

FDLE SPEED MEASUREMENT COURSE (1158) 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. Which of the following is NOT a type of speed measurement device?**
 - A. VASCAR
 - B. Speedometer
 - C. Lidar
 - D. Radar
- 2. Each pulse of laser light is characterized by a specific duration known as what?**
 - A. Pulse repetition rate
 - B. Pursuit time
 - C. Pulse width
 - D. Trigger duration
- 3. What is referred to as the rapid swinging of a radar unit antenna that causes an incorrect reading?**
 - A. Scanning effect
 - B. Panning effect
 - C. Sweep error
 - D. Pulse width
- 4. Which elements are involved in completing a tracking history in stationary radar?**
 - A. Audio Doppler, Pulse width, Target identification
 - B. Visual estimation, Audio Doppler, Target speed display
 - C. Target speed display, Sweep error, Visual identification
 - D. Judicial notice, Panning effect, Pulse width
- 5. What should an operator ensure to maintain accuracy when operating a laser device?**
 - A. Release the trigger when switching targets
 - B. Maintain a static position
 - C. Change pulse width frequently
 - D. Increase the pulse repetition rate

- 6. Which of the following evaluates the speeds of vehicles based on scientific data?**
- A. Traffic studies
 - B. Public surveys
 - C. Speed traps
 - D. Vehicle registrations
- 7. Which of the following factors can interfere with radar signals?**
- A. Clear weather
 - B. Heavy traffic
 - C. Vehicle size
 - D. Road conditions
- 8. What is the recommended best practice for speed enforcement during peak traffic?**
- A. Utilizing stationary surveillance cameras
 - B. Positioning patrol vehicles safely to monitor speeds
 - C. Implementing higher speed limits temporarily
 - D. Avoiding any form of enforcement
- 9. Which environmental factors can affect the accuracy of speed measurement?**
- A. Humidity and altitude
 - B. Rain, fog, wind, and ambient temperature
 - C. Light levels and road surface textures
 - D. Time of day and traffic volume
- 10. What do speed measurement courses often encourage among law enforcement personnel?**
- A. Stagnation in enforcement techniques
 - B. Continuous improvement and adaptation of techniques
 - C. Limiting interactions with community members
 - D. Relying solely on outdated methods

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a type of speed measurement device?

- A. VASCAR
- B. Speedometer**
- C. Lidar
- D. Radar

The reasoning for identifying speedometers as not typically classified in the context of specialized speed measurement devices like those mentioned in the other options is rooted in their primary function and context of use. Speedometers are standard instruments found in most vehicles and are primarily designed to indicate the speed of the vehicle in real-time rather than serve as enforcement tools for measuring the speed of other vehicles in traffic. In contrast, VASCAR (Visual Average Speed Computer And Recorder), Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging), and Radar (Radio Detection and Ranging) are specific technologies that have been developed and are used specifically for the observation and enforcement of speed limits. VASCAR calculates speed based on the time taken to travel between two points, while Lidar and Radar are sophisticated devices that use light and radio waves, respectively, to detect and record the speed of vehicles over distances. Thus, in the context of the question, speedometers do not fit into the category of specialized speed measurement technologies used for traffic enforcement, making them the correct choice for the item that does not belong.

2. Each pulse of laser light is characterized by a specific duration known as what?

- A. Pulse repetition rate
- B. Pursuit time
- C. Pulse width**
- D. Trigger duration

The correct answer is pulse width. In the context of laser technology and speed measurement, pulse width refers to the duration of each individual pulse emitted by the laser. This characteristic is crucial because it can influence how accurately speed measurements are taken, as a shorter pulse width typically allows for better resolution and more precise measurements of moving objects. Pulse width is a fundamental parameter that determines how the laser interacts with the target, affecting the overall performance of speed measurement systems. Other terms mentioned, like pulse repetition rate, denote how many pulses are emitted in a given timeframe, while pursuit time relates to the time taken to close the gap to a target, and trigger duration may refer to how long a trigger signal lasts in a system. These are distinct from pulse width and serve different functions in speed measurement technology.

3. What is referred to as the rapid swinging of a radar unit antenna that causes an incorrect reading?

- A. Scanning effect
- B. Panning effect**
- C. Sweep error
- D. Pulse width

The panning effect is characterized by the rapid swinging of a radar unit antenna that can result in erroneous speed measurements. This swinging motion may cause the radar signal to fluctuate rather than accurately reflecting the speed of the target vehicle. When the antenna moves too quickly, it can create ambiguity in the data being collected, leading to incorrect speed readings. In radar operations, it's crucial for the antenna to maintain a steady position when tracking a target to ensure that the reflected waves provide an accurate measurement. If the unit continuously swings back and forth while measuring, the readings can become unreliable, contributing to the so-called panning effect, which affects the quality and reliability of speed determinations. Understanding this concept is essential for proper radar operation and for ensuring accurate speed enforcement.

4. Which elements are involved in completing a tracking history in stationary radar?

- A. Audio Doppler, Pulse width, Target identification
- B. Visual estimation, Audio Doppler, Target speed display**
- C. Target speed display, Sweep error, Visual identification
- D. Judicial notice, Panning effect, Pulse width

The correct choice involves elements that are fundamental to gathering and maintaining an accurate tracking history while using stationary radar. Visual estimation, audio Doppler, and target speed display work together to provide a comprehensive understanding of the target's movement. Visual estimation allows the operator to interpret the visual information presented by the radar system, which helps in gauging the speed and direction of the target. Audio Doppler provides auditory feedback that confirms the speed of the target based on the change in frequency of the radar signal as it reflects off the moving vehicle. This auditory confirmation is critical for validating the visual estimation, ensuring that the operator is correctly identifying the target speed. The target speed display consolidates data from both visual observations and audio feedback, presenting a clear and accurate speed reading to the operator. This combination of elements ensures a reliable tracking history, allowing law enforcement personnel to make informed decisions based on precise data. In contrast, the other combinations of elements listed do not comprehensively address the requirements for creating a robust tracking history, as they may include unrelated or less relevant components that do not contribute effectively to the tracking process.

5. What should an operator ensure to maintain accuracy when operating a laser device?

A. Release the trigger when switching targets

B. Maintain a static position

C. Change pulse width frequently

D. Increase the pulse repetition rate

To maintain accuracy when operating a laser device, it is crucial for an operator to release the trigger when switching targets. This practice allows the operator to ensure that the device recalibrates and focuses on the new target accurately. Switching targets without releasing the trigger may lead to erroneous readings, as the device could still be registering data from the previous target. Maintaining a static position is also important because any movement can affect the laser's ability to accurately measure speed. However, the act of switching targets specifically requires the operator to release the trigger to reset the measurement process. Changing pulse width frequently or increasing the pulse repetition rate can introduce variability into the measurements, which can compromise accuracy. These technical adjustments are not typically necessary for standard operations and do not directly address the fundamental need for focus and accuracy when measuring different targets.

6. Which of the following evaluates the speeds of vehicles based on scientific data?

A. Traffic studies

B. Public surveys

C. Speed traps

D. Vehicle registrations

Traffic studies are specifically designed to collect and analyze data on vehicle speeds, traffic volume, and other related parameters. They utilize systematic methods and often involve sophisticated equipment to gather scientific data about how fast vehicles are traveling on various roads. This evaluation is critical for developing traffic management strategies, improving road safety, and implementing effective law enforcement measures. Public surveys, while they can provide some information regarding driver perceptions or behavior, do not offer the empirical data necessary for accurate speed assessments. Speed traps primarily involve law enforcement tactics to identify and ticket speeding vehicles, lacking the broader scientific analysis aspect. Vehicle registrations track ownership and vehicle details but do not measure vehicle speeds. Hence, traffic studies stand out as the option that directly evaluates speeds based on scientific data.

