

Oregon DMV permit practice test 8

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. A load extends 4 feet or more beyond the rear of a vehicle. What must be displayed in daylight?

- A. Nothing
- B. A red flag at least 12 inches square
- C. An orange triangle
- D. A yellow flag

2. How far may a load extend beyond the right fenders of a passenger vehicle?

- A. Not at all
- B. No more than 12 inches
- C. No more than 6 inches
- D. No more than 4 feet

3. On a road with two or more lanes in your direction, you approach a vehicle stopped on the shoulder with its lights flashing. What does Oregon law require?

- A. Honk as you pass
- B. Nothing special
- C. Change lanes so you are not next to it, or slow to at least 5 mph under the posted limit
- D. Stop behind it

4. Under Oregon's rule for stopped vehicles with flashing lights, which vehicles does it cover?

- A. Only tow trucks
- B. Any motor vehicle stopped with lights flashing
- C. Only police cars
- D. Only ambulances

5. At an emergency scene, may you drive over a fire hose?

- A. No, unless officials at the scene tell you to
- B. Only with four-wheel drive
- C. Yes, if it is not in use
- D. Yes, slowly

6. What color are the traffic control devices that define work zones?

- A. Blue
- B. Orange
- C. Yellow
- D. Red

7. An automated flagger device in a work zone shows a red light and its arm is down. What do you do?

- A. Stop
- B. Honk for a human flagger
- C. Go around the arm
- D. Proceed slowly

8. A construction vehicle pulls into your lane ahead in a work zone. What does the manual say about following it?

- A. Pass it on the shoulder
- B. Do not follow construction vehicles in a work zone
- C. Follow it only if it has flashing lights
- D. Follow it closely to get through faster

9. Which vehicles must stop at all railroad crossings, so you should be ready to stop behind them?

- A. Pickup trucks
- B. Motorcycles
- C. Rental trucks
- D. School buses, hazmat vehicles and some school activity vehicles

10. If you must stop at a railroad crossing and there is no stop line, how far from the nearest rail must you stop?

- A. At least 50 feet
- B. At least 10 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 15 feet

11. A railroad crossing has a STOP sign but no train is in sight. What must you do?

- A. Stop, even if you do not see a train coming
- B. Slow down and cross
- C. Stop only at night
- D. Stop only if the lights flash

12. The crossing gate is rising after a train passes. May you drive around it?

- A. Yes, if no second train is visible
- B. Yes, if you are in a hurry
- C. Yes, once the train is gone
- D. No, it is illegal to drive around or under a gate while it is down, rising or lowering

13. Your car stalls on railroad tracks. What should you do first?

- A. Push the car off the tracks
- B. Try to restart the engine
- C. Get out of the vehicle and away from the tracks
- D. Call a tow truck from inside the car

14. Your vehicle is stuck on the tracks and a train is coming. Which way should you move?

- A. Move away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle, in the direction of the train
- B. Cross the tracks in front of the train
- C. Run along the tracks away from the train
- D. Stay inside the vehicle with your seat belt on

15. Where can you find the phone number to tell the railroad that something is stuck on the tracks?

- A. On the crossbuck
- B. In your insurance papers
- C. On the Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign posted at the crossing
- D. On the stop line

16. A streetcar in the lane next to you is stopped. You want to turn right in front of it. What should you do?

- A. Honk and turn
- B. Turn quickly before it moves
- C. Turn only if passengers are not getting off
- D. Never turn in front of a streetcar traveling your direction from an adjacent lane, even if stopped

17. Where should you park on a street with streetcar tracks and no white line?

- A. On the tracks if the streetcar is not running
- B. Across the tracks
- C. As close to the curb as possible, away from the rails
- D. In the travel lane

18. When parallel parking, how close to the curb must your wheels be?

- A. No more than 24 inches
- B. No more than 6 inches
- C. No more than 12 inches
- D. No more than 18 inches

19. When parking downhill against a curb, which way should you turn your front wheels?

- A. Toward the curb
- B. Straight ahead
- C. It does not matter
- D. Toward the travel lane

20. You park facing uphill next to a curb. How should your front wheels be pointed?

- A. Toward the travel lane
- B. Toward the edge of the road
- C. Straight
- D. Toward the curb

21. On a sloped road with no curb, where should your front wheels point when you park?

- A. Toward the edge of the road
- B. Straight ahead
- C. Toward the center of the road
- D. Toward oncoming traffic

22. In Oregon, how close to a fire hydrant may you park?

- A. Not within 10 feet
- B. Not within 15 feet
- C. Not within 5 feet
- D. Not within 20 feet

