

Michigan Driver's Training Level 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Which is an example of a warning sign?**
 - A. Stop sign**
 - B. Deer crossing**
 - C. Mile marker**
 - D. Airport sign**

- 2. Headlights usage: When visibility is reduced, you should:**
 - A. Turn on headlights and use low beams in rain or fog.**
 - B. Keep daytime running lights only.**
 - C. Use high beams in fog.**
 - D. Turn off headlights to save energy.**

- 3. When driving on a one-way street past vehicles parked on the left, you should position your vehicle to the right portion of your lane.**
 - A. False**
 - B. To the right portion of your lane**
 - C. To the left edge**
 - D. In the middle**

- 4. _____ is a term that describes the area of the vehicle that is engineered to absorb energy in a crash.**
 - A. Crumple zone**
 - B. Roll cage**
 - C. Passenger cabin**
 - D. Chassis**

- 5. Before turning left onto a two-way street, your last check should be to the:**
 - A. Right**
 - B. Left**
 - C. Rear view mirror**
 - D. Front**

- 6. If a stopped vehicle is in your lane and you do not have ABS, what should you do?**
- A. Brake softly and steer to an open space**
 - B. Brake softly and honk**
 - C. Continue to drive and honk**
 - D. Speed up to pass**
- 7. If you are following a large, slow-moving vehicle on a rural road, you should**
- A. Hit your horn to encourage them to move aside.**
 - B. Provide a clear, safe following distance so you can see hazards ahead.**
 - C. Match their speed to avoid passing.**
 - D. Tailgate to pressure them to move.**
- 8. You are planning to cross or turn at an intersection. Do not enter:**
- A. Do not enter if you cannot clear the intersection before the light changes.**
 - B. Enter with caution during a green light.**
 - C. Enter if there is no oncoming traffic.**
 - D. Enter after stopping only if you are turning right.**
- 9. What does ESP stand for?**
- A. Electronic Stability Program**
 - B. Electronic Safety Protocol**
 - C. Emergency Steering Priority**
 - D. Electric Stability Plan**
- 10. When two vehicles at an uncontrolled intersection from different streets arrive at the same time, the driver on the _____ shall yield to the driver on the _____.**
- A. left, right**
 - B. right, left**
 - C. front, back**
 - D. center, edge**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is an example of a warning sign?

- A. Stop sign
- B. Deer crossing**
- C. Mile marker
- D. Airport sign

Warning signs alert you to hazards or changes in road conditions ahead, and you should slow down, scan, and be prepared to act. The deer crossing sign is a clear example: it warns that wildlife may enter the roadway, so you reduce speed, watch for animals on both sides of the road, and be ready to stop if a deer appears. This kind of sign helps you anticipate sudden hazards that aren't tied to a specific traffic rule. The stop sign is a regulatory sign that requires a full stop at intersections, not a warning. A mile marker is a guide sign showing distance along a highway, not a hazard alert. An airport sign is also a guide/informational sign about location, not a warning.

2. Headlights usage: When visibility is reduced, you should:

- A. Turn on headlights and use low beams in rain or fog.**
- B. Keep daytime running lights only.
- C. Use high beams in fog.
- D. Turn off headlights to save energy.

In reduced-visibility conditions, your headlights are essential to be seen by others and to illuminate the road for yourself. Use low-beam headlights in rain or fog because high beams bounce off rain or fog droplets and create glare, making it harder to see. Daytime running lights aren't enough when visibility is poor, and turning lights off only makes you less visible. So the best approach is to turn on your headlights and switch to low beams whenever vision is reduced.

3. When driving on a one-way street past vehicles parked on the left, you should position your vehicle to the right portion of your lane.

- A. False
- B. To the right portion of your lane**
- C. To the left edge
- D. In the middle

When you're driving past vehicles parked on the left on a one-way street, you want to position toward the right portion of your lane. This keeps you away from the doors that can swing open and from pedestrians who may step out from between parked cars. By staying toward the right side of the lane, you gain space to react if a car starts to back out or a door opens, and you have a safer margin to steer around any unexpected obstacles. If you were at the left edge, you'd be too close to the parked cars; in the middle, you'd have less room to maneuver around those potential hazards.

4. _____ is a term that describes the area of the vehicle that is engineered to absorb energy in a crash.

- A. Crumple zone**
- B. Roll cage
- C. Passenger cabin
- D. Chassis

Energy in a crash is dangerous because it wants to stop the vehicle quickly. The crumple zone is the part of the vehicle engineered to deform in a crash, absorbing a lot of that energy. By crumpling in a controlled way, it lengthens the time over which the car comes to a stop, lowering the peak force on occupants and reducing injury risk. Crumple zones are placed at the front and sometimes rear of the vehicle and are designed to crush progressively. In contrast, a roll cage is a rigid safety frame inside the car that helps protect occupants in a rollover, not to absorb crash energy. The passenger cabin is the area where people sit and is designed to stay as intact as possible to keep a survivable space, not primarily to absorb energy. The chassis is the vehicle's main frame, providing strength and rigidity, but it isn't the primary energy-absorbing element during a crash.

5. Before turning left onto a two-way street, your last check should be to the:

- A. Right
- B. Left**
- C. Rear view mirror
- D. Front

When turning left onto a two-way street, you must scan for traffic and other hazards in the path you're about to enter, and your last check should be to the left. That final glance confirms there's a safe gap in oncoming traffic on the street you're merging into, so you can complete the turn without cutting off or colliding with vehicles approaching from that direction. Looking left last helps ensure you don't miss a vehicle that appears just as you're finishing the turn. Checking the right, the rearview mirror, or the front isn't as helpful here. The right side wouldn't catch the oncoming traffic from the street you're entering, the rearview mirror only shows what's behind you, and the front view won't reveal cross-traffic you're about to cross into as you begin and finish the turn.

6. If a stopped vehicle is in your lane and you do not have ABS, what should you do?

- A. Brake softly and steer to an open space**
- B. Brake softly and honk
- C. Continue to drive and honk
- D. Speed up to pass

Without ABS, you slow the car with controlled, gradual braking so you can still steer. If a stopped vehicle is in your lane, brake steadily to reduce speed and steer toward an open space if it's safe. This keeps the wheels gripping the road and preserves your direction control, making it possible to maneuver around the obstacle. Braking hard can cause wheel lock and loss of steering, which makes avoiding the obstruction much harder. Honking or continuing at the same speed won't move the obstacle, and speeding up to pass is dangerous and could lead to a collision.

7. If you are following a large, slow-moving vehicle on a rural road, you should
- A. Hit your horn to encourage them to move aside.
 - B. Provide a clear, safe following distance so you can see hazards ahead.**
 - C. Match their speed to avoid passing.
 - D. Tailgate to pressure them to move.

Keeping a safe following distance is essential when you're behind a large, slow-moving vehicle on a rural road because it lets you see hazards ahead and gives you enough time to react if they brake or slow suddenly. A big vehicle can block your view of what's ahead and hide hazards like debris, animals, or a sudden stop in traffic, so having extra space means you're not forced to brake hard or swerve at the last moment. On rural roads, curves and hills reduce sight distance and make quick stops harder, so the safer choice is to stay well back and be prepared to stop gradually. Hitting the horn, following at the same speed, or tailgating doesn't improve safety and can create surprise or pressure that leads to a crash.

8. You are planning to cross or turn at an intersection. Do not enter:
- A. Do not enter if you cannot clear the intersection before the light changes.**
 - B. Enter with caution during a green light.
 - C. Enter if there is no oncoming traffic.
 - D. Enter after stopping only if you are turning right.

The rule is about not entering an intersection unless you can clear it with the current signal. If you can't clear the intersection before the light changes, you should stop and wait behind the stop line rather than risk getting stuck in the middle of the intersection. This is why the best answer is to not enter if you cannot clear before the light changes. Entering only to get stuck can block cross traffic, create dangerous delays, and lead to unsafe situations as signals change. The other ideas don't provide a safe, universal rule. Entering with caution during a green light isn't enough by itself, because you still must be sure you can finish the maneuver before the light changes. Entering just because there's no oncoming traffic ignores pedestrians and turning vehicles from other directions, which can appear suddenly. Entering after stopping only if you're turning right isn't correct either, since you should not enter the intersection at all if you can't clear it, regardless of turning direction.

9. What does ESP stand for?

- A. Electronic Stability Program**
- B. Electronic Safety Protocol**
- C. Emergency Steering Priority**
- D. Electric Stability Plan**

ESP stands for Electronic Stability Program, a safety feature in many cars that helps keep you on your intended path when traction is lost or you start to skid. It continuously monitors things like steering input, how fast you're going, the car's yaw rotation, and lateral movement. If the system detects you're not following the direction you're steering—such as in a fast corner on a slippery surface—it automatically applies braking to individual wheels and may ease engine power to help steer the vehicle back in line with where you're pointing the wheels. This supports control during oversteer or understeer and helps prevent a loss of control. The other terms aren't standard names for this stabilizing system, so they don't describe the feature the same way. In practice, you'll also hear it called Electronic Stability Control, which is the same idea with a slightly different naming convention.

10. When two vehicles at an uncontrolled intersection from different streets arrive at the same time, the driver on the _____ shall yield to the driver on the _____.

- A. left, right**
- B. right, left**
- C. front, back**
- D. center, edge**

At intersections without traffic signals, the vehicle on your right has the right-of-way. If you and another vehicle arrive at the same time from different streets, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right. So the correct action is the driver on the left yielding to the driver on the right. Proceed with caution, use your signals, and make eye contact to confirm it's safe before continuing. If unsure, slow down and stop to let the other vehicle go first.

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://michigandriverlevel1.examzify.com>

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

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