

IDAHO I DRIVE SAFELY DMV 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. What is one improvement made to Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS)?**
 - A. Faster response time
 - B. Emergency assist
 - C. Manual tuning
 - D. Less friction
- 2. Before turning right, where should you position your vehicle in the lane?**
 - A. Center of your lane
 - B. Left side of your lane
 - C. Right side of your lane
 - D. Any position in your lane
- 3. When driving on an expressway, which lane is best for allowing others to safely maneuver around you?**
 - A. Right lane for slow driving
 - B. Middle lane for balanced driving
 - C. Left lane for passing
 - D. Any lane is acceptable
- 4. What is one reason for not using high beams in urban areas?**
 - A. High beams can blind pedestrians
 - B. It is illegal to use high beams at any time
 - C. Street lights provide adequate illumination
 - D. There are no other vehicles present
- 5. What should drivers do if they encounter bad weather conditions?**
 - A. Increase speed to clear the area faster
 - B. Maintain the same speed to avoid accidents
 - C. Slow down and increase following distance
 - D. Ignore the conditions
- 6. If your brakes "fail," what is one of the first actions you should take?**
 - A. Shift to neutral
 - B. Pump the brake pedal
 - C. Engage the emergency brake
 - D. Turn off the engine

7. How can you identify a no-parking zone?

- A. By the presence of yellow curb paint
- B. By looking for signage indicating no parking
- C. By observing nearby parked cars
- D. By the absence of parking meters

8. What should you do if an emergency vehicle is in front of you, moving slowly?

- A. Try to pass it quickly
- B. Maintain your speed
- C. Slow down and pull to the right
- D. Ignore it and continue driving

9. What is the first step to take if you hit a deer while driving?

- A. Call the local authorities
- B. Check for injuries and pull over safely
- C. Keep driving to avoid traffic
- D. Skin the deer for food

10. What is the recommended following distance at high speeds?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 seconds
- D. 4 seconds

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one improvement made to Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS)?

- A. Faster response time
- B. Emergency assist**
- C. Manual tuning
- D. Less friction

One significant improvement made to Anti-lock Braking Systems (ABS) is the incorporation of emergency assist features. This enhancement is designed to help drivers in critical situations where maximum braking is needed. When a driver suddenly applies the brakes, the emergency assist system detects this rapid action and optimizes the braking force to reduce stopping distance. This is particularly beneficial during emergencies when every fraction of a second counts. The system can provide extra brake force beyond what the driver might apply manually, ensuring the vehicle can stop more effectively while preventing wheel lockup. Faster response time, while an important characteristic of ABS, is not an improvement in the sense of a new feature; it is expected in the design of modern braking systems. Manual tuning is not an improvement that relates to ABS functionality, as ABS is generally designed to be self-regulating. Less friction is not a direct improvement to ABS; in fact, ABS works by managing the friction effectively to maintain steering control and prevent skidding during hard braking.

2. Before turning right, where should you position your vehicle in the lane?

- A. Center of your lane
- B. Left side of your lane
- C. Right side of your lane**
- D. Any position in your lane

Positioning your vehicle on the right side of the lane before making a right turn is essential for several reasons. First, it ensures that you are safely aligned with the intended path of travel, which helps you navigate the turn smoothly without veering into lanes designated for oncoming traffic or other vehicles. Additionally, this positioning allows other drivers, including those behind you and to your left, to anticipate your turn more accurately. They will have a clear view of your intentions, reducing the potential for confusion or accidents. Turning from the right side of the lane minimizes the risk of clipping the curb and facilitates a more conducive environment for pedestrians and cyclists who may be crossing at the intersection. This practice is an important part of defensive driving strategy, promoting safety for all road users by clearly indicating your direction as you approach the intersection.

3. When driving on an expressway, which lane is best for allowing others to safely maneuver around you?

- A. Right lane for slow driving
- B. Middle lane for balanced driving
- C. Left lane for passing**
- D. Any lane is acceptable

The left lane on an expressway is designated primarily for passing and higher-speed travel. This lane is intended for drivers who wish to overtake slower-moving vehicles in the right lane. By staying in the left lane, you're allowing others who need to pass or maneuver around you the space they need to do so safely. When vehicles are in the left lane, they typically are driving at a higher speed than those in the other lanes. Thus, it is crucial that drivers only use this lane for its intended purpose—passing—because lingering there can create hazards for those trying to change lanes or pass. In contrast, the right lane is generally used for slower traffic and is often the lane where vehicles are merging on and off the expressway. The middle lane is generally a balancing point, but it does not provide the same level of accommodation for passing as the left lane. Lastly, saying that any lane is acceptable does not convey the importance of lane usage according to the flow of traffic, which can lead to unsafe driving situations. Understanding these lane designations helps maintain safe and efficient traffic flow on expressways.

4. What is one reason for not using high beams in urban areas?

- A. High beams can blind pedestrians
- B. It is illegal to use high beams at any time
- C. Street lights provide adequate illumination**
- D. There are no other vehicles present

Using high beams in urban areas is typically not advisable because street lights provide adequate illumination for driving. Urban environments are often well-lit due to the presence of street lights, allowing drivers to see clearly without the need for additional brightness from high beams. When high beams are used in these conditions, they can cause unnecessary glare, potentially blinding other drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists who are sharing the road. In contrast, while high beams can be helpful in rural or dark areas, their use in well-lit urban settings can disrupt the visual perception of others. The other options suggest reasons that aren't generally accurate or applicable—high beams are not illegal to use at all times, and while they can indeed blind pedestrians, that's not the primary reason related to the context of urban lighting. Additionally, the statement about the absence of other vehicles contributing to the decision not to use high beams does not hold water in urban settings where traffic is more prevalent.

