

Oregon DMV permit practice test 5

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. How should you take a curve?

- A. Drive near the center line for a better view
- B. Slow down before entering, stay right of center, and speed up gradually as you leave
- C. Speed up in the curve
- D. Brake hard in the middle of the curve

2. When you have vehicle trouble on a freeway, what does the manual recommend?

- A. Move to the right shoulder, turn on hazard lights, and stay in or near the vehicle away from traffic if possible
- B. Walk along the freeway to the next exit
- C. Stop in the median
- D. Stop in your lane and walk for help

3. When moving in traffic, how far before a turn or lane change must you signal in Oregon?

- A. At least 500 feet
- B. At least 200 feet
- C. At least 50 feet
- D. At least 100 feet

4. When must you signal in Oregon?

- A. Only at intersections with signals
- B. Only at night
- C. Before you turn, change lanes, exit a roundabout, or pull away from a curb
- D. Only when other cars are close

5. Hand-and-arm signals may be used only when:

- A. You are driving a wide vehicle
- B. It is dark and your lights work
- C. It is daylight and you can clearly see people and vehicles 1,000 feet away
- D. It is raining

6. Hand-and-arm signals should not be used when you are:

- A. Driving a wide or long vehicle
- B. Driving in a residential area
- C. Turning left
- D. Driving in daylight

7. A driver ahead has a right turn signal on. What should you assume?

- A. Do not rely only on the signal; they may turn left or not turn at all
- B. They will stop
- C. They want you to pass
- D. They will definitely turn right

8. You plan to turn right and there is a bike lane on your right. What is the rule?

- A. Move into the bike lane well before the turn
- B. Turn from the left lane
- C. You may turn across the bike lane but must not move into it to prepare for the turn, and you must yield to bicyclists
- D. Bicyclists must yield to you

9. How should you position your vehicle for a right turn?

- A. In the bike lane
- B. As near as practical to the right curb or edge of the road
- C. Swing left first to make the turn wider
- D. In the center of the road

10. Making a left turn from a two-way road, which lane position should you approach in?

- A. The right lane
- B. The lane just to the right of the center line
- C. The shoulder
- D. Any lane

11. May you turn left on red from a one-way road onto a two-way road in Oregon?

- A. Only from the center lane
- B. Yes, after stopping
- C. Yes, if no sign prohibits it
- D. No, you cannot make this turn against a red light

12. Can you turn left on red from a two-way road onto a one-way road going left in Oregon?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, after stopping and yielding to traffic and pedestrians, unless a sign prohibits it
- C. Only with a green arrow
- D. Only between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

13. When turning left from a one-way road onto another one-way road, which lane should you start from?

- A. Any lane
- B. The lane nearest the left curb
- C. The center lane
- D. The right lane

14. What is the general rule for turning?

- A. Turn from the nearest lane in your direction into the nearest lane in the direction you want to go
- B. Turn into whichever lane is empty
- C. Swing wide to make turns smooth
- D. Turn into the far lane to avoid parked cars

15. You are at an intersection in the wrong lane for your turn. What should you do?

- A. Go on to the next intersection and work your way back
- B. Back up
- C. Stop and wait for traffic to let you over
- D. Cut across lanes quickly

16. Inside city limits, U-turns are prohibited where your vehicle cannot be seen by traffic coming from either direction within:

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 200 feet
- D. 1,500 feet

17. On a rural road outside city limits, you want to make a U-turn. Oncoming and following traffic must be able to see your vehicle from at least how far away?

- A. 1,000 feet
- B. 300 feet
- C. 2,000 feet
- D. 500 feet

18. Where is a U-turn prohibited in Oregon?

- A. At an intersection controlled by a traffic signal, unless a sign permits it
- B. On a wide road outside a city
- C. At a four-way stop
- D. At any uncontrolled rural intersection with good visibility

19. May you make a U-turn in the middle of a city block in Oregon?

- A. Yes, if no traffic is coming
- B. Only during daylight
- C. No, U-turns between intersections in a city are prohibited
- D. Yes, if the street is wide

20. Your light is green, but traffic on the far side of the intersection is backed up. What should you do?

- A. Do not enter until there is room for your vehicle on the other side
- B. Turn instead
- C. Enter and wait in the intersection
- D. Honk to move traffic

21. At a stop sign with no stop line or crosswalk markings, where should you stop?

- A. Before the unmarked crossing area, before entering the intersection
- B. Wherever you can see best
- C. In the middle of the intersection
- D. 10 feet past the sign

22. After stopping at a stop sign you cannot see cross traffic. What should you do?

- A. Back up
- B. Honk and go
- C. Slightly pull forward and scan
- D. Go anyway

23. In a roundabout, which way does traffic travel around the center island?

- A. Either direction
- B. It depends on the sign
- C. Clockwise
- D. Counterclockwise

24. When entering a roundabout you must:

- A. Yield to traffic inside and exiting the roundabout, wait for a gap and merge
- B. Speed up to merge
- C. Signal left
- D. Stop every time before entering

