

ICBC Class 5 Commercial Special Status Test (CSST) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following information is NOT required to exchange with another driver if involved in a collision?**
 - A. Date of Birth**
 - B. Licence plate numbers**
 - C. Your name and address**
 - D. The name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle**
- 2. What is the maximum allowable Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for commercial drivers in BC?**
 - A. 0.02% or lower**
 - B. 0.04% or lower**
 - C. 0.08% or lower**
 - D. 0.10% or lower**
- 3. Which of the following can lead to losing control of your vehicle?**
 - A. Only over steering**
 - B. Only under inflation of tires**
 - C. Over acceleration, over braking, or over steering**
 - D. Only poor weather conditions**
- 4. Which option does NOT affect your personal ability to drive safely?**
 - A. Emotional stress**
 - B. Distractions**
 - C. Fatigue**
 - D. A full tank of fuel**
- 5. What does the term "load security" mean?**
 - A. Ensuring that cargo is left unrestrained**
 - B. Calculating fuel levels for a trip**
 - C. Ensuring that cargo is properly restrained to prevent shifting during transport**
 - D. Determining the optimal speed limit for transporting goods**

- 6. What is true about changing lanes in an intersection?**
- A. It is usually safe to change lanes**
 - B. It is legally required to change lanes**
 - C. It is potentially dangerous**
 - D. It can only be done if no HOV lane is present**
- 7. In what scenario should a driver use their hazard lights?**
- A. When changing lanes**
 - B. When parked in a no-parking zone**
 - C. When experiencing vehicle trouble**
 - D. When approaching a traffic signal**
- 8. What should a driver do if a pedestrian steps into the road unexpectedly?**
- A. Accelerate past the pedestrian to avoid a collision**
 - B. Sound the horn and proceed with caution**
 - C. Stop immediately and yield the right-of-way**
 - D. Drive around the pedestrian without stopping**
- 9. How can weather conditions impact driving safety?**
- A. They can improve vehicle fuel efficiency**
 - B. They can affect visibility, traction, and vehicle handling**
 - C. They have no impact on safety**
 - D. They only affect personal vehicles**
- 10. Which condition is NOT an indicator that the green light is stale?**
- A. The crosswalk hand is flashing**
 - B. Cross traffic is lined up at the intersection**
 - C. Traffic on the far side of the intersection is not bunched up**
 - D. Pedestrians are in the intersection**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following information is NOT required to exchange with another driver if involved in a collision?

A. Date of Birth

B. Licence plate numbers

C. Your name and address

D. The name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle

In the event of a collision, the law requires drivers to exchange certain essential information to ensure accountability and facilitate any necessary insurance claims. Among the items typically required for exchange are the names and addresses of the parties involved, their vehicle registration details including licence plate numbers, and information regarding the registered owner of the vehicle. The date of birth, however, is not typically mandated for exchange in such scenarios. While it may be common for drivers to want to verify identity or provide personal information, the requirements focus primarily on information that directly relates to the vehicle and the insurance coverage. Therefore, providing a date of birth is not required in the context of exchanging details at the scene of a collision.

2. What is the maximum allowable Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for commercial drivers in BC?

A. 0.02% or lower

B. 0.04% or lower

C. 0.08% or lower

D. 0.10% or lower

The maximum allowable Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for commercial drivers in British Columbia is 0.04% or lower. This regulation reflects the increased responsibility and higher safety standards required for individuals operating commercial vehicles, as they often carry passengers or goods and are subject to stricter regulations compared to non-commercial drivers. By maintaining a BAC limit of 0.04%, the legal framework aims to minimize the risk of impaired driving, which is crucial for ensuring both road safety and the well-being of others on the road. This level allows for zero tolerance in practical applications, as many employers and companies may enforce even stricter limits to ensure operational safety and compliance with safety regulations.

