LIFE DRIVING ACADEMY SEGMENT 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://lifedrivingacademysegment1.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. On a slope with no curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

A. Turn wheels toward the edge of the road (toward traffic).

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Keep wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels away from traffic.

2. When parking uphill with a curb, which wheel position minimizes the risk of rolling into traffic?

A. Turn wheels away from the curb.

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Turn wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels only to the left.

3. Before moving your vehicle, what should you do?

A. Put on seatbelt

B. Set GPS

C. Turn on headlights

D. Shift into gear and release the parking brake

4. Signs, signals, and pavement markings provide what type of information?

A. Information about laws, hazards and about roads

B. Directions to the nearest store

C. The weather forecast

D. Vehicle maintenance reminders

5. When parking downhill with a curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

A. Turn wheels away from the curb.

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Leave wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels only to the left.

SAMPLE

6. Defensive driving is best described as?

A. Driving as fast as possible within the speed limit.

B. A skill set focusing on hazard anticipation, space management, and proactive safety measures.

C. Focusing only on your own vehicle's performance.

D. Relying on others to avoid hazards.

7. If there is any traffic in the intersection, wait until it is clear. This guidance applies to which area?

A. Intersection

B. On-ramp

C. Crosswalk

D. Roundabout

8. After completing a turn, you should check your mirrors to ensure you can merge into traffic.

A. The size of your tires

B. Your fuel level

C. The gap in traffic

D. The direction of travel signals

9. What is the best way to handle a tailgater?

A. Brake suddenly to deter them.

B. Speed up to create more space ahead.

C. Change lanes to allow them to pass or increase following distance and stay calm.

D. Use hand signals to express frustration.

10. What is the relationship between speed and following distance?

A. Increasing speed requires a shorter following distance

B. Following distance is unaffected by speed

C. Increasing speed requires an increased following distance

D. Decreasing speed requires an increased following distance

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. On a slope with no curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

A. Turn wheels toward the edge of the road (toward traffic).

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Keep wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels away from traffic.

When you're parked on a slope with no curb, turn the wheels toward the edge of the road (toward traffic). This orientation helps keep the vehicle from rolling into the travel lanes if it begins to move, guiding it toward the shoulder rather than into passing traffic. The parking brake should be set and the car placed in park to add an extra layer of security on a slope.

2. When parking uphill with a curb, which wheel position minimizes the risk of rolling into traffic?

A. Turn wheels away from the curb.

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Turn wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels only to the left.

When you park on a hill with a curb, you want the curb to act as a barrier if the car starts to move. Turning the wheels away from the curb places the front tires so that, if gravity nudges the car backward, the tire can catch on the curb and stop the vehicle from rolling into traffic. Turning toward the curb or keeping the wheels straight doesn't provide the same blocking effect, so the car could roll into traffic more easily if the parking brake fails. This stance makes use of the curb as a fail-safe and reduces the risk of the vehicle moving into the roadway.

3. Before moving your vehicle, what should you do?

A. Put on seatbelt

B. Set GPS

C. Turn on headlights

D. Shift into gear and release the parking brake

Before you move, the car needs to be ready to transfer engine power to the wheels. Shifting into a gear and releasing the parking brake accomplishes this: the transmission is engaged so the engine can drive the wheels, and the brakes aren't holding the car in place. In an automatic, you go from Park to Drive (or the appropriate forward gear) and then release the brake. In a manual, you press the clutch, select first gear, release the parking brake, and gradually let out the clutch while you apply a little gas. The other actions don't actually enable movement; they're safety or convenience steps, not what prepares the vehicle to drive.

SAMPLE

4. Signs, signals, and pavement markings provide what type of information?

A. Information about laws, hazards and about roads

B. Directions to the nearest store

C. The weather forecast

D. Vehicle maintenance reminders

Road signs, signals, and pavement markings convey rules you must follow, warnings about potential hazards, and information about the road itself. They tell you what you're required to do (such as speed limits, yielding, stopping, or lane usage), alert you to dangers ahead (like curves, intersections, work zones, or pedestrian crossings), and describe the road layout (where lanes start or end, merge points, or turn lanes). This standardized information helps you drive safely and predictably no matter where you are. They aren't meant to direct you to stores, report the weather, or remind you about vehicle maintenance.

