

# Oregon DMV permit practice test 2

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

**1. When must you NOT follow traffic signs, signals or markings?**

- A. When no other traffic is present
- B. When a police officer or road worker is redirecting traffic
- C. When you are in a hurry for an emergency appointment
- D. At night

**2. A ramp meter on a freeway on-ramp is dark. What should you do?**

- A. Use the shoulder to bypass it
- B. Treat it as a flashing red
- C. Stop and wait for it to turn green
- D. Do not stop; proceed and merge normally

**3. At an operating ramp meter, how many vehicles may go on each green light?**

- A. Only vehicles with two or more people
- B. As many as can clear before red
- C. One vehicle per lane
- D. Two vehicles per lane

**4. Yellow pavement lines are used to:**

- A. Separate traffic moving in opposite directions and mark the left edge of one-way roads
- B. Separate lanes going the same direction
- C. Mark bike lanes
- D. Mark parking spaces

**5. A solid yellow line on your left on a freeway ramp marks:**

- A. A passing zone
- B. A bike lane
- C. The left edge of a one-way road or ramp
- D. The center of a two-way road where passing is allowed

**6. A two-way road has a single broken yellow center line. What does it mean?**

- A. Passing is not allowed
- B. The road is one-way
- C. Passing is allowed for both directions when safe
- D. Only vehicles going uphill may pass

**7. The center line is a double line: solid yellow on your side and broken yellow on the other side. May you pass?**

- A. Only if you can complete the pass within 10 seconds
- B. No, passing is not allowed from your side
- C. Yes, when the way is clear

D. Only on weekends

**8. A double solid yellow center line means:**

- A. Passing is allowed with caution
- B. No passing in either direction, but you may turn left across it to enter or exit a roadway after oncoming traffic clears
- C. It is a two-way left turn lane
- D. No left turns are allowed across it

**9. How should you use a two-way left turn lane?**

- A. Use it to pass slow vehicles
- B. Drive in it for as long as needed to find your turn
- C. Use it to merge into traffic from a driveway, then stay in it
- D. Enter it just before you want to turn and wait there until traffic clears

**10. If a two-way left turn lane is provided, where must you make a left turn from?**

- A. From the left through lane
- B. From any lane
- C. From the right lane
- D. From that lane only

**11. A painted median has double solid yellow lines on both sides. What is true?**

- A. You may drive in it to pass
- B. You may park in it briefly
- C. You may turn left across it after oncoming traffic clears, but you may not drive in it
- D. You may use it as a turn lane

**12. Yellow diagonal stripes inside a painted median mean:**

- A. A loading zone
- B. A school crossing
- C. Fixed objects ahead or areas where vehicles may not go; do not drive in or turn across them
- D. A turn lane begins

**13. White pavement markings are used to:**

- A. Mark the left edge of a ramp
- B. Separate lanes going the same direction and mark the right edge of travel lanes
- C. Show no-passing zones
- D. Separate opposing traffic

**14. What is true about crossing a wide solid white line?**

- A. It is encouraged when changing lanes
- B. It is always illegal
- C. It is allowed only for buses
- D. It is permitted but discouraged

**15. A dotted white line appears before an exit ramp. What does it tell you?**

- A. The road narrows
- B. A bike lane begins
- C. The lane you are in will not continue on the same route, such as an exit-only lane
- D. You must not change lanes

**16. A double solid white line between lanes means:**

- A. Passing is allowed
- B. A bike lane is next to you
- C. You are not allowed to change lanes; stay in your lane
- D. You may change lanes with caution

**17. A row of white triangles across your lane, pointing toward you, is a:**

- A. Speed hump warning
- B. Crosswalk
- C. Yield line showing where you must yield
- D. Stop line

**18. In Oregon, a lane painted solid red is:**

- A. A fire lane
- B. A transit-only lane, not for cars
- C. A bike lane
- D. A no-stopping lane for emergencies

**19. Striped red lines along a transit-only lane show:**

- A. Where the transit lane ends
- B. Where buses stop
- C. Where you may pass a bus
- D. Where you may enter the transit lane to turn, park or enter a driveway

**20. Oregon's basic rule law says you must:**

- A. Drive at the speed of traffic even if it exceeds the limit
- B. Drive at a speed that is reasonable and cautious for existing conditions
- C. Never drive slower than the speed limit
- D. Drive at the posted limit at all times

**21. You are driving 50 mph in a 55 mph zone in heavy fog. Could you be violating the basic rule?**

- A. No, you are under the speed limit
- B. Only if you cause a crash
- C. Yes, if 50 mph is unsafe for the conditions
- D. Only on interstates

**22. Does the basic rule ever allow you to exceed the posted speed limit if conditions are ideal?**

- A. Yes, on interstates
- B. Yes, by up to 5 mph
- C. Yes, when passing
- D. No

**23. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in an Oregon alley?**

- A. 25 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 10 mph

**24. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in an Oregon business district?**

- A. 20 mph
- B. 15 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 30 mph

**25. Unless otherwise posted, what is the speed limit in a residential district or public park in Oregon?**

- A. 35 mph
- B. 20 mph
- C. 25 mph
- D. 15 mph

# Answer key: Oregon practice test 2

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**1. B: When a police officer or road worker is redirecting traffic**

