

Dallas Police Department (DPD) Traffic Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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 clue associated with the One Leg Stand indicates poor balance?**
 - A. Sways while balancing**
 - B. Stops while walking**
 - C. Puts foot down**
 - D. Hopping**
- 2. What type of vehicle is considered a house trailer?**
 - A. A recreational vehicle**
 - B. A trailer other than a towable recreational vehicle**
 - C. A vehicle used strictly for transporting goods**
 - D. A vehicle that operates solely on highways**
- 3. What is the classification of a vehicle designed for 24 or more passengers?**
 - A. Class A**
 - B. Class B**
 - C. Class C**
 - D. Class D**
- 4. What is the required visibility distance for stop lamps on a vehicle?**
 - A. 250 feet away**
 - B. 300 feet away**
 - C. 500 feet away**
 - D. 600 feet away**
- 5. Which of the following is not considered a validated field sobriety test?**
 - A. Modified Romberg Balance**
 - B. Walk-and-Turn Test**
 - C. One-Leg Stand Test**
 - D. Nystagmus Testing**

6. In the walk and turn test, what does starting too soon indicate?

- A. Failure to maintain balance**
- B. Starts too soon**
- C. Swaying during the turn**
- D. Incorrect number of steps taken**

7. Which license would be required for a single vehicle weighing over 26,000 lbs without any trailers?

- A. Class A**
- B. Class B**
- C. Class C**
- D. Class D**

8. What is the typical alcohol content of beer?

- A. 3%**
- B. 5%**
- C. 7%**
- D. 10%**

9. In DWI investigations, what is the main purpose of phase 1?

- A. To determine the driver's level of intoxication**
- B. To evaluate the need for a traffic stop**
- C. To assess if the vehicle is in motion**
- D. To conduct field sobriety tests**

10. What is the minimum Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) for a farm trailer?

- A. 15,000 lbs**
- B. 20,000 lbs**
- C. 25,000 lbs**
- D. 30,000 lbs**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which clue associated with the One Leg Stand indicates poor balance?

- A. Sways while balancing**
- B. Stops while walking**
- C. Puts foot down**
- D. Hopping**

The clue indicating poor balance during the One Leg Stand is the behavior of swaying while balancing. This action demonstrates an inability to maintain a stable position on one leg, which is essential for this test. A subject who sways shows signs of instability and difficulty in maintaining their center of gravity, which can suggest impairment.

Maintaining balance requires a combination of physical coordination and mental focus. Swaying indicates that the person may be struggling to control their body movements, which can be influenced by factors such as intoxication or other impairments. Other behaviors noted in the options, such as stopping while walking or putting a foot down, also reflect balance issues; however, swaying is particularly indicative of ongoing difficulty in maintaining balance. Hopping can suggest an attempt to regain stability, rather than a consistent inability to balance as demonstrated by swaying. Thus, the correct answer captures the essence of poor balance specifically during this testing scenario.

2. What type of vehicle is considered a house trailer?

- A. A recreational vehicle**
- B. A trailer other than a towable recreational vehicle**
- C. A vehicle used strictly for transporting goods**
- D. A vehicle that operates solely on highways**

The designation of a house trailer specifically refers to a structure designed for residential living that is towed behind a vehicle. This includes those trailers that may not be classified as recreational vehicles (RVs) but are utilized for mobile residential purposes, such as living quarters or temporary housing. A trailer other than a towable recreational vehicle fits this definition as it encompasses various types of trailers intended for habitation rather than just recreational use. This distinction is important because while recreational vehicles may include features for camping and leisure, a house trailer emphasizes permanent or semi-permanent living arrangements.

Understanding this categorization clarifies why the selected answer is appropriate within the context of traffic regulations and definitions. Other options do not align with the characteristics of a house trailer because they either focus on functionality related to transportation of goods or do not account for living use, which is the essential aspect of a house trailer's definition.

3. What is the classification of a vehicle designed for 24 or more passengers?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

A vehicle designed to carry 24 or more passengers falls under the classification of Class B. This classification is specifically established for large vehicles that are equipped to transport a significant number of passengers. In many jurisdictions, including various guidelines followed by the Dallas Police Department, Class B vehicles typically encompass certain types of buses, large vans, and similar vehicles. Class B licensing requirements often include obtaining a special commercial driver's license (CDL) with specific endorsements to ensure that operators have the necessary skills and training to safely operate these larger vehicles, considering the heightened responsibility that comes with transporting many passengers. This ensures the safety of both the driver and the passengers, making it critical for such vehicles to adhere to stricter regulations compared to regular passenger vehicles. The other classifications pertain to different vehicle types or capacities, with Class A often related to combination vehicles, Class C typically addressing smaller passenger vehicles or vans, and Class D usually covering standard passenger vehicles. Therefore, Class B accurately reflects the appropriate designation for vehicles intended for 24 or more passengers.

4. What is the required visibility distance for stop lamps on a vehicle?

A. 250 feet away

B. 300 feet away

C. 500 feet away

D. 600 feet away

The required visibility distance for stop lamps on a vehicle is 300 feet away. This standard ensures that drivers traveling behind a vehicle can clearly recognize that the vehicle is slowing down or stopping, allowing for adequate reaction time to prevent accidents. Visibility distance regulations are designed to enhance safety by ensuring that stop lamps are easily noticed in various driving conditions, improving the predictability of each driver's actions on the road. Understanding this distance is crucial for both vehicle manufacturers, who must comply with safety regulations, and for law enforcement officers, who may evaluate vehicles for compliance during inspections or traffic stops. This distance helps maintain a safe driving environment, particularly in high-traffic scenarios.

