

Oregon DMV

Permit Practice Test 2026

35-question test with answer key · permitpractice.us

Oregon permit test: quick facts

Questions on the real test	35
Passing score	80% (28 of 35 correct)
Wrong answers allowed	7
Minimum age	15
Testing agency	Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (DMV)
Official permit name	Provisional Instruction Permit (under 18); Class C Instruction Permit (18+)
Permit fee	\$7 knowledge test fee per attempt (same online or in office); permit issuance fee not verified
If you fail	May retest the same day at a DMV office (subject to testing-resource availability). Online: max 2 attempts in any 24-hour period and max 4 online attempts per test type, after which further attempts must be at a DMV office. Cheating = 90-day testing ban.
Online testing	Yes - an online knowledge test option is available.
Driver's education	No - driver education is not required for the learner permit.
Supervised practice	100 hours, or 50 hours with an approved Driver Ed course (under 18)
Permit holding period	6 months (under 18, before provisional driver license)
Under-21 alcohol limit	Zero tolerance (any measurable amount)

How to use this PDF

1. This test has 35 questions, the same number as the real Oregon DMV knowledge test.
2. Answer every question before you look at the answer key. To pass you need 80% (28 of 35 correct).
3. Time: We found no published time limit for the Oregon knowledge test.
4. Take it online, with every answer explained, at <https://permitpractice.us/oregon/> - the mock test there marks your answers only at the end, like the real test.

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

Oregon Permit Practice Test: 35 Questions

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

1. Green traffic signs provide:

- A) Guide information (directions)
- B) Warning information (hazards)
- C) Service information (gas, food)
- D) Regulatory information (laws)

2. Your gas pedal is stuck and you switch off the engine to slow the car. What should you expect?

- A) The car will speed up for a few seconds
- B) Steering and braking will take more effort
- C) The car will come to a stop almost at once
- D) The brakes will stop working completely

3. A flashing yellow arrow on a traffic signal means:

- A) Turn freely - oncoming traffic is stopped
- B) Wait - the arrow is about to turn red
- C) Stop fully, then turn ahead of the oncoming cars
- D) Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

4. Oregon's zero-tolerance law means a driver under 21 fails a breath test with:

- A) A BAC of 0.02 or more only
- B) Any amount of alcohol
- C) A BAC of 0.08 or more
- D) A BAC of 0.05 or more

5. At an intersection with a green bike box, what is true while your signal is red?

- A) Right turns are fine after a stop
- B) No right turn is allowed
- C) You may stop inside the box
- D) Bicycles must wait behind you

6. In Oregon, drivers 18 and older may use a phone only:

- A) With a hands-free accessory
- B) When stopped at a red light
- C) To read and send text messages
- D) On city streets below 25 mph

7. A 'STOP' sign at a railroad crossing with no gates means you must:

- A) Slow down and look, then roll across
- B) Stop fully, then cross when it is safe
- C) Stop only if the lights are flashing
- D) Stop only if a train is in sight

8. A deer runs across the road ahead of you and disappears into the trees. What should you expect next?

- A) More deer may follow close behind
- B) Deer never cross the same road twice
- C) The road is now clear of animals
- D) The deer will turn back toward you

9. Aggressive driving behaviors such as tailgating, weaving, and excessive speeding:

- A) Are only illegal when they cause a crash
- B) Are safe for skilled drivers in light traffic
- C) Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges
- D) Save enough time to make up for the added risk

10. What does a blue traffic sign indicate?

- A) Recreation areas such as state parks
- B) Motorist services like gas and food
- C) Rules you must obey, such as limits
- D) Highway route information

11. Double solid yellow center lines mean:

- A) No passing from either direction
- B) Passing is allowed if the road ahead is clear
- C) A center lane for left turns only
- D) Passing is allowed from both directions

12. When may a driver enter or cross a bike lane?

- A) To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists
- B) To wait in it while the car ahead of you turns
- C) Never, under any circumstances
- D) To pass slower cars when traffic is heavy

13. In states that use colored curbs, what does a red curb generally mean?

- A) Passenger loading only
- B) No stopping, standing, or parking
- C) Loading for commercial trucks only
- D) Parking allowed if you stay with the car

14. What does the 'basic speed law' require?

- A) Never drive more than 10 mph below the posted limit
- B) You may always drive at the posted limit, whatever the conditions
- C) Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions
- D) Keep up with the flow of traffic, even above the limit

15. What should you do if your vehicle begins to hydroplane (ride on a film of water)?

- A) Speed up gently so the tires cut through
- B) Steer quickly toward the dry edge of the road
- C) Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight
- D) Brake firmly until the tires grip again

