SAFEWAY DRIVING REALITY CHECK ADULT CLASS 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. What is the minimum passing clearance when overtaking a bicyclist?

A. At least three feet.

B. One foot.

C. Six inches.

D. Ten feet.

2. What color are warning signs?

A. Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green.

B. Blue.

C. Red.

D. Orange.

3. How many feet are traveled in one second at 20 mph?

A. 15 feet

B. 60 feet

C. 30 feet

D. 45 feet

4. At a four-way intersection where two vehicles arrive simultaneously, who goes first?

A. The driver who signals first

B. The driver who arrived first

C. The larger vehicle goes first

D. The driver on the right has the right-of-way

5. What is the purpose of pedestrian crosswalk signs and signals?

A. They indicate where pedestrians cross and require drivers to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.

B. They indicate speed limits and lane usage.

C. They indicate no parking zones.

D. They indicate construction ahead.

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6. How should you safely navigate a roundabout?

A. Enter before it is clear.

B. Stop at the entrance and wait for a green arrow.

C. Yield to traffic inside, enter when clear, stay to the right, and signal when exiting.

D. Accelerate through to avoid congestion.

7. Which action is NOT recommended when you see a speeding weaving driver?

A. Increase distance from that vehicle, do not engage, and let them pass if safe.

B. Do not engage and let them pass if safe.

C. Slam on the brakes to deter the tailgater.

D. Move to the left lane to block them.

8. Which of the following best reflects the first-offense MIP fine?

A. Up to $500

B. $1,000

C. $750

D. $250

9. Why are seat belts important for all occupants?

A. They increase stopping distance.

B. They restrain occupants, reduce injury, and prevent ejection in a crash.

C. They are optional for drivers.

D. They are only for front-seat occupants.

10. Which statement best describes the general effect of using a cell phone while driving?

A. It Increases Your Awareness And Reaction Time.

B. It Has No Measurable Effect On Driving.

C. It Distracts You And Reduces Reaction Time And Awareness.

D. It Helps You Stay Focused Longer.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum passing clearance when overtaking a bicyclist?

A. At least three feet.

B. One foot.

C. Six inches.

D. Ten feet.

Providing at least three feet of clearance when overtaking a bicyclist keeps both you and the rider safer. A cyclist can wobble, swerve to avoid debris, or drift toward the lane line, and your vehicle needs room to accommodate that movement without risk of a sideswipe or forcing the rider toward moving traffic or parked cars. Three feet gives a comfortable buffer for mirrors, door openings, and wind or road irregularities that can push a cyclist toward you. Other distances aren't reliable enough. One foot or six inches is far too close to the rider and increases the chance of collision or forcing the cyclist off the road. Ten feet is more than necessary for a minimum in many places, but the standard minimum widely used is three feet, so aiming for that distance is the safest and most proper practice. If you can't pass with three feet, slow down and wait until you can pass with adequate space before returning to your lane.

2. What color are warning signs?

A. Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green.

B. Blue.

C. Red.

D. Orange.

Signs use color to communicate quickly. Warning signs are meant to alert you to hazards ahead, and their standard color is yellow to grab attention. Fluorescent yellow-green is used too for even higher visibility in certain areas, like construction zones. Other colors have different meanings: blue signals services or information, red indicates stop or prohibitions, and orange is tied to construction warnings. So the color you'll most commonly associate with warning signs is yellow, or fluorescent yellow-green when extra visibility is needed.

3. How many feet are traveled in one second at 20 mph?

A. 15 feet

B. 60 feet

C. 30 feet

D. 45 feet

Converting speed to feet per second. There are 5,280 feet in a mile and 3,600 seconds in an hour, so feet per second = mph × 5,280 ÷ 3,600. For 20 mph that's 20 × 5,280 ÷ 3,600 = 105,600 ÷ 3,600 ≈ 29.33 feet per second. Since the choices are whole feet, the closest match is 30 feet. So in one second at 20 mph you travel about 29.3 feet, which aligns best with the 30 feet option.

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4. At a four-way intersection where two vehicles arrive simultaneously, who goes first?

A. The driver who signals first

B. The driver who arrived first

C. The larger vehicle goes first

D. The driver on the right has the right-of-way

At a four-way intersection where you both arrive at the same moment, the driver on the right has the right-of-way. This rule, often called yielding to the vehicle on your right, keeps traffic moving smoothly and avoids gridlock. Signaling first doesn't grant priority in this scenario, and the size of the vehicle isn't a factor. So, you should proceed only after you've verified the other driver is on your right and it's safe to go, typically by making brief eye contact and proceeding in an orderly sequence from right to left.

