

ICBC CLASS 1 KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://icbcclass1knowledge.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which issue is associated with under-inflated tires?**
 - A. Excess wear on the inner tread
 - B. Reduced risk of hydroplaning
 - C. Excess wear on outer edges and greater chance of hydroplaning
 - D. Improved traction in dry conditions
- 2. What does the term Licensed GVW refer to?**
 - A. Maximum load a vehicle can carry
 - B. Weight of the vehicle without load
 - C. Combined weight of the vehicle and its load
 - D. Maximum speed a vehicle can travel
- 3. How can you prevent rollover when driving a Class 1 vehicle?**
 - A. Drive faster than normal
 - B. Avoid sharp turns and sudden lane changes at high speeds
 - C. Always use cruise control
 - D. Stay in the left lane
- 4. Under what circumstances would you use your hazard lights?**
 - A. When stopped on the roadside for a break
 - B. When you are experiencing a mechanical issue or stopped on the roadway
 - C. To signal other drivers to pass you
 - D. When driving through adverse weather conditions
- 5. What are the dangers of tailgating a large commercial vehicle?**
 - A. Reduced visibility and increased stopping distance
 - B. Increased chances of getting a speeding ticket
 - C. Improved fuel economy
 - D. Decreased vehicle wear and tear
- 6. What should you do if your vehicle runs off the road?**
 - A. Briskly turn back onto the road
 - B. Stay calm, ease off the accelerator, and steer straight
 - C. Quickly apply the brakes
 - D. Keep driving on the shoulder until you find a safe point to return

- 7. What should you check before loading a commercial vehicle?**
- A. Weather conditions only
 - B. Weight limits and proper securing of cargo
 - C. Fuel levels
 - D. Traffic patterns
- 8. What is the maximum front load projection beyond the front bumper?**
- A. 0.5m
 - B. 1m
 - C. 1.5m
 - D. 2m
- 9. What is a consequence of having over-inflated tires?**
- A. Better traction on wet surfaces
 - B. Excess wear on the center of the tread and less traction
 - C. Improved fuel efficiency
 - D. Increased tread life
- 10. What is the proper way to stop on an icy road?**
- A. Brake hard to stop quickly
 - B. Apply extremely light pressure on the brake
 - C. Use the handbrake
 - D. Turn off the engine

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which issue is associated with under-inflated tires?

- A. Excess wear on the inner tread
- B. Reduced risk of hydroplaning
- C. Excess wear on outer edges and greater chance of hydroplaning**
- D. Improved traction in dry conditions

Under-inflated tires primarily lead to excess wear on the outer edges of the tread and increase the chances of hydroplaning. When tires are not properly inflated, they tend to flatten out on the sides, causing the outer edges to make more contact with the road surface. This uneven wear pattern not only shortens the lifespan of the tire but also affects handling and traction. Additionally, under-inflated tires have a larger contact patch with the road, which can make them more susceptible to hydroplaning. Hydroplaning occurs when a layer of water builds between the tire and the road, causing a loss of traction. Since under-inflated tires do not properly channel water away from their surface, the risk of hydroplaning increases. Therefore, the correct choice correctly identifies these issues related to under-inflation. In contrast, the other choices present inaccuracies regarding tire performance. For example, excess wear on the inner tread would not typically result from a lack of inflation but rather from misalignment or over-inflation. Similarly, reduced risk of hydroplaning and improved traction in dry conditions would contradict the negative impacts that under-inflated tires have on vehicle performance and safety.

2. What does the term Licensed GVW refer to?

- A. Maximum load a vehicle can carry
- B. Weight of the vehicle without load
- C. Combined weight of the vehicle and its load**
- D. Maximum speed a vehicle can travel

The term "Licensed GVW" refers to the combined weight of the vehicle and its load, which is a critical factor in determining compliance with safety and regulatory standards for commercial vehicles. GVW stands for Gross Vehicle Weight, and it includes the weight of the vehicle itself plus any cargo it is carrying. Understanding this concept is essential for ensuring that the vehicle does not exceed legal weight limits that could affect road safety and infrastructure. Maintaining a vehicle's weight within the licensed GVW ensures proper vehicle handling, braking, and stability, which are vital for safe operation on the road. Moreover, exceeding the GVW can lead to increased wear and tear on the vehicle, penalties from law enforcement, and potential safety hazards. Therefore, it is essential for operators to be aware of their licensed GVW to ensure compliance and safety while driving.

3. How can you prevent rollover when driving a Class 1 vehicle?

- A. Drive faster than normal
- B. Avoid sharp turns and sudden lane changes at high speeds**
- C. Always use cruise control
- D. Stay in the left lane

Preventing rollover in a Class 1 vehicle is crucial for safety, and avoiding sharp turns and sudden lane changes at high speeds is an effective strategy to achieve this. Rollover incidents often occur when a vehicle's center of gravity shifts dramatically, particularly during abrupt movements. Sharp turns or sudden lane changes can create excessive lateral forces that may lead to the vehicle tipping over, especially when driving at higher speeds where stability is more compromised. Maintaining smooth and gradual steering actions, especially in tight turns or when changing lanes, helps keep the vehicle's center of gravity stable and reduces the risk of rollover. Proper speed management also plays a key role, as the likelihood of losing control increases with speed during such maneuvers. Thus, being cautious and calculated in driving behavior is essential for maintaining the vehicle's stability and preventing rollover situations.

4. Under what circumstances would you use your hazard lights?

- A. When stopped on the roadside for a break
- B. When you are experiencing a mechanical issue or stopped on the roadway**
- C. To signal other drivers to pass you
- D. When driving through adverse weather conditions

Using hazard lights is primarily meant to alert other drivers that your vehicle is stationary and presents a potential hazard on the roadway. This is particularly critical when you are experiencing a mechanical issue or are stopped on the roadway because it signals to others that they should exercise caution in your vicinity. It makes your vehicle more visible to oncoming traffic and helps prevent accidents by clearly indicating that your vehicle is not moving and may be a danger to others. The other scenarios mentioned do not align with the correct use of hazard lights. For instance, when simply taking a break on the roadside, it may not be necessary to activate hazard lights unless you're posing a hazard to traffic. Similarly, signaling for other drivers to pass does not require hazard lights, as standard turn signals should indicate lane changes or intentions. Lastly, while driving through adverse weather conditions, using headlights is vital for visibility, but hazard lights could potentially confuse other drivers regarding your intention to remain stationary or move. Therefore, the proper context for using hazard lights is specifically when your vehicle is immobilized due to mechanical issues on the road.

5. What are the dangers of tailgating a large commercial vehicle?

- A. Reduced visibility and increased stopping distance**
- B. Increased chances of getting a speeding ticket
- C. Improved fuel economy
- D. Decreased vehicle wear and tear

Tailgating a large commercial vehicle poses significant dangers primarily due to reduced visibility and increased stopping distance. When following closely behind a large truck or bus, the driver of a smaller vehicle often has their view obstructed by the size of the vehicle in front. This reduces the driver's ability to see the road ahead, including any hazards that may suddenly arise, such as traffic signals changing or vehicles braking unexpectedly. Additionally, large commercial vehicles require a longer stopping distance compared to smaller vehicles due to their weight. If a driver is tailgating, they may not have enough reaction time or distance to stop safely if the large vehicle in front of them suddenly brakes. This can lead to rear-end collisions, which can be particularly dangerous due to the size difference and the momentum involved. The other choices do not accurately represent the risks associated with tailgating a large vehicle. Instances of speeding tickets, improved fuel economy, or decreased vehicle wear and tear are not relevant considerations when evaluating the hazards of following large commercial vehicles too closely. These options focus on unrelated aspects rather than the immediate dangers posed by insufficient following distance and visibility issues.

