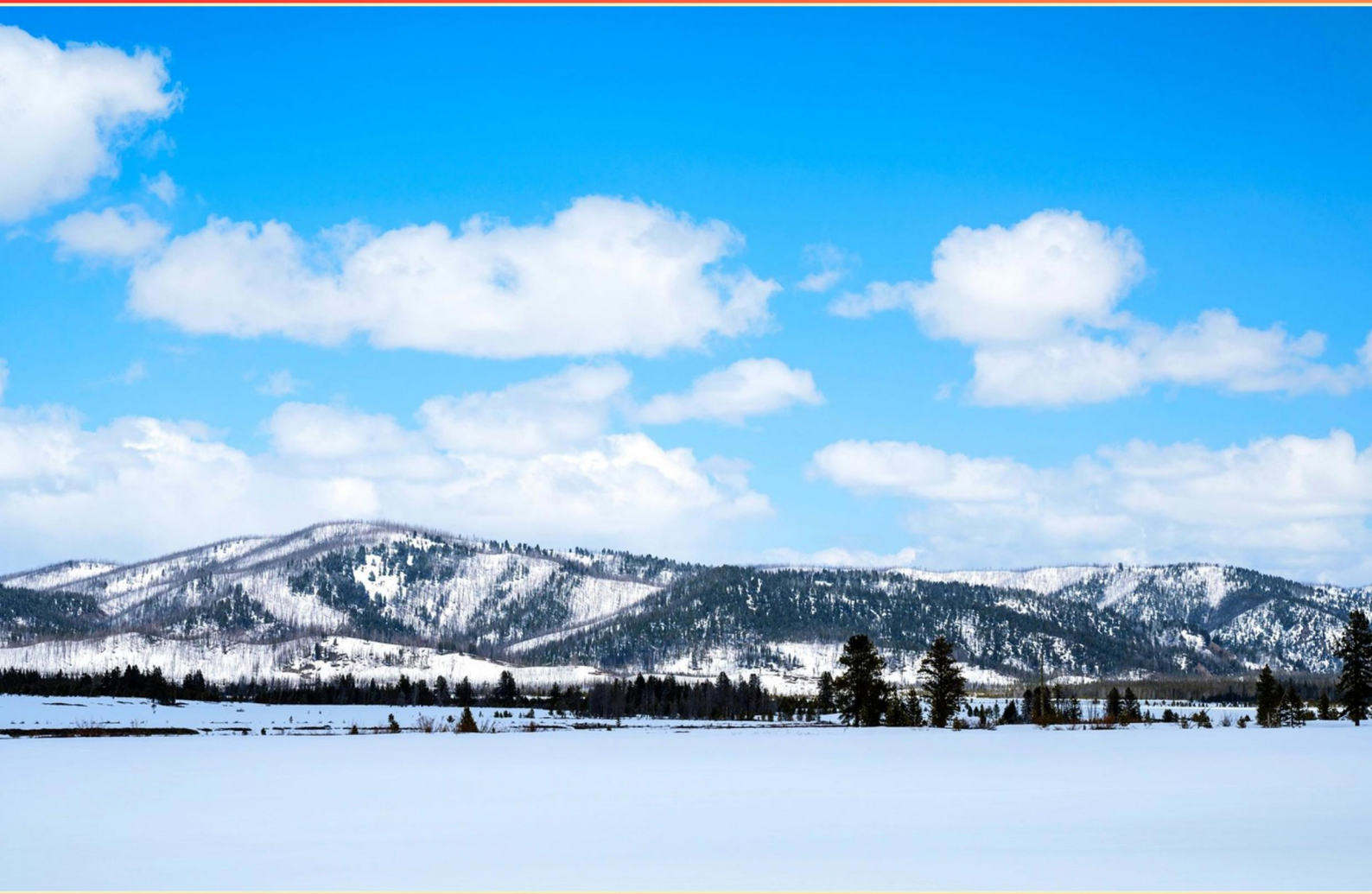


IDAHO WRITTEN DRIVER'S LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 must you do when entering a street from a private alley or driveway?**
 - A. Stop first, then proceed when the way is clear
 - B. Proceed without stopping
 - C. Merge into traffic immediately
 - D. Yield to oncoming traffic only

- 2. How can you reduce the chances of hydroplaning when the roads are wet?**
 - A. Increase your speed
 - B. Drive with your headlights on
 - C. Reduce speed and stop from further away
 - D. Avoid driving on wet roads

- 3. What does a broken yellow line signify?**
 - A. Passing is allowed if safe to do so
 - B. Parks are to be avoided
 - C. Lane change is prohibited
 - D. It indicates a no-passing zone

- 4. Is it true that Idaho law requires child safety seats for children only when the vehicle is moving?**
 - A. True, safety seats are only required when in motion
 - B. False, they are required at all times in the vehicle
 - C. True, but only in urban areas
 - D. False, as long as the driver is careful

- 5. When driving in fog, what lights should you use?**
 - A. Use your high beam headlights
 - B. Use your low beam headlights
 - C. Use your fog lights only
 - D. Keep your headlights off