5. What should drivers do if they encounter bad weather conditions?

- A. Increase speed to clear the area faster
- B. Maintain the same speed to avoid accidents
- C. Slow down and increase following distance**
- D. Ignore the conditions

When drivers encounter bad weather conditions, the best practice is to slow down and increase their following distance. This approach is essential for several reasons. Firstly, adverse weather such as rain, snow, fog, or ice can severely affect visibility and road traction. By reducing speed, drivers have more time to react to unexpected situations, such as sudden stops from vehicles in front or obstacles on the road. This reaction time is vital to maintaining control of the vehicle and ensuring safety. Increasing following distance is equally important, as it provides a greater buffer between vehicles. In poor weather conditions, stopping distances can increase significantly due to reduced traction. By allowing more space between their vehicle and the one ahead, drivers can avoid rear-end collisions and navigate more safely. This practice not only enhances personal safety but also contributes to the overall safety of all road users. Maintaining speed and ignoring the conditions can lead to dangerous situations, while increasing speed could exacerbate risks associated with slippery or low-visibility road conditions.

6. If your brakes "fail," what is one of the first actions you should take?

- A. Shift to neutral
- B. Pump the brake pedal**
- C. Engage the emergency brake
- D. Turn off the engine

When you experience brake failure, one of the first actions to take is to pump the brake pedal. By pumping the brake pedal, you can potentially build up hydraulic pressure in the braking system, which may help restore some braking power. In some situations, this tactic could enable you to slow down or stop the vehicle more effectively, particularly if the brake failure is due to a momentary loss of pressure rather than complete brake failure. It's important to remember that while pumping the brakes can occasionally help, if the brakes have failed entirely, this may not be sufficient to stop the vehicle. At that point, engaging the emergency brake and steering to a safe location become critical steps.

7. How can you identify a no-parking zone?

- A. By the presence of yellow curb paint
- B. By looking for signage indicating no parking**
- C. By observing nearby parked cars
- D. By the absence of parking meters

Identifying a no-parking zone is primarily done by looking for signage that explicitly indicates the restriction. Signs are placed to communicate important information to drivers, including rules about parking regulations in specific areas. When a sign is present, it clearly states whether parking is allowed or prohibited, and often includes specific hours during which the restrictions apply. While yellow curb paint can also indicate no parking in some places, it is not universally used and may not be present in all no-parking zones. Observing nearby parked cars can lead to incorrect assumptions about parking availability, and the absence of parking meters does not necessarily indicate that parking is allowed. Thus, signage is the most reliable and clear way to identify no-parking zones.

8. What should you do if an emergency vehicle is in front of you, moving slowly?

- A. Try to pass it quickly
- B. Maintain your speed
- C. Slow down and pull to the right**
- D. Ignore it and continue driving

When an emergency vehicle is in front of you and moving slowly, the appropriate action is to slow down and pull to the right. This response is grounded in both promoting safety and adhering to traffic laws that prioritize emergency responders. Slowing down allows you to assess the situation while ensuring that you do not create additional hazards on the road. Pulling to the right provides the emergency vehicle with a clear path, allowing them to navigate through traffic more effectively. This action is crucial because emergency personnel may need to reach a location quickly, and your cooperation can make a significant difference in emergency responses. Maintaining your speed could create confusion or lead to dangerous situations, and trying to pass the vehicle quickly can jeopardize the safety of everyone on the road, including the emergency responders. Ignoring the emergency vehicle altogether dismisses the urgency required in such scenarios and poses risks to public safety. Therefore, the correct approach is to slow down and carefully move to the right, ensuring the safety of all involved.

9. What is the first step to take if you hit a deer while driving?

- A. Call the local authorities
- B. Check for injuries and pull over safely**
- C. Keep driving to avoid traffic
- D. Skin the deer for food

The first step to take if you hit a deer while driving is to check for injuries and pull over safely. This is crucial for both your safety and the safety of others on the road. After a collision, it is important to ensure that you and any passengers are unharmed and to assess the situation. If the deer is still on the road, it may pose a hazard to other drivers, so pulling over allows you to prevent additional accidents. Additionally, handling the situation properly after an accident can help in any subsequent reporting or insurance claims. It's essential to remain calm and focus on the safety aspects first, rather than ignoring the situation or attempting to deal with the deer inappropriately by skinning it or neglecting to report the incident. This approach aligns with best practices for dealing with auto accidents, emphasizing personal safety and responsible action.

10. What is the recommended following distance at high speeds?

- A. 1 second
- B. 2 seconds
- C. 3 seconds**
- D. 4 seconds

The recommended following distance at high speeds is typically considered to be at least three seconds. This recommendation is particularly important because higher speeds reduce the amount of time a driver has to react to sudden changes in traffic conditions. A three-second following distance provides a safer buffer, allowing for adequate reaction time in the event of unexpected stops or emergencies. At high speeds, factors such as increased stopping distance and reaction time come into play. A three-second gap gives drivers more time to assess road conditions and respond appropriately, which is critical for safety. This following distance helps ensure that drivers can avoid potential collisions and maintain control of their vehicle. In contrast, shorter following distances, such as one or two seconds, may not offer enough time for safe reaction at high speeds, increasing the risk of accidents. A four-second distance, while providing even more time, may be excessive for typical driving conditions, leading to unnecessary gaps in traffic. Therefore, a three-second rule strikes a good balance, promoting safety while maintaining reasonable traffic flow.

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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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