23. How far from a marked or unmarked crosswalk at an intersection must you park?

- A. At least 15 feet
- B. At least 50 feet
- C. At least 20 feet
- D. At least 10 feet

24. How far must you park from the driveway entrance to a fire station on the same side of the street?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 10 feet
- C. 75 feet
- D. 20 feet

25. On the opposite side of the street from a fire station driveway, you may not park within:

- A. 20 feet
- B. 75 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. 15 feet

Answer key: Oregon practice test 8

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1. B: A red flag at least 12 inches square

A red flag at least 12 inches square must be shown at the end of loads extending 4 feet or more; a red light visible 500 feet is needed in limited visibility. (Over-Length and Over-Width Loads, page 56)

2. C: No more than 6 inches

Loads may not extend beyond the left fenders at all and no more than 6 inches beyond the right fenders. (Over-Length and Over-Width Loads, page 56)

3. C: Change lanes so you are not next to it, or slow to at least 5 mph under the posted limit

Change lanes away from any stopped vehicle with flashing lights; you may instead slow by at least 5 mph under the limit and give as much room as possible. (Approaching Stopped Vehicles, page 57)

4. B: Any motor vehicle stopped with lights flashing

The manual says the rule applies when you approach any motor vehicle that is stopped with lights flashing. (Approaching Stopped Vehicles, page 57)

5. A: No, unless officials at the scene tell you to

Do not drive over fire hoses unless told to by officials at the scene. (Approaching Stopped Vehicles, page 57)

6. B: Orange

Work zones are defined by orange traffic control devices; orange signs warn you and orange cones guide you. (Work Zones, page 59)

7. A: Stop

Stop when the red light is on and the arm is down; proceed when the yellow light flashes and the arm is up. (Work Zones, page 59)

8. B: Do not follow construction vehicles in a work zone

Do not follow construction vehicles when in a work zone; they may enter the road and cause slowing. (Work Zones, page 60)

9. D: School buses, hazmat vehicles and some school activity vehicles

All school buses, hazmat vehicles and some school activity vehicles must stop at railroad tracks. (Railroad Crossings, page 63)

10. D: At least 15 feet

When required to stop at a crossing with no stop line, stop at least 15 feet from the nearest rail. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

11. A: Stop, even if you do not see a train coming

You must stop before railroad tracks when a stop sign is posted, even if no train is coming. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

12. D: No, it is illegal to drive around or under a gate while it is down, rising or lowering

It is against the law to drive around or under a crossing gate while it is down or being raised or lowered. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

13. C: Get out of the vehicle and away from the tracks

Get out of the vehicle and away from the tracks even if you do not see a train, then use the ENS sign to call the railroad if safe. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

14. A: Move away from the tracks at a 45-degree angle, in the direction of the train

If a train approaches, move away at a 45-degree angle from the tracks in the direction of the train so you are not hit by flying debris. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

15. C: On the Emergency Notification System (ENS) sign posted at the crossing

Look for the Emergency Notification System sign on a post near the tracks to notify the railroad. (Railroad Crossings, page 64)

16. D: Never turn in front of a streetcar traveling your direction from an adjacent lane, even if stopped

Never turn in front of a streetcar or train traveling in your direction from an adjacent lane, even if it is stopped. (Travelling Around Streetcars & Light Rail Trains, page 66)

17. C: As close to the curb as possible, away from the rails

Never park on tracks. Park behind the solid white line, or if there is none, as close to the curb as possible away from the rails. (Travelling Around Streetcars & Light Rail Trains, page 65)

18. C: No more than 12 inches

Park parallel to and no more than 12 inches from the curb. (Parallel Parking, page 68)

19. A: Toward the curb

Downhill against a curb, turn your wheels toward the curb. (Parking on Hills, page 69)

20. A: Toward the travel lane

Uphill against a curb, turn your wheels toward the travel lane (away from the curb). (Parking on Hills, page 69)

21. A: Toward the edge of the road

With no curb, turn your wheels toward the edge of the road. (Parking on Hills, page 69)

22. A: Not within 10 feet

You may not park within 10 feet of a fire hydrant. (No Parking, page 70)

23. C: At least 20 feet

Do not park within 20 feet of a marked or unmarked crosswalk at an intersection. (No Parking, page 71)

24. A: 15 feet

Do not park within 15 feet of a fire station driveway on the same side, or within 75 feet on the opposite side. (No Parking, page 71)

25. B: 75 feet

The no-parking distance is 75 feet on the opposite side of the street from a fire station entrance. (No Parking, page 71)