

Oregon DMV permit practice test 7

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. Why should you not stop with part of your vehicle over a crosswalk?

- A. It damages the paint
- B. It forces pedestrians to walk around your vehicle into danger
- C. It is only a problem at night
- D. It blocks your view of the light

2. A school crossing guard signals you to stop. What must you do?

- A. Slow to 20 mph
- B. Honk to let the guard know you saw them
- C. Stop only if children are in your lane
- D. Stop and remain stopped until the children clear the crosswalk

3. In Oregon, at speeds above 35 mph, when may you pass a bicyclist traveling in your lane?

- A. Only if you leave exactly 3 feet
- B. Never
- C. Whenever there is no oncoming traffic, regardless of distance
- D. Only if you leave enough distance to avoid contact if the rider fell

4. May you drive or park in a bike lane?

- A. No, but you may cross it when turning or entering/leaving a driveway, alley or private road
- B. Yes, for short stops
- C. Yes, if no bicyclists are present
- D. Only at night

5. Before turning across a bike lane or sidewalk, you must:

- A. Merge into the bike lane
- B. Yield to people riding bicycles in the bike lane or on the sidewalk
- C. Speed up to clear the lane
- D. Honk

6. You cannot pass a bicyclist safely. What must you do?

- A. Pass closely
- B. Slow down and stay behind until it is safe to pass
- C. Honk until they move
- D. Use the bike lane to pass

7. Who else may use bike lanes and paths, and must be yielded to like a bicyclist?

- A. Delivery vans
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Mopeds
- D. Operators of motorized wheelchairs, scooters and personal assistive mobility devices

8. At a signal with a green bike box, where should you stop on red?

- A. In the crosswalk
- B. Inside the bike box
- C. Beside the bike box in the bike lane
- D. Behind the bike box

9. At an intersection with a bike box, may you turn right on red?

- A. Only with a green arrow sign
- B. Yes, if no bicyclists are in the box
- C. Yes, after stopping
- D. No, right turns are not allowed on red at these intersections

10. What does a sharrow marking (two chevrons above a bicycle symbol) mean?

- A. The lane is shared and bicyclists may be in the road
- B. Bikes are prohibited
- C. It marks a bike parking area
- D. It is a bike-only lane

11. Is it legal to share a lane side by side with a motorcycle in Oregon?

- A. Yes, on freeways
- B. Yes, if the lane is wide
- C. Only when passing
- D. No, you must give a motorcycle or moped a full lane

12. An oncoming motorcycle has its turn signal on. What should you do before turning in front of it?

- A. Turn immediately; it is turning
- B. Honk
- C. Flash your headlights
- D. Make sure the rider is actually slowing to turn, since signals may not cancel automatically

13. When following a motorcycle, how much distance should you allow?

- A. Less than for a car because motorcycles stop quickly
- B. One car length
- C. More distance than you would for another car
- D. The same as for a truck

14. Compared with smaller vehicles at the same speed, how much distance do large vehicles need to stop?

- A. About the same
- B. About half as much
- C. About three times as much
- D. About twice as much

15. How can you tell if you are in a large truck's side blind spot?

- A. If the truck has its signal on
- B. If you are behind the trailer
- C. If you cannot see the driver in the truck's side mirror, the driver cannot see you
- D. If you are within 100 feet

16. A large truck ahead swings left while signaling a right turn. You also want to turn right. What should you do?

- A. Pass it on the left
- B. Honk to warn the driver
- C. Squeeze between the truck and the curb
- D. Wait until the truck completes its turn

17. A large vehicle is backing into a loading area across the street. What should you do?

- A. Follow close behind it
- B. Never cross behind a large vehicle that is backing or preparing to back
- C. Honk and go around
- D. Pass quickly behind it

18. On a mountain road you see smoke coming from a truck's wheels. What should you do?

- A. Follow closely
- B. Pass it quickly
- C. Leave more space and do not pass
- D. Flash your lights

19. A pilot vehicle leading an oversized load is coming toward you. What should you do?

- A. Flash your high beams
- B. Speed up to pass quickly
- C. Reduce speed and move as far right as possible while staying in your lane
- D. Stop on the shoulder

20. A school bus ahead has flashing amber lights. What does that mean?

- A. Pass the bus quickly
- B. The bus has finished loading
- C. The bus is about to stop to load or unload children; prepare to stop
- D. You must stop immediately

21. A school bus is stopped with flashing red lights. When may you go?

- A. When the driver turns off the flashing red lights
- B. After 30 seconds
- C. When no children are visible
- D. When the stop arm is half retracted

22. You are on a four-lane road with a painted center turn lane. A school bus stops on the other side with red lights flashing. What must you do?

- A. Stop only if children are crossing
- B. Continue, because you are going the opposite direction
- C. Stop; a painted median or turn lane does not create separate roads

D. Slow to 20 mph and pass

23. On a divided highway with an unpaved median or barrier, a school bus stops with red lights on the opposite side. Must you stop?

