

Oklahoma SOK

Permit Practice Test 2026

20-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Oklahoma permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	20
Passing score	75% (15 of 20 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	5
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Service Oklahoma (SOK)
Official permit name	Learner Permit
Permit fee	\$42.50 to issue/print the Learner Permit; written exam itself has no fee, but \$4.00 is added per failed attempt (payable at issuance); Career Tech testing centers charge an additional \$25.00
If you fail	May retest the next day ('Try again tomorrow'); online exam limited to 2 attempts, further attempts must be in person at Service Oklahoma; \$4 fee per failed attempt
Online testing	Yes - an online knowledge test option is available.
Driver's education	Required for applicants under 16.
Supervised practice	50 hours incl. 10 at night (Affidavit of Driver Training / 50-Hour Driver Training Sign-off)
Permit holding period	180 days before eligible for the drive test (GDL, under 18)
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 20 questions, the same number as the real Oklahoma SOK knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 75% (15 of 20 correct).
3. Time: The SOK's online knowledge test allows 60 minutes. Time yourself the same way.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/oklahoma/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

Questions are original study questions written from the Oklahoma driver's handbook and general traffic law. They are not copies of actual SOK exam questions. State facts last reviewed 2026-09-28. Free for personal study; do not resell. © 2026 permitpractice.us

Oklahoma Permit Practice Test: 20 Questions

Circle your answer. Answer key with explanations starts on the last pages.

1. When driving in heavy rain, you should:

- A) Use cruise control to keep a steady, safe speed
- B) Use low beams and leave more following distance
- C) Turn on hazard lights and drive at normal speed
- D) Use high-beam headlights to see better

2. When should you use your windshield wipers?

- A) Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view
- B) Only when the car's rain sensor turns them on
- C) Only once rain is heavy, to save the blades
- D) Only in rain, not for snow or road spray

3. What is the most effective way to stay alert on a long drive?

- A) Drink coffee or an energy drink each hour
- B) Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles
- C) Keep the window open and the air cold
- D) Turn up the radio and sing along

4. A diamond-shaped orange sign indicates:

- A) A work zone ahead
- B) A slow-moving vehicle ahead
- C) A yield ahead
- D) A school zone

5. A white rectangular sign generally provides:

- A) A rule you must obey
- B) A hazard warning ahead
- C) Directions to a city
- D) A suggested safe speed

6. A yellow sign showing a traffic signal symbol means:

- A) An emergency vehicle signal
- B) A traffic light is ahead
- C) The signal ahead is broken
- D) A railroad signal ahead

7. What does a railroad advance warning sign look like?

- A) A round yellow sign with an X and RR
- B) A white X-shaped sign reading RAILROAD CROSSING
- C) A red and white triangle reading RR
- D) A yellow pentagon showing a train

8. What does a downward-pointing triangle sign mean?

- A) Merge
- B) Do not enter
- C) Yield
- D) Stop ahead

9. On a freeway, a green sign with a number in a small square (such as 'EXIT 25') refers to:

- A) The distance to the next city in miles
- B) The exit number, often the mile marker
- C) The posted speed limit on the exit ramp
- D) The route number of the highway

10. Using a handheld cell phone while driving is:

- A) Legal for every driver in every state
- B) No riskier than talking to a passenger
- C) Safe as long as you keep your eyes on the road
- D) Banned in most states and a major crash risk

11. Worn or bald tires are dangerous primarily because they:

- A) Cause the car to pull hard to one side
- B) Wear out the brakes faster than normal
- C) Only matter on snow and ice, not on wet pavement
- D) Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding

12. Your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor. Which action may build up brake pressure again?

- A) Turning the engine off at once
- B) Pumping the brake pedal quickly
- C) Shifting the car into neutral
- D) Holding the pedal on the floor

13. A sign reading 'YIELD' requires you to:

- A) Always come to a full stop first
- B) Merge at the same speed as traffic
- C) Slow down, give way, and stop if needed
- D) Go first - other drivers must yield to you

14. What does 'covering the brake' mean?

- A) Pressing the brake and gas at the same time
- B) Pumping the brake to warn the drivers behind you
- C) Resting your left foot on the brake pedal
- D) Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop

15. What does a 'MERGE' warning sign (two lines coming together) mean?

- A) Your lane ends - you must merge
- B) Traffic will merge into your lane
- C) The road divides into two routes
- D) Two roads cross just ahead

16. Before moving left to pass, how much clear road ahead (outside a no-passing zone) should you see?

- A) At least 50 feet
- B) At least 100 feet
- C) At least 1,000 feet
- D) At least 200 feet

17. A yellow sign showing a truck tilted on two wheels warns of:

- A) A steep downhill grade for trucks
- B) A truck inspection station
- C) A curve where trucks may tip over
- D) A road with soft shoulders ahead

18. A yellow sign showing a person walking indicates:

- A) A sidewalk ends ahead
- B) Pedestrians may be crossing
- C) A walking trail starts here
- D) No pedestrians allowed ahead

19. What shape is a stop sign?

- A) Pentagon (5-sided)
- B) Octagon (8-sided)
- C) Hexagon (6-sided)
- D) Triangle (3-sided)

20. When two lanes merge and there are 'zipper merge' signs, you should:

- A) Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns
- B) Merge early - as soon as you see the sign - to be polite
- C) Let all vehicles in the other lane go first
- D) Stop and wait for all traffic to clear

Answer Key & Explanations

1. B - Use low beams and leave more following distance

In rain, use low-beam headlights (high beams reflect off rain), reduce speed, and increase following distance to at least 4-6 seconds. High beams can reduce visibility in rain.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Weather: rain

2. A - Whenever rain, snow or spray blurs your view

Use your wipers whenever precipitation or road spray reduces your view. Many states also require your headlights to be on whenever your wipers are in use because of weather.

