TRAFFIC SCHOOL MODULE PRACTICE TEST (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. Which of the following is a safe practice for driving on wet roads to prevent skids?

A. Maintain high speed to avoid getting stuck.

B. Turn the wheel sharply when starting to skid.

C. Keep following distance unchanged.

D. Slow down, increase following distance, and (if skid occurs) steer in the direction of the skid.

2. Which statement describes typical child restraint requirements?

A. Children must be secured in age/size-appropriate restraints; use car seats or boosters until the height/weight requirements are met.

B. Children must ride in the front seat with no restraints

C. Car seats are optional for all ages

D. Booster seats are required only after age 12

3. What is the primary purpose of wearing seat belts?

A. To improve fuel efficiency

B. To look stylish

C. They reduce injury risk by keeping occupants in place and preventing ejection during a crash.

D. To quieten road noise

4. How should you safely pass a parked school bus loading or unloading children?

A. Pass slowly on the right side.

B. Pass quickly to minimize delay.

C. Stop entirely and wait.

D. Do not pass; slow down and be prepared to stop; watch for children crossing behind the bus.

5. What is a key element of defensive driving related to hazard awareness?

A. Continuous scanning and hazard anticipation

B. Ignoring hazards to avoid overthinking

C. Focusing only on the vehicle directly ahead

D. Checking mirrors only at intersections

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6. What is the fundamental speed law and how should you adjust your speed?

A. Drive at a speed that is safe for road, weather, traffic, and visibility; do not exceed posted limits and adjust for conditions.

B. Always drive at the posted speed limit.

C. Increase your speed in poor weather.

D. Drive as fast as other vehicles.

7. The front lobe of the brain is the first part of the brain that is affected by alcohol. Which part is it?

A. Frontal Lobe

B. Occipital Lobe

C. Cerebellum

D. Brainstem

8. Can you use a designated left-turn lane for through traffic?

A. Always.

B. Only when directed by signs.

C. In heavy traffic.

D. Generally never.

9. Implied consent requires you to submit to chemical testing when lawfully requested; refusal can result in what?

A. No consequences.

B. License suspension or penalties.

C. A minor fine only.

D. Immediate jail time.

10. How should you respond to a yield sign?

A. Slow down, look for traffic and pedestrians, and yield to those with the right-of-way.

B. Stop completely.

C. Speed up to merge.

D. Ignore if no one is near.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a safe practice for driving on wet roads to prevent skids?

A. Maintain high speed to avoid getting stuck.

B. Turn the wheel sharply when starting to skid.

C. Keep following distance unchanged.

D. Slow down, increase following distance, and (if skid occurs) steer in the direction of the skid.

Wet roads cut traction and increase stopping distances, so the safe approach is to slow down, give yourself more space, and know what to do if a skid starts. Slowing down reduces the likelihood of losing control and makes it easier to react to changes in traffic or pavement. Increasing the following distance creates a larger safety buffer, giving you time to brake smoothly or steer without forcing abrupt maneuvers if the car ahead slows unexpectedly. If a skid does occur, steer in the direction of the skid to realign the tires with the road and regain control, while braking gently and avoiding sharp or jerky inputs. High speed on wet pavement raises the risk of hydroplaning and loss of grip; sharp steering during a skid can worsen the slide, and keeping following distance the same removes the extra space you need to recover.

2. Which statement describes typical child restraint requirements?

A. Children must be secured in age/size-appropriate restraints; use car seats or boosters until the height/weight requirements are met.

B. Children must ride in the front seat with no restraints

C. Car seats are optional for all ages

D. Booster seats are required only after age 12

Using age and size to guide child restraint choices is about ensuring the right protection as a child grows. Children should be secured in restraints that fit their current size and development, and they should stay in car seats or boosters until they meet the height and weight limits set by the manufacturer and by local laws. This keeps the harness or seat belt properly positioned so the chest and hips are protected and the child remains seated correctly in a crash. Riding in the front seat without any restraint is unsafe and often illegal for kids, car seats aren't optional for younger ages, and booster use isn't determined by a fixed age like 12—it depends on whether the seat belt fits the child correctly with their current height and weight. Following these guidelines helps maximize protection in a crash.

3. What is the primary purpose of wearing seat belts?

A. To improve fuel efficiency

B. To look stylish

C. They reduce injury risk by keeping occupants in place and preventing ejection during a crash.

D. To quieten road noise

Keeping occupants safe in a crash is the main job of a seat belt. It works by restraining you so your body doesn't keep moving forward when the car suddenly stops, and it prevents you from being ejected from the vehicle. By holding you in place, the belt spreads the crash forces across stronger parts of your body, reduces the chance of colliding with interior features, and lets airbags provide protection where you're seated. None of the other options address this core safety function—the belt isn't about fuel economy, style, or noise reduction.

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4. How should you safely pass a parked school bus loading or unloading children?

