

Oregon DMV permit practice test 4

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. Which situation prohibits crossing the center line to pass?

- A. The vehicle ahead is going 10 mph under the limit
- B. The road is straight with a broken yellow line
- C. It is daytime
- D. The vehicle ahead is stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross

2. You may cross the center line in a no-passing zone only if:

- A. No oncoming traffic is visible
- B. The right side of the road is blocked or you are turning left
- C. You are driving a motorcycle
- D. The vehicle ahead is going under the speed limit

3. Why should you not pass when approaching an intersection or railroad crossing?

- A. Railroad tracks damage tires
- B. You may miss your turn
- C. Intersections have lower speed limits
- D. It is illegal to pass when approaching, at or in an intersection or railroad crossing

4. When may you pass another vehicle on the right in Oregon?

- A. Whenever the right shoulder is paved
- B. When the other driver is going under the speed limit on a two-lane road
- C. When the vehicle is turning left and you can pass without leaving the pavement or driving in a bike lane
- D. Never

5. When passing on the right around a left-turning vehicle, which is NOT allowed?

- A. Checking that the road ahead is clear
- B. Using extra care
- C. Staying at or below the speed limit
- D. Driving in a bike lane or off the paved road to get by

6. Another driver begins to pass you. What should you do?

- A. Speed up
- B. Stay to the right and help by adjusting your speed so they can return to the lane
- C. Move left to block them
- D. Flash your lights to tell them when it is safe

7. May you flash your lights or wave to tell a following driver it is safe to pass you?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, it is a courtesy
- C. Only for trucks
- D. No, the law prohibits flashing signals to tell drivers when to pass

8. When you pass a large truck, before pulling back in front of it you should be able to see:

- A. The entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror
- B. The truck's rear wheels
- C. The truck's side mirrors
- D. The driver waving you in

9. When does Oregon allow you to drive to the left of the center of the road?

- A. Whenever the right lane is rough
- B. Never
- C. When passing, avoiding an obstruction, on a one-way road, using a center passing lane on a three-lane road, or when directed
- D. Whenever you are driving faster than others

10. On a road with no center line and traffic in both directions, how much of the road must you give oncoming traffic?

- A. At least one-quarter
- B. The whole road
- C. At least half
- D. None; whoever arrives first has the road

11. You are leaving a parking lot onto a street with no signs or signals. What must you do?

- A. Stop before entering the road and yield to approaching vehicles and pedestrians
- B. Merge without stopping
- C. Honk and enter
- D. Yield only to vehicles

12. Generally, which position in your lane is safest?

- A. Close to the center line
- B. Close to parked cars
- C. The center of your lane
- D. Straddling the lane line

13. What is the correct way to enter a freeway from an on-ramp?

- A. Turn on hazard lights and merge
- B. Merge slowly so freeway traffic can go around
- C. Use the ramp to speed up, yield to freeway traffic, and merge at its speed
- D. Stop at the end of the ramp, then go

14. Who has the right of way when you merge onto a freeway?

- A. You, because you are entering
- B. Traffic already on the freeway
- C. Whoever is larger
- D. Whoever signals first

15. You realize you are entering a freeway ramp the wrong way. What should you do?

- A. Stop in the lane and wait for police
- B. Drive on the shoulder against traffic
- C. Pull to the side of the ramp, stop, turn on hazard lights, then carefully turn around or back off the ramp
- D. Continue to the next exit quickly

16. You miss your freeway exit. What should you do?

- A. Go on to the next exit
- B. Cross the gore area
- C. Back up on the shoulder
- D. Stop and wait for a gap to back up

17. When leaving a freeway, when should you begin slowing down?

- A. Once you are on the exit ramp
- B. As soon as you signal
- C. Well before the exit ramp, in the travel lane
- D. After you reach the end of the ramp

18. You spot traffic slowing ahead on the freeway. What does the manual suggest?

- A. Brake hard at the last moment
- B. Lightly tap your brake pedal several times to warn drivers behind you
- C. Turn on your high beams
- D. Change lanes repeatedly

19. When should you use the freeway shoulder?

- A. When traffic is congested
- B. To pass slow traffic
- C. Only in an emergency
- D. When you miss your exit

20. There is no one in the lane next to you and a vehicle is trying to merge onto the freeway. What should you do?

- A. Honk
- B. Speed up so it merges behind you
- C. Brake hard
- D. Move over a lane to make room

21. On a road with two or more lanes in your direction, which lane should you use when towing a trailer or driving a motor home?