6. What should you do if your vehicle runs off the road?

- A. Briskly turn back onto the road
- B. Stay calm, ease off the accelerator, and steer straight**
- C. Quickly apply the brakes
- D. Keep driving on the shoulder until you find a safe point to return

When your vehicle runs off the road, the best course of action is to stay calm, ease off the accelerator, and steer straight. This approach is crucial because it helps maintain control of the vehicle without making abrupt movements that could lead to a loss of control or a rollover. By easing off the accelerator, you allow the vehicle to slow down gradually, which can prevent skidding or further instability. Steering straight helps keep the vehicle balanced and reduces the risk of veering into danger or overcorrecting, which is a common mistake that can result in accidents. Other options, such as turning briskly back onto the road or quickly applying the brakes, can create significant hazards. Turning back quickly could lead to a loss of control or a collision with other vehicles, while abrupt braking can cause the tires to lose traction, increasing the likelihood of skidding. Continuing to drive on the shoulder without a clear plan for safely returning may also lead to collisions with obstacles or endanger other road users. Therefore, the recommended response emphasizes a calm and controlled method of managing the situation.

7. What should you check before loading a commercial vehicle?

- A. Weather conditions only
- B. Weight limits and proper securing of cargo**
- C. Fuel levels
- D. Traffic patterns

Before loading a commercial vehicle, it is essential to check weight limits and the proper securing of cargo. Ensuring that the cargo is within the vehicle's weight capacity is vital for safe operation. Exceeding weight limits can affect the vehicle's handling, braking capabilities, and overall safety. Additionally, the cargo must be secured properly to prevent it from shifting during transit, which can lead to loss of control or even accidents. Overloading and improperly secured loads are common causes of incidents on the road, highlighting the importance of adhering to safety regulations regarding weights and securing cargo. While considering weather conditions, fuel levels, and traffic patterns is important in overall safe driving practices, they do not directly relate to the specifics of loading a commercial vehicle. These factors are more about the driving environment and vehicle preparedness rather than the immediate concerns associated with loading cargo correctly and safely.

8. What is the maximum front load projection beyond the front bumper?

- A. 0.5m
- B. 1m**
- C. 1.5m
- D. 2m

The maximum front load projection beyond the front bumper is indeed one meter. This regulation is in place to ensure the safety of the vehicle, other road users, and to maintain clear visibility for the driver. When loads extend beyond the front bumper, they can create hazards, especially in situations involving maneuvers such as turning or stopping. By limiting the front load projection to one meter, the regulation helps to minimize the risk of collision with pedestrians, cyclists, and other vehicles, and ensures that the equipment can be safely transported without compromising the truck's handling and maneuverability. Loads extending further than this limit may shift the vehicle's center of gravity and can lead to instability. In general, different maximum extension limits exist for distinct parts of a vehicle, including sides and rear; however, the one-meter limit for the front projection specifically helps maintain safe operation standards on the road.

9. What is a consequence of having over-inflated tires?

- A. Better traction on wet surfaces
- B. Excess wear on the center of the tread and less traction**
- C. Improved fuel efficiency
- D. Increased tread life

Having over-inflated tires leads to excess wear on the center of the tread and overall decreased traction. When tires are inflated beyond the manufacturer's recommended pressure, they become rigid and wear unevenly. This causes the center of the tire to make more contact with the road, leading to accelerated wear in that area while the outer edges may not wear as quickly. This uneven wear pattern diminishes the tire's ability to grip the road, especially during wet conditions, resulting in poorer traction and increased risk of skidding or hydroplaning. Proper tire inflation within recommended levels promotes even wear, optimal contact with the road surface, and enhances overall vehicle safety.

10. What is the proper way to stop on an icy road?

- A. Brake hard to stop quickly
- B. Apply extremely light pressure on the brake**
- C. Use the handbrake
- D. Turn off the engine

Applying extremely light pressure on the brake is the recommended method for stopping on an icy road. This technique helps to maintain control of the vehicle and reduces the risk of skidding. When driving on slippery surfaces, sudden or hard braking can cause the wheels to lock up, leading to loss of traction and control. Gradual and gentle application of the brakes allows for smoother deceleration and minimizes the chances of the vehicle sliding. In addition, this method provides the driver with better feedback on the traction and grip of the tires on the icy surface, enabling them to make necessary adjustments while stopping. This is especially important on icy roads, where maintaining control is crucial for 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:

<https://icbcclass1knowledge.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE