

NHSA Module 3 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 normal driving conditions, which type of friction helps to slow your vehicle?**
 - A. Kinetic**
 - B. Rolling**
 - C. Static**
 - D. Fluid**

- 2. If more passengers are in the car, what action should you take to stop safely?**
 - A. Decrease Your Following Distance**
 - B. Slow Down Gradually**
 - C. Increase Your Following Distance**
 - D. Ignore The Rule**

- 3. If seat belts aren't worn during a collision you...**
 - A. could be hurled out of the car**
 - B. will always stay in the seat**
 - C. will stop the car**
 - D. have no risk**

- 4. Crumple zones work _____ body rigidity in reducing the force of impact?**
 - A. With**
 - B. Together with**
 - C. Along with**
 - D. In conjunction with**

- 5. When parking downhill, the recommended action is to position the wheels toward the curb.**
 - A. Turn your wheels toward the curb**
 - B. Leave your wheels straight**
 - C. Turn your wheels away from the curb**
 - D. Turn your wheels toward the curb**

6. A vehicle's _____ should be right as a protection.
- A. Engine block
 - B. Cargo area
 - C. Radiator
 - D. Passenger compartment
7. What generates centripetal force in a vehicle?
- A. Engine torque
 - B. Friction
 - C. Gravity
 - D. Air resistance
8. What is the smallest water depth that can cause hydroplaning?
- A. 1/10 Of An Inch
 - B. 1/4 Inch
 - C. 1/2 Inch
 - D. 1 Inch
9. What is the part of the tire surface that touches the roadway called?
- A. Tread
 - B. Bead
 - C. Sidewall
 - D. Casing
10. Which statement best describes seat belts?
- A. They help keep you in your seat by counteracting inertia
 - B. They replace airbags
 - C. They can stop a vehicle without braking
 - D. They work only in dry weather

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under normal driving conditions, which type of friction helps to slow your vehicle?

- A. Kinetic**
- B. Rolling**
- C. Static**
- D. Fluid**

The decelerating force during normal braking comes from static friction between the tire tread and the road. When you brake, the wheel slows but the tire stays in contact with the road without slipping, so static friction resists that motion and provides the stopping force up to its maximum value. This is why you feel the car slow smoothly as long as the tires maintain grip. If you brake so hard that the tire slides, you'd get kinetic friction, which is weaker and slows the car less efficiently. Rolling friction or air drag are much smaller contributors to braking under normal conditions.

2. If more passengers are in the car, what action should you take to stop safely?

- A. Decrease Your Following Distance**
- B. Slow Down Gradually**
- C. Increase Your Following Distance**
- D. Ignore The Rule**

Increase your following distance. When more passengers are in the car, the vehicle weighs more, which makes stopping require a longer distance. Giving yourself more space ahead gives you the time and room to brake safely if the car in front slows or stops suddenly. Decreasing the following distance would reduce your chance to react, and while slowing down gradually helps, it doesn't guarantee a safe stop with the extra weight. Ignoring the rule is dangerous.

3. If seat belts aren't worn during a collision you...

- A. could be hurled out of the car**
- B. will always stay in the seat**
- C. will stop the car**
- D. have no risk**

When a collision happens, your body tends to keep moving at the car's speed even as the car slows down. A seat belt provides a restraint that holds you in the seat, helping you decelerate with the vehicle and distributing the stopping force across stronger parts of your body. This keeps you from being thrown out of the car or slammed into interior surfaces, which is why not wearing a belt is so dangerous. The belt doesn't stop the car itself; it controls your movement relative to the car so you don't become a projectile. There's always some risk in a crash, but wearing a seat belt greatly lowers the chance of severe injury from ejection.

4. Crumple zones work _____ body rigidity in reducing the force of impact?

- A. With
- B. Together with**
- C. Along with
- D. In conjunction with

The concept here is how protective car design components cooperate to reduce impact force. Crumple zones are meant to deform on impact to absorb energy, while the passenger compartment remains relatively rigid to protect occupants. Saying they work together with body rigidity captures this joint action: the crumple zones dissipate energy and lengthen the stopping distance, and the rigid passenger cell keeps occupants safer. Other phrases imply a simpler coexistence or are more formal, but they don't convey this cooperative functioning as clearly.