16. In Oregon, a bus carrying workers or a church group turns on flashing red lights. How should you respond?

- A) Yield only if its stop arm is out
- B) Treat it the same as a school bus
- C) Ignore it, since it is not a school bus
- D) Pass it slowly on the left side

17. When should you use your high-beam headlights?

- A) In fog for maximum light
- B) When following another car at night
- C) On open roads with no vehicles close by
- D) Whenever it is dark, regardless of other traffic

18. Your car is stuck on railroad tracks and a train is coming. After you get out, which way should you move?

- A) At a 45-degree angle away from the train
- B) Along the tracks, away from the train
- C) At a 45-degree angle toward the train
- D) Straight away from the tracks

19. When you parallel park next to a curb, where should your car end up?

- A) Parallel to the curb and as close as practical
- B) With front wheels turned in toward the curb
- C) About three feet from the curb so passengers can get out
- D) Angled with the back wheel touching the curb

20. When approaching a stopped vehicle displaying a blue and red flashing light on the roadside, the safest and often legally required action is to:

- A) Speed up to pass the scene as fast as possible
- B) Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down
- C) Keep your speed and stay in your lane
- D) Stop in your lane until the vehicle leaves

21. You are stopped at a steady red light and no sign prohibits turning. What must you do before you turn right?

- A) Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic
- B) Honk to warn others, then turn ahead of them
- C) Wait for the light to turn green before turning
- D) Slow to a crawl, then turn if the way looks clear

22. A yellow sign with two arrows pointing in opposite directions (one up, one down) means:

- A) Passing lane ahead
- B) Divided highway begins
- C) One-way traffic ahead
- D) Two-way traffic ahead

23. Your brake lights are not working. Which hand signal tells drivers behind you that you are slowing or stopping?

- A) Left arm held straight out
- B) Right arm waved out the window
- C) Left arm out and bent downward
- D) Left arm out and bent upward

24. A small sign below a railroad crossbuck shows the number 2. What does it tell you?

- A) Trains come through here about twice a day
- B) Stop at least two car lengths from the rails
- C) There are two sets of tracks at the crossing
- D) The crossing is two miles down the road

25. In which situation are you NOT required to stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk?

- A) They are in the lane you turn into
- B) They are in a bike lane beside you
- C) They are in the lane next to yours
- D) They are past a safety island

26. Total stopping distance is made up of:

- A) Perception, reaction, and braking distance
- B) Braking distance plus one car length
- C) Reaction distance and braking distance only
- D) Perception distance and braking distance

27. Inside city limits, a U-turn is illegal anywhere your vehicle cannot be seen by traffic from either direction within:

- A) 1,000 feet
- B) 200 feet
- C) 300 feet
- D) 500 feet

28. You are on a freeway on-ramp and the ramp meter signal shows red. What should you do?

- A) Merge carefully if the freeway looks clear
- B) Use the shoulder to go around the signal
- C) Slow down but keep rolling onto the freeway
- D) Stop at the line and wait for green

29. What does a sign in the shape of an octagon always mean?

- A) Wrong way
- B) Yield
- C) Do not enter
- D) Stop

30. Oregon requires a child to ride in an approved child safety seat until age 8 or a height of at least:

- A) 4 feet 9 inches
- B) 5 feet 0 inches
- C) 4 feet 5 inches
- D) 4 feet 0 inches

31. What is the safest way to check your blind spot before changing lanes?

- A) Check your rearview mirror, then signal and go
- B) Check both side mirrors only
- C) Trust your car's blind-spot warning light
- D) Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane

32. Which of these is a warning sign that you are too drowsy to drive safely?

- A) Your passengers start talking more loudly
- B) You feel hungry and want to stop for a snack
- C) You cannot remember driving the last few miles
- D) You notice more traffic signs than usual

33. Who must yield when a pedestrian is crossing at a marked crosswalk?

- A) The pedestrian, since cars cannot stop quickly
- B) The driver must yield to the pedestrian
- C) The driver, but only at a traffic signal
- D) Whoever reached the crosswalk first

34. Traffic is backed up just past a railroad crossing. When should you start across the tracks?

- A) Whenever the crossing lights are not flashing
- B) Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks
- C) When the car ahead of you has started to cross
- D) Right away, since no train is in sight now

35. An Oregon school speed sign is the 'school hours' type. When does its 20 mph limit apply?

- A) 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days
- B) Only when its yellow light flashes
- C) 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on school days
- D) 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on all weekdays

Answer Key & Explanations

1. A - Guide information (directions)

Green signs provide guidance information such as highway route numbers, exit numbers, destinations, distances, and directions. They help drivers navigate.

