

Georgia Road Rules Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What should you do when driving in a work zone?**
 - A. Increase your speed**
 - B. Yield to flashing amber lights**
 - C. Avoid lane changes**
 - D. Ignore orange signs**
- 2. How can drivers avoid aggressive driving?**
 - A. By driving at the speed limit**
 - B. By remaining calm and not engaging with aggressive drivers**
 - C. By using their horn frequently**
 - D. By accelerating when cut off**
- 3. After you have passed another vehicle, when is it safe to return to your lane?**
 - A. Immediately after passing**
 - B. When your vehicle is safe from the over-taken vehicle**
 - C. Once you see the vehicle in your rearview mirror**
 - D. Only when there is a solid line present**
- 4. After stopping at the scene of an accident, what should you do if possible?**
 - A. Take photos of the damage**
 - B. Move to the shoulder or side of the road**
 - C. Wait for the police to arrive**
 - D. Start a conversation with the other driver**
- 5. What should you do if no one is injured in an accident?**
 - A. Notify the police anyway**
 - B. Exchange information and clear the road**
 - C. Leave the scene quickly**
 - D. Call your mechanic**

- 6. What is the consequence of failing to obey traffic signals in Georgia?**
- A. Only a warning will be issued**
 - B. Losing your driver's license**
 - C. Fines and penalties, including points on your driving record**
 - D. Increased insurance rates**
- 7. Under what condition is it appropriate to speed up when driving?**
- A. Driving on a highway**
 - B. To avoid an accident**
 - C. When racing**
 - D. None of the above**
- 8. What is a key reason to move to the shoulder or side of the road after an accident?**
- A. To exchange information with the other driver**
 - B. To ensure safety and smooth traffic flow**
 - C. To wait for the police to arrive**
 - D. To avoid getting a ticket**
- 9. What is the fine for the first offense of not complying with the move-over law?**
- A. No fine**
 - B. Up to \$100**
 - C. Up to \$300**
 - D. Up to \$500**
- 10. What is the minimum distance you must stop from a school bus with its stop sign extended?**
- A. 10 feet**
 - B. 15 feet**
 - C. 20 feet**
 - D. 25 feet**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do when driving in a work zone?

- A. Increase your speed
- B. Yield to flashing amber lights**
- C. Avoid lane changes
- D. Ignore orange signs

When driving in a work zone, yielding to flashing amber lights is essential for ensuring the safety of both workers and drivers. Flashing amber lights typically indicate that caution is required and that drivers should be prepared to slow down and possibly stop. This is crucial in work zones where visibility can be compromised, and the potential for unexpected obstacles is higher due to construction activities. Additionally, flashing amber lights are designed to alert drivers to changes in traffic patterns or reduced speed limits that may be in effect in the area. Acknowledging these signals helps to maintain a safe environment, minimizing the risk of accidents and ensuring that construction workers can perform their duties without unnecessary risks. In contrast, options like increasing speed, ignoring orange signs, or failing to make lane changes appropriately can lead to hazardous situations. Speeding in a work zone can endanger both the driver and the construction personnel, while ignoring signs can lead to confusion and accidents. Avoiding lane changes, while generally a cautious approach, is not specifically required in all situations within work zones, especially if directed otherwise by signage. However, being cautious and responsive to all signaling is crucial to maintaining safety on the road.

2. How can drivers avoid aggressive driving?

- A. By driving at the speed limit
- B. By remaining calm and not engaging with aggressive drivers**
- C. By using their horn frequently
- D. By accelerating when cut off

Drivers can avoid aggressive driving by remaining calm and not engaging with aggressive drivers because this approach helps de-escalate potentially volatile situations. Aggressive driving often involves behaviors such as tailgating, road rage, and unnecessary confrontation, which can provoke further aggression and lead to dangerous situations on the road. By choosing to stay composed and not react to aggressive actions, a driver can maintain a safer driving environment for themselves and others. Remaining calm allows drivers to focus on their own driving and decision-making rather than getting distracted or provoked by the actions of others. This can help reduce stress and keep the driver focused on the road, enhancing overall safety for everyone. Engaging with aggressive drivers, on the other hand, can escalate conflicts and increase the risk of accidents, reinforcing the importance of a calm demeanor in preventing aggressive driving scenarios.

