

DRIVE SAFE ONLINE PRACTICE EXAM (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 of the following is NOT a recommended action when dealing with an aggressive driver?**
 - A. Increasing following distance
 - B. Maintaining your lane when being followed closely
 - C. Pull over to let them pass
 - D. Stay calm and avoid eye contact

- 2. Which statement best reflects booster seat use for older children?**
 - A. Use booster seats until the seat belt fits properly.
 - B. Booster seats are optional after age 8.
 - C. The seat belt should never be used with booster.
 - D. Booster seats are only for infants.

- 3. Which term is used to describe memory loss caused by alcohol?**
 - A. Blanking Out
 - B. Blinding Out
 - C. Blacking Out
 - D. Forget Memory

- 4. What is the purpose of hazard lights when a vehicle is disabled?**
 - A. To warn pedestrians only.
 - B. To signal you plan to move in immediately.
 - C. To warn other drivers of a stationary hazard and increase visibility.
 - D. To indicate you are about to turn.

- 5. Which percentage is associated with head injuries in bike crashes according to the data?**
 - A. 60%
 - B. 75%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 50%

- 6. In fog, which lighting should you avoid using?**
- A. Low beams
 - B. Fog lights
 - C. High beams
 - D. Headlights off
- 7. The best alternative option to avoid or reduce the severity of a crash is called the _____.**
- A. Defensive driving
 - B. Path of least resistance
 - C. Time and distance
 - D. Quick reflexes
- 8. Your car can lose traction in how many inches of water?**
- A. 4 inches
 - B. 6 inches
 - C. 8 inches
 - D. 12 inches
- 9. What is the recommended behavior during a traffic stop?**
- A. Follow all instructions, remain calm, keep your hands on the wheel
 - B. Accelerate away
 - C. Turn off engine and step out
 - D. Honk to attract attention
- 10. What is the typical legal BAC limit for drivers aged 21 and over in most states?**
- A. 0.05 percent BAC
 - B. 0.00 percent BAC
 - C. 0.08 percent BAC
 - D. 0.10 percent BAC

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a recommended action when dealing with an aggressive driver?

- A. Increasing following distance
- B. Maintaining your lane when being followed closely**
- C. Pull over to let them pass
- D. Stay calm and avoid eye contact

When dealing with an aggressive driver, the priority is to reduce risk by creating space and avoiding escalation. Increasing the distance behind you gives you more time to react if the other driver acts unpredictably, and pulling over to let them pass when it's safe removes you from being a target and helps defuse tension. Staying calm and avoiding eye contact further lowers the chance of provoking them. Keeping your lane while someone is tailing you doesn't reduce risk and can keep you in a vulnerable spot, so it isn't a recommended action.

2. Which statement best reflects booster seat use for older children?

- A. Use booster seats until the seat belt fits properly.**
- B. Booster seats are optional after age 8.
- C. The seat belt should never be used with booster.
- D. Booster seats are only for infants.

The main idea is knowing when a booster is no longer needed by checking the belt fit. Use a booster until the seat belt fits properly on the child without the booster. A proper fit means the lap belt lies low and snug across the hips and thighs, not the stomach, and the shoulder belt crosses the chest and shoulder, not the neck or face. When the belt sits correctly like this, the child is protected by the vehicle's belt alone. Keeping a booster after the belt fits can lead to poor belt placement and reduced protection. Boosters are for older kids who still need help getting the belt to fit right, not for infants. Other statements suggesting boosters are optional after a certain age, or that the seat belt should never be used with a booster, don't reflect how the belt should position and protect the body.

3. Which term is used to describe memory loss caused by alcohol?

- A. Blanking Out
- B. Blinding Out
- C. Blacking Out**
- D. Forget Memory

Blacking out is the term used for memory loss caused by alcohol. It happens when alcohol impairs the brain's ability to form new memories, so experiences that occur while intoxicated aren't encoded into long-term memory. The person may appear to be functioning normally, but later cannot recall those events. This occurs because high blood alcohol content disrupts the hippocampus, which is central to memory formation. Other phrases like blanking out or blinding out aren't standard terms for this phenomenon, and "forget memory" isn't a typical label used in health education. There are variations, such as complete versus fragmentary blackouts, but the core idea is that memory encoding is impaired during intoxication.

4. What is the purpose of hazard lights when a vehicle is disabled?

- A. To warn pedestrians only.
- B. To signal you plan to move in immediately.
- C. To warn other drivers of a stationary hazard and increase visibility.**
- D. To indicate you are about to turn.