Source: [assets.dps.mn.gov](#) - MN handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

2. B - Steering and braking will take more effort

With the engine off you lose power steering and power brake assist, so the wheel and pedal feel much heavier. They still work - push harder and steer to a safe stop.

Source: [alea.gov](#) - p.75 (PDF p.77), Stuck accelerator pedal

3. D - Turn after yielding to traffic and pedestrians

A flashing yellow arrow means you may turn in that direction after yielding to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. It is an unprotected turn - proceed only when safe.

Source: [mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov](#) - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 4A.04 Paragraph 01 B.2

4. B - Any amount of alcohol

Oregon has a zero-tolerance law - a driver under 21 fails the test with a blood alcohol concentration of any amount.

Source: [oregon.gov](#) - Alcohol / Implied Consent, p. 83

5. B - No right turn is allowed

Stop behind the bike box, not in it, so people on bicycles can move in front. Right turns on red are not allowed at these intersections.

Source: [oregon.gov](#) - p.51 (PDF p.59), Bike Boxes

6. A - With a hands-free accessory

Oregon requires drivers 18 and older to use a hands-free accessory to use a cell phone or mobile electronic device.

Source: [oregon.gov](#) - p.80 (PDF p.88), Distracted Driving

7. B - Stop fully, then cross when it is safe

A stop sign at a railroad crossing requires a complete stop. Look and listen carefully in both directions, and cross only when you are sure no train is coming.

Source: [mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov](#) - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 8B.04 Paragraph 06

8. A - More deer may follow close behind

Deer usually travel in groups, so one deer crossing often means others are close behind. Slow down and be ready to stop.

Source: [assets.dps.mn.gov](#) - p.84 (PDF p.87), Watch out for deer

9. C - Raise crash risk and can lead to reckless charges

Aggressive driving dramatically increases the risk of a crash and can lead to reckless driving citations, points, and higher insurance. The time saved is minimal compared to the danger created.

Source: [assets.dps.mn.gov](#) - MN handbook - Aggressive driving

10. B - Motorist services like gas and food

Blue signs provide information about motorist services: gas stations, food, lodging, hospitals, and rest areas. They help drivers find services along the route.

Source: [dps.texas.gov](#) - TX handbook - Chapter 5, sign colors

11. A - No passing from either direction

Double solid yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions. Crossing them to pass is prohibited from both directions.

Source: [assets.dps.mn.gov](#) - MN handbook - Pavement markings

12. A - To turn or cross to parking, yielding to cyclists

Bike lanes are for bicyclists. You may enter or cross one only when needed to turn, enter or leave a driveway or alley, or park where allowed, and you must yield to bicyclists first. States differ on details: California lets you merge into the bike lane before a turn, while Connecticut and Hawaii only let you cross it.

Source: [portal.ct.gov](#) - CT handbook - Bicyclists

13. B - No stopping, standing, or parking

Where curb colors are used, red means no stopping, standing or parking; it is often used for fire lanes and near hydrants. White usually means passenger loading, green limited-time parking and blue disabled parking. Curb rules vary by state and city, so obey posted signs.

Source: [mvdmt.gov](#) - MT handbook - Colored curb markings

14. C - Drive no faster than is safe for current conditions

Every state has a basic speed rule: never drive faster than is reasonable and safe for traffic, weather, visibility and road conditions. You can be cited for driving too fast for conditions even while under the posted limit.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Basic speed law

15. C - Ease off the gas and keep the wheel straight

During hydroplaning, ease off the gas gradually to slow down. Hold the steering wheel firmly and straight. Do not brake suddenly or steer sharply - this can cause a spin.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - MN handbook - Hydroplaning

16. B - Treat it the same as a school bus

Oregon permits flashing amber and red lights on worker and place-of-worship buses. When they are on, you treat them exactly like a school bus's lights.

Source: oregon.gov - p.56 (PDF p.64), Places of Worship or Worker Buses

17. C - On open roads with no vehicles close by

Use high beams on open roads when there is no oncoming traffic and no vehicle close ahead. Dim them within 500 feet of oncoming traffic and 200-300 feet when following. High beams reflect off fog, rain, and snow, reducing visibility.

Source: wisconsindot.gov - WI handbook - High beams

18. C - At a 45-degree angle toward the train

Get out and away from the tracks. Moving at a 45-degree angle in the direction the train is coming from keeps you clear of flying debris after impact.

Source: oregon.gov - p.64 (PDF p.72), Railroad Crossings

19. A - Parallel to the curb and as close as practical

Park parallel to and close to the curb. States set different maximum distances - for example 18 inches in California and Texas, 12 inches in Florida, Michigan and Washington, and 6 inches in New Jersey - so learn your state's limit.

Source: nj.gov - NJ handbook - Parking

20. B - Change lanes away if safe, or else slow down

Move Over laws require drivers to change lanes away from stopped emergency and service vehicles when safe. If you cannot move over, slow down well below the speed limit and pass with extreme caution.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Emergency vehicles

21. A - Stop fully, then yield to people and cross traffic

A right turn on red is allowed only after a complete stop and only after yielding to pedestrians and all crossing traffic. A NO TURN ON RED sign takes this option away.

Source: publicsafety.ohio.gov - Section 5 - Learning to Drive, A driver must stop

22. D - Two-way traffic ahead

This sign warns that you are leaving a divided roadway and entering a two-way road. Oncoming traffic will now be present - keep right and do not pass unless permitted.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2C.51

23. C - Left arm out and bent downward

An arm extended out and bent down signals slowing or stopping. Arm bent up is a right turn and arm straight out is a left turn.

Source: public.powerdms.com - p.93 (PDF p.98), Hand signals

24. C - There are two sets of tracks at the crossing

When a crossing has more than one track, a sign under the crossbuck shows how many tracks there are. Be ready for a train on any of them.

Source: alea.gov - p.39 (PDF p.41), Railroad Crossbuck

25. D - They are past a safety island

You must stop for a pedestrian in your lane, an adjacent lane (including a bike lane), or the lane you are turning into. A pedestrian beyond a safety island does not require you to stop.

Source: oregon.gov - p.47 (PDF p.55), Pedestrians

26. A - Perception, reaction, and braking distance

Total stopping distance = perception distance (seeing the hazard) + reaction distance (moving your foot to the brake) + braking distance (the vehicle physically stopping). All three increase with speed, which is why higher speeds are far more dangerous.

Source: flhsmv.gov - FL handbook - Total Stopping Distance

27. D - 500 feet

Inside a city, Oregon requires 500 feet of visibility in each direction for a U-turn. Outside city limits the distance doubles to 1,000 feet.

Source: oregon.gov - p.41 (PDF p.49), U-Turns

28. D - Stop at the line and wait for green

A ramp meter works like a traffic light. Stop at the stop line on red and go when it turns green, then speed up to merge.

Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.113), Freeway ramp meters

29. D - Stop

An octagon (8-sided shape) is used exclusively for STOP signs. The unique shape lets drivers identify it even when snow-covered or viewed from behind.

Source: mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov - MUTCD 11th ed. (Dec 2023) 2A.05, Table 2A-1 Use of Sign Shapes; 2B.04

30. A - 4 feet 9 inches

Children stay in an approved safety seat until they are 8 or at least 4 feet 9 inches tall and the adult belt fits correctly. Infants ride rear-facing until age 2.

Source: oregon.gov - p.74 (PDF p.82), Safety Belts

31. D - Glance over your shoulder toward the new lane

Mirrors have blind spots. Always glance over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move before changing lanes, in addition to checking your mirrors.

Source: dps.texas.gov - TX handbook - Changing lanes

32. C - You cannot remember driving the last few miles

Not remembering the last few miles, heavy eyelids, missing exits or signs, and drifting out of your lane all mean you should pull over and rest.

Source: dol.wa.gov - (PDF p.75), Fatigue

33. B - The driver must yield to the pedestrian

Drivers must always yield to pedestrians who are crossing in a marked or unmarked crosswalk. Pedestrian safety is the highest priority.

Source: dmv.ca.gov - CA handbook - Pedestrians / Crosswalks

34. B - Only when there is room to get fully past the tracks

Never stop on railroad tracks. Wait behind the crossing until there is enough space on the other side for your whole vehicle.

Source: assets.dps.mn.gov - p.53 (PDF p.56), Railroad crossing safety

35. A - 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days

The school-hours sign applies from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on days school is in session. If you are not sure it is a school day, slow to 20 mph anyway.

Source: oregon.gov - p.49 (PDF p.57), School Zone Signs

Ready for the real Oregon test?

Take the free interactive Oregon DMV practice tests - shuffled every time, with instant explanations, road-sign picture questions, a missed-questions review and a 35-question exam simulator.

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

Official DMV website: <https://www.oregon.gov/odot/dmv/>

Official Oregon driver's handbook: <https://www.oregon.gov/odot/forms/dmv/37.pdf>