3. Which of the following can lead to losing control of your vehicle?

- A. Only over steering**
- B. Only under inflation of tires**
- C. Over acceleration, over braking, or over steering**
- D. Only poor weather conditions**

Losing control of a vehicle can occur due to multiple factors, and the correct answer encompasses a broader range of scenarios that can lead to such a situation. Over acceleration, over braking, or over steering are all actions that, when excessive or miscalculated, can significantly affect the handling of the vehicle, potentially resulting in a loss of control. - Over acceleration can cause the wheels to spin, especially on slippery surfaces, making it difficult for a driver to maintain control. - Over braking can lead to skidding, particularly if a driver applies the brakes too harshly or suddenly, resulting in a failure to steer the vehicle effectively. - Over steering refers to turning the steering wheel too much, which can lead to a vehicle spinning out, especially in sharp turns or during evasive maneuvers. This comprehensive understanding of how these actions influence vehicle dynamics is crucial in recognizing and preventing possible loss of control while driving. In contrast, the other choices focus on singular aspects, which do not encompass the full range of factors that can contribute to losing control of a vehicle.

4. Which option does NOT affect your personal ability to drive safely?

- A. Emotional stress**
- B. Distractions**
- C. Fatigue**
- D. A full tank of fuel**

A full tank of fuel does not impact your personal ability to drive safely because it is a neutral factor that does not directly influence your physical or mental state. Unlike emotional stress, distractions, and fatigue, which can hinder your focus, decision-making, and reaction times while driving, having sufficient fuel ensures that you can operate your vehicle without the concern of running out of gas. All the other options involve aspects of human condition and behavior that can significantly affect driving performance, making a full tank of fuel the only choice that does not directly contribute to driving safety concerns.

5. What does the term "load security" mean?

- A. Ensuring that cargo is left unrestrained**
- B. Calculating fuel levels for a trip**
- C. Ensuring that cargo is properly restrained to prevent shifting during transport**
- D. Determining the optimal speed limit for transporting goods**

The term "load security" refers to the practice of ensuring that cargo is properly restrained to prevent shifting during transport. This is essential for several reasons, including the safety of the vehicle, the driver, and other road users, as well as protecting the cargo itself from damage. Properly secured loads help maintain the vehicle's balance and stability, which is crucial for safe maneuvering and braking. Additionally, load security safeguards against any unintended movement of freight, which can lead to accidents or potential hazards on the roadway. This practice typically involves using various restraints such as straps, chains, or nets, depending on the type of cargo being transported. In summary, effective load security is critical for the safe and efficient transport of goods.

6. What is true about changing lanes in an intersection?

- A. It is usually safe to change lanes**
- B. It is legally required to change lanes**
- C. It is potentially dangerous**
- D. It can only be done if no HOV lane is present**

Changing lanes in an intersection is considered potentially dangerous for several reasons, which is why this is the correct answer. Intersections often have a high concentration of vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists, all of whom add to the complexity and risk of maneuvers such as lane changes. When changing lanes, drivers may have limited visibility due to the presence of other vehicles and may not be able to see pedestrians crossing or other road users. Additionally, the very nature of intersections involves multiple pathways for vehicles, which can lead to unexpected situations, such as a car turning unexpectedly or a vehicle moving into the space you plan to enter. This unpredictability signifies that lane changes require careful consideration and awareness of the surrounding environment, making it risky. In contrast, the other options suggest scenarios that do not accurately reflect the general risks and legalities associated with lane changes in intersections. For instance, it is not legally required to change lanes in intersections, and while it may be safe under specific circumstances, it is not universally safe to assume that lane changes can be done without risk. The presence of HOV lanes also doesn't restrict the ability to change lanes; rather, it adds further complexity to navigation through intersections.