5. When parking downhill, the recommended action is to position the wheels toward the curb.

- A. Turn your wheels toward the curb
- B. Leave your wheels straight
- C. Turn your wheels away from the curb
- D. Turn your wheels toward the curb**

When parking downhill, turn the front wheels toward the curb so that if the vehicle starts to roll, it will be guided into the curb and stopped rather than rolling into traffic. The curb acts as a physical barrier, helping prevent the car from moving into the roadway if the parking brake slips. If there's no curb, the recommended action is to turn the wheels away from traffic to reduce the chance of the car rolling into the lane. Always engage the parking brake after parking.

6. A vehicle's _____ should be right as a protection.

- A. Engine block
- B. Cargo area
- C. Radiator
- D. Passenger compartment**

Protecting the people inside the vehicle is the priority. The passenger compartment is the area where occupants sit, and it's designed to stay intact and maintain a survivable space during a crash. Keeping this space secure helps reduce injury by shielding riders from intrusion and absorbing some crash energy. The engine block, radiator, and cargo area aren't built to provide the same level of protection for occupants; they're part of the vehicle's mechanical function or storage, and they don't serve as the primary safe space for people in a collision.

7. What generates centripetal force in a vehicle?

- A. Engine torque
- B. Friction**
- C. Gravity
- D. Air resistance

Turning requires an inward acceleration toward the center of the curve. The only real horizontal force that can supply this inward pull is friction between the tires and the road. Static friction acts at the contact patch and points toward the center, providing the centripetal force that keeps the vehicle in a curved path. Engine torque gets the car moving, but it doesn't push it inward; gravity acts vertically downward and is balanced by the normal force, and air resistance acts opposite the motion and doesn't supply inward curvature. So friction is the force that generates centripetal acceleration for a turning vehicle.

8. What is the smallest water depth that can cause hydroplaning?

- A. 1/10 Of An Inch**
- B. 1/4 Inch
- C. 1/2 Inch
- D. 1 Inch

Hydroplaning happens when a thin layer of water builds between the tire and the road, so the tire can no longer maintain contact with the surface and rides on top of the water. Because the tire's job is to channel water away through the tread, even a very small amount of water can cause this loss of traction if the vehicle is traveling fast enough and the tires aren't in good shape. The smallest depth among the given options that can cause this under typical conditions is about one-tenth of an inch. At this shallow depth, combined with speed, the tire may not evacuate water quickly enough and lose grip. The deeper depths listed would also permit hydroplaning, but the question targets the minimum depth that can trigger it.

9. What is the part of the tire surface that touches the roadway called?

- A. Tread**
- B. Bead
- C. Sidewall
- D. Casing

The tread is the part of the tire that actually touches the road. It's the rubber with grooves and patterns that provide grip, channel water to reduce hydroplaning, and wear down over time. Because traction depends on the tread's depth and condition, it's the surface people refer to when talking about tire grip. The bead is the stiff edge that sits on the wheel and helps seal the tire to the rim; the sidewall is the vertical stretch between tread and bead that provides flexibility and houses tire markings; the casing (carcass) is the internal structure that supports the load and holds the air.

10. Which statement best describes seat belts?

A. They help keep you in your seat by counteracting inertia

B. They replace airbags

C. They can stop a vehicle without braking

D. They work only in dry weather

Seat belts restrain you by counteracting inertia during sudden changes in motion. When the car brakes or stops quickly, your body wants to keep moving forward. The belt holds you in the seat, slowing you down in a controlled way and preventing you from being thrown into the interior or ejected. This restraint spreads the stopping force over stronger parts of your body, reducing injury risk and keeping you in a position where an airbag can cushion you effectively. Seat belts work with airbags, not in place of them, and they function in a variety of weather and road conditions.

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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://nhsamodule3.examzify.com>

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

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