Source: dmv.virginia.gov - VA handbook - Bad weather

3. B - Take breaks every 2 hours or 100 miles

The only real cure for drowsiness while driving is sleep. Take breaks at least every 2 hours or 100 miles. Coffee provides temporary relief but is not a substitute for rest.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Drowsy driving

4. A - A work zone ahead

Orange diamond-shaped signs indicate construction or work zones. Speed limits are often reduced and fines are doubled in work zones. Slow down and stay alert.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

5. A - A rule you must obey

White rectangular signs are regulatory signs. They tell you the law - such as speed limits, lane usage, and turning rules - and must be obeyed.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

6. B - A traffic light is ahead

A signal-ahead warning sign tells you a traffic light is coming up, often where it may be hard to see in time. Be prepared to slow and stop.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.35

7. A - A round yellow sign with an X and RR

The round yellow sign with an X and "RR" is the railroad advance warning sign, usually the first sign you see before a highway-rail crossing. At the tracks you will see the white X-shaped crossbuck, which means yield to trains.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

8. C - Yield

An inverted (downward-pointing) triangle is always a YIELD sign. Slow down, be ready to stop, and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes

9. B - The exit number, often the mile marker

Exit number signs identify highway exits. In most states the exit number corresponds to the nearest mile marker, helping you judge distance to your exit.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2E.22

10. D - Banned in most states and a major crash risk

Handheld cell phone use while driving is banned in most US states. Using a phone quadruples crash risk. Even hands-free calls significantly impair attention. Use do-not-disturb mode when driving.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Distracted driving

11. D - Reduce traction and raise the risk of skidding

Bald or worn tires have little tread to grip the road or channel away water. This dramatically increases stopping distance and the risk of hydroplaning and skidding, especially in wet conditions.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Skids / tires

12. B - Pumping the brake pedal quickly

Pumping the pedal can restore enough pressure for the brakes to work. If it does not, shift to a lower gear and apply the parking brake slowly.

Source: oregon.gov - p.85 (PDF p.93), Brakes Fail

13. C - Slow down, give way, and stop if needed

A yield sign requires you to slow down and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians. You must stop if necessary, but a full stop is not always required when the way is clear.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2B.05

14. D - Holding your foot over the brake, ready to stop

Covering the brake means moving your foot from the accelerator to a position over, or lightly on, the brake pedal when you see a possible hazard, so you can brake with less reaction time.

Source: tn.gov - TN handbook - Covering the brake

15. B - Traffic will merge into your lane

A Merge sign warns that traffic from another roadway (such as an entrance ramp) will be joining your lane ahead. Watch for merging vehicles and adjust your speed and position so they can blend in smoothly. A lane that is ending has its own 'Lane Ends' sign.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.45 Paragraph 01

16. D - At least 200 feet

Do not pull out to pass until you can see at least 200 feet of clear road with no no-passing zone. You also may not go over the speed limit to pass.

Source: oklahoma.gov - p.35 (PDF p.35), Passing on the Left

17. C - A curve where trucks may tip over

This sign warns of a curve sharp enough that trucks and top-heavy vehicles risk rolling over. All drivers should reduce speed before entering.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.11

18. B - Pedestrians may be crossing

A pedestrian symbol on a yellow or yellow-green sign warns that pedestrians may be crossing. Slow down and yield to anyone in or entering the crosswalk.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 1D.05 Color Code

19. B - Octagon (8-sided)

Stop signs are always octagonal (8-sided) and red. This unique shape allows drivers to recognize them even when covered in snow or seen from behind.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Chapter 5, Table 17: Signs by Shape

20. A - Use both lanes to the merge point, then take turns

Where zipper-merge signs are posted, stay in your lane until the merge point, then take turns with the other lane like the teeth of a zipper. Merging early leaves one lane empty and makes the queue longer; the Minnesota Department of Transportation reports that the zipper merge can cut the length of a backup by as much as 40 percent.

Source: dmv.colorado.gov - CO handbook - Zipper Merge

Ready for the real Oklahoma test?

Take the free interactive Oklahoma SOK practice tests - shuffled every time, with instant explanations, road-sign picture questions, a missed-questions review and a 20-question exam simulator.

<https://permitpractice.us/oklahoma/>

Official SOK website: <https://oklahoma.gov/service.html>

Official Oklahoma driver's handbook: <https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/service-oklahoma/Documents/OklahomaDriverManual.pdf>

