

LICENSES TRAFFIC CODE 22.6-22.7 PHASE 2 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. Under Section 521.350, what is the default license suspension period after conviction for racing a motor vehicle on a public highway?**
 - A. Two years
 - B. One year
 - C. Ninety days
 - D. Six months

- 2. What is the purpose of practice tests in the preparation process?**
 - A. They test your endurance for long sessions.
 - B. They are optional.
 - C. They help gauge readiness and reduce test-day anxiety.
 - D. They replace the knowledge manual.

- 3. What is recommended for night driving with limited visibility?**
 - A. Use high beams at all times
 - B. Turn on the air conditioning to reduce fog
 - C. Wear sunglasses at night
 - D. Use low beams when appropriate, reduce speed, stay alert, and ensure proper windshield and wiper function

- 4. In relation to government vehicles, which statement is true?**
 - A. A provision applicable to an operator of a vehicle applies to the operator of a vehicle owned or operated by the United States, this state, or a political subdivision, except as provided for authorized emergency vehicles.
 - B. Government vehicles are exempt from all traffic statutes.
 - C. Only private property vehicles are regulated by government vehicles.
 - D. Authorized emergency vehicles are governed by different rules with no exceptions.

- 5. Which statement best describes what a license holder may operate based on the license class?**
 - A. Only vehicles of the type for which the license class is issued
 - B. Any vehicle of any type
 - C. Any vehicle of the type for which the class is issued and any lesser type of vehicle other than a motorcycle
 - D. Only motorcycles

- 6. What is the general penalty for a misdemeanor offense under this subtitle when no other penalty applies?**
- A. Not less than \$1 or more than \$200
 - B. Not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000
 - C. A fixed \$100 fine
 - D. Imprisonment with no fine
- 7. Which statement correctly describes GVWR and GCWR relation?**
- A. GVWR applies to the weight of a single vehicle; GCWR applies to a combination of vehicles
 - B. GCWR applies to the weight of a single vehicle
 - C. GVWR equals GCWR for all vehicles
 - D. There is no relationship between GVWR and GCWR
- 8. Under uniformity, which designation is explicitly allowed to move traffic in a single direction on the highway?**
- A. Designating a highway as a one-way highway and requiring each vehicle on the highway to move in one specific direction.
 - B. Designating a highway as a through highway.
 - C. Designating school crossing guards and school crossing zones.
 - D. Altering a speed limit as authorized by this subtitle.
- 9. Which step is essential before changing lanes to ensure a safe merge?**
- A. Signal and hurry into the new lane
 - B. Signal, check mirrors and blind spots, ensure there is space
 - C. Brake sharply before merging
 - D. Stop in the lane for a moment
- 10. Under 521.350(d), what is the minimum community service requirement for license suspension?**
- A. At least 20 hours
 - B. At least 5 hours
 - C. At least 10 hours
 - D. At least 40 hours

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under Section 521.350, what is the default license suspension period after conviction for racing a motor vehicle on a public highway?

- A. Two years
- B. One year**
- C. Ninety days
- D. Six months

The standard punishment for racing on a public highway is a one-year license suspension. This is the default period specified in Section 521.350, serving as the baseline penalty when a conviction for racing occurs. The idea behind a default suspension is to establish a clear, uniform consequence that reflects the danger of racing on public roads, while still allowing for longer suspensions in harsher cases (such as repeats or additional aggravating factors) if the court determines it's warranted. The other durations listed would represent longer or shorter penalties, but they are not the default outcome under this statute.

2. What is the purpose of practice tests in the preparation process?

- A. They test your endurance for long sessions.
- B. They are optional.
- C. They help gauge readiness and reduce test-day anxiety.**
- D. They replace the knowledge manual.

Practice tests serve to simulate the real exam experience, helping you measure how ready you are and calm nerves for test day. By practicing under timed conditions, you learn to pace yourself, recognize which topics you've mastered, and spot gaps that need more study. Repeating realistic questions also makes the format less intimidating, so anxiety drops as you gain familiarity with what to expect and how to approach each item. These tests don't replace studying or the knowledge manual, and they aren't primarily about pushing endurance; they're a diagnostic and confidence-building tool that guides focused review and readiness.

3. What is recommended for night driving with limited visibility?

- A. Use high beams at all times
- B. Turn on the air conditioning to reduce fog
- C. Wear sunglasses at night
- D. Use low beams when appropriate, reduce speed, stay alert, and ensure proper windshield and wiper function**

When visibility is limited at night, the priority is to maximize your own clear sight while minimizing glare for others. Using low beams keeps the road lit without blinding oncoming drivers, which is safer for everyone. Slowing down gives you more time to react to hazards you might not see as early in poor visibility, and staying alert helps you notice changes in conditions or unexpected obstacles. Making sure the windshield is clean and the wipers work well ensures you have a clear view when rain, fog, or dew reduces visibility. The other options don't address visibility effectively and can actually worsen the situation—high beams create glare for others, while using air conditioning or sunglasses at night won't improve sight or reduce risk.

4. In relation to government vehicles, which statement is true?

- A. A provision applicable to an operator of a vehicle applies to the operator of a vehicle owned or operated by the United States, this state, or a political subdivision, except as provided for authorized emergency vehicles.**
- B. Government vehicles are exempt from all traffic statutes.
- C. Only private property vehicles are regulated by government vehicles.
- D. Authorized emergency vehicles are governed by different rules with no exceptions.

The main idea is that the rules governing operators of vehicles apply to government-owned or operated vehicles as well, but with explicit exceptions for authorized emergency vehicles when the statute provides them. This makes the statement true because it acknowledges that government vehicle operators follow the same traffic provisions, except where the law specifically sets different rules for authorized emergency vehicles. It's not that government vehicles are exempt from all traffic laws, nor that they're regulated only on private property, and emergency vehicles do have special rules with possible exceptions rather than "no exceptions."

5. Which statement best describes what a license holder may operate based on the license class?

- A. Only vehicles of the type for which the license class is issued
- B. Any vehicle of any type
- C. Any vehicle of the type for which the class is issued and any lesser type of vehicle other than a motorcycle**
- D. Only motorcycles

License classes set the range of vehicles you're allowed to drive. If you have a certain class, you can operate vehicles that match that class and, typically, any lesser vehicle types within that same hierarchy. Motorcycles are usually not included in that broader car/truck license unless you also have a motorcycle endorsement or separate motorcycle license. So the best statement is that you may drive the type of vehicle your license covers and any smaller vehicle types within that class, but not motorcycles unless you have the motorcycle authorization. The other options are too restrictive or too broad: one limits you to only the exact type, another lets you drive any vehicle, and another restricts you to motorcycles.

6. What is the general penalty for a misdemeanor offense under this subtitle when no other penalty applies?

- A. Not less than \$1 or more than \$200**
- B. Not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000
- C. A fixed \$100 fine
- D. Imprisonment with no fine

When a misdemeanor lacks any other prescribed penalty, the usual punishment is a monetary fine within a small range. The standard way this is set up is to require a fine of not less than \$1 and not more than \$200. This provides a light, predictable consequence for minor offenses without resorting to jail, unless the statute explicitly allows imprisonment. The other options describe penalties that are either harsher, fixed, or non-monetary. A range like \$500–\$2,000 is typically for more serious offenses or for offenses with higher penalties, not the default. A fixed \$100 ignores the flexibility needed for different misdemeanor scenarios. Imprisonment with no fine would be a non-monetary penalty and would only apply if the law expressly permits it, not as the general default.

7. Which statement correctly describes GVWR and GCWR relation?

- A. GVWR applies to the weight of a single vehicle; GCWR applies to a combination of vehicles**
- B. GCWR applies to the weight of a single vehicle
- C. GVWR equals GCWR for all vehicles
- D. There is no relationship between GVWR and GCWR

GVWR is the maximum weight the vehicle is designed to handle in operation, including the vehicle itself, fuel, passengers, and cargo. It applies to a single vehicle. GCWR, or Gross Combined Weight Rating, is the maximum allowable weight of the vehicle plus any trailer being towed—the total for the entire combination. Because you can add a trailer, the combined weight can be greater than the vehicle's own GVWR, so GCWR is typically higher or at least not less than GVWR. That's why this statement is correct: GVWR applies to a single vehicle, while GCWR applies to the entire vehicle-plus-trailer combination. The other options misstate who GCWR covers or deny the relationship between the two ratings.

8. Under uniformity, which designation is explicitly allowed to move traffic in a single direction on the highway?

- A. Designating a highway as a one-way highway and requiring each vehicle on the highway to move in one specific direction.**
- B. Designating a highway as a through highway.
- C. Designating school crossing guards and school crossing zones.
- D. Altering a speed limit as authorized by this subtitle.

The main idea is that to move traffic in a single direction on a highway, the rule is to designate it as a one-way highway and require every vehicle to travel in that specific direction. This designation creates a uniform flow of traffic and prevents conflicts from opposing directions, which is exactly what a one-way setup is intended to accomplish. The other choices don't establish a single-direction flow for all vehicles on the highway. A through highway designation focuses on continuous movement through an area, not necessarily enforcing a single direction everywhere on the highway. School crossing guards and zones deal with pedestrian safety at crossings, not limiting the direction of vehicle travel. Altering a speed limit sets allowable speed but doesn't mandate a uniform single direction of travel.

9. Which step is essential before changing lanes to ensure a safe merge?

- A. Signal and hurry into the new lane
- B. Signal, check mirrors and blind spots, ensure there is space**
- C. Brake sharply before merging
- D. Stop in the lane for a moment

Before changing lanes, you must communicate your intention and verify there's room to merge safely. Start by signaling so other drivers know you plan to move. Then check your mirrors to gauge traffic behind and beside you, and perform a blind-spot check to catch any vehicle that isn't visible in the mirrors. Finally, ensure there's enough space in the target lane to merge without slowing or forcing other drivers. If there isn't, wait until a safe gap opens. This sequence prevents surprises, reduces the risk of cutting someone off, and avoids triggering sudden braking or blocking the lane. Hurrying into a lane, braking sharply before merging, or stopping in the lane creates hazards and disrupts traffic.

10. Under 521.350(d), what is the minimum community service requirement for license suspension?

- A. At least 20 hours
- B. At least 5 hours
- C. At least 10 hours**
- D. At least 40 hours

The key idea is that this statute sets a concrete minimum for community service tied to license suspension. You must complete at least ten hours of community service to meet the requirement. Fewer than ten hours wouldn't satisfy the rule, while more than ten hours isn't required by the statute—the minimum is ten. So ten hours is the correct floor you're expected to meet under 521.350(d).

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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://licensestrafticcode226tp227phase2.examzify.com>

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

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