

Oregon DMV permit practice test 13

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

19 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 19

1. You are in a minor collision with no injuries and the cars can be moved safely. What should you do?

- A. Move the vehicles out of the travel lanes as soon as possible and exchange information
- B. Leave the scene and call later
- C. Leave them where they are until police arrive
- D. Only take photos

2. After a collision in which a person is unconscious, what must you do?

- A. Move the person immediately
- B. Drive the person to the hospital yourself
- C. Leave once you exchange information
- D. Remain at the scene until police arrive

3. Which information must you give the other driver after a collision in Oregon?

- A. Only your insurance company name
- B. Only your phone number
- C. Your name, address, driver license number, license plate number and insurance information
- D. Nothing unless police ask

4. Which is a reason you can lose your Oregon driving privileges?

- A. Driving under the speed limit
- B. Driving uninsured
- C. Renewing your license late by one day
- D. Changing your address online

5. What does Oregon call the program that can suspend drivers for too many traffic convictions?

- A. Points Reduction Plan
- B. Safe Driver Bonus
- C. Driver Improvement Program
- D. Graduated Licensing Program

6. A police officer signals you to pull over. What should you do?

- A. Get out and walk to the police car
- B. Stop in the nearest intersection
- C. Drive as close as safely possible to the right side, stop and turn off the engine
- D. Pull into the center median

7. You are stopped by police at night. What should you do before the officer approaches?

- A. Step out of the car
- B. Turn off all lights
- C. Get your documents out of the glove box right away
- D. Turn on the vehicle's interior light

8. If you disagree with a traffic ticket, where is it decided?

- A. At the roadside with the officer
- B. In court
- C. At the DMV office
- D. By your insurance company

9. If you pass the vision test wearing glasses or contact lenses, what happens?

- A. Your driving privilege will show that corrective lenses are required
- B. You must retest each year
- C. You may drive only in daylight
- D. Nothing

10. How much does it cost to take the vision test at Oregon DMV?

- A. Nothing; there is no fee
- B. \$10
- C. \$7
- D. \$45

11. At 60 mph, how does the manual describe the distance needed to recognize a hazard and stop?

- A. About one car length
- B. About 50 feet
- C. Greater than the length of a football field
- D. About half a football field

12. What is the best way to see behind you when backing up?

- A. Open the door and lean out
- B. Turn your body and head to the right and look out the rear window
- C. Use only the backup camera
- D. Use only the side mirrors

13. Why should you scan the road ahead and to the sides?

- A. To look at your phone safely
- B. To read billboards
- C. To spot hazards early and avoid last-minute moves
- D. It is only needed on freeways

14. Which is a clue that the driver ahead may slow down or stop?

- A. Their car is red
- B. They are in the left lane
- C. Their headlights are on
- D. Brake lights coming on or a blinking turn signal

15. What does the Oregon manual say about putting stickers or objects on your windows?

- A. They can limit your view of the road; do not block what you can see
- B. They are fine anywhere
- C. They reduce glare
- D. They are required for parking

16. As you approach an intersection with no signs or signals, where should you look first?

- A. Right
- B. Straight ahead
- C. In your mirror
- D. Left

17. You are turning left at a green light and an oncoming motorcycle is approaching. What is safest?

- A. Turn quickly before it arrives
- B. Yield as you would to any vehicle; it is safest to wait until it passes
- C. Flash your lights and turn
- D. Turn because motorcycles must yield

18. Bicyclists are approaching the same intersection as you. What right-of-way rules apply?

- A. Bicyclists must stop at every intersection
- B. Yield to people riding bicycles the same as you do for other vehicles
- C. Cars always go first
- D. Bicyclists must always yield to cars

19. In a roundabout, a person on a bicycle has merged into your lane. What should you do?

- A. Drive beside them
- B. Allow the cyclist the full travel lane and do not pass them in the roundabout
- C. Pass the cyclist inside the roundabout
- D. Honk so the cyclist moves to the edge

Answer key: Oregon practice test 13

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1. A: Move the vehicles out of the travel lanes as soon as possible and exchange information

If there are no injuries and vehicles can be safely moved, move them out of travel lanes; information can be exchanged away from the scene. (Traffic Collisions: Your Responsibilities, page 93)

2. D: Remain at the scene until police arrive

If a person is killed or unconscious, remain at the scene until police arrive. Injured people should never be moved carelessly. (Traffic Collisions: Your Responsibilities, page 94)

3. C: Your name, address, driver license number, license plate number and insurance information

Exchange name, address, license number, plate number and insurance information with other drivers, passengers or injured pedestrians. (Traffic Collisions: Your Responsibilities, page 94)

4. B: Driving uninsured

Reasons include DUII, failing to report a collision, driving uninsured, too many traffic convictions and failing to pay court fines. (Loss of Driving Privileges, page 95)

5. C: Driver Improvement Program

Too many traffic convictions can lead to loss of privileges through the Driver Improvement Program. (Loss of Driving Privileges, page 95)

6. C: Drive as close as safely possible to the right side, stop and turn off the engine

Pull to the right, stop and turn off the engine. Don't stop in an intersection or the median, and stay in your vehicle unless asked. (Police Stops, page 58)

7. D: Turn on the vehicle's interior light

If it's dark, turn on the interior light after stopping and before the officer approaches; keep hands on the wheel. (Police Stops, page 58)

8. B: In court

Do not argue with the officer at the scene; violations and traffic crimes are decided in court. (Police Stops, page 58)

9. A: Your driving privilege will show that corrective lenses are required

If you test while wearing glasses or contacts, your driving privilege will indicate corrective lenses are required. (Vision Test, page 1)

10. A: Nothing; there is no fee

There is no fee for taking the vision test. (Vision Test, page 1)

11. C: Greater than the length of a football field

At 60 mph the distance from recognizing a hazard to stopping is greater than the length of a football field. (Stopping Distances, page 29)

12. B: Turn your body and head to the right and look out the rear window

Mirrors don't give a full view. Turn your body and head to look through the rear window, glance to each side, then back slowly. (Backing Up, page 29)

13. C: To spot hazards early and avoid last-minute moves

Scanning ahead as far as you can see helps you spot hazards and avoid last-minute moves. (Looking Ahead, page 30)

14. D: Brake lights coming on or a blinking turn signal

Look for clues such as brake lights, blinking turn signals, or a pedestrian or bicyclist on the road ahead. (Looking Ahead, page 30)

15. A: They can limit your view of the road; do not block what you can see

You must be able to see to the front, sides and rear; stickers or objects on windows can limit your view. (Defensive Driving, page 73)

16. D: Left

First look left to make sure cross traffic is yielding, then look ahead and to the right, and be prepared to stop. (Intersections, page 42)

17. B: Yield as you would to any vehicle; it is safest to wait until it passes

You must yield to an oncoming motorcycle as you would to any vehicle; it's safest to wait until it passes before turning. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 52)

18. B: Yield to people riding bicycles the same as you do for other vehicles

You must yield to people riding bicycles at intersections the same as you do for other types of vehicles. (Bicycles, page 50)

19. B: Allow the cyclist the full travel lane and do not pass them in the roundabout

Give bicyclists who have merged into traffic the full lane and do not pass them within the roundabout. (Roundabouts, page 43)