3. After you have passed another vehicle, when is it safe to return to your lane?

A. Immediately after passing

B. When your vehicle is safe from the over-taken vehicle

C. Once you see the vehicle in your rearview mirror

D. Only when there is a solid line present

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of ensuring a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle you have just passed before returning to your lane. This is vital for several reasons. First, it allows enough space for both vehicles to avoid any potential accidents, particularly if the vehicle being passed accelerates or if there are sudden changes in traffic conditions. Returning to your lane immediately after passing can be risky, especially if the vehicle you overtook has not yet fully dropped back, leading to a possible collision. Relying on just the visibility of the vehicle in the rearview mirror may not account for factors such as the speed of both vehicles. The presence of a solid line is related to road markings and does not pertain to the specific conditions under which it is safe to change lanes after overtaking a vehicle. Thus, the correct response highlights the necessity of assessing your safety and that of other road users, reinforcing safe driving practices.

4. After stopping at the scene of an accident, what should you do if possible?

A. Take photos of the damage

B. Move to the shoulder or side of the road

C. Wait for the police to arrive

D. Start a conversation with the other driver

When you're involved in an accident, one of the most important actions you can take, if it's safe to do so, is to move to the shoulder or side of the road. This helps ensure your safety and the safety of other road users. Moving out of the main lanes of traffic reduces the risk of further accidents by preventing additional vehicles from colliding with those involved in the initial crash. Staying on the roadway can create a hazardous situation, as your vehicle may still be obstructing traffic and increasing the risk of injury. Even if both drivers are uninjured, vehicles can be left in unsafe positions. Therefore, moving to a location where you can still wait for emergency services, but are out of harm's way, is the best course of action. While taking photos of damage can be a helpful step in documenting the accident, it is secondary to ensuring safety. Waiting for the police is necessary, but the crucial first step is ensuring that all parties are safe and that the scene is secure from further incidents. Engaging in conversation with the other driver can also lead to confusion or escalation, so it's more practical to focus on moving to safety and alerting authorities.

5. What should you do if no one is injured in an accident?

- A. Notify the police anyway
- B. Exchange information and clear the road**
- C. Leave the scene quickly
- D. Call your mechanic

In the event of an accident where no one is injured, the most appropriate action to take is to exchange information and clear the road. This is crucial for several reasons. First, exchanging information such as names, contact information, insurance details, and vehicle descriptions helps both parties involved in the accident to resolve any issues related to the incident later on. It ensures that all necessary information is documented for insurance purposes and any potential legal matters. Clearing the road is also important to maintain traffic flow and prevent further accidents. If vehicles are causing an obstruction, moving them to a safer location reduces the risk of additional collisions and keeps other road users safe. While notifying the police is generally advised in many situations, in cases where there are no injuries and the accident is minor, it may not be strictly necessary. However, one should be aware that certain jurisdictions may have specific laws requiring you to report any accident to law enforcement, so it's always wise to be informed about local laws. Leaving the scene too quickly might be seen as fleeing the accident scene in some cases, and contacting a mechanic is irrelevant immediately after an accident if there are no injuries.

6. What is the consequence of failing to obey traffic signals in Georgia?

- A. Only a warning will be issued
- B. Losing your driver's license
- C. Fines and penalties, including points on your driving record**
- D. Increased insurance rates

Failing to obey traffic signals in Georgia results in fines and penalties, including points being added to your driving record. This consequence is part of a broader set of traffic laws designed to promote safety on the roads. Points accrued from traffic violations can lead to a higher risk of losing driving privileges if a driver accumulates too many within a certain period. When a driver runs a red light or does not stop at a stop sign, they are not only breaking the law but also endangering themselves and others. The fines serve as a financial deterrent to discourage such behavior, while the points act as a way to monitor and correct unsafe driving habits. It's crucial for drivers to be aware of these consequences to ensure they follow traffic signals and contribute to road safety.

