowly until they respond

Drive slowly and gently apply the brakes until they begin to work, as soon as possible after the water. (Rain, page 78)

12. C: Do not drive through it

Do not drive through flooded areas; high water can cause loss of control or engine stalling. (Rain, page 78)

13. A: Bridges and shaded areas

A bridge or shaded area freezes first and may be icy when the rest of the road is clear. (Snow and Ice, page 78)

14. B: When the temperature is near the freezing point

The road is likely most slippery when the temperature is near freezing rather than below freezing. (Snow and Ice, page 78)

15. B: Press it gently; too much power may spin the tires

Gently press the gas pedal; too much power can cause the tires to spin or the car to slide. (Snow and Ice, page 78)

16. B: Stay off the brakes and steer in the direction you want the vehicle to go

Stay off the brakes and steer where you want to go; as the car straightens, turn back to avoid a new skid. (Skidding, page 79)

17. B: Driving too fast for road conditions

Driving too fast for road conditions causes skids. (Skidding, page 79)

18. A: November 1 to March 31

Studded tires are generally allowed only from November 1 through March 31. (Chains and Traction Tires, page 79)

19. C: A mountain/snowflake emblem on the sidewall

Tires designated for severe snow show a mountain/snowflake emblem on the sidewall. (Chains and Traction Tires, page 79)

20. C: TripCheck.com

Chain and traction tire information is available from ODOT at TripCheck.com. (Chains and Traction Tires, page 79)

21. D: Slower speeds and increased following distances

Hazardous conditions require slower speeds and more following distance. (Hazardous Conditions, page 76)

22. A: Grip the steering wheel firmly, slow down gradually and pull off the road

Grip the wheel firmly, slow down gradually and pull off the road. (Vehicle Equipment Failures: Blowouts, page 84)

23. B: Pump the brakes to build up pressure

Pump the brakes, shift to a lower gear, slowly apply the parking brake, warn others, then ease onto the shoulder. (Vehicle Equipment Failures: Brakes Fail, page 85)

24. A: Shift to neutral using an open palm, steer smoothly while braking, and pull off when safe

Search for an escape path, shift to neutral with an open palm, steer smoothly while braking and pull off safely. (Vehicle Equipment Failures: Accelerator Sticks, page 85)

25. B: Turn the headlight switch off and on

Turn the headlight switch off and on, try other lights such as high beams or hazards, then slow and ease onto the shoulder. (Vehicle Equipment Failures: Headlights Go Out, page 85)