

TRAFFIC SCHOOL SECTION 3 PRACTICE TEST (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. At an uncontrolled intersection arriving at the same time as another vehicle, who has the right of way?**
 - A. The vehicle on the right.
 - B. The vehicle on the left.
 - C. Both must yield.
 - D. The vehicle that is closer to the intersection.

- 2. Are speeding penalties standardized across all jurisdictions?**
 - A. Yes, exactly the same everywhere.
 - B. No, penalties vary by jurisdiction.
 - C. They are identical in all states but not districts.
 - D. They are determined by the federal government.

- 3. Which distances increase with higher speed?**
 - A. Perception-reaction distance and braking distance
 - B. Perception-reaction distance only
 - C. Braking distance only
 - D. Neither distance

- 4. When you see a pedestrian sign near a sidewalk, what should you do?**
 - A. Proceed quickly through the area.
 - B. Proceed with caution and yield if pedestrians are present.
 - C. Ignore pedestrians and continue.
 - D. Sound your horn to signal pedestrians to stop.

- 5. What action most effectively reduces risk when changing lanes near another car?**
 - A. Change lanes without signaling.
 - B. Signal, check mirrors, and shoulder check before changing lanes.
 - C. Move into the other driver's blind spot.
 - D. Speed up to pass.

6. What is a driver's blind spot and how can you avoid it?

- A. Areas not visible in your mirrors; adjust mirrors and check over your shoulder before changing lanes.
- B. Area in front of the vehicle; rely on mirrors.
- C. The area behind the vehicle; never check.
- D. The space between two cars; honk to warn others.

7. What is the typical speed limit in senior areas?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 50 mph

8. When driving in fog, which action should you take?

- A. Speed up and use high beam headlights
- B. Slow down and use low beam headlights; use fog lights if equipped
- C. Maintain speed and use parking lights
- D. Slow down and turn on hazard lights

9. During a traffic stop if you are unsure what the officer wants?

- A. Pull over safely, stay in the vehicle with hands visible, follow instructions, and provide documents when asked.
- B. Get out of the car and face the officer.
- C. Drive away slowly.
- D. Reach for documents before stopping.

10. Which drivers are most likely to be in a deadly crash?

- A. Distracted drivers
- B. Aggressive lane changes
- C. Not using headlights at night
- D. DUI and speeding

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. At an uncontrolled intersection arriving at the same time as another vehicle, who has the right of way?

- A. The vehicle on the right.**
- B. The vehicle on the left.
- C. Both must yield.
- D. The vehicle that is closer to the intersection.

At an uncontrolled intersection, there are no signals or signs to tell you who should go first. When you reach the intersection at the same time as another vehicle, you must yield to the vehicle on your right. The driver on the right has the right of way, so that vehicle goes first and the driver on the left yields. If both are moving in the same general direction (for example, both going straight or both turning right) after confirming it's safe, they can proceed, but the key rule remains: yield to the vehicle on your right. The other options don't fit because there's no rule giving priority to the left, none requiring both to yield at the same time, and distance to the intersection doesn't determine right-of-way in this scenario.

2. Are speeding penalties standardized across all jurisdictions?

- A. Yes, exactly the same everywhere.
- B. No, penalties vary by jurisdiction.**
- C. They are identical in all states but not districts.
- D. They are determined by the federal government.

Penalties for speeding are not standardized across all jurisdictions. Laws about speed limits and the consequences for exceeding them are created by each state and local authority, so fines, points on a license, and any suspension rules can vary widely depending on where you are. Some places charge a flat fine, while others calculate the fine based on how many miles per hour over the limit you were traveling, and timing factors like whether you were in a school zone or construction zone. Many jurisdictions also use demerit points that can lead to license suspension after reaching certain thresholds; others might rely more on fines and court requirements. The federal government does not set a single nationwide speeding penalty, except in specific contexts on federal lands or under federal regulations that still leave the exact penalties to the relevant jurisdiction. That combination is why speeding penalties differ from one place to another.

3. Which distances increase with higher speed?

- A. Perception-reaction distance and braking distance**
- B. Perception-reaction distance only
- C. Braking distance only
- D. Neither distance

When speed goes up, two parts of stopping distance grow: the distance you cover during your reaction time and the distance you travel while braking. The distance during perception and reaction increases with speed because you're covering ground faster during that brief moment before you even apply the brakes. For example, with a typical reaction time of about 1.5 seconds, speeding from 30 mph to 60 mph means you travel roughly 66 feet versus about 132 feet before you start braking. So this part of the stopping process gets longer at higher speeds. The braking distance also increases with speed because the car's kinetic energy is higher the faster you're going. The energy that must be dissipated to stop grows with the square of speed, so doubling your speed makes the braking distance multiply roughly by four (all else being equal, such as road conditions and tire grip). In short, higher speed means you need more distance to react and more distance to brake. Therefore, both perception-reaction distance and braking distance increase with higher speed.

4. When you see a pedestrian sign near a sidewalk, what should you do?

- A. Proceed quickly through the area.
- B. Proceed with caution and yield if pedestrians are present.**
- C. Ignore pedestrians and continue.
- D. Sound your horn to signal pedestrians to stop.

Watch for pedestrians and be prepared to stop when you see a sign indicating pedestrians near a sidewalk. Pedestrians have the right of way in crosswalks, and you must yield to anyone who is crossing or about to cross. Slow down, scan the area, and only move forward when the lane is clear of pedestrians. Even if you don't see anyone, reduce speed and stay ready to stop suddenly. This approach—proceed with caution and yield if pedestrians are present—best fits the situation because it combines awareness with giving pedestrians the right of way. Rushing through, ignoring people, or honking to stop them is unsafe and not appropriate.

5. What action most effectively reduces risk when changing lanes near another car?

- A. Change lanes without signaling.
- B. Signal, check mirrors, and shoulder check before changing lanes.**
- C. Move into the other driver's blind spot.
- D. Speed up to pass.

Before changing lanes near another vehicle, the safest approach is to signal, check mirrors, and perform a shoulder check. Signaling alerts other drivers to your intent, giving them time to react. Checking your mirrors helps you monitor vehicles alongside and behind you in the adjacent lane. The shoulder check is a quick glance over the shoulder into the lane you want to join, covering the blind spot that mirrors can miss. When you've confirmed there's a safe gap and no car in or approaching your blind spot, you can merge smoothly. This combination reduces the risk of sideswipes and surprises for the driver next to you. Skipping the signal makes your move unpredictable and can surprise others. Moving into the other driver's blind spot is dangerous because you can't see them well enough to judge their position or speed. Speeding up to pass doesn't fix the lane-change risk and can create new hazards or reduce your ability to merge safely.

6. What is a driver's blind spot and how can you avoid it?

- A. Areas not visible in your mirrors; adjust mirrors and check over your shoulder before changing lanes.**
- B. Area in front of the vehicle; rely on mirrors.
- C. The area behind the vehicle; never check.
- D. The space between two cars; honk to warn others.

A blind spot is the area to the side and slightly behind your vehicle that you cannot see in your mirrors. To avoid it, adjust your side and rearview mirrors to maximize your field of view, and always do a quick check over your shoulder before changing lanes. This shoulder check catches vehicles that mirrors may miss, helping you move safely into another lane. The area in front of the vehicle isn't a blind spot, and you shouldn't rely on mirrors alone to judge what's there. The area behind you isn't something you should never check; you always need to use your mirrors and be aware of tailgaters or vehicles approaching from behind. The space between two cars isn't a special blind spot either, and honking isn't a reliable or safe way to warn others.

7. What is the typical speed limit in senior areas?

- A. 25 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 35 mph
- D. 50 mph

In senior areas, the priority is pedestrian safety, so drivers are expected to travel at a lower speed. Slower speeds give you more time to notice people who may be crossing streets, moving slowly, or using mobility devices, and they reduce the distance needed to stop if someone steps into the road unexpectedly. This is why 25 mph is the typical limit in these areas—it strikes a balance that makes it safer for pedestrians in residential or high-foot-traffic zones around senior centers and neighborhoods. The higher limits listed are more common on busier streets or rural roads where there are fewer pedestrians and faster traffic. Always follow the posted speed, especially in areas with pedestrians.

8. When driving in fog, which action should you take?

- A. Speed up and use high beam headlights
- B. Slow down and use low beam headlights; use fog lights if equipped
- C. Maintain speed and use parking lights
- D. Slow down and turn on hazard lights

Fog makes it hard to see and judge distance, so your aim is to maximize visibility without creating glare. High beams bounce off the fog and actually reduce how much you can see, so they should not be used. Low beams, on the other hand, direct light toward the road and lessen glare, helping you see the pavement and any objects ahead. If your car has fog lights, they're designed to cut through fog by lighting the road surface low and close in front of you, which can improve visibility in thick fog. Along with better lighting, slowing down and increasing the following distance gives you more time to react to anything that appears out of the fog. Parking lights or hazard lights don't provide enough forward illumination for safe driving in fog, and speeding up is risky because you may not be able to stop in time. So the best action is to slow down and use low beam headlights, using fog lights if equipped.

9. During a traffic stop if you are unsure what the officer wants?

- A. Pull over safely, stay in the vehicle with hands visible, follow instructions, and provide documents when asked.
- B. Get out of the car and face the officer.
- C. Drive away slowly.
- D. Reach for documents before stopping.

When you're unsure what the officer wants, the safest course is to pull over safely, remain in the vehicle with your hands visible on the steering wheel, follow the officer's instructions, and provide documents when asked. This approach signals cooperation and minimizes the chance of misinterpretation or sudden actions that could be mistaken for a threat. Keeping your hands visible and waiting for directions gives the officer time to assess the situation and communicate what they need. If you need to reach for documents, do so only after the officer asks for them, and do it slowly and in view of the officer. Exiting the vehicle, driving away, or reaching for items before being instructed can be interpreted as noncompliance or concealment and escalate the situation.

10. Which drivers are most likely to be in a deadly crash?

- A. Distracted drivers
- B. Aggressive lane changes
- C. Not using headlights at night
- D. DUI and speeding**

Combining impairment from alcohol or drugs with excessive speed creates the highest risk of a fatal crash. When a driver is under the influence, judgment, reaction time, and coordination are all impaired, making it hard to respond to hazards. Speeding makes things worse by increasing stopping distance and the energy released in a crash, so any mistake is far more likely to be fatal. Other risky behaviors—like distracted driving, not using headlights at night, or aggressive lane changes—are dangerous, but the combination of DUI and speeding carries the greatest danger and the highest likelihood of a deadly outcome.

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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://trafficschsection3.examzify.com>

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

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