5. When parking downhill with a curb, which way should you turn your wheels?

A. Turn wheels away from the curb.

B. Turn wheels toward the curb.

C. Leave wheels straight.

D. Turn wheels only to the left.

The main concept here is using wheel orientation to prevent a parked vehicle from rolling on an incline. When you're parking downhill and there's a curb, turn your wheels toward the curb. The curb then acts as a barrier that the front tire can catch on if the car starts to move, stopping the vehicle from rolling into traffic. If you turn away from the curb or leave the wheels straight, a slight roll could push the car into the roadway without any obstacle to stop it. Turning toward the curb aligns the front wheels so the curb can block movement, and applying the parking brake after setting the wheels adds an extra safeguard.

6. Defensive driving is best described as?

A. Driving as fast as possible within the speed limit.

B. A skill set focusing on hazard anticipation, space management, and proactive safety measures.

C. Focusing only on your own vehicle's performance.

D. Relying on others to avoid hazards.

Defensive driving is about hazard anticipation, space management, and proactive safety measures. It means constantly scanning the road to spot potential dangers before they become problems, choosing a lane position and speed that give you a safe buffer, and adjusting early for conditions such as weather, road surfaces, or nearby drivers. This mindset keeps you prepared to slow down, stop, or maneuver to avoid trouble, rather than waiting for an emergency and reacting at the last moment. The focus is on safety for you and others, not just getting to the destination quickly. By allocating space, watching for other drivers' mistakes, and signaling intentions, you create options and time to react. In contrast, driving as fast as possible within the limit ignores the need for a safe following distance; focusing only on your own vehicle's performance misses how hazards can arise from others; and relying on others to avoid hazards is unsafe because you can't depend on others to act correctly every time.

SAMPLE

7. If there is any traffic in the intersection, wait until it is clear. This guidance applies to which area?

A. Intersection

B. On-ramp

C. Crosswalk

D. Roundabout

When you're approaching an intersection, you should not enter if there is traffic in the intersection. Entering with vehicles still occupying the crossing can leave you stuck in the middle, blocking cross-traffic and making turns more dangerous. Waiting until the intersection is clear lets you pass through in one smooth move and reduces the risk of crashes. This guidance specifically applies to intersections; other areas have different rules—on-ramps focus on merging with highway traffic, crosswalks require yielding to pedestrians, and roundabouts require letting vehicles already in the circle go first.

8. After completing a turn, you should check your mirrors to ensure you can merge into traffic.

A. The size of your tires

B. Your fuel level

C. The gap in traffic

D. The direction of travel signals

After finishing a turn, the important step is to verify you can merge safely by checking your mirrors. Your mirrors show the traffic behind and alongside you, so you can judge whether there's a big enough gap to enter the lane without squeezing or surprise braking from other drivers. If there isn't a clear opening, you slow slightly or wait for a larger gap, then merge smoothly when it's safe. This habit reduces the risk of collisions and helps you blend into traffic flow. Things like tire size or fuel level don't tell you about gaps to merge into, and while signaling matters, you still need to confirm space with your mirrors before moving.

9. What is the best way to handle a tailgater?

A. Brake suddenly to deter them.

B. Speed up to create more space ahead.

C. Change lanes to allow them to pass or increase following distance and stay calm.

D. Use hand signals to express frustration.

When someone is following too closely, the priority is safety and reducing risk by creating space and staying calm. The best approach is to change lanes to let them pass if it's safe, or simply increase your own following distance and maintain a steady speed while staying composed. This works because it gives you more time to react to any sudden stop and reduces the chances of a rear-end collision, all without inflaming the situation. Avoid braking suddenly or speeding up to "escape" them, and don't use hand signals—those can lead to a confrontation. If you do change lanes, use your turn signal and check mirrors and blind spots to do so safely.

SAMPLE

10. What is the relationship between speed and following distance?

A. Increasing speed requires a shorter following distance

B. Following distance is unaffected by speed

C. Increasing speed requires an increased following distance

D. Decreasing speed requires an increased following distance

As speed rises, you need more space behind the vehicle in front because both your reaction distance and braking distance grow. You react in about the same amount of time no matter how fast you're going, but during that reaction time you cover more ground when you're moving faster. After you start braking, higher speeds also require more distance to stop. So to stay safe, the following distance must increase as speed increases. A practical takeaway is that in dry conditions you might keep roughly a three-second gap, and you should give more space in wet, icy, or crowded conditions. The idea that following distance stays the same with speed, or that speeding means you should follow closer, isn't safe. Similarly, slowing down doesn't generally require more following distance; in fact, you can often get away with a shorter gap as you reduce speed, though adverse conditions may still warrant extra space.

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://lifedrivingacademysegment1.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE