

DVDL Driving Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. If your car stalls on the highway, what should you do?**
 - A. Stop in the middle of the road**
 - B. Pull over to the shoulder as soon as possible**
 - C. Call for help from the road**
 - D. Wait until traffic clears**
- 2. When you pull slightly into another lane to pass a cyclist, what must you do?**
 - A. Check your mirrors and signal**
 - B. Honk your horn**
 - C. Speed up significantly**
 - D. Pull back immediately**
- 3. What is important to do when backing up a vehicle?**
 - A. Check mirrors only**
 - B. Be aware of the rear view camera only**
 - C. Do a 360-degree check before you begin**
 - D. Back up quickly to avoid oncoming traffic**
- 4. When parking facing downhill, what should you do?**
 - A. Leave the car in neutral**
 - B. Put the parking brake on**
 - C. Turn your front wheels away from the curb**
 - D. Only adjust mirrors**
- 5. Are blue spotlights at the front of a vehicle lawful?**
 - A. No**
 - B. Yes**
 - C. Only for emergency vehicles**
 - D. Only in some states**
- 6. What is recommended to maintain vehicle control during a breakdown?**
 - A. Turn off the engine immediately**
 - B. Switch on hazard lights and pull over safely**
 - C. Stop in the middle of the road**
 - D. Stay in the vehicle regardless**

- 7. What should you do to decrease the risk of accidents while driving?**
- A. Drive faster than surrounding traffic**
 - B. Avoid using turn signals**
 - C. Plan your route ahead of time**
 - D. Drive with distractions**
- 8. If there are one or two solid yellow lines at the center of the road, what are you not allowed to do?**
- A. Pass in the oncoming lane**
 - B. Make a U-turn**
 - C. Change lanes**
 - D. Drive faster than the limit**
- 9. When a school bus is stopped with its red lights flashing, what is required of you?**
- A. Proceed with caution**
 - B. Stop until the bus proceeds**
 - C. Speed past the bus**
 - D. Change lanes to avoid the bus**
- 10. What is the minimum age for a vehicle owner to register it?**
- A. 15 years**
 - B. 18 years**
 - C. 17 years**
 - D. 21 years**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If your car stalls on the highway, what should you do?

- A. Stop in the middle of the road**
- B. Pull over to the shoulder as soon as possible**
- C. Call for help from the road**
- D. Wait until traffic clears**

When your car stalls on the highway, pulling over to the shoulder as soon as possible is the safest action to take. This maneuver helps to minimize the risk of accidents and keeps you and your vehicle away from the fast-moving traffic. The shoulder is designed to provide a safe area for vehicles experiencing problems, allowing you to exit the roadway without obstructing other drivers. Once you've safely pulled over, you can then assess the situation and consider your next steps. This might include calling for assistance or waiting for help, but your first priority should always be to move to a location where your vehicle is less likely to be involved in a collision. Stopping in the middle of the road is dangerous, as it places both you and other drivers at risk. Similarly, waiting until traffic clears can put you in a precarious situation, especially if your vehicle stops in a lane where it could be struck by oncoming traffic. Calling for help from the road while still in a potentially hazardous position can also be risky before you ensure your safety by moving to the shoulder.

2. When you pull slightly into another lane to pass a cyclist, what must you do?

- A. Check your mirrors and signal**
- B. Honk your horn**
- C. Speed up significantly**
- D. Pull back immediately**

When you pull slightly into another lane to pass a cyclist, checking your mirrors and signaling is essential for ensuring safety and effective communication on the road. This action allows you to be aware of your surroundings and any other vehicles that may be nearby. By signaling, you inform other motorists of your intent to change lanes, which helps prevent misunderstandings or accidents. Properly checking mirrors before maneuvering ensures that you have a clear view of the cyclist and any other traffic. It is crucial to ensure that it is safe to proceed and that you can maintain a safe distance from the cyclist while passing. This practice promotes safety for both the cyclist and other road users, highlighting the importance of signaling your intentions while driving.

3. What is important to do when backing up a vehicle?

- A. Check mirrors only**
- B. Be aware of the rear view camera only**
- C. Do a 360-degree check before you begin**
- D. Back up quickly to avoid oncoming traffic**

Doing a 360-degree check before you begin to back up a vehicle is crucial for safety. This thorough approach ensures that you are completely aware of your surroundings, including any pedestrians, obstacles, or other vehicles that may not be visible in mirrors or through a camera. While mirrors and rear view cameras are helpful tools, they do not provide a complete view of your surroundings. A 360-degree check includes looking over your shoulders and ensuring that nothing is in your blind spots, thus significantly reducing the risk of accidents when reversing. This practice promotes awareness and caution, making it an essential step before any backing maneuver.

4. When parking facing downhill, what should you do?

- A. Leave the car in neutral
- B. Put the parking brake on**
- C. Turn your front wheels away from the curb
- D. Only adjust mirrors

When parking facing downhill, it is important to put the parking brake on. Engaging the parking brake helps to prevent the vehicle from rolling away due to gravity. This is a critical safety measure, as it secures the vehicle in position and minimizes the risk of accidents or damage to the vehicle and nearby property. In addition to using the parking brake, it is also standard practice to turn the front wheels toward the curb when parking downhill. This creates a buffer that can help prevent the vehicle from rolling into traffic should it move unexpectedly. However, the primary action that ensures the vehicle remains stationary is effectively applying the parking brake. Adjusting mirrors and leaving the car in neutral would not provide the necessary safety needed when parking on a slope.