- A. No, only traffic on the same side as the bus must stop
- B. Only if children are crossing
- C. Only if the stop arm is out
- D. Yes, all traffic must stop

24. A worker transport bus or a place-of-worship bus is stopped with flashing red lights. What should you do?

- A. Treat the lights the same as you would for a school bus
- B. Slow to 20 mph
- C. Ignore them; only school buses count
- D. Honk and pass

25. How can you recognize the SLOW MOVING VEHICLE emblem on farm equipment?

- A. A yellow diamond
- B. A red octagon
- C. A white rectangle
- D. An emblem with a fluorescent orange center and a reflective red border

Answer key: Oregon practice test 7

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1. B: It forces pedestrians to walk around your vehicle into danger

Blocking a crosswalk forces pedestrians around your vehicle and puts them in danger. (Pedestrians, page 47)

2. D: Stop and remain stopped until the children clear the crosswalk

Stop and yield when children enter the crosswalk or when a crossing guard signals, and stay stopped until they clear the crosswalk. (School Zones, page 50)

3. D: Only if you leave enough distance to avoid contact if the rider fell

At speeds over 35 mph you may pass a bicyclist in your lane only if you leave enough distance to prevent contact if the rider fell. (Bicycles, page 50)

4. A: No, but you may cross it when turning or entering/leaving a driveway, alley or private road

Do not drive or park in a bike lane. You may cross it when turning or entering or leaving an alley, driveway or private road. (Bicycles, page 50)

5. B: Yield to people riding bicycles in the bike lane or on the sidewalk

You must yield to people riding bicycles in a bike lane or on a sidewalk before turning across it. (Bicycles, page 50)

6. B: Slow down and stay behind until it is safe to pass

The same passing rules apply to bicycles. If you cannot pass safely, slow down and stay behind. (Bicycles, page 51)

7. D: Operators of motorized wheelchairs, scooters and personal assistive mobility devices

Motorized wheelchairs, scooters and personal assistive mobility devices may use bike lanes; yield to them as you would a bicyclist. (Bicycles, page 51)

8. D: Behind the bike box

Stop behind the bike box; do not stop in it. People on bicycles move into the box in front of you. (Bike Boxes, page 51)

9. D: No, right turns are not allowed on red at these intersections

No right turns are allowed at bike-box intersections when the signal is red. (Bike Boxes, page 51)

10. A: The lane is shared and bicyclists may be in the road

A sharrow indicates a shared lane where people riding bicycles may be in the road. (Sharrows, page 51)

11. D: No, you must give a motorcycle or moped a full lane

It is against the law to share a lane with a motorcycle or moped; when passing you must allow a full lane. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 52)

12. D: Make sure the rider is actually slowing to turn, since signals may not cancel automatically

Motorcycle signals may not cancel automatically. Be sure the rider is really turning before you turn in front of them. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 52)

13. C: More distance than you would for another car

Allow more following distance for a motorcyclist than for another car. (Motorcycles and Mopeds, page 52)

14. C: About three times as much

Large vehicles take about three times the distance to stop as smaller vehicles at the same speed. (Large Vehicles, page 53)

15. C: If you cannot see the driver in the truck's side mirror, the driver cannot see you

If you can't see the driver in the large vehicle's side mirror, the driver can't see you. (Large Vehicles: Side blind spots, page 53)

16. D: Wait until the truck completes its turn

Large vehicles may swing wide to turn. Don't cut between the truck and the curb; let it finish the turn. (Large Vehicles: Turns, page 53)

17. B: Never cross behind a large vehicle that is backing or preparing to back

A backing large vehicle may block the street. Never cross behind it while it is preparing to back or backing. (Large Vehicles: Backing, page 54)

18. C: Leave more space and do not pass

Smoking wheels or high speed downhill can be a sign of brake loss. Leave more space and do not pass. (Large Vehicles: Hills or mountain roads, page 54)

19. C: Reduce speed and move as far right as possible while staying in your lane

If a pilot vehicle is in oncoming traffic, slow down and position your vehicle as far right as possible in your lane. (Pilot Vehicles, page 54)

20. C: The bus is about to stop to load or unload children; prepare to stop

Flashing amber lights warn that the bus is about to stop to load or unload; prepare to stop. (School Buses, page 55)

21. A: When the driver turns off the flashing red lights

Stop before reaching the bus and remain stopped until the driver turns off the flashing red lights. (School Buses, page 55)

22. C: Stop; a painted median or turn lane does not create separate roads

A painted median strip or turn lane does not create two separate roads, so all lanes of traffic must stop. (School Buses, page 55)

23. A: No, only traffic on the same side as the bus must stop

With two roads separated by an unpaved median or barrier, only drivers on the same side as the bus must stop. (School Buses, page 55)

24. A: Treat the lights the same as you would for a school bus

If these buses turn on flashing amber or red lights, you must treat them the same as a school bus. (Places of Worship or Worker Buses, page 56)

25. D: An emblem with a fluorescent orange center and a reflective red border

The slow moving vehicle emblem has a reflective red border and fluorescent orange center. Be prepared to slow down. (Other Vehicles: Slow Moving Vehicles, page 56)