25. How do you indicate you are leaving a roundabout?

- A. Use your right turn signal
- B. Use your left turn signal
- C. Flash your headlights
- D. No signal is needed

Answer key: Oregon practice test 5

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

1. B: Slow down before entering, stay right of center, and speed up gradually as you leave

Slow down before the curve, use the posted advisory speed as a guide, stay right of the center line, and increase speed gradually as you exit. (Curves, page 30)

2. A: Move to the right shoulder, turn on hazard lights, and stay in or near the vehicle away from traffic if possible

Pull to the right shoulder or emergency area, use hazard lights and stay in or near your vehicle on the side away from traffic. Walking along a freeway is dangerous. (Freeway Driving: Vehicle Trouble, page 35)

3. D: At least 100 feet

Use your turn signal at least 100 feet before turning or changing lanes when moving in traffic. (Turn Signals, page 38)

4. C: Before you turn, change lanes, exit a roundabout, or pull away from a curb

You must signal before turning, changing lanes, exiting a roundabout or pulling away from a curb. (Turn Signals, page 38)

5. C: It is daylight and you can clearly see people and vehicles 1,000 feet away

Use hand-and-arm signals only in daylight with clear visibility of 1,000 feet. At night or in poor visibility you must use signal lights. (Turn Signals, page 38)

6. A: Driving a wide or long vehicle

Hand-and-arm signals should not be used when driving a wide or long vehicle. (Turn Signals, page 38)

7. A: Do not rely only on the signal; they may turn left or not turn at all

Don't rely solely on another driver's signal; they may signal one way and go another, or turn without signaling. (Turn Signals, page 38)

8. C: You may turn across the bike lane but must not move into it to prepare for the turn, and you must yield to bicyclists

You may turn across a bicycle lane but you may not move into it in preparation for a turn. Yield to people riding in the bike lane. (Turns, page 39)

9. B: As near as practical to the right curb or edge of the road

For a right turn, get as near as you can to the right curb or edge of the road. (Turns: Right Turns, page 39)

10. B: The lane just to the right of the center line

On a two-way road approach the left turn in the lane just right of the center line, and turn into the lane just right of the center line of the new street. (Turns: Left Turns, page 39)

11. D: No, you cannot make this turn against a red light

A left turn from a one-way road onto a two-way road may not be made against a red light. It is illegal to turn left onto a two-way road on red. (Turns: Left Turn: One-Way Road to Two-Way Road, page 40)

12. B: Yes, after stopping and yielding to traffic and pedestrians, unless a sign prohibits it

Oregon allows a left (or right) turn from a two-way road onto a one-way road against a red light after stopping and yielding. (Turns: Left or Right Turn: Two-Way Road to One-Way Road, page 40)

13. B: The lane nearest the left curb

Approach the turn in the lane nearest the left curb and turn into the nearest left lane of the new road. (Turns: Left Turn: One-Way Road to One-Way Road, page 40)

14. A: Turn from the nearest lane in your direction into the nearest lane in the direction you want to go

Turn from the nearest lane in your direction of travel into the nearest lane going the way you want to go, without swinging wide or changing lanes. (Turning Errors, page 41)

15. A: Go on to the next intersection and work your way back

If you're in the wrong lane, go to the next intersection; driving around the block is safer than a last-minute lane change. (Turns, page 39)

16. B: 500 feet

Within city limits U-turns are banned where traffic from either direction cannot see you within 500 feet (1,000 feet outside city limits). (U-Turns, page 41)

17. A: 1,000 feet

Outside city limits the visibility distance for a legal U-turn is 1,000 feet. (U-Turns, page 41)

18. A: At an intersection controlled by a traffic signal, unless a sign permits it

U-turns are prohibited at signalized intersections unless a sign permits, between intersections in a city, at railroad crossings, and where visibility is too short. (U-Turns, page 41)

19. C: No, U-turns between intersections in a city are prohibited

U-turns are prohibited between intersections in a city. (U-Turns, page 41)

20. A: Do not enter until there is room for your vehicle on the other side

Even with a green light, do not enter an intersection unless there is room for your vehicle on the other side. (Intersections, page 42)

21. A: Before the unmarked crossing area, before entering the intersection

Stop before the marked stop line or crosswalk; if none, stop before the unmarked crossing area before entering the intersection. (Intersections, page 42)

22. C: Slightly pull forward and scan

If you can't see traffic from the left and right after stopping, pull forward slightly and scan before going. (Intersections, page 42)

23. D: Counterclockwise

Traffic moves in one direction, counterclockwise, around the center island. (Roundabouts, page 43)

24. A: Yield to traffic inside and exiting the roundabout, wait for a gap and merge

Before entering, yield to traffic in and exiting the roundabout, wait for a gap and merge in. (Roundabouts, page 43)

25. A: Use your right turn signal

Indicate your exit using your right turn signal and watch for pedestrians in the crosswalk. (Roundabouts, page 43)