You must obey all official signs, signals and markings unless a police officer or road worker is directing traffic differently. (Signs & Traffic Signals, page 7)

**2. D: Do not stop; proceed and merge normally**

Ramp meters only operate at certain times. When dark they are not in use and you should not stop. (Freeway Driving: Entering a Freeway (ramp meters), page 35)

**3. C: One vehicle per lane**

Only one vehicle may proceed each time the green light comes on; each lane of a multi-lane ramp has its own meter. (Freeway Driving: Entering a Freeway (ramp meters), page 35)

**4. A: Separate traffic moving in opposite directions and mark the left edge of one-way roads**

Yellow markings separate opposing traffic (center lines) and mark the left edge of one-way roads and ramps, two-way left turn lanes and painted medians. (Pavement Markings: Yellow Markings, page 22)

**5. C: The left edge of a one-way road or ramp**

A single solid yellow line marks the left edge of one-way roads and ramps. (Pavement Markings: Solid yellow line, page 22)

**6. C: Passing is allowed for both directions when safe**

A broken yellow center line marks a two-way road where passing is allowed in both directions. (Pavement Markings: Broken yellow center line, page 22)

**7. B: No, passing is not allowed from your side**

A solid yellow line on your side means you may not pass; drivers on the broken-line side may pass. (Pavement Markings: Double center line, page 22)

**8. B: No passing in either direction, but you may turn left across it to enter or exit a roadway after oncoming traffic clears**

Double solid yellow lines prohibit passing in both directions, but you may cross them to turn left into or out of a roadway once oncoming traffic is clear. (Pavement Markings: Double solid yellow line, page 22)

**9. D: Enter it just before you want to turn and wait there until traffic clears**

It is illegal to travel in a two-way left turn lane. Enter it just before your turn and wait in it until you can turn. (Pavement Markings: Two-way special left turn lane, page 23)

**10. D: From that lane only**

If a two-way left turn lane has been provided, you may not make a left turn from any other lane. (Pavement Markings: Two-way special left turn lane, page 23)

**11. C: You may turn left across it after oncoming traffic clears, but you may not drive in it**

You may turn left across a painted median, but you may not use it as a turn lane or travel in it. (Pavement Markings: Painted median, page 23)

**12. C: Fixed objects ahead or areas where vehicles may not go; do not drive in or turn across them**

Yellow diagonal stripes warn of fixed objects or no-vehicle areas. It is illegal to drive in or turn across them. (Pavement Markings: Yellow diagonal stripes, page 23)

**13. B: Separate lanes going the same direction and mark the right edge of travel lanes**

White markings separate lanes moving the same direction and mark the right edge; they are also used for crosswalks, stop lines and symbols. (Pavement Markings: White Markings, page 23)

**14. D: It is permitted but discouraged**

Wide solid white lines direct traffic into lanes such as turn lanes and separate bike lanes; crossing them is permitted but discouraged. (Pavement Markings: Wide solid white line, page 24)

**15. C: The lane you are in will not continue on the same route, such as an exit-only lane**

Dotted white lines before an exit or intersection tell you your lane will not continue on the same route, like an exit-only or right-turn-only lane. (Pavement Markings: Dotted white line, page 24)

**16. C: You are not allowed to change lanes; stay in your lane**

A double solid white line, usually with a sign, means lane changes are not allowed. (Pavement Markings: Double solid white line, page 24)

**17. C: Yield line showing where you must yield**

A yield line is a row of triangles pointing at your vehicle that marks where you must yield. (Pavement Markings: Yield line, page 25)

**18. B: A transit-only lane, not for cars**

Red markings designate transit-only lanes for buses, light rail or bikes. Not all transit lanes are red, so watch for signs. (Pavement Markings: Red markings, page 25)

**19. D: Where you may enter the transit lane to turn, park or enter a driveway**

Striped red lines show where cars may enter the transit-only lane to turn, park or reach a driveway. (Pavement Markings: Striped red lines, page 25)

**20. B: Drive at a speed that is reasonable and cautious for existing conditions**

The basic rule requires a reasonable and cautious speed for existing conditions, on all roads at all times. (The Basic Rule Law, page 20)

**21. C: Yes, if 50 mph is unsafe for the conditions**

Driving at a speed that is unsafe for conditions violates the basic rule even when it is below the speed limit. (The Basic Rule Law, page 21)

**22. D: No**

The basic rule does not allow you to drive over the speed limit. (The Basic Rule Law, page 21)

**23. B: 15 mph**

Oregon law sets 15 mph in alleys and narrow residential areas. (Speed Regulations: Speed Limits, page 19)

**24. A: 20 mph**

The statutory speed in any business district is 20 mph. (Speed Regulations: Speed Limits, page 19)

**25. C: 25 mph**

Residential districts, public parks and ocean shores where vehicles are allowed have a 25 mph limit. (Speed Regulations: Speed Limits, page 19)