- 6. What is the safe following distance when driving in normal conditions?**
 - A. 1 second
 - B. 2 seconds
 - C. 3 seconds
 - D. 4 seconds

- 7. How do you enter a freeway with a very short acceleration lane?**
- A. Slowly merge with traffic
 - B. Yield and accelerate sharply when there's enough space
 - C. Stop before merging
 - D. Use emergency lights to signal
- 8. What should you do when entering a freeway with an acceleration lane?**
- A. Stop completely before merging
 - B. Adjust your speed to merge smoothly
 - C. Force your way into traffic
 - D. Turn around and find a different route
- 9. How can you prevent fatigue while driving?**
- A. Drive with the windows open
 - B. Take regular breaks
 - C. Keep the music loud
 - D. Drink caffeinated beverages
- 10. Does an oncoming vehicle have the right of way when making a left turn at an uncontrolled intersection?**
- A. No, always yield to pedestrians
 - B. No, always go first
 - C. Yes
 - D. Yes, but only if they signal

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must you do when entering a street from a private alley or driveway?

A. Stop first, then proceed when the way is clear

B. Proceed without stopping

C. Merge into traffic immediately

D. Yield to oncoming traffic only

When entering a street from a private alley or driveway, it is essential to stop first and then proceed when the way is clear. This ensures that you have a clear view of the traffic on the street, allowing you to make a safe decision before entering the roadway. Stopping allows you to assess the situation adequately and react to any oncoming vehicles, cyclists, or pedestrians. By stopping, you also comply with traffic laws that require drivers to yield when emerging from private property. This careful approach helps prevent accidents and promotes safety for all road users, including those on the street who may have the right of way. Proceeding immediately without stopping or merging into traffic without first assessing the situation could lead to collisions and poses significant risk.

2. How can you reduce the chances of hydroplaning when the roads are wet?

A. Increase your speed

B. Drive with your headlights on

C. Reduce speed and stop from further away

D. Avoid driving on wet roads

Reducing your speed is the most effective way to decrease the chances of hydroplaning on wet roads. When you reduce your speed, your tires have a better chance of maintaining contact with the road surface rather than riding on top of the water. This is crucial because hydroplaning occurs when a layer of water builds up between your tires and the road, causing loss of traction and control. By driving more slowly, you'll allow your tires to push away some of the water, thereby enhancing grip and stability. It also allows for more reaction time when you need to stop or steer, which is especially important in adverse weather conditions. Stopping from further away complements this strategy because it increases your reaction time and helps you avoid sudden maneuvers that could increase the likelihood of hydroplaning. Driving with your headlights on is a good safety practice, especially in low-visibility conditions, but it does not directly affect the risk of hydroplaning. Additionally, while avoiding wet roads can reduce the risk of hydroplaning altogether, it is not always practical or possible. Thus, reducing your speed is the most reliable option for mitigating this risk when driving on wet surfaces.

3. What does a broken yellow line signify?

A. Passing is allowed if safe to do so

B. Parks are to be avoided

C. Lane change is prohibited

D. It indicates a no-passing zone

A broken yellow line signifies that passing is allowed if it is safe to do so. This marking is used to indicate that drivers may change lanes or pass vehicles on the opposite side of the line, provided they do so without endangering themselves or others on the road. It allows for flexibility in driving and passing situations as long as visibility and road conditions permit safe maneuvering. The other options relate to different traffic control measures. For instance, a solid line would indicate that lane changes or passing should be avoided, while a no-passing zone is typically marked with additional signage or solid yellow lines, indicating that drivers should remain in their lane. Parks being avoided does not apply to lane markings or traffic signals and is unrelated to the meaning of broken yellow lines. Understanding this helps drivers make informed decisions while on the road, enhancing safety for everyone.

4. Is it true that Idaho law requires child safety seats for children only when the vehicle is moving?

- A. True, safety seats are only required when in motion
- B. False, they are required at all times in the vehicle**
- C. True, but only in urban areas
- D. False, as long as the driver is careful

Idaho law mandates that child safety seats are required at all times when children are inside the vehicle, regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or stationary. This regulation is in place to ensure the safety of children during any travel, as accidents can occur even when a vehicle is not in motion, or if it is parked but could be at risk of rolling or moving unexpectedly. Adhering to this law not only provides protection for young passengers but also promotes responsible driving habits for all vehicle occupants. By requiring safety seats irrespective of the vehicle's movement, the law emphasizes the importance of securing children properly at all times, thereby maximizing their safety on the road.

5. When driving in fog, what lights should you use?

- A. Use your high beam headlights
- B. Use your low beam headlights**
- C. Use your fog lights only
- D. Keep your headlights off

When driving in fog, using your low beam headlights is the correct approach because low beams are designed to provide adequate illumination without reflecting too much light back into your eyes, which can happen with high beams. In foggy conditions, the moisture in the air can reflect the light from high beams, making visibility worse instead of better. Low beam headlights cast light closer to the ground, which helps drivers see the road ahead more clearly without causing glare. While fog lights can also be beneficial in thick fog, low beams are essential as a primary lighting source to maintain visibility and allow other road users to see your vehicle. Keeping headlights off reduces visibility significantly and is not a safe option when driving in such conditions.