7. Under what condition is it appropriate to speed up when driving?

- A. Driving on a highway**
- B. To avoid an accident**
- C. When racing**
- D. None of the above**

The correct answer is that it's not appropriate to speed up in any of the listed conditions. In general, safe driving practices emphasize adhering to speed limits and adjusting speed based on road conditions and traffic. Driving on a highway, while often associated with higher speed limits, still requires drivers to maintain speeds that are safe and legal, as indicated by posted signs. Attempting to speed up to avoid an accident may seem instinctive, but it can lead to reckless driving behaviors, increasing the risk of losing control of the vehicle or causing a collision. The safest course of action in such circumstances is typically to maintain control and make adjustments to avoid danger without exceeding the speed limit. Racing, while often seen in controlled environments like racetracks, is also illegal on public roads and creates hazards for everyone else on the road. In summary, adhering to speed regulations and prioritizing safety is crucial, making it inappropriate to speed up in the situations presented.

8. What is a key reason to move to the shoulder or side of the road after an accident?

- A. To exchange information with the other driver**
- B. To ensure safety and smooth traffic flow**
- C. To wait for the police to arrive**
- D. To avoid getting a ticket**

Moving to the shoulder or side of the road after an accident is primarily about ensuring safety and maintaining a smooth flow of traffic. This action minimizes risks not only for the individuals involved in the accident but also for other drivers on the road. When vehicles remain in the lane of traffic, they can pose hazards, potentially leading to further accidents or collisions with other vehicles that are unable to react in time. By relocating to a safe area, you reduce the likelihood of additional crashes and allow the flow of traffic to continue as smoothly as possible. This is particularly important on busy roads or highways where even minor disruptions can lead to significant congestion and create unsafe situations for other motorists. While exchanging information and waiting for law enforcement are important steps following an accident, the priority should be to remove the vehicles from active traffic if it is safe to do so. Remaining in the flow of traffic during this time can exacerbate a tense situation and increase the risk of harm to both drivers and passengers.

9. What is the fine for the first offense of not complying with the move-over law?

- A. No fine**
- B. Up to \$100**
- C. Up to \$300**
- D. Up to \$500**

The fine for the first offense of not complying with the move-over law is indeed consistent with the expectation of promoting safety for emergency responders on the roadside. The move-over law requires drivers to change lanes or slow down when approaching stopped emergency vehicles displaying flashing lights, which is crucial for the protection of both the emergency personnel and the drivers themselves. The fine structure serves as a deterrent to prevent non-compliance with this important law. By imposing a fine of up to \$500 for a first offense, it emphasizes the seriousness of the behavior and encourages drivers to be more vigilant and considerate when driving near emergency situations. This helps to reinforce safety protocols on the road and fosters a culture of compliance that can ultimately save lives. In this case, the other options indicate lower fines, which do not accurately reflect the level of importance and safety associated with the move-over law, thereby reinforcing the significance of adhering to these traffic regulations.

10. What is the minimum distance you must stop from a school bus with its stop sign extended?

- A. 10 feet**
- B. 15 feet**
- C. 20 feet**
- D. 25 feet**

When a school bus has its stop sign extended, it indicates that children may be getting on or off the bus, and as such, drivers are legally required to exercise extra caution. Stopping a minimum of 20 feet from the bus ensures a safe distance that allows children to exit or board the bus without the risk of being struck by a vehicle. This distance not only provides a buffer zone for the safety of children but also aligns with traffic laws in Georgia, emphasizing the importance of protecting young pedestrians at bus stops. By adhering to this requirement, drivers demonstrate their commitment to road safety and the protection of the most vulnerable road users, which is especially critical in school zones or areas where children frequently travel. Knowing and following this rule contributes significantly to overall public safety.