5. What is the purpose of pedestrian crosswalk signs and signals?

A. They indicate where pedestrians cross and require drivers to yield to pedestrians in crosswalks.

B. They indicate speed limits and lane usage.

C. They indicate no parking zones.

D. They indicate construction ahead.

Pedestrian crosswalk signs and signals exist to clearly mark where people will cross and to regulate driver behavior so pedestrians are protected. They tell you where a crossing is located and, when signals are present, guide pedestrians on when it's safe to cross and tell drivers when to stop or yield. The core purpose is to give pedestrians the right of way in crosswalks and to make crossing safer by reducing conflicts with vehicles. Other signs that mention speed limits, parking restrictions, or construction indicate different instructions for drivers and aren't specifically about guiding pedestrians through crosswalks.

6. How should you safely navigate a roundabout?

A. Enter before it is clear.

B. Stop at the entrance and wait for a green arrow.

C. Yield to traffic inside, enter when clear, stay to the right, and signal when exiting.

D. Accelerate through to avoid congestion.

Roundabouts work by giving priority to traffic already circulating. You should approach slowly, look for a safe gap, and yield to vehicles in the circle before entering. Enter only when there's enough room to merge without stopping in the roundabout. Once you're inside, stay in your lane and keep to the right, moving around the circle toward your exit. Signal your intent to exit so others know you're leaving, then steer onto the exit road and adjust speed as needed. Also be alert for pedestrians and cyclists near the entrances and exits.

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7. Which action is NOT recommended when you see a speeding weaving driver?

A. Increase distance from that vehicle, do not engage, and let them pass if safe.

B. Do not engage and let them pass if safe.

C. Slam on the brakes to deter the tailgater.

D. Move to the left lane to block them.

When a speeding weaving driver is behind you, your priority is to keep yourself safe by creating more space and avoiding actions that could escalate the situation. Slamming on the brakes to deter the tailgater is not recommended because sudden hard braking can cause a rear-end collision with you as the target, especially if the driver behind isn't reacting in time. It also doesn't reliably slow the weaving driver and can provoke further unsafe behavior. The safer approach is to increase your following distance, stay calm, and avoid engaging with the other driver. If possible and safe, let them pass. Moving to the left lane to block them is dangerous and can create hazards for oncoming traffic. So the option involving abrupt braking is the one to avoid.

8. Which of the following best reflects the first-offense MIP fine?

A. Up to $500

B. $1,000

C. $750

D. $250

First-offense MIP fines are set to be a clear, concrete consequence that's noticeable but not overly harsh. For a first violation, the typical cap you'll see is up to five hundred dollars. This reflects a penalty strong enough to deter underage drinking and possession, while still being reasonable for a first-time offense. Depending on the state, there may also be required steps added—like court costs, alcohol education, or a brief suspension of driving privileges—so the total impact can go beyond the fine itself. Higher amounts, such as seven hundred fifty or one thousand dollars, usually appear with repeat offenses or more serious circumstances, while two hundred fifty dollars is less common as the standard maximum for a first offense.

9. Why are seat belts important for all occupants?

A. They increase stopping distance.

B. They restrain occupants, reduce injury, and prevent ejection in a crash.

C. They are optional for drivers.

D. They are only for front-seat occupants.

Seat belts protect by restraining people and spreading crash forces across the strongest parts of the body, so you stay in the vehicle and in the proper position for airbags to help. In a crash, the vehicle can stop suddenly, but you keep moving at the same speed unless you're restrained. A belt holds you in place, prevents you from crashing into the interior, and greatly reduces the chance of being ejected. This combination dramatically lowers the risk of serious injuries to the head, chest, and torso, and it saves lives. Because of this, seat belts are essential for everyone in the vehicle, not just the driver or people in the front seats. The other ideas aren't correct: belts aren't about increasing stopping distance, they aren't optional for drivers, and they're used by all occupants, not only those in the front.

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10. Which statement best describes the general effect of using a cell phone while driving?

A. It Increases Your Awareness And Reaction Time.

B. It Has No Measurable Effect On Driving.

C. It Distracts You And Reduces Reaction Time And Awareness.

D. It Helps You Stay Focused Longer.

Using a cell phone while driving creates a distraction that pulls your attention away from the road. Driving needs constant awareness of hazards, traffic, signs, and pedestrians, and quick, appropriate reactions. A phone conversation or text absorbs part of your mental resources, so you notice fewer details and react more slowly to dangers. Even hands-free calls still divide your attention, since the cognitive load of talking competes with driving tasks. So the general effect is reduced awareness and slower reaction time, which is why this option best fits.

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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:

https://safewayrealitycheckadultclass.examzify.com

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

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