6. What is the safe following distance when driving in normal conditions?

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

The safe following distance when driving in normal conditions is typically recommended to be three seconds. This rule allows drivers enough time to react and respond appropriately to any sudden changes in traffic or road conditions. By maintaining a three-second gap from the vehicle ahead, drivers can assess any potential hazards, react to sudden stops, or navigate any unexpected events, such as a pedestrian crossing the road or the vehicle in front of them braking unexpectedly. The three-second rule provides a buffer that can help reduce the chances of rear-end collisions, especially in situations where visibility is impaired or weather conditions are not ideal. This distance gives you enough time to react and slow down without being overly close to the vehicle in front of you, promoting safer driving practices. This approach takes into consideration the speed at which a vehicle is traveling and allows for adjustments based on varying conditions, such as weather or traffic density. Consequently, it is an effective guideline for maintaining safety on the road while ensuring that drivers have adequate time to respond to any changes in their driving environment.

7. How do you enter a freeway with a very short acceleration lane?

- A. Slowly merge with traffic
- B. Yield and accelerate sharply when there's enough space**
- C. Stop before merging
- D. Use emergency lights to signal

When entering a freeway with a very short acceleration lane, it is crucial to yield to traffic while also accelerating quickly to match the speed of vehicles already on the freeway. This approach ensures that you can merge into the traffic flow safely without causing disruptions or accidents. Accelerating sharply when there is sufficient space allows you to quickly get up to the speed of the existing traffic. This not only helps maintain the flow of traffic but also minimizes the chances of a collision, as merging into slower-moving traffic can be risky and is often not permissible. Choosing to slowly merge with traffic could lead to dangerous situations, such as causing other drivers to brake suddenly or make evasive maneuvers. Stopping before merging is not safe, as it creates a potential hazard for both your vehicle and others on the road. Using emergency lights to signal is also inappropriate in this scenario, as it may confuse other drivers and does not effectively communicate your intention to merge.

8. What should you do when entering a freeway with an acceleration lane?

- A. Stop completely before merging
- B. Adjust your speed to merge smoothly**
- C. Force your way into traffic
- D. Turn around and find a different route

When entering a freeway that has an acceleration lane, it is essential to adjust your speed to merge smoothly with the traffic already on the freeway. The purpose of the acceleration lane is to give drivers the opportunity to increase their speed to match that of the vehicles on the freeway, facilitating a smoother transition. Merging at the correct speed allows for a safer and more efficient integration into the flow of traffic, reducing the likelihood of accidents or disruptions. Drivers should assess the speed of the vehicles in the lane they are merging into and adjust their acceleration accordingly, allowing for a seamless entry without abrupt stops or slowdowns that could create hazards for themselves and others. Stopping completely before merging, forcing your way into traffic, or turning around would not be safe or advisable actions, as they could lead to dangerous situations or traffic disruptions. Adjusting speed correctly is the safest approach and aligns with the principles of safe and responsible driving.

9. How can you prevent fatigue while driving?

- A. Drive with the windows open
- B. Take regular breaks**
- C. Keep the music loud
- D. Drink caffeinated beverages

Taking regular breaks while driving is crucial to preventing fatigue. When you drive for extended periods, your body can become tired, and your concentration may wane. Regular breaks allow you to stretch your legs, move around, and refresh your mind. This practice is especially important on long journeys, as it helps to improve focus and maintain alertness. While driving with the windows open can provide fresh air, it may not significantly mitigate fatigue over time. Keeping the music loud may actually distract you instead of keeping you alert. Drinking caffeinated beverages might provide a temporary boost, but it does not truly combat fatigue and can lead to a crash in energy later. Overall, taking scheduled breaks is the most effective method to ensure you remain alert and safe while driving.

10. Does an oncoming vehicle have the right of way when making a left turn at an uncontrolled intersection?

A. No, always yield to pedestrians

B. No, always go first

C. Yes

D. Yes, but only if they signal

In the context of an uncontrolled intersection, an oncoming vehicle making a left turn must yield the right of way to any vehicle that is proceeding straight through the intersection. This is because vehicles that are traveling straight have the priority over those turning left from the opposite direction. The principle behind this rule is to help prevent collisions and ensure smoother traffic flow at intersections with no traffic lights or signs to dictate the right of way. If an oncoming vehicle is turning left and there are no other signals, traffic controls, or pedestrians obstructing the flow, it must wait until the way is clear of traffic approaching from its left. The other options do not align with this rule: yielding to pedestrians is important but is not the context of this situation; suggesting that one should go first lacks adherence to established right-of-way laws; and signaling does not influence the inherent right of way concerning a left turn at an uncontrolled intersection.

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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:

<https://idahodriversonlicense.examzify.com>

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

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