ONTARIO CLASS F DRIVER'S LICENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Before starting a new 14 day cycle, how many consecutive hours off duty is compulsory?**

   A. 72

   B. 24

   C. 36

   D. 12

2. **What is recommended when driving in adverse weather conditions?**

   A. Increase your speed to maintain control

   B. Use standard driving speeds regardless of conditions

   C. Decrease speed and increase following distance

   D. Only drive if absolutely necessary

3. **Before testing the brakes of a bus with hydraulic brakes and power assist, what should you do?**

   A. Put on the parking brake

   B. Pump the brake pedal several times

   C. Switch off the ignition

   D. Do all these things

4. **What does it mean to "overdrive your headlights"?**

   A. Turning off headlights in bright areas

   B. Driving at a speed that prevents stopping within visible distance

   C. Using high beams in city driving

   D. Ignoring headlights during the daytime

5. **Hydraulic brakes or air brakes should not be fanned except...?**

   A. On slippery pavement

   B. In hot weather

   C. On long downhill grades

   D. On dry pavement

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6. A bus is defined by the Ministry of Transportation as being a motor vehicle used for the transportation of people and carrying how many passengers?

A. 24 or more

B. 8 or more

C. 16 or more

D. 10 or more

7. When considering whether or not to cross a railway crossing, how long can a train take to stop under full emergency braking?

A. 1 km

B. 1.5 km

C. 0.5 km

D. 2 km

8. What is the minimum age requirement to obtain an Ontario Class F driver's licence?

A. 16 years old

B. 17 years old

C. 18 years old

D. 19 years old

9. Passengers leaving a school bus should only cross in front of the bus at a distance of at least...?

A. 3 m

B. 1 m

C. 5 m

D. 2 m

10. Before reversing your bus, what is the safest action to take?

A. Rev your engine as a warning

B. Put on your hazard lights as a warning

C. Sound your horn as a warning

D. Disembark and check all around the vehicle

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Before starting a new 14 day cycle, how many consecutive hours off duty is compulsory?

A. 72

B. 24

C. 36

D. 12

To ensure that drivers maintain a high level of safety and prevent fatigue, regulations require that before starting a new 14-day cycle, a driver must complete 72 consecutive hours off duty. This rest period is essential for recovery, allowing the driver to be alert and focused when they resume driving duties. In the context of transportation regulations, such mandatory rest periods are crucial for maintaining road safety. In comparison, shorter periods of rest such as 24, 36, or 12 hours, while beneficial in their own ways, do not fulfill the regulatory requirement for starting a new cycle. The specified 72 hours provides a comprehensive rest that is imperative for long-haul drivers who have already potentially accumulated significant hours on the road. Thus, these regulations are structured to prioritize both the safety of the driver and the integrity of road safety standards.

2. What is recommended when driving in adverse weather conditions?

A. Increase your speed to maintain control

B. Use standard driving speeds regardless of conditions

C. Decrease speed and increase following distance

D. Only drive if absolutely necessary

When driving in adverse weather conditions, decreasing speed and increasing your following distance is recommended because these actions enhance your ability to maintain control of your vehicle. Slower speeds help reduce the risk of skidding and give you more time to react to sudden changes in conditions or obstacles on the road. Increasing the following distance allows for more reaction time, allowing drivers to stop safely if the vehicle in front has to brake suddenly. This is especially crucial on slippery surfaces, where stopping distances can be significantly extended. Maintaining control in adverse conditions, such as rain, snow, or fog, is vital for the safety of the driver and other road users. Therefore, adapting your driving speed and increasing your following distance directly correlate with safer driving practices during such challenging weather.

3. Before testing the brakes of a bus with hydraulic brakes and power assist, what should you do?

A. Put on the parking brake

B. Pump the brake pedal several times

C. Switch off the ignition

D. Do all these things

Pumping the brake pedal several times before testing the brakes of a bus with hydraulic brakes and power assist is essential for ensuring the system is functioning correctly and safely. This action helps to build up pressure in the brake lines and allows you to check if the power assist is operational. If the brakes are not functioning correctly, this step can help identify problems, such as whether the power assist is providing adequate support or if there might be air in the brake system. Ensuring that the braking system is ready before taking further action is crucial in maintaining safety while operating the vehicle. Doing this step first allows for a smoother and safer brake test rather than assuming the brakes are functioning as they should be without verification. On the other hand, using the parking brake is a good practice in general, but it is not the primary action needed specifically before testing hydraulic brakes with power assist. Turning off the ignition is also not necessary and could present risks, such as losing power to essential systems, which are critical for the test. Therefore, prioritizing the pumping of the brake pedal is vital for a practical and effective pre-test procedure.

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4. What does it mean to "overdrive your headlights"?

A. Turning off headlights in bright areas

B. Driving at a speed that prevents stopping within visible distance

C. Using high beams in city driving

D. Ignoring headlights during the daytime

The concept of "overdriving your headlights" primarily refers to the situation where a driver is traveling at a speed that exceeds the distance illuminated by the headlights. When this happens, the driver cannot see far enough down the road to stop safely if an obstacle appears. Adequate visibility is crucial at night, and if you are moving too quickly, you risk not being able to react in time to hazards. Therefore, understanding this concept emphasizes the importance of adjusting your speed based on visibility conditions, ensuring that you can always stop safely within the range that your headlights illuminate. This is particularly important at night or in poor weather conditions when visibility is limited. The other options do not accurately describe what it means to "overdrive your headlights." Simply turning off headlights in bright areas, using high beams in city driving, or ignoring headlights during the daytime do not have the implications concerning speed and stopping distance that the correct answer does.

