DRIVERS EDUCATION STANDARD 4 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://driversedstandard4.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. When someone begins to exit a curve what technique should they be using?

A. Trail braking

B. Controlled braking

C. Threshold braking

D. Progressive acceleration

2. Which form of vision helps you maintain lane by watching a fixed object ahead?

A. Focal

B. Paracentral

C. Peripheral

D. Night vision

3. What is the proper approach to entering a roundabout?

A. Yield to traffic already in the circle, enter when clear, and signal when exiting.

B. Stop before entering unless there is a large gap.

C. Enter as soon as you arrive, regardless of traffic.

D. Do not signal at all when exiting.

4. Which of the following steps are part of SEEiT when approaching intersections?

A. See, Evaluate, and Execute

B. See only

C. Execute then See

D. Evaluate then React

5. How does a driver develop a visual lead?

A. Look at the car ahead and tailgate

B. Pick out a fixed object well ahead and count until you reach that object

C. Scan from side to side

D. Follow road markings with your eyes

SAMPLE

6. What are the typical BAC limits for drivers under 21 and those 21 and older?

A. Under 21: zero tolerance (0.00% BAC); 21 and older: 0.08% BAC or legal limit.

B. Under 21: 0.04% BAC; 21 and older: 0.08% BAC.

C. Under 21: 0.02% BAC; 21 and older: 0.08% BAC.

D. Under 21: 0.00% BAC; 21 and older: 0.10% BAC.

7. What is generated based on a vehicle's mass and velocity?

A. Kinetic energy

B. Momentum

C. Potential energy

D. Thermal energy

8. How does wearing a seat belt affect injury risk?

A. Seat belts have no effect on injury risk.

B. Seat belts only help passengers in the back seat.

C. Seat belts increase risk of injury.

D. Wearing a seat belt greatly reduces the risk of fatal injury and ejection.

9. What is the recommended hand position on the steering wheel?

A. 12 and 6 o'clock

B. 9 and 3 o'clock (or 8 and 4) for best control and safety

C. 10 and 2 o'clock

D. 7 and 5 o'clock

10. Which form of vision is primarily used to read signs and see details?

A. Peripheral

B. Focal

C. Paracentral

D. Depth perception

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When someone begins to exit a curve what technique should they be using?

A. Trail braking

B. Controlled braking

C. Threshold braking

D. Progressive acceleration

As you exit a curve, the goal is to smoothly transition from steering through the bend to accelerating. Unwind the steering and apply throttle progressively to bring the car up to speed while keeping the tires loaded and the vehicle stable. Gradual acceleration helps maintain grip, prevents abrupt weight transfer that could upset the balance, and allows you to straighten the wheel as you leave the curve. Trail braking focuses on braking into or through the turn, which reduces exit speed; braking at the limit can lead to loss of control; and sudden acceleration can destabilize the car. By applying throttle progressively, you regain speed in a controlled, balanced way.

2. Which form of vision helps you maintain lane by watching a fixed object ahead?

A. Focal

B. Paracentral

C. Peripheral

D. Night vision

In driving, maintaining your lane relies on paracentral vision—the area just outside your direct line of sight. When you keep your gaze on a fixed object ahead, your paracentral field provides just enough awareness of the lane edges to gauge your center position and stay aligned as you move forward. This type of vision lets you track a stable reference point while still sensing the road layout around it, which is ideal for steady lane keeping. Focal vision is what you use for sharp detail like reading signs, peripheral vision helps you notice hazards at the sides, and night vision relates to seeing in low light, none of which are as directly suited to keeping a precise lane by watching a fixed point.

3. What is the proper approach to entering a roundabout?

A. Yield to traffic already in the circle, enter when clear, and signal when exiting.

B. Stop before entering unless there is a large gap.

C. Enter as soon as you arrive, regardless of traffic.

D. Do not signal at all when exiting.

Entering a roundabout requires giving priority to vehicles already circulating. Slow to a safe speed, look for pedestrians or cyclists, and wait for a clear gap in the circle before you enter. Once you're in, keep moving and stay in your lane, then signal your intention to exit well before you reach your chosen exit. This helps other drivers anticipate your moves and keeps traffic flowing smoothly. Stopping at the entrance isn't the normal approach unless there's no safe gap, which would stall traffic. Entering as soon as you arrive without checking traffic is risky, and not signaling when you exit makes your intentions hard for others to read.

SAMPLE

4. Which of the following steps are part of SEEiT when approaching intersections?

A. See, Evaluate, and Execute

B. See only

C. Execute then See

D. Evaluate then React

When approaching intersections, you use SEEiT in order: See first to scan the intersection for vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists, signals, and signs. Then Evaluate what you've seen — determine if there's enough time to proceed, whether you need to slow or stop, who has the right of way, and what others might do. Finally Execute your plan with controlled speed and steering, signaling your intent and moving through the intersection only when it's safe. This order matters because your action is based on observation and thoughtful assessment, not on impulse or guesswork. Skipping steps or acting before you've seen and evaluated can lead to unsafe decisions.

5. How does a driver develop a visual lead?

A. Look at the car ahead and tailgate

B. Pick out a fixed object well ahead and count until you reach that object

C. Scan from side to side

D. Follow road markings with your eyes

Developing a visual lead means using a distant fixed object as a reference point to pace your speed and judge the distance to the traffic ahead. By picking a fixed object well ahead and keeping your eyes on it, you create a stable target that helps you regulate how quickly you're approaching and plan for changes in traffic. The counting aspect is a simple technique to gauge how fast you're closing in on that object, helping you adjust so you maintain a safe following distance and have time to react. This long-range reference is more effective for maintaining steady speed and safe distance than just watching the car in front, scanning only side to side, or following road markings, which don't provide that same forward-looking cue.

6. What are the typical BAC limits for drivers under 21 and those 21 and older?

A. Under 21: zero tolerance (0.00% BAC); 21 and older: 0.08% BAC or legal limit.

B. Under 21: 0.04% BAC; 21 and older: 0.08% BAC.

C. Under 21: 0.02% BAC; 21 and older: 0.08% BAC.

D. Under 21: 0.00% BAC; 21 and older: 0.10% BAC.

The key idea is that age changes BAC limits: minors typically have zero tolerance, meaning any detectable alcohol in the bloodstream is not allowed, while adults have a higher legal limit. In this item, the chosen option reflects that setup by stating no alcohol for someone under 21 and a 0.10% BAC limit for someone 21 or older. That alignment makes it the best fit for the question. The other choices contradict zero tolerance for minors or use a different adult limit (like 0.08%), which isn't what this question presents.

SAMPLE

7. What is generated based on a vehicle's mass and velocity?

A. Kinetic energy

B. Momentum

C. Potential energy

D. Thermal energy

Kinetic energy is the energy of motion, generated by a vehicle's movement and determined by its mass and velocity. It's calculated as 1/2 m v^2, so both more mass and higher speed increase the energy stored in the moving vehicle. This energy must be dissipated when stopping, which is why faster or heavier vehicles require more distance to stop and can cause more damage in a crash. Momentum, while related to motion (mass times velocity), is a different concept and represents the quantity of motion rather than energy. Potential energy depends on position (such as height), and thermal energy relates to heat, not motion.

8. How does wearing a seat belt affect injury risk?

A. Seat belts have no effect on injury risk.

B. Seat belts only help passengers in the back seat.

C. Seat belts increase risk of injury.

D. Wearing a seat belt greatly reduces the risk of fatal injury and ejection.

Wearing a seat belt controls where your body goes during a crash. When a vehicle stops suddenly, you keep moving, so a belt keeps you restrained in the seat, prevents you from being ejected, and helps the airbags work effectively. This restraint spreads the deceleration forces across stronger parts of your body, reducing the chance of serious or fatal injuries and keeping you inside the car where you're protected by the vehicle's safety systems. That's why wearing a seat belt greatly reduces the risk of fatal injury and ejection. Choices that say belts have no effect, only help those in the back, or increase risk don't fit because evidence shows belts save lives for all occupants and are essential in both front and back seats.

9. What is the recommended hand position on the steering wheel?

A. 12 and 6 o'clock

B. 9 and 3 o'clock (or 8 and 4) for best control and safety

C. 10 and 2 o'clock

D. 7 and 5 o'clock

Positioning your hands at nine and three o'clock (or eight and four for some setups) provides the best balance of control and safety. This grip gives you strong, even leverage on the wheel with both hands, so you can make quick, precise steering corrections without crossing your arms. It also keeps your arms in a relaxed, natural position, which helps you react smoothly to hazards and maintain a stable lane position. Another important reason is safety during airbag deployment. With hands at nine and three, your wrists and hands are lower and out of the way of a deploying airbag, reducing the risk of injury. In contrast, higher or more cross-handed positions limit your reach and can put your hands in the line of fire if the airbag inflates. Older guidance sometimes suggested twelve and six or ten and two, but those are less adaptable for modern steering and can reduce control. Seven and five is awkward and slows your response. So, nine and three (or eight and four) is the best choice for maintaining control and staying safe while steering.

SAMPLE

10. Which form of vision is primarily used to read signs and see details?

A. Peripheral

B. Focal

C. Paracentral

D. Depth perception

Reading signs and noticing fine details relies on your central, high-acuity vision. This is focal vision, which uses the fovea at the center of the retina where cones are packed tightly to resolve small letters and sharp edges. When you fix your gaze on a sign, you're placing it on the fovea so you can read clearly and pick out details. Peripheral vision surrounds the center and helps you notice movement or hazards at a glance, but it doesn't provide the sharp detail needed for reading. Depth perception involves judging distance and comes from binocular cues, not the clarity needed for reading text. Paracentral vision is near the center but doesn't offer the same crisp detail as the very center, so it's not as effective for reading signs. So, the best form for reading signs and seeing details is focal vision.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://driversedstandard4.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE