

# LBCC Drivers Ed Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. When are you generally allowed to pass another vehicle on the right?**
  - A. When the road is narrow**
  - B. When the vehicle is making a left turn or on a multi-lane road**
  - C. When there is a solid line**
  - D. At any time on freeways**
  
- 2. What does an orange traffic sign typically indicate?**
  - A. Hazard ahead**
  - B. School zone**
  - C. Road work or construction ahead**
  - D. Yield to pedestrians**
  
- 3. What lane position is advisable when approaching a left curve for better visibility?**
  - A. Lane Position 1**
  - B. Lane Position 2**
  - C. Lane Position 3**
  - D. Lane Position 4**
  
- 4. When can hand over hand steering be used effectively?**
  - A. During straight driving**
  - B. Making very sharp and slow turns**
  - C. On a decline**
  - D. While backing up**
  
- 5. Is it permissible to stop on railroad tracks when waiting for a red light?**
  - A. Yes, it is permissible**
  - B. No, it is never allowed**
  - C. Only if there is no train in sight**
  - D. Only if the lights are not flashing**

- 6. What is the effect of increasing following time when being followed closely?**
- A. Decreases reaction time**
  - B. Increases safety by allowing more space to react**
  - C. Encourages the tailgater to speed up**
  - D. Provides no visible space for the vehicle behind**
- 7. What should you do if an animal suddenly crosses your path while driving?**
- A. Honk your horn loudly to scare it away**
  - B. Brake firmly and stay in your lane**
  - C. Accelerate to avoid the collision**
  - D. Steer sharply away from the path of the animal**
- 8. How should you respond to an angry or aggressive driver behind you?**
- A. Engage in road rage**
  - B. Speed up to avoid them**
  - C. Safely move out of the way to help them pass**
  - D. Brake suddenly to indicate frustration**
- 9. When approaching a stop sign, what is the appropriate action?**
- A. Slow down but do not stop**
  - B. Stop completely and check for cross traffic**
  - C. Yield to pedestrians only**
  - D. Continue at the same speed**
- 10. What are the two major causes of nighttime traffic deaths?**
- A. Speeding and distraction**
  - B. Alcohol and fatigue**
  - C. Rain and darkness**
  - D. Poor visibility and poorly maintained roads**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When are you generally allowed to pass another vehicle on the right?**

**A. When the road is narrow**

**B. When the vehicle is making a left turn or on a multi-lane road**

**C. When there is a solid line**

**D. At any time on freeways**

Passing another vehicle on the right is typically permitted when the vehicle in front is making a left turn or when you are on a multi-lane road where lanes are designated for different directions of travel. This scenario is particularly important for maintaining traffic flow and ensuring safety. When a vehicle is turning left, it is often positioned in the leftmost lane, which can create an opportunity for drivers in other lanes to maneuver safely around it, provided they do so without crossing any solid lines or violating traffic signals. On multi-lane roads, passing on the right is allowed when you do not interfere with the vehicle's intended movement and when the conditions are safe, allowing for smoother traffic movement. In contrast, passing on the right may not be allowed under different conditions, such as when the road is narrow or when there is a solid line, which indicates that passing is prohibited. Additionally, while freeways generally allow passing, it is still important to adhere to specific traffic laws and safety protocols in those situations.

**2. What does an orange traffic sign typically indicate?**

**A. Hazard ahead**

**B. School zone**

**C. Road work or construction ahead**

**D. Yield to pedestrians**

An orange traffic sign is specifically used to indicate road work or construction ahead. This color is chosen to alert drivers about temporary conditions that may be hazardous due to construction activities, road maintenance, or other related scenarios. The bright and attention-grabbing nature of orange ensures that motorists are aware of the potential dangers and should proceed with caution. When approaching an area with an orange sign, drivers should remain vigilant, as there may be varying traffic patterns, reduced speed limits, or construction workers present. The design and widespread use of orange for these situations help to create a consistent and recognized warning across roadways, reinforcing the importance of safety in work zones.

**3. What lane position is advisable when approaching a left curve for better visibility?**

- A. Lane Position 1**
- B. Lane Position 2**
- C. Lane Position 3**
- D. Lane Position 4**

When approaching a left curve, Lane Position 2 is advisable as it provides better visibility and helps in maintaining control of the vehicle. This lane position has the vehicle positioned to the right of center in the lane, allowing the driver to have a clearer line of sight around the curve. By doing so, the driver can observe oncoming traffic, pedestrians, and any obstacles that may be present, thereby enhancing safety. Lane Position 2 also allows for a better margin of safety from vehicles that may be traveling in the opposite direction. It positions the vehicle further away from the edge of the road, which can be beneficial in case of any unexpected events, such as a vehicle veering off course. Taking this approach minimizes blind spots and provides a broader view ahead, making it easier to navigate the curve safely.

**4. When can hand over hand steering be used effectively?**

- A. During straight driving**
- B. Making very sharp and slow turns**
- C. On a decline**
- D. While backing up**

Hand over hand steering is particularly effective when making very sharp and slow turns because it allows the driver to maintain better control of the vehicle. This technique involves using both hands to pull the steering wheel down in a motion that provides increased leverage and responsiveness, which is essential when navigating tight corners or maneuvers where precision is crucial. In situations requiring sharp turns, the hand over hand method enables quick adjustments and helps prevent oversteering by allowing the driver to easily reposition their hands on the wheel. This enhances the ability to steer the vehicle accurately, ensuring that the wheels follow the intended path without drifting off course. While other driving scenarios, such as straight driving or backing up, may benefit from different steering techniques, hand over hand steering shines in situations where precise control is paramount, particularly during tight or slow maneuvers.

**5. Is it permissible to stop on railroad tracks when waiting for a red light?**

- A. Yes, it is permissible**
- B. No, it is never allowed**
- C. Only if there is no train in sight**
- D. Only if the lights are not flashing**

Stopping on railroad tracks while waiting for a red light is never allowed because it poses a significant safety risk. If a vehicle is stopped on the tracks, it could potentially be struck by a train, which may be approaching unexpectedly. The primary concern is ensuring the safety of all road users, including those on the train and in other vehicles. Traffic laws are designed to prevent scenarios where vehicles might block tracks, thus ensuring that there is always a clear path for trains. Even if you believe it's momentarily safe, trains can come at high speeds and may not be visible until it's too late. Consequently, it is crucial to maintain distance from railroad tracks at all times when stopped. This reinforces the importance of understanding and adhering to traffic safety regulations for the protection of everyone involved.

**6. What is the effect of increasing following time when being followed closely?**

- A. Decreases reaction time**
- B. Increases safety by allowing more space to react**
- C. Encourages the tailgater to speed up**
- D. Provides no visible space for the vehicle behind**

Increasing following time when being followed closely helps enhance safety by creating additional space that can be crucial for reaction during driving. By maintaining a longer following distance, you give yourself more time to respond to potential hazards or sudden stops from the vehicle in front of you. This buffer can be particularly beneficial in reducing the risk of rear-end collisions. It also allows for better visibility and braking distance, thereby ensuring that you can stop safely without the stress of potential impact from the vehicle trailing closely behind. This is especially significant in scenarios where traffic conditions may change rapidly, enabling you to react more effectively to vehicles that may be slowing down or obstacles that may appear in your path. In contrast, while other options touch on aspects of driving behavior, they do not address the fundamental benefit of maintaining more space to react, which is crucial for roadway safety.

**7. What should you do if an animal suddenly crosses your path while driving?**

- A. Honk your horn loudly to scare it away**
- B. Brake firmly and stay in your lane**
- C. Accelerate to avoid the collision**
- D. Steer sharply away from the path of the animal**

When an animal suddenly crosses your path while driving, the most appropriate response is to brake firmly and stay in your lane. This approach is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, braking allows you to reduce your speed, giving yourself more time to assess the situation. If you firmly apply your brakes, you are more likely to avoid a collision altogether or mitigate the impact if it occurs. By staying in your lane, you maintain control over your vehicle and avoid veering off the road or into oncoming traffic, which can lead to more severe accidents. In contrast, honking your horn, while it may alert the animal, does not guarantee it will move away from your path and could potentially startle it further, causing unpredictable behavior. Accelerating to avoid the collision increases the risk of losing control over the vehicle and may lead to a more dangerous situation. Steering sharply away from the animal can also lead to loss of control, especially if road conditions are unfavorable or if another vehicle is present. Therefore, braking firmly and staying in your lane is the safest and most responsible action to take in this scenario.

**8. How should you respond to an angry or aggressive driver behind you?**

- A. Engage in road rage**
- B. Speed up to avoid them**
- C. Safely move out of the way to help them pass**
- D. Brake suddenly to indicate frustration**

When encountering an angry or aggressive driver behind you, safely moving out of the way to allow them to pass is the most appropriate response. This action helps to defuse the situation and reduces the potential for conflict. By yielding to the aggressive driver, you prioritize safety for yourself and other drivers on the road. Maintaining a calm demeanor and not reacting to provocation is also crucial in preventing a dangerous escalation. The other options would likely exacerbate tensions or create hazardous conditions. Engaging in road rage could lead to risky behaviors that might result in an accident or confrontation. Speeding up may not be safe, as it could increase the risk of a crash or put pressure on you to drive recklessly. Lastly, braking suddenly sends a signal of frustration, potentially provoking the aggressive driver further and increasing the likelihood of an aggressive encounter. Therefore, choosing to safely move aside is the most sensible and defensive approach.

**9. When approaching a stop sign, what is the appropriate action?**

- A. Slow down but do not stop**
- B. Stop completely and check for cross traffic**
- C. Yield to pedestrians only**
- D. Continue at the same speed**

When approaching a stop sign, the appropriate action is to come to a complete stop. This is crucial for ensuring the safety of all road users. Stopping allows the driver to assess the road and check for any cross traffic or pedestrians that may be present before proceeding. This complete stop is not just a formality; it is a legal requirement meant to prevent accidents. After stopping, the driver should look in all directions to ensure that the intersection is clear of oncoming vehicles and pedestrians. Addressing potential hazards before entering the intersection is a vital practice for maintaining a safe driving environment. It is important to acknowledge that failing to stop fully could lead to collisions or traffic violations. While yielding to pedestrians is important, it is not sufficient to focus solely on them without stopping first. Likewise, approaching a stop sign with only a slow down or maintaining the same speed does not fulfill the necessary safety protocols mandated for handling stop signs.

**10. What are the two major causes of nighttime traffic deaths?**

- A. Speeding and distraction**
- B. Alcohol and fatigue**
- C. Rain and darkness**
- D. Poor visibility and poorly maintained roads**

The two major causes of nighttime traffic deaths are alcohol and fatigue. During the nighttime hours, the likelihood of drivers being under the influence of alcohol increases, which impairs judgment, reaction times, and overall driving ability. This significantly raises the risk of accidents. Fatigue is another critical factor; drivers who are tired may not respond promptly to dangers on the road, may have diminished focus, and could fall asleep at the wheel. The combination of these two factors—alcohol impairment and fatigue—creates a dangerous situation that is particularly prevalent during nighttime driving. Understanding these risks underscores the importance of avoiding alcohol consumption before driving and ensuring adequate rest before getting behind the wheel in the evening hours, as both actions can help reduce nighttime traffic fatalities.