

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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. When does a person commit an offense according to traffic codes?**
 - A. If they exceed the speed limit**
 - B. If they perform an act prohibited or fail to perform a required act**
 - C. If they operate a vehicle without a license**
 - D. If they are involved in an accident**

- 2. What must a driver do regarding traffic signs when they are visible to an ordinary observant person?**
 - A. Obey the direction of the signs**
 - B. Ignore the signs if they are inconvenient**
 - C. Only follow signs when there are no other vehicles**
 - D. Consult a law enforcement officer**

- 3. Which of the following is included in the definition of a commercial motor vehicle?**
 - A. Passenger van**
 - B. Road tractor**
 - C. Motorcycle**
 - D. Bicycle**

- 4. What is the legal speed limit for farm-to-market or ranch-to-market roads?**
 - A. 55 mph**
 - B. 60 mph**
 - C. 70 mph**
 - D. 75 mph**

- 5. What is the initial question in phase 1 of a DWI investigation?**
 - A. Is there reasonable suspicion?**
 - B. Should I stop the vehicle?**
 - C. What is the driver's condition?**
 - D. Is there probable cause to arrest?**

- 6. Which class of driver's license is designated for vehicles with a GVWR of less than 26,001 pounds?**
- A. Class C**
 - B. Class B**
 - C. Class A**
 - D. Class D**
- 7. 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**
- 8. Which clue points to an inability to keep balance during the Walk and Turn test?**
- A. Letter I**
 - B. Letter C**
 - C. Letter D**
 - D. Letter U**
- 9. A motor-assisted scooter may cross at an intersection where the speed limit exceeds _____.**
- A. 25 MPH**
 - B. 30 MPH**
 - C. 35 MPH**
 - D. 40 MPH**
- 10. Which is the best description of a commercial motor vehicle?**
- A. A vehicle primarily for personal use**
 - B. A vehicle intended to transport passengers**
 - C. A vehicle designed primarily to transport property**
 - D. A vehicle for recreational purposes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When does a person commit an offense according to traffic codes?

- A. If they exceed the speed limit**
- B. If they perform an act prohibited or fail to perform a required act**
- C. If they operate a vehicle without a license**
- D. If they are involved in an accident**

A person commits an offense according to traffic codes when they perform an act that is explicitly prohibited or fail to carry out a required action outlined in the relevant laws and regulations. This broader definition encompasses various scenarios, not just specific violations like speeding, driving without a license, or being involved in an accident. For instance, traffic codes might mandate the use of seat belts or compliance with traffic signals. Failing to adhere to these mandates constitutes an offense. The essence of traffic laws is to promote safety and order on the roads, so any deviation from stated requirements or prohibitions establishes an offense under the law. By recognizing that both actions and inactions can lead to violations, this answer aligns well with the comprehensive framework of traffic regulations.

2. What must a driver do regarding traffic signs when they are visible to an ordinary observant person?

- A. Obey the direction of the signs**
- B. Ignore the signs if they are inconvenient**
- C. Only follow signs when there are no other vehicles**
- D. Consult a law enforcement officer**

A driver must obey the direction of traffic signs when they are visible to an ordinary observant person because traffic signs are established to ensure safety, maintain order, and regulate the flow of vehicles and pedestrians on the road. These signs provide crucial information that helps drivers make safe decisions, such as when to stop, yield, or proceed at a certain speed. Ignoring or disregarding these signs can lead to accidents, traffic violations, and potential harm to others. Traffic signs are placed in positions where they can be easily seen by drivers and are part of the legal framework governing vehicle operation. They are designed to be understood by the average driver, which means compliance is not optional but a requirement of the road laws. Additionally, recognizing the role of traffic signs in effective traffic management underscores their importance in preventing chaos on roadways and contributes to overall public safety.

3. Which of the following is included in the definition of a commercial motor vehicle?

- A. Passenger van**
- B. Road tractor**
- C. Motorcycle**
- D. Bicycle**

A commercial motor vehicle is typically defined as any motor vehicle used primarily for the transportation of goods or passengers for a fee, and it usually has specific characteristics related to size, weight, and function. In this context, a road tractor is included in this definition because it is designed to pull trailers or other vehicles, commonly used in the freight industry. Passenger vans and motorcycles, while they can be used for transporting individuals, do not meet the commercial motor vehicle criteria in the same way as road tractors do, particularly when considering their usual applications and weight classifications. Bicycles are not motor vehicles at all and therefore fall outside the definition entirely. The characteristics of road tractors, like having a gross vehicle weight rating that typically exceeds certain thresholds established by federal and state regulations, validate their classification as commercial motor vehicles. This classification is significant for enforcement and regulatory purposes, ensuring that vehicles operating commercially adhere to safety and operational standards.