5. Are blue spotlights at the front of a vehicle lawful?

- A. No**
- B. Yes
- C. Only for emergency vehicles
- D. Only in some states

Blue spotlights at the front of a vehicle are generally not lawful for regular vehicles because they can be easily confused with emergency vehicle lights, which can create unintended situations on the road. The primary purpose of such lighting is to signal authority or an emergency situation; therefore, they are strictly regulated to avoid impersonation of emergency services. Since standard drivers are not authorized to use these lights, it's important for drivers to adhere to the regulations that specifically designate which vehicles can utilize such features. Emergency vehicles, on the other hand, are permitted to use blue lights as they serve to alert other road users of their presence and the need to yield. Thus, the use of blue spotlights is typically reserved for those official vehicles only.

6. What is recommended to maintain vehicle control during a breakdown?

- A. Turn off the engine immediately**
- B. Switch on hazard lights and pull over safely**
- C. Stop in the middle of the road**
- D. Stay in the vehicle regardless**

To maintain vehicle control during a breakdown, switching on hazard lights and pulling over safely is essential. Activating the hazard lights alerts other drivers to your situation, signaling that your vehicle is experiencing issues. This is a key safety measure that helps prevent accidents, as it makes your vehicle more visible in potentially dangerous circumstances. Moreover, finding a safe spot to pull over, away from traffic, minimizes the risk to both you and other road users. This allows you to assess the situation without being exposed to the dangers of oncoming vehicles. The combination of signaling with the hazard lights and safely pulling over creates a more secure environment for addressing the breakdown, whether that means awaiting assistance or troubleshooting the issue. Consequently, the other options do not prioritize safety or effective control over the vehicle during a breakdown, making them less advisable in such critical situations.

7. What should you do to decrease the risk of accidents while driving?

- A. Drive faster than surrounding traffic**
- B. Avoid using turn signals**
- C. Plan your route ahead of time**
- D. Drive with distractions**

Planning your route ahead of time is an effective strategy to decrease the risk of accidents while driving. By knowing your destination and the route you will take, you can minimize last-minute decisions and erratic maneuvers, which often lead to accidents. This pre-planning allows you to anticipate any road conditions, traffic patterns, or potential hazards along the way, leading to a smoother driving experience. Additionally, familiarity with the route can reduce anxiety, enabling you to concentrate better on driving safely. In contrast, driving faster than surrounding traffic can create hazardous situations by increasing the likelihood of losing control or not having enough time to react to unexpected events. Avoiding the use of turn signals can lead to misunderstandings with other drivers about your intentions, increasing the chance of collisions. Driving with distractions, such as using a phone or eating, severely impairs your ability to respond to other road users, making it one of the leading causes of accidents. Thus, planning your route is a proactive measure that enhances safety and helps maintain focus on the road.

8. If there are one or two solid yellow lines at the center of the road, what are you not allowed to do?

- A. Pass in the oncoming lane**
- B. Make a U-turn**
- C. Change lanes**
- D. Drive faster than the limit**

When there are one or two solid yellow lines at the center of the road, they indicate that passing in the oncoming lane is prohibited. Solid yellow lines signify that it is unsafe to overtake another vehicle, typically because of visibility issues, curves, or other conditions that would make it dangerous to change lanes. Therefore, if you encounter these markings, you must remain in your lane and cannot cross those lines to pass another vehicle. This rule is crucial for maintaining safety on the road, as it helps prevent accidents that can happen from risky maneuvers in areas where visibility or road conditions are inadequate. The other choices, while related to road safety, do not directly pertain to the implications of solid yellow lines. Making a U-turn, changing lanes, or driving above the speed limit are governed by different traffic regulations and do not specifically relate to the prohibition of passing in areas marked by solid yellow lines.

9. When a school bus is stopped with its red lights flashing, what is required of you?

- A. Proceed with caution**
- B. Stop until the bus proceeds**
- C. Speed past the bus**
- D. Change lanes to avoid the bus**

When a school bus is stopped with its red lights flashing, stopping until the bus proceeds is a requirement aimed at ensuring the safety of children boarding or disembarking from the bus. The red lights serve as a warning signal that children may be nearby, and these regulations are put in place to prevent accidents. By stopping, you contribute to the safe environment for children as they enter or exit the bus, as they may not be aware of their surroundings or may suddenly cross the road. This law is strictly enforced, and failure to comply can result in significant penalties. Stopping until the bus is moving again indicates that drivers understand and respect the safety needs of students, reinforcing the importance of vigilance in school zones and areas where children are present.

10. What is the minimum age for a vehicle owner to register it?

- A. 15 years**
- B. 18 years**
- C. 17 years**
- D. 21 years**

The minimum age for a vehicle owner to register it is typically 18 years. This age requirement is based on the legal recognition of adulthood and the ability to enter into contracts, which includes the responsibility of registering a vehicle. In most jurisdictions, individuals who are 18 years or older have the legal capacity to own and manage a vehicle, including handling registration, insurance, and other associated responsibilities. While some places might allow individuals as young as 15 or 16 to drive with a permit under certain restrictions, the actual registration of a vehicle aligns with the age of majority, which is generally 18. Therefore, individuals younger than this age would typically not have the authority to register a vehicle independently.