- A. The right lane
- B. The center lane
- C. Any lane

D. The left lane

22. How many trailers may you tow behind a passenger vehicle in Oregon?

- A. Three
- B. One
- C. Any number if under 65 feet
- D. Two

23. In which type of trailer may passengers legally ride if it meets the safety requirements?

- A. Any enclosed trailer
- B. A utility trailer
- C. A boat trailer
- D. A fifth-wheel trailer with safety glass, a way to signal the driver, and an exit that opens from inside and outside

24. Before you change lanes, which step is part of a safe lane change?

- A. Rely only on your rearview mirror
- B. Speed up sharply
- C. Look over your shoulder in the direction you are moving
- D. Signal after you start moving over

25. What is a blind spot?

- A. The area lit by your headlights
- B. The area directly in front of the hood
- C. A dark stretch of road
- D. An area you cannot see from the driver's seat even with your mirrors

Answer key: Oregon practice test 4

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1. D: The vehicle ahead is stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross

Do not pass when the vehicle ahead is stopped at a crosswalk for a pedestrian; it is also illegal to pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk. (No Passing, page 32)

2. B: The right side of the road is blocked or you are turning left

In a no-passing zone you may cross the center line only when the right side is blocked or to turn left. (No Passing, page 32)

3. D: It is illegal to pass when approaching, at or in an intersection or railroad crossing

The manual lists intersections and railroad crossings as places you must not cross the center line to pass. (No Passing, page 32)

4. C: When the vehicle is turning left and you can pass without leaving the pavement or driving in a bike lane

Passing on the right is allowed when the vehicle is turning (or signaling) left with room to pass on the pavement, or on roads with two or more lanes in your direction. (Passing on the Right, page 33)

5. D: Driving in a bike lane or off the paved road to get by

There must be enough room to pass without leaving the paved portion of the road or driving in a bike lane. (Passing on the Right, page 33)

6. B: Stay to the right and help by adjusting your speed so they can return to the lane

Stay right and adjust your speed to let the vehicle move back into the lane as soon as possible. (Being Passed, page 33)

7. D: No, the law prohibits flashing signals to tell drivers when to pass

Do not use hands or lights to signal drivers when to pass; the law prohibits flashing any of your signals for this purpose. (Being Passed, page 33)

8. A: The entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror

Complete the pass quickly and look for the entire front of the large vehicle in your rearview mirror before pulling in front. (Large Vehicles: Unsafe passing, page 53)

9. C: When passing, avoiding an obstruction, on a one-way road, using a center passing lane on a three-lane road, or when directed

Drive on the right except in the listed cases such as passing, going around an obstruction, one-way roads, three-lane roads with a center passing lane, or when directed. (Lane Travel, page 18)

10. C: At least half

Drivers must give at least half the road to oncoming traffic. (Lane Travel, page 18)

11. A: Stop before entering the road and yield to approaching vehicles and pedestrians

Stop before entering a road from an alley, driveway or parking lot and yield to vehicles and pedestrians. (Lane Travel, page 18)

12. C: The center of your lane

It is safest to drive in the center of your lane so you can move left or right to avoid a problem. (Maintaining a Space Cushion: Side Space Cushion, page 28)

13. C: Use the ramp to speed up, yield to freeway traffic, and merge at its speed

Use the on-ramp to accelerate to freeway speed and merge, yielding to traffic already on the freeway. Keep moving if possible. (Freeway Driving: Entering a Freeway, page 34)

14. B: Traffic already on the freeway

You must yield to traffic already on the freeway. (Freeway Driving: Entering a Freeway, page 34)

15. C: Pull to the side of the ramp, stop, turn on hazard lights, then carefully turn around or back off the ramp

Pull off to the side and stop, turn on hazard lights, and cautiously turn around or back off the ramp. (Freeway Driving: Entering a Freeway, page 34)

16. A: Go on to the next exit

If you miss your exit, go to the next one. Never stop or back up on a freeway. (Freeway Driving: Leaving a Freeway, page 35)

17. A: Once you are on the exit ramp

Signal well ahead, keep your speed until you are off the freeway, then slow to the posted advisory speed on the exit ramp. (Freeway Driving: Leaving a Freeway, page 35)

18. B: Lightly tap your brake pedal several times to warn drivers behind you

Lightly tapping the brakes several times alerts drivers behind you that traffic is slowing. (Freeway Driving, page 34)

19. C: Only in an emergency

The shoulder should only be used in an emergency. (Freeway Driving: Leaving a Freeway, page 35)

20. D: Move over a lane to make room

Make room for vehicles entering the freeway; if no one is next to you, move over a lane. (Maintaining a Space Cushion: Side Space Cushion, page 28)

21. A: The right lane

Large vehicles and vehicles towing trailers should use the right lane and pull off at a safe turnout if traffic stacks up. (Driving a Large Vehicle or Towing, page 35)

22. B: One

Oregon allows a maximum of one boat, utility trailer or other vehicle towed behind a passenger or recreational vehicle. (Driving a Large Vehicle or Towing, page 36)

23. D: A fifth-wheel trailer with safety glass, a way to signal the driver, and an exit that opens from inside and outside

Passengers may not ride in trailers except a commercial bus trailer, independently-steered trailer, or fifth-wheel trailer with the required safety equipment. (Driving a Large Vehicle or Towing, page 36)

24. C: Look over your shoulder in the direction you are moving

Signal, check mirrors, and glance over the shoulder on the side you are moving to check your blind spot. (Changing Lanes, page 30)

25. D: An area you cannot see from the driver's seat even with your mirrors

Your blind spot is the area around your vehicle you cannot see from the driver's seat even using mirrors. (Changing Lanes, page 30)