4. What is the legal speed limit for farm-to-market or ranch-to-market roads?

- A. 55 mph**
- B. 60 mph**
- C. 70 mph**
- D. 75 mph**

The correct answer to the legal speed limit for farm-to-market or ranch-to-market roads is 60 mph. These roads are typically designed to accommodate agricultural vehicles as well as standard vehicular traffic. The Texas Transportation Code designates a speed limit of 60 mph as the standard for these types of roads unless otherwise posted. Choosing a speed limit of 70 mph or 75 mph for farm-to-market or ranch-to-market roads would exceed the allowed limits for these roads, which are intended to prioritize safety for both motor vehicle operators and agricultural activities. The limit of 55 mph might be more applicable in certain areas or for different types of streets, but for farm-to-market roads specifically, the correct speed limit under typical circumstances is 60 mph.

5. What is the initial question in phase 1 of a DWI investigation?

- A. Is there reasonable suspicion?**
- B. Should I stop the vehicle?**
- C. What is the driver's condition?**
- D. Is there probable cause to arrest?**

In phase 1 of a DWI investigation, the initial focus is on observing the vehicle's operation and determining whether the officer has enough justification to stop the vehicle. This involves assessing the driving behavior to identify any indicators of impaired driving. Determining whether the vehicle should be stopped is crucial, as it sets the stage for any further investigation. If the officer notices signs that the driver may be operating under the influence—such as erratic driving patterns or traffic violations—the next step would be to initiate a stop to gather more information and take appropriate action based on the driver's condition and behavior. The other aspects—like reasonable suspicion, the driver's condition, and probable cause to arrest—are essential components of the investigation but come into play after the decision to stop the vehicle has been made. Thus, the correct initial question aligns with the process of establishing a basis for the stop, which is foundational in DWI investigations.

6. Which class of driver's license is designated for vehicles with a GVWR of less than 26,001 pounds?

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

A Class C driver's license is specifically designated for operating vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of less than 26,001 pounds. This classification is often meant for standard vehicles, including cars, small trucks, and certain types of vans, that do not require a higher level of licensing. Understanding the licensing classes helps ensure that drivers are appropriately trained and tested to handle vehicles within their weight and size categories, promoting safety on the roads. Vehicles that weigh less than 26,001 pounds are common among personal and smaller commercial uses, meaning drivers of these vehicles must meet certain standards, but do not require the additional training necessary for larger vehicles. The other classes are intended for larger vehicles: Class B is for single vehicles with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more, or for towing vehicles over a specific weight; Class A is for combination vehicles where the towed vehicle exceeds 10,000 pounds; and Class D is not a standard term used by the Texas Department of Public Safety for licensing class definitions, adding to the clarity that Class C is the appropriate answer for this question.

7. 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.

8. Which clue points to an inability to keep balance during the Walk and Turn test?

- A. Letter I
- B. Letter C**
- C. Letter D
- D. Letter U

The letter C is associated with the inability to maintain balance during the Walk and Turn test. This test is designed to assess a person's balance and coordination, particularly in the context of potential impairment. Observations made during the test, such as stepping off the line, swaying, or using arms for balance, indicate difficulties with maintaining stability. In this instance, the letter C serves as a visual representation of such lack of balance, as it resembles a curve which suggests that a person is not moving in a straight line — a key aspect evaluated in the test. Successful completion of the Walk and Turn requires not only following the instructions meticulously but also exhibiting control of one's body throughout the sequence, which is directly correlated with the ability to maintain balance.

9. A motor-assisted scooter may cross at an intersection where the speed limit exceeds ____.

- A. 25 MPH**
- B. 30 MPH**
- C. 35 MPH**
- D. 40 MPH**

A motor-assisted scooter is permitted to cross at an intersection where the speed limit exceeds 35 MPH. This regulation ensures that these scooters, which are typically slower and not designed for high-speed travel, remain safe while navigating through busy intersections. The law recognizes the operational limitations of these vehicles and provides guidelines to protect both the riders and other road users. Crossing at intersections where the speed limit exceeds 35 MPH is significant because it indicates that the area may have higher traffic velocities and requires additional caution. Riders must be aware of their surroundings and the speed of surrounding vehicles. The stipulation aims to ensure that riders make informed decisions regarding their safety and the safety of others on the road. Understanding these regulations is crucial for both the compliance of riders and the overall management of traffic flow, particularly in urban settings where motor-assisted scooters are increasingly common.

10. Which is the best description of a commercial motor vehicle?

- A. A vehicle primarily for personal use**
- B. A vehicle intended to transport passengers**
- C. A vehicle designed primarily to transport property**
- D. A vehicle for recreational purposes**

The best description of a commercial motor vehicle is one that is designed primarily to transport property. This definition aligns with the key characteristics that distinguish commercial motor vehicles from other types of vehicles. Commercial motor vehicles are typically larger and constructed to haul goods, materials, or products for commercial purposes. This includes trucks, trailers, and buses used in commerce. In contrast, vehicles primarily for personal use or recreational purposes do not fit the definition of commercial motor vehicles because they are not utilized in a business context or for transporting goods. Vehicles intended to transport passengers (like personal cars or buses) also don't directly align with the definition, as they focus on carrying people rather than goods. Understanding this distinction is vital for recognizing the regulatory requirements and safety considerations associated with commercial motor vehicles, especially in a law enforcement context.

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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