7. Which of the following factors can interfere with radar signals?

- A. Clear weather
- B. Heavy traffic**
- C. Vehicle size
- D. Road conditions

Heavy traffic can interfere with radar signals primarily due to the multitude of vehicles present, which can create confusion in the radar's ability to accurately detect the speed of individual vehicles. When many vehicles are moving in close proximity, the radar may struggle to determine which signal to focus on, potentially leading to inaccurate speed readings or false signals. The overwhelming number of reflective surfaces and the complexity of the movement can cause the radar system to pick up multiple speeds rather than isolating a single target. In contrast, clear weather typically provides optimal conditions for radar operation, as there are fewer environmental factors (like rain, fog, or snow) that can distort or absorb the radar signals. Vehicle size can impact the radar's return signal strength but doesn't generally cause significant interference. Road conditions may affect overall traffic patterns or safety, but they do not inherently interfere with the functioning of radar signals in the same direct way that heavy traffic can.

8. What is the recommended best practice for speed enforcement during peak traffic?

- A. Utilizing stationary surveillance cameras
- B. Positioning patrol vehicles safely to monitor speeds**
- C. Implementing higher speed limits temporarily
- D. Avoiding any form of enforcement

For speed enforcement during peak traffic, positioning patrol vehicles safely to monitor speeds is the recommended best practice. This approach allows officers to effectively observe and track the speed of vehicles while maintaining a safe environment for both law enforcement and drivers. By being visible, officers can deter speeding behavior, ensuring the safety of all road users, especially when traffic is heavy. This method also enables officers to quickly react to violations, applying enforcement as necessary without causing additional hazards or disruption to the flow of traffic. Engaging with motorists in a safe manner fosters greater compliance with speed limits during times when road conditions are more congested. Utilizing stationary surveillance cameras may not provide the immediate interaction needed to address speeding effectively and could miss addressing unsafe driving behaviors in real-time. Implementing higher speed limits temporarily contradicts the objective of reducing vehicle speeds in congested areas and might exacerbate safety issues. Avoiding any form of enforcement fails to uphold traffic laws and compromises public safety, particularly when traffic is at its peak.

9. Which environmental factors can affect the accuracy of speed measurement?

- A. Humidity and altitude
- B. Rain, fog, wind, and ambient temperature**
- C. Light levels and road surface textures
- D. Time of day and traffic volume

The accuracy of speed measurement can be significantly influenced by various environmental factors, and the correct choice identifies several critical elements. Rain, fog, wind, and ambient temperature can impact the performance of speed measurement devices, such as radar and lidar equipment. Rain can absorb or scatter the signals used in speed measurement, leading to inaccurate readings, while fog can similarly interfere with the visibility and effectiveness of these devices. Wind may cause erratic movement or instability for handheld devices or during vehicle-mounted measurements, impacting the consistency of the readings. Ambient temperature can affect the electronic components of speed measurement devices, potentially altering their calibration and performance. While the other options do mention factors that might have some impact, they do not collectively address as many significant environmental influences on measurement accuracy as the ones specified in the correct answer. Humidity and altitude, for example, can play a role but are less commonly discussed in the context of direct impact on speed measurement compared to the effects of rain and fog. Similarly, light levels and road surface textures might affect visibility or device operation but do not directly correlate with measurement accuracy in the same way as the factors mentioned in the correct choice. Time of day and traffic volume are more about operational context than direct impacts on measurement technology.

10. What do speed measurement courses often encourage among law enforcement personnel?

- A. Stagnation in enforcement techniques
- B. Continuous improvement and adaptation of techniques**
- C. Limiting interactions with community members
- D. Relying solely on outdated methods

Speed measurement courses play a crucial role in the ongoing professional development of law enforcement personnel. The emphasis on continuous improvement and adaptation of techniques aligns with the need for agencies to stay current with technological advancements, changes in law, and evolving community expectations. By encouraging law enforcement personnel to continuously enhance their skills and knowledge, these courses ensure that officers can effectively and accurately implement speed enforcement strategies. This continuous improvement mindset allows law enforcement to adapt to new evidence-based practices, better utilize available technologies, and refine their approaches to community engagement, ultimately leading to more effective policing and safer roadways. In contrast, stagnation or reliance on outdated methods would inhibit officers' effectiveness and could result in missed opportunities for community relationship building and improved public safety.

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:

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

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