

TCI DRIVING WRITTEN TEST 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which action is prohibited by a double solid line?**
 - A. Overtake when safe and road allows.
 - B. Cross or pass.
 - C. Drive in your lane.
 - D. Turn the corner.
- 2. When a pedestrian is waiting to cross at a crosswalk, what should you do?**
 - A. Honk to hurry the pedestrian along.
 - B. Wave them to cross and keep moving.
 - C. Continue driving if traffic is light.
 - D. Stop and allow the pedestrian to cross.
- 3. A steady yellow signal indicates you should**
 - A. go through quickly
 - B. be prepared to stop
 - C. stop
 - D. speed up to clear intersection
- 4. What should you do if you miss your highway exit?**
 - A. Back up to take the exit.
 - B. U-turn in the median.
 - C. Do not back up; continue to the next exit safely.
 - D. Stop on the shoulder and reverse.
- 5. At a crosswalk, a pedestrian stands waiting to cross. What should you do?**
 - A. Stop and allow the pedestrian to cross.
 - B. Continue if traffic is light.
 - C. Honk to hurry them.
 - D. Wave them across and continue.
- 6. When preparing to make a left turn at an approaching intersection, you should slow down and**
 - A. move towards the right side of your lane
 - B. move towards the left side of your lane
 - C. avoid driving in the bicycle lane
 - D. signal for 100 before turning

7. What is the proper way to turn at an intersection?

- A. Turn without signaling and rely on other drivers to yield.
- B. Signal in advance, check mirrors and blind spots, and execute the turn safely.
- C. Turn only after other vehicles have passed.
- D. Speed through the intersection and then signal.

8. What is the recommended way to maintain control when driving in winter conditions?

- A. Slow down, increase following distance, and avoid abrupt maneuvers
- B. Speed up to avoid getting stuck
- C. Follow distance as normal
- D. Brake hard whenever you need to stop

9. Which statement correctly describes right-of-way for authorized emergency vehicles?

- A. If you have the right-of-way and others yield it to you, proceed immediately
- B. Authorized emergency vehicles such as police cars, ambulances and fire trucks have the right-of-way all the time even if there's no signal, either audible (siren) or visual (flashing light)
- C. If you are about to turn right at an intersection, you must yield the right of way to other vehicle or pedestrian until it is safe to turn
- D. If a traffic light turns green for you, you must still yield to vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection, watch out for red light runners.

10. You should stop for a stopped school bus when the lights are flashing.

- A. when the lights are flashing
- B. in school zones
- C. on school days
- D. even if the flashing lights are not flashing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which action is prohibited by a double solid line?

- A. Overtake when safe and road allows.
- B. Cross or pass.**
- C. Drive in your lane.
- D. Turn the corner.

A double solid line means no crossing or passing in either direction. It's placed where overtaking would be unsafe due to limited visibility or road conditions. That's why crossing the line to overtake is prohibited—the line itself is the signal not to pass. You should stay in your lane and proceed. Driving in your lane and turning at intersections are normal actions and don't inherently require crossing this line.

2. When a pedestrian is waiting to cross at a crosswalk, what should you do?

- A. Honk to hurry the pedestrian along.
- B. Wave them to cross and keep moving.
- C. Continue driving if traffic is light.
- D. Stop and allow the pedestrian to cross.**

Pedestrians have the right of way in crosswalks, so you must stop to let them cross. When someone is waiting to cross, slow down as you approach and come to a complete stop if needed, ensuring they can cross safely before you proceed. This protects vulnerable road users and reduces the risk of a collision. Do not honk or wave them across while you continue, and do not drive through the crosswalk while someone is waiting or in it. Even if traffic is light, stop and wait until the crosswalk is clear, then resume driving.

3. A steady yellow signal indicates you should

- A. go through quickly
- B. be prepared to stop**
- C. stop
- D. speed up to clear intersection

A steady yellow signal means the light is about to turn red, so you should slow down and be prepared to stop. The safest action is to stop if you can do so safely; don't speed up to try to beat the red. If you're too close to the intersection to stop safely, you may continue through with caution. This gives you time to clear the intersection and helps prevent running a red light.

4. What should you do if you miss your highway exit?

- A. Back up to take the exit.
- B. U-turn in the median.
- C. Do not back up; continue to the next exit safely.**
- D. Stop on the shoulder and reverse.

Missing a highway exit calls for staying in control and avoiding dangerous maneuvers. You should not back up on the highway, not attempt a U-turn in the median, and not stop on the shoulder to reverse. Those actions put you and other drivers at serious risk and are typically illegal. The safest course is to continue to the next exit safely, maintain your speed, stay in your lane, and use that exit to reorient or reroute. If you realize you missed the exit, plan to exit at the next safe opportunity and address the route from there.

