

Nevada 8-hour Traffic Course Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. What term describes the impact when the vehicle first collides with an object?**
 - A. Secondary impact**
 - B. First collision**
 - C. Primary contact**
 - D. Initial strike**
- 2. Can you share a seat belt, or put two kids in one seat belt?**
 - A. Yes, it is permitted**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in emergencies**
 - D. Only for small children**
- 3. How can a person increase their common sense while preparing for a DMV visit?**
 - A. By asking themselves internal questions**
 - B. By seeking advice from friends**
 - C. By preparing a list of documents**
 - D. By relying on online forums**
- 4. Is it legal to back up on a freeway or highway if you missed your entrance?**
 - A. Yes, it is allowed**
 - B. No, it is illegal and dangerous**
 - C. Yes, but only if no cars are behind you**
 - D. No, unless traffic is stopped**
- 5. What is the charge for a "Hit and Run" that causes bodily injury or death?**
 - A. Category A Felony**
 - B. Misdemeanor**
 - C. Category B Felony**
 - D. Traffic Violation**

- 6. What is the consequence of tailgating during a crash?**
- A. Always the leading car's fault**
 - B. It's considered the fault of the following car**
 - C. No one is at fault**
 - D. It depends on the speed of both cars**
- 7. If another vehicle is passing you, what is a recommended action to ensure safety?**
- A. Speed up to let them pass quickly**
 - B. Change lanes immediately**
 - C. Slow down a bit**
 - D. Stay at the same speed**
- 8. Under what condition must you move your vehicle after a crash?**
- A. If you can do it safely**
 - B. If it is legally required**
 - C. If the other driver agrees**
 - D. You should never move it**
- 9. How many points can a driver accumulate in 12 months before facing suspension?**
- A. 10 points**
 - B. 12 points**
 - C. 15 points**
 - D. 20 points**
- 10. Which of the following actions is illegal while using a hand-held device in a vehicle?**
- A. Listening to music**
 - B. Reading text messages**
 - C. Making calls with a headset**
 - D. Using GPS navigation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term describes the impact when the vehicle first collides with an object?

- A. Secondary impact**
- B. First collision**
- C. Primary contact**
- D. Initial strike**

The term that describes the impact when the vehicle first collides with an object is "First collision." This term specifically refers to the moment of the initial crash between the vehicle and another object, be it another vehicle, a stationary object, or a pedestrian. Understanding this term is crucial because it highlights the immediate moment of impact that dictates the dynamics of an accident. Recognizing the significance of the first collision can help in assessing the severity of a crash, evaluating vehicle damage, and understanding the impact on occupants within the vehicle. The other terms have specific meanings but do not accurately reflect this initial moment of impact. "Secondary impact" refers to subsequent collisions that occur after the first strike, while "primary contact" and "initial strike" might imply similar concepts but are less commonly used in traffic safety discussions. Understanding the nuances between these terms can help in both accident reconstruction and studying the effects of collisions in traffic safety contexts.

2. Can you share a seat belt, or put two kids in one seat belt?

- A. Yes, it is permitted**
- B. No**
- C. Only in emergencies**
- D. Only for small children**

Seat belts are designed to protect one person at a time, and using them correctly is crucial for safety. Each person in a vehicle needs to be restrained properly with their own seat belt to ensure maximum protection in the event of a crash. Sharing a seat belt or allowing two kids to be in one seat belt not only increases the risk of injury but also goes against safety regulations established to promote safe practices while driving. While it may seem that sharing a seat belt could be a quick fix, it fails to provide the individual protection that is essential. In addition, many laws mandate that all passengers, particularly children, must be secured appropriately in their own designated seats and restraints. Therefore, it is important that every child has their own seat belt tailored to their size and weight to enhance safety.

3. How can a person increase their common sense while preparing for a DMV visit?

- A. By asking themselves internal questions**
- B. By seeking advice from friends**
- C. By preparing a list of documents**
- D. By relying on online forums**

Increasing common sense while preparing for a DMV visit can be effectively achieved by engaging in self-reflection through internal questioning. This process allows individuals to think critically about their needs, potential challenges, and what they might encounter during their visit. By asking themselves relevant questions, such as "What documents do I need?" or "What procedures should I expect?", they can better prepare for the DMV experience. This introspective approach helps enhance understanding and awareness, leading to more informed and sensible decision-making. While seeking advice from friends can offer useful insights and preparing a list of documents is certainly practical, the most direct way to foster common sense is through thoughtful self-inquiry. Online forums may provide information, but they often lack the personalized context an individual can derive from their own critical thinking and assessment of their specific situation.

4. Is it legal to back up on a freeway or highway if you missed your entrance?

- A. Yes, it is allowed**
- B. No, it is illegal and dangerous**
- C. Yes, but only if no cars are behind you**
- D. No, unless traffic is stopped**

Backing up on a freeway or highway is considered illegal and dangerous due to the high speeds at which vehicles travel in these areas. Highways and freeways are designed for continuous flow of traffic, and any abrupt action such as reversing poses a significant risk of accidents, not only to the driver who missed the exit but also to other motorists. The design and purpose of these roadways enforce a one-way flow of traffic, making backing up not only unlawful but also incredibly hazardous. It can lead to collisions with vehicles that are unaware of a sudden reversing car and can obstruct traffic. Therefore, it is critical for drivers to plan ahead, know their routes, and safely proceed to the next exit or turnaround instead of attempting to reverse on a busy roadway. This ensures both the driver's safety and the safety of others on the road.

5. What is the charge for a "Hit and Run" that causes bodily injury or death?

- A. Category A Felony**
- B. Misdemeanor**
- C. Category B Felony**
- D. Traffic Violation**

The charge for a "Hit and Run" that results in bodily injury or death is classified as a Category B Felony in Nevada. This classification reflects the seriousness of the offense, as it involves the act of leaving the scene of an accident where someone has been harmed or killed. The law takes such actions very seriously because they showcase a disregard for human life and the well-being of others. A Category B Felony generally carries significant penalties, including substantial fines and possible prison time, depending on the severity of the injuries caused or if a fatality occurred. The legal framework is designed to deter individuals from fleeing the scene of an accident, thereby promoting accountability and public safety. In contrast, the other classifications do not adequately reflect the seriousness of causing bodily harm or death. Misdemeanor charges are generally reserved for less severe offenses, while Category A felonies encompass the most serious crimes, often involving potential life sentences. Traffic violations are minor infractions that do not involve significant penalties in comparison to felonies.

6. What is the consequence of tailgating during a crash?

- A. Always the leading car's fault**
- B. It's considered the fault of the following car**
- C. No one is at fault**
- D. It depends on the speed of both cars**

When considering the consequences of tailgating during a crash, the principle of following too closely comes into play. Tailgating, or maintaining an unsafe distance behind another vehicle, is a common cause of rear-end collisions. In the vast majority of cases, when a crash occurs due to tailgating, the following vehicle is held responsible because it fails to maintain an appropriate distance that allows for safe stopping. This responsibility rests with the driver who is tailgating, as they have the obligation to react to changes in traffic conditions and ensure they can stop safely without colliding with the vehicle in front. The law typically presumes that the driver who is following too closely is at fault because they did not anticipate the need to stop or slow down in time, thus breaching the duty of care required to drive safely. This aligns with various traffic laws and regulations regarding following distances, which are often defined to prevent such accidents. In contrast, other choices imply scenarios that either redistribute fault or suggest ambiguity regarding who is responsible, which does not align with the established understanding of traffic accident liability in cases of tailgating.

7. If another vehicle is passing you, what is a recommended action to ensure safety?

- A. Speed up to let them pass quickly**
- B. Change lanes immediately**
- C. Slow down a bit**
- D. Stay at the same speed**

When another vehicle is passing you, the recommended action of slowing down a bit helps to facilitate a safer and smoother passing maneuver. By reducing your speed slightly, you create additional space between your vehicle and the one that is overtaking you. This extra space allows the passing vehicle to maneuver more easily and reduces the chances of a collision, especially in situations where there may not be sufficient distance for overtaking safely. Maintaining the same speed, as suggested by one of the other choices, can create a potential hazard while another vehicle is trying to pass, as it may lead to the overtaking vehicle attempting to enter your lane before they have fully cleared your vehicle. Speeding up to allow the passing vehicle to get ahead more quickly might also create an unpredictable situation, as it can lead to misjudgments regarding distances and the speed of approaching traffic. Changing lanes immediately without ensuring it is safe may result in an unexpected maneuver that could compromise safety for both vehicles. Thus, slowing down a bit is the safest recommended action in this scenario, promoting a more cautious approach to driving when sharing the road with others.

8. Under what condition must you move your vehicle after a crash?

- A. If you can do it safely**
- B. If it is legally required**
- C. If the other driver agrees**
- D. You should never move it**

You must move your vehicle after a crash if you can do it safely, which is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, leaving a vehicle in the middle of the roadway can block traffic and create additional hazards for other drivers. Ensuring the safety of all road users is paramount, and moving your vehicle to a safer location helps to mitigate the risk of further accidents. Additionally, if it's possible to move the vehicles without exacerbating any injuries or causing additional damage, it is advisable to do so. This action helps authorities manage the scene effectively, allowing emergency responders and law enforcement to conduct their duties without obstruction. While it's true that there are legal requirements regarding reporting accidents and moving vehicles, the primary concern should always be your safety and the safety of others on the road. In some situations, moving a vehicle may not be legally mandated, but if it can be done safely and will prevent further issues, it becomes an important decision.

9. How many points can a driver accumulate in 12 months before facing suspension?

- A. 10 points**
- B. 12 points**
- C. 15 points**
- D. 20 points**

In Nevada, a driver can accumulate 12 points within a 12-month period before facing license suspension. This point system is designed to encourage safe driving behaviors. Each traffic violation carries a certain number of points, and accumulating too many within a year is indicative of a pattern of dangerous driving. The state implements this policy to reduce reckless behavior and improve road safety by motivating drivers to adhere to traffic laws. If a driver reaches or exceeds that 12-point threshold within the timeframe, they are at risk of losing their driving privileges. Understanding this point system is crucial for drivers to maintain safe driving habits and avoid penalties.

10. Which of the following actions is illegal while using a hand-held device in a vehicle?

- A. Listening to music**
- B. Reading text messages**
- C. Making calls with a headset**
- D. Using GPS navigation**

Reading text messages while using a hand-held device in a vehicle is illegal as it poses a significant distraction to the driver. This action diverts attention from the road, increasing the risk of accidents. Legislation regarding hand-held devices in vehicles typically focuses on preventing activities that require visual engagement and complicate tasks such as driving. Unlike reading messages, listening to music, making calls with a headset, or using GPS navigation, which generally allows the driver to keep their attention on the road, reading text messages requires focused visual attention, making it particularly dangerous while operating a vehicle. This aligns with safety regulations aimed at reducing distractions and promoting safer driving habits.