A. Pass slowly on the right side.

B. Pass quickly to minimize delay.

C. Stop entirely and wait.

D. Do not pass; slow down and be prepared to stop; watch for children crossing behind the bus.

When a school bus is loading or unloading, children may step into the roadway from behind or around the bus and visibility is limited. The safest approach is to not pass the bus at all—slow down, be prepared to stop, and watch for children crossing behind the bus. Red lights and a stop arm indicate you must stop, and you should remain stopped until the signals are off and it's safe to proceed. This minimizes the risk of a child darting into traffic. Rushing past or trying to beat the bus to save time is dangerous, while the correct action focuses on staying alert, slowing down, and waiting for a clear, safe moment to proceed.

5. What is a key element of defensive driving related to hazard awareness?

A. Continuous scanning and hazard anticipation

B. Ignoring hazards to avoid overthinking

C. Focusing only on the vehicle directly ahead

D. Checking mirrors only at intersections

Continuous scanning and hazard anticipation are essential because defensive driving relies on seeing hazards before they become emergencies. By keeping your eyes moving and regularly checking ahead, to the sides, and behind, you spot things like a car weaving, a pedestrian stepping into a crosswalk, a cyclist approaching from a side street, animals on the road, brake lights from slowing traffic, or slick patches on the pavement. This early awareness gives you time to slow down, shift position, or signal your intentions, reducing the chance of a collision. Ignoring hazards leaves you with little time to react; focusing only on the vehicle directly ahead can blind you to changing conditions around you; and checking mirrors only at intersections misses hazards that can appear at any moment.

6. What is the fundamental speed law and how should you adjust your speed?

A. Drive at a speed that is safe for road, weather, traffic, and visibility; do not exceed posted limits and adjust for conditions.

B. Always drive at the posted speed limit.

C. Increase your speed in poor weather.

D. Drive as fast as other vehicles.

Speed should be chosen to match road conditions, weather, visibility, and traffic, while staying within posted limits. This means you adjust your speed downward when conditions are harsher—rain, ice, snow, fog, or nighttime glare reduce traction and reaction time, so a slower, more controlled pace helps you stop safely and avoid skidding or losing control. It also means you consider how many cars are around you and how quickly they're moving; you can't safely travel at the maximum limit if other drivers are braking suddenly or if there are pedestrians, cyclists, or limited sight lines ahead. Posted speed limits are maximums for ideal conditions, not guarantees of safety in poor ones. Choosing to drive at the posted limit in bad weather or low visibility can lead to longer stopping distances and reduced control. Increasing speed in poor weather further decreases traction and reaction time, making crashes more likely. Following the traffic exactly by matching everyone else's speed can still be unsafe if that flow includes drivers who aren't adjusting for conditions. The safest approach is steady, deliberate speed that respects the conditions and keeps you, and others, out of danger.

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7. The front lobe of the brain is the first part of the brain that is affected by alcohol. Which part is it?

A. Frontal Lobe

B. Occipital Lobe

C. Cerebellum

D. Brainstem

Alcohol slows brain activity, and the frontal lobe is where we do a lot of higher-level thinking—planning, judgment, and impulse control. When alcohol enters the system, these executive functions are affected first, so you notice things like reduced inhibitions and poorer decision-making before other skills. The other regions have important roles too—vision comes from the occipital lobe, movement coordination from the cerebellum, and basic life-sustaining functions from the brainstem—but those areas aren't the first to show impairment with typical levels of intoxication. So the part described as the first affected by alcohol is the frontal lobe.

8. Can you use a designated left-turn lane for through traffic?

A. Always.

B. Only when directed by signs.

C. In heavy traffic.

D. Generally never.

A designated left-turn lane is created to separate turning vehicles from through traffic and improve safety and flow at intersections. It is marked specifically for left turns, with signals or signs directing drivers to turn there. Because of that purpose, through traffic should not use that lane to go straight. Using it for going straight can block turning vehicles, force abrupt braking, and create conflicts with oncoming traffic and pedestrians. The only time you use a left-turn lane is when you intend to make a left turn and follow the lane markings and signals accordingly. If you accidentally drift into that lane while not turning, you should safely clear it as soon as possible and stay in the through lane.

9. Implied consent requires you to submit to chemical testing when lawfully requested; refusal can result in what?

A. No consequences.

B. License suspension or penalties.

C. A minor fine only.

D. Immediate jail time.

Implied consent means that when you drive, you agree to submit to chemical testing if an officer lawfully requests it. Refusing to take the test signals noncompliance with that agreement, so the state imposes penalties, most commonly suspending your driving privileges and applying other sanctions. This is why license suspension or penalties is the best answer—the consequence is administrative actions against your ability to drive, not nothing or only a small fine, and jail time is not the typical immediate result of a refusal.

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10. How should you respond to a yield sign?

A. Slow down, look for traffic and pedestrians, and yield to those with the right-of-way.

B. Stop completely.

C. Speed up to merge.

D. Ignore if no one is near.

When you see a yield sign, you slow down and give the right of way to traffic and pedestrians. Approach with reduced speed, look for vehicles on the road you're entering or crossing, and proceed only when it's safe. If another road or someone in a crosswalk has priority, wait until it's clear before moving. You don't have to stop every time—only if traffic or pedestrians require it. The other options aren't correct because stopping completely isn't always required, speeding up to merge is unsafe, and ignoring the sign when no one is nearby can lead to a crash or a ticket.

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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://trafficschoolmodule.examzify.com

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

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