7. In what scenario should a driver use their hazard lights?

- A. When changing lanes**
- B. When parked in a no-parking zone**
- C. When experiencing vehicle trouble**
- D. When approaching a traffic signal**

Hazard lights are specifically intended to alert other drivers that a vehicle is experiencing trouble or is in a situation where it is not operating normally. When a driver uses hazard lights while experiencing vehicle trouble, it communicates to other road users that they should exercise caution, as the vehicle may be stationary or moving erratically. This safety measure helps prevent potential accidents, as other drivers can clearly see that something is amiss. Using hazard lights in other scenarios, such as changing lanes or approaching a traffic signal, is generally not appropriate because it could cause confusion among other drivers. For example, using hazard lights when changing lanes might signal to others that the vehicle is experiencing an issue rather than simply indicating a lane change. Similarly, using them while parked in a no-parking zone does not convey any particular warning about the driver's situation, as it is simply a violation of parking regulations. Therefore, the use of hazard lights is appropriate particularly when facing vehicle trouble, ensuring the safety of both the driver and other motorists.

8. What should a driver do if a pedestrian steps into the road unexpectedly?

- A. Accelerate past the pedestrian to avoid a collision**
- B. Sound the horn and proceed with caution**
- C. Stop immediately and yield the right-of-way**
- D. Drive around the pedestrian without stopping**

Stopping immediately and yielding the right-of-way is the appropriate response when a pedestrian steps into the road unexpectedly. Pedestrians have the right-of-way in most situations, especially in marked crosswalks or when they are crossing at locations where no crosswalks exist. By stopping, you ensure the safety of the pedestrian and allow them to cross the road safely. This action reflects the responsibility drivers have to prioritize pedestrian safety, particularly in situations that could lead to accidents. A sudden appearance of a pedestrian requires immediate attention, and yielding the right-of-way helps prevent potential harm. Maintaining a safe stopping distance also gives the pedestrian time to assess the situation and proceed safely. In contrast, options that involve accelerating past the pedestrian, sounding the horn but continuing to drive, or attempting to drive around the pedestrian fail to prioritize safety and could result in an accident or serious injury to the pedestrian. It is vital for drivers to remain alert and prepared to stop whenever necessary, especially in areas where pedestrians are likely to cross.

9. How can weather conditions impact driving safety?

- A. They can improve vehicle fuel efficiency
- B. They can affect visibility, traction, and vehicle handling**
- C. They have no impact on safety
- D. They only affect personal vehicles

Weather conditions significantly impact driving safety in several critical ways. When considering factors such as rain, snow, fog, ice, or strong winds, it's clear that these elements can severely alter road conditions. For instance, reduced visibility in foggy conditions makes it challenging to see other vehicles, pedestrians, or road signs, thereby increasing the risk of collisions. Moreover, traction is affected by wet or icy roads, leading to longer stopping distances and a higher likelihood of skidding or losing control of the vehicle. Poor vehicle handling during adverse weather conditions is also a concern, as drivers may struggle to steer or brake effectively. Accumulated snow can affect not only visibility but also the vehicle's ability to accelerate or stop properly. This understanding underscores the necessity of adapting driving behavior—such as reducing speed and increasing following distance—in various weather scenarios to maintain safety on the road. The impact of weather conditions is universal, affecting all types of vehicles, not just personal vehicles, reinforcing the need for cautious driving in all weather situations.

10. Which condition is NOT an indicator that the green light is stale?

- A. The crosswalk hand is flashing
- B. Cross traffic is lined up at the intersection
- C. Traffic on the far side of the intersection is not bunched up
- D. Pedestrians are in the intersection**

A green light is considered "stale" when it may signify that the signal has been green for a duration that could suggest it is about to change. Indicators of a stale green light typically include conditions that signify waiting traffic or changes at the intersection. When pedestrians are in the intersection, it indicates that traffic may be halted or that the light has been red for some vehicles, thus making it less likely that the green light is stale. The presence of pedestrians usually means that the signal has cycled, allowing them to cross safely. In fact, a steady green light often allows pedestrian movement only when the traffic signal permits. Thus, the scenario where pedestrians are actively crossing does not serve as a valid indicator of a stale green light. In contrast, other conditions mentioned—like a flashing crosswalk hand, lined-up cross traffic, or a lack of bunched-up traffic on the far side of the intersection—are more telling signs that a green light may be nearing its end, as they suggest that vehicles are not flowing and waiting may soon occur.