5. Which of the following is not considered a validated field sobriety test?

- A. Modified Romberg Balance**
- B. Walk-and-Turn Test**
- C. One-Leg Stand Test**
- D. Nystagmus Testing**

The Modified Romberg Balance test is not considered a validated field sobriety test in the same way as the other options listed. Validated field sobriety tests are those that have undergone rigorous scientific evaluation and have been found to effectively indicate a person's level of impairment due to alcohol or drugs. The Walk-and-Turn test and the One-Leg Stand test are part of the standardized field sobriety tests developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and are widely accepted as reliable indicators of impairment. These tests assess an individual's ability to perform tasks that require coordination, balance, and attention, which are typically affected when a person is under the influence. Nystagmus testing is also a validated method used to assess impairment. It involves observing the eyes for involuntary movements, particularly when looking to the side, which can indicate alcohol impairment because it affects ocular muscle control. While the Modified Romberg Balance can provide useful information in determining a person's impairment, it has not been validated through the same level of scientific scrutiny as the other tests and, therefore, is not considered a standard field sobriety test in law enforcement practices.

6. In the walk and turn test, what does starting too soon indicate?

- A. Failure to maintain balance**
- B. Starts too soon**
- C. Swaying during the turn**
- D. Incorrect number of steps taken**

In the context of the walk and turn test, starting too soon indicates a lack of adherence to the specific instructions provided for the test. The test is designed to assess an individual's ability to follow directions and maintain balance while executing a simple physical task. When a participant begins walking before receiving clear instructions or before the proper cue, it demonstrates an inability to wait and could suggest impairment or a lack of focus. This behavior can reflect an overall inability to perform the task as instructed, which is a key part of what the test is measuring. Following directions accurately is essential for the validity of the test, and starting too soon can compromise those results. Thus, the correct interpretation of this behavior is that it shows an overt indication of not following the proper protocol of the test fundamentally.

7. Which license would be required for a single vehicle weighing over 26,000 lbs without any trailers?

- A. Class A**
- B. Class B**
- C. Class C**
- D. Class D**

For a vehicle that weighs over 26,000 lbs, a Class B license is required. This type of license allows an individual to operate large vehicles, specifically designed for the transportation of goods or passengers. A Class B license is appropriate for vehicles that exceed this weight threshold but do not require the operation of a combination of vehicles (like those that would necessitate a Class A license). Class A licenses are intended for drivers who operate combination vehicles (like tractor-trailers) where the combined weight exceeds 26,000 lbs. Class C licenses are suitable for operating vehicles that transport 16 or more passengers or hazardous materials, but they do not cover vehicles over 26,000 lbs without a trailer. Lastly, Class D licenses typically apply to standard passenger vehicles and do not encompass commercial vehicles. Therefore, the requirement for operating a single vehicle over 26,000 lbs is a Class B license.

8. What is the typical alcohol content of beer?

- A. 3%**
- B. 5%**
- C. 7%**
- D. 10%**

The typical alcohol content of beer is around 5%. This figure represents the average alcohol by volume (ABV) found in many commercially available beers, particularly those that are lagers and ales, which make up a significant portion of the market. While certain lighter beers can fall in the range of around 3%, they are less common, and many craft beers and standard lagers generally hover closer to the 5% mark. In contrast, stronger ales and some specialty beers may have an ABV of 7% or higher, but these are not representative of the average beer consumed. 10% ABV is typically found only in very strong specialty brews or certain craft options, making option B the best representation of the typical alcohol content in most commonly consumed beers.

9. In DWI investigations, what is the main purpose of phase 1?

- A. To determine the driver's level of intoxication**
- B. To evaluate the need for a traffic stop**
- C. To assess if the vehicle is in motion**
- D. To conduct field sobriety tests**

The primary focus of phase 1 in DWI investigations is to evaluate the need for a traffic stop. During this initial phase, law enforcement officers observe the behavior of the vehicle and its driver to identify any signs of impaired driving that might warrant a stop. In this phase, officers look for specific indicators such as erratic driving patterns, unsafe lane changes, or any traffic violations that suggest that the driver may be a danger to themselves or others on the road. Understanding the purpose of phase 1 is crucial, as it sets the stage for further investigation. If an officer identifies cause for concern during this phase, they can proceed with the necessary actions, such as pulling the vehicle over for a more detailed assessment. This initial evaluation is critical in ensuring that the traffic stop is both justified and in line with legal procedures. Subsequent phases of the investigation will involve determining the driver's level of intoxication and conducting field sobriety tests, but these occur only if the officer deems the stop to be warranted based on the observations made during phase 1.

10. What is the minimum Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) for a farm trailer?

- A. 15,000 lbs**
- B. 20,000 lbs**
- C. 25,000 lbs**
- D. 30,000 lbs**

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) is an important classification for vehicles, including farm trailers, as it indicates the maximum weight a trailer can safely carry when combined with its own weight. For farm trailers, the minimum GVWR is established at 20,000 pounds. This threshold is significant because it accommodates the heavy loads typically transported in agricultural settings, ensuring safety and compliance with transportation regulations. Setting the minimum GVWR at 20,000 pounds ensures that these trailers are adequately designed to handle the demands of farming activities, which often involve transporting large quantities of goods, equipment, or livestock. A GVWR lower than this could compromise the structural integrity of the trailer and lead to dangerous situations on the road. The other options reflect higher GVWRs, which may apply to larger or specialized trailers but do not represent the minimum requirement for standard farm trailers. Thus, the choice of 20,000 lbs accurately aligns with regulatory standards for farm trailers, reinforcing safe operation within the agricultural sector.

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://dpdtraffic.examzify.com>

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

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