5. Hydraulic brakes or air brakes should not be fanned except...?

A. On slippery pavement

B. In hot weather

C. On long downhill grades

D. On dry pavement

The correct choice highlights an important safety consideration when operating vehicles equipped with hydraulic or air brakes. Fanning the brakes, which involves repeatedly applying and releasing the brakes, is typically discouraged as it can lead to brake overheating and decreased effectiveness. However, on slippery pavement, fanning the brakes can help to prevent the vehicle from skidding, providing better control. When drivers apply the brakes intermittently on slippery surfaces, it helps to maintain traction while still managing the vehicle's speed. In contrast, on long downhill grades, fanning the brakes can actually lead to brake failure due to overheating, making it a hazardous practice. Similarly, during hot weather or on dry pavement, continuous braking without engaging other methods of speed control can also lead to overheating and reduced braking efficiency, potentially resulting in dangerous situations. Hence, the context of maintaining control on slippery conditions makes the first option the most valid scenario for fanning brakes.

6. A bus is defined by the Ministry of Transportation as being a motor vehicle used for the transportation of people and carrying how many passengers?

A. 24 or more

B. 8 or more

C. 16 or more

D. 10 or more

A bus, as defined by the Ministry of Transportation, is a motor vehicle specifically designed for the transportation of passengers. The correct threshold for identifying a vehicle as a bus is 10 or more passengers. This definition encompasses various types of buses, including public transit, school buses, and charter services, all of which are intended to carry a significant number of individuals simultaneously. Understanding this classification is crucial for ensuring that vehicles are operated with the appropriate license, as buses demand specific training and adherence to safety regulations that are not as stringent for smaller passenger vehicles. This standard helps maintain safe transportation practices and ensures that drivers are adequately prepared to manage the responsibilities associated with operating larger vehicles carrying more than 10 passengers.

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7. When considering whether or not to cross a railway crossing, how long can a train take to stop under full emergency braking?

A. 1 km

B. 1.5 km

C. 0.5 km

D. 2 km

When evaluating the stopping distance of a train under full emergency braking, it's essential to understand the massive dynamics involved due to a train's size and weight. Trains cannot stop as quickly as cars can, largely because of their momentum and the friction between the wheels and tracks. Under full emergency braking, the stopping distance for a train can indeed be as long as 2 kilometers or more, depending on various factors such as the train's speed, load, and track conditions. This significant distance emphasizes the importance of being highly cautious at railway crossings, as once a train is in motion, it cannot stop quickly enough to avoid a collision if someone or something obstructs the tracks. The other distances provided - 1 km, 1.5 km, and 0.5 km - fall short of reflecting the true potential stopping distance for trains under emergency conditions. Understanding this magnitude helps underscore why it is critical to never attempt to cross the tracks if a train is approaching; the time available before it arrives is considerably less than the time needed for it to stop. This knowledge is vital for safety and recognizing the potential dangers of railway crossings.

8. What is the minimum age requirement to obtain an Ontario Class F driver's licence?

A. 16 years old

B. 17 years old

C. 18 years old

D. 19 years old

The minimum age requirement to obtain an Ontario Class F driver's licence is 18 years old. This licence is specifically designed for drivers of buses or other higher capacity vehicles, necessitating a level of maturity and responsibility that aligns with the age requirement. The 18-year age threshold is consistent with many licensing processes that aim to ensure that individuals are mature enough to handle the responsibilities and safety considerations of operating larger vehicles. Younger individuals, despite potentially being eligible for other types of licences, may not yet possess the experience or judgment necessary for the complexities of driving larger vehicles, which can differ significantly from operating standard passenger vehicles. The age limit reflects an understanding of the additional demands and responsibilities that come with driving a bus, which may include managing a larger number of passengers, navigating different road conditions, and ensuring the safety of others on the road.

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9. Passengers leaving a school bus should only cross in front of the bus at a distance of at least...?

A. 3 m

B. 1 m

C. 5 m

D. 2 m

Passengers leaving a school bus should cross in front of the bus at a minimum distance of 3 meters. This distance is critical for ensuring safety because it allows the bus driver and other motorists a clear line of sight of the child. When crossing in front of the bus, it is vital for children to be far enough away to help avoid the risk of being in the driver's blind spot, which could lead to dangerous situations. By maintaining this recommended distance of 3 meters, it enhances visibility and gives the passenger enough time to assess oncoming traffic and safely determine when it's clear to cross.

10. Before reversing your bus, what is the safest action to take?

A. Rev your engine as a warning

B. Put on your hazard lights as a warning

C. Sound your horn as a warning

D. Disembark and check all around the vehicle

Before reversing a bus, disembarking and checking all around the vehicle is the safest action to take. This practice ensures that the driver has a clear view of the immediate surroundings and can identify any pedestrians, cyclists, or obstacles that could be in the path of the bus. Physically walking around the vehicle allows for an assessment of areas that are often blind spots, which are particularly significant in larger vehicles like buses. While warnings such as revving the engine, using hazard lights, or sounding the horn may be useful for alerting others nearby, they do not guarantee that the area is clear for safe reversing. Relying solely on warnings can create a false sense of security, as it does not address the potential hazards that may exist behind the vehicle, such as children playing or vehicles approaching. Hence, personally checking the surroundings before moving ensures maximum safety for both the driver and those in the vicinity.

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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:

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

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