5. At a crosswalk, a pedestrian stands waiting to cross. What should you do?

A. Stop and allow the pedestrian to cross.

B. Continue if traffic is light.

C. Honk to hurry them.

D. Wave them across and continue.

Pedestrians have the right of way in crosswalks. When someone is waiting to cross, you must stop and let them finish crossing before you proceed. This rule protects people who are walking and helps prevent collisions at intersections. Even if traffic looks light, you can't assume you'll go first; the safe, lawful choice is to yield to the pedestrian. Honking or hurrying them across isn't appropriate because it can startle the pedestrian and create unsafe movements. Waving them across and continuing gives the impression that it's safe to cross, which you can't guarantee until the person has reached the far curb and the path is clear. If you're turning, you still yield to anyone in the crosswalk and only proceed once the pedestrian is fully clear and it's safe.

6. When preparing to make a left turn at an approaching intersection, you should slow down and

A. move towards the right side of your lane

B. move towards the left side of your lane

C. avoid driving in the bicycle lane

D. signal for 100 before turning

Signaling your intention well before you turn is essential for safety. When you're approaching an intersection to make a left turn, you should slow down and activate your left-turn signal for a sufficient distance—about 100 feet ahead. That advance notice gives drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists time to see your plan and react, which helps prevent surprise moves and potential collisions. The other options don't focus on communicating your turn intent: simply changing your lane position isn't required for a left turn, and avoiding the bicycle lane is a general caution rather than the specific action that prevents confusion at the moment you turn. The key step here is to signal early so your left turn is predictable.

7. What is the proper way to turn at an intersection?

A. Turn without signaling and rely on other drivers to yield.

B. Signal in advance, check mirrors and blind spots, and execute the turn safely.

C. Turn only after other vehicles have passed.

D. Speed through the intersection and then signal.

Turning safely at an intersection starts with communicating your intention and making sure the path is clear. Signaling in advance tells others what you plan to do, giving pedestrians, cyclists, and other drivers time to react. Checking mirrors helps you see vehicles behind and beside you, while a quick shoulder check covers blind spots for anything that might not be visible in the mirrors. Once you've signaled and confirmed the way is clear, slow to a safe turning speed and complete the turn smoothly, staying in your lane and yielding to pedestrians or other traffic as required. This approach reduces surprises and the risk of collisions, making it the correct method. Skipping the signal, waiting for others to pass, or rushing through the turn all create unsafe situations and are not appropriate.

8. What is the recommended way to maintain control when driving in winter conditions?

- A. Slow down, increase following distance, and avoid abrupt maneuvers
- B. Speed up to avoid getting stuck
- C. Follow distance as normal**
- D. Brake hard whenever you need to stop

Winter driving requires you to stay in control by slowing down, increasing the distance to the vehicle in front, and avoiding sudden actions. Slippery surfaces mean your traction is reduced, so stopping distances grow and quick braking or abrupt steering can cause a skid. By reducing speed and leaving more space, you gain the time needed to react and to stop smoothly if needed. Use gentle, progressive braking and steering, and consider course corrections that don't push the tires to their limit. Look further ahead to anticipate stops, curves, and changes in road conditions, especially on hills or in intersections. This careful, gradual approach helps you maintain control in snow, ice, or slush. Avoiding speeding up on slick roads, keeping a normal following distance, or braking hard is important because those actions raise the risk of losing traction and spinning out.

9. Which statement correctly describes right-of-way for authorized emergency vehicles?

- A. If you have the right-of-way and others yield it to you, proceed immediately
- B. Authorized emergency vehicles such as police cars, ambulances and fire trucks have the right-of-way all the time even if there's no signal, either audible (siren) or visual (flashing light)**
- C. If you are about to turn right at an intersection, you must yield the right of way to other vehicle or pedestrian until it is safe to turn
- D. If a traffic light turns green for you, you must still yield to vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection, watch out for red light runners.

When an authorized emergency vehicle is approaching, you must yield the right-of-way. The statement chosen emphasizes that these vehicles have priority to move through traffic, so other drivers should not block them and should make every safe effort to let them pass quickly. In practice, if you hear a siren or see flashing lights, pull over to the right side of the road or few lanes over and stop if safe, then wait until the emergency vehicle has passed before continuing. If you're at an intersection or turning, don't impede the emergency vehicle—clear the lane and proceed only when it's safe. This priority helps responders reach emergencies faster and reduces the risk to people needing help. The other options don't capture that drivers must yield to emergency vehicles when they're signaling or otherwise actively responding, and they can mislead about when it's safe to proceed.

10. You should stop for a stopped school bus when the lights are flashing.

- A. when the lights are flashing**
- B. in school zones
- C. on school days
- D. even if the flashing lights are not flashing

When a school bus stops and its red lights are flashing, you must stop. The flashing lights are a clear signal that children may be getting on or off the bus, and stopping protects them from passing traffic. This rule is about the signal itself, not the location or the day, so it applies whenever the lights are flashing. Stopping because the bus is in a school zone or on school days alone isn't correct, and you wouldn't stop if the lights aren't flashing. Follow the flashing-light rule to keep kids safe.

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://tcidrivewritten1.examzify.com>

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

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