Hazard lights are used to alert other drivers that your vehicle is a stationary hazard and to make you more visible. When a car is disabled or pulled over, these lights flash to warn approaching traffic to slow down and pass with caution, reducing the chance of a crash. They help drivers see you from a distance or in low-visibility conditions, not just pedestrians. They don't indicate an intent to move immediately—that's what turn signals are for—nor are they a signal that you're about to turn. Use them whenever you're stopped in a way that could create danger for others, such as on the side of the road or in traffic, to communicate the hazard to every road user.

5. Which percentage is associated with head injuries in bike crashes according to the data?

- A. 60%
- B. 75%**
- C. 25%
- D. 50%

Head injuries are the most common type of injury shown in the bike crash data, making up about three-quarters of the cases. That 75% stands out as the largest share among the options, so it best matches what the data report for head injuries. The other percentages—60%, 50%, and 25%—are smaller shares and don't align with the data's balance of injury types. This helps explain why helmets are so important: head injuries dominate the risk in crashes, and protective gear can significantly reduce both occurrence and severity.

6. In fog, which lighting should you avoid using?

- A. Low beams
- B. Fog lights
- C. High beams**
- D. Headlights off

In fog, bright light that shines directly ahead creates a glare as it reflects off the moisture, making it harder to see. High beams do this, so they should be avoided. Instead, use low beams, which shine farther down the road and reduce backscatter, helping you see the roadway without bouncing light back into your eyes. If your vehicle has fog lights, they're aimed low and provide a wide, short beam that improves visibility of the road edges and lane markings in fog. Leaving lights off is unsafe because you'll be far less visible to other drivers and you won't see the road clearly.

7. The best alternative option to avoid or reduce the severity of a crash is called the _____.

- A. Defensive driving
- B. Path of least resistance**
- C. Time and distance
- D. Quick reflexes

When a potential crash looms, the aim is to create as much safe space as possible to avoid or lessen the impact. This is about choosing the option that offers the least resistance from obstacles and the most room to maneuver—the path of least resistance. By steering toward an open lane or away from the hazard, you increase distance from the threat and reduce the chance of a collision or the severity if contact cannot be avoided. Defensive driving is a broad approach to staying safe over time, but it isn't a single action in the moment. Time and distance relate to stopping capability, not the immediate escape choice, and quick reflexes are unreliable as a sole strategy because you can't always rely on reacting fast enough. So the best immediate choice to avoid or reduce a crash is to select the path of least resistance.

8. Your car can lose traction in how many inches of water?

- A. 4 inches
- B. 6 inches**
- C. 8 inches
- D. 12 inches

Water between the tire and the road creates a slick layer that reduces friction, so the tire loses grip and can slide or skid. This phenomenon, often called hydroplaning, becomes likely around six inches of standing water for many passenger cars at typical driving speeds, making it hard to steer or brake effectively. Because traction can disappear even in shallower water if you're going fast, the safe rule is to avoid driving through water deeper than about six inches. If you must cross, go slowly and steadily in a low gear, avoid sudden acceleration or braking, and test your brakes gently once you're back on dry pavement. If the depth is uncertain, it's best to turn around and find a safer route.

9. What is the recommended behavior during a traffic stop?

- A. Follow all instructions, remain calm, keep your hands on the wheel**
- B. Accelerate away
- C. Turn off engine and step out
- D. Honk to attract attention

During a traffic stop the main goal is safety and cooperation. This means staying calm, following the officer's instructions, and keeping your hands visible on the steering wheel. When your hands are visible and movements are slow and deliberate, the officer can see you're not reaching for anything harmful, which reduces tension and the risk of a sudden, unclear action being misread as a threat. If you need to reach for documents like a license or registration, tell the officer first and make the movement slowly toward what you need, keeping your hands in view the whole time. Don't make abrupt moves or exit the vehicle unless the officer asks you to. These practices help the stop go smoothly and keep everyone safer. Actions like speeding away, turning off the engine and stepping out, or honking are likely to escalate the situation and create danger.

10. What is the typical legal BAC limit for drivers aged 21 and over in most states?

- A. 0.05 percent BAC
- B. 0.00 percent BAC
- C. 0.08 percent BAC**
- D. 0.10 percent BAC

For adult drivers, the law uses a per se limit: if your BAC is at or above 0.08%, you're considered legally impaired to drive. This 0.08% threshold is the standard adopted by most states for drivers aged 21 and over, making it illegal to operate a vehicle once that level is reached or exceeded, based on a breath or blood test. Impairment can begin at lower levels, and some situations or categories (like commercial drivers or underage drivers) use different limits, but 0.08% is the typical standard for adults 21 and over. The other options are less representative of the common rule: 0.05% is used in some contexts or states, 0.00% would imply zero tolerance that isn't the general rule for adults, and 0.10% is higher than the standard in most places.

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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://drivesafeonline.examzify.com>

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

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