

Official Driving School Segment 1 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. What is the best way to control consequences if you cant avoid a collision?**
 - A. Control brake and steer to collide at an angle**
 - B. Brake hard and stay straight**
 - C. Swerve into the oncoming lane**
 - D. Stop abruptly without steering**

- 2. What is the best way to prevent skidding on a slippery road surface?**
 - A. Go slow and keep smooth control of inputs**
 - B. Accelerate to gain traction**
 - C. Brake hard to stop**
 - D. Turn the wheel sharply to test grip**

- 3. How do you get a little better traction on wet roads?**
 - A. Smooth controls, follow the car in front, and go slower**
 - B. Quick steering and heavy braking**
 - C. Accelerate to pass the car ahead**
 - D. Use sharp steering to find dry patches**

- 4. What is the single biggest cause of crashes?**
 - A. Weather and road conditions.**
 - B. Fatigue.**
 - C. Drivers running into something they can't see.**
 - D. Distractions.**

- 5. Which driving behavior is recommended to maximize fuel efficiency?**
 - A. Drive as slow as possible**
 - B. The slowest speed of your highest gear (around 45-50 mph)**
 - C. Always drive in the lowest gear**
 - D. Maintain maximum throttle**

- 6. Which practice is recommended when driving at night?**
- A. Increase speed**
 - B. Use high beams in all areas**
 - C. Go slower**
 - D. Ignore pedestrians**
- 7. What happens to the car when the headlights fail?**
- A. The headlights will not turn on.**
 - B. The engine will stall.**
 - C. The car will stop suddenly.**
 - D. The horn will sound.**
- 8. What is the speed limit on a highway?**
- A. 45**
 - B. 70**
 - C. 55**
 - D. 15**
- 9. What should you do after turning?**
- A. speed up, check your mirrors, look for a speed limit sign**
 - B. stop immediately**
 - C. stay in lane and slow down**
 - D. honk to alert others**
- 10. What is a good thing to do when driving at night?**
- A. Stay at the same speed**
 - B. Go slower**
 - C. Go faster to outrun glare**
 - D. Turn on hazard lights**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the best way to control consequences if you can't avoid a collision?

- A. Control brake and steer to collide at an angle**
- B. Brake hard and stay straight**
- C. Swerve into the oncoming lane**
- D. Stop abruptly without steering**

When you can't avoid a crash, the goal is to manage the crash forces by slowing down and changing the direction of travel so the impact is at an angle rather than straight on. Braking reduces your speed, and steering lets you redirect toward a glancing contact with another vehicle or object. That angled collision spreads the forces over a larger area and can lessen the severity of injuries compared to a direct head-on hit. Swerve into the oncoming lane is extremely risky because you may crash with another vehicle. Stopping abruptly without steering won't change your path, so you could still collide straight ahead with substantial force. Braking hard and staying straight reduces speed but keeps the crash in a direct line, which often results in a more severe impact. Moving together—braking and steering to hit at an angle—best lowers the collision's consequences.

2. What is the best way to prevent skidding on a slippery road surface?

- A. Go slow and keep smooth control of inputs**
- B. Accelerate to gain traction**
- C. Brake hard to stop**
- D. Turn the wheel sharply to test grip**

On a slippery road, tires have less grip, so you want to keep control with slow, smooth inputs. Moving slowly reduces the forces pushing the tires toward their grip limit, and smooth throttle, braking, and steering help the tires stay within that limit rather than slipping or sliding. Abrupt actions flood the limited grip: accelerating suddenly can spin the wheels, braking hard can lock them up, and turning sharply can push the car into a skid. Gentle, gradual inputs keep the car stable and make it easier to steer where you want to go.

3. How do you get a little better traction on wet roads?

- A. Smooth controls, follow the car in front, and go slower**
- B. Quick steering and heavy braking**
- C. Accelerate to pass the car ahead**
- D. Use sharp steering to find dry patches**

On wet roads, grip between the tires and the pavement is reduced, so you want to keep traction by making smooth, controlled inputs, leaving more room behind the car in front, and slowing down. Smooth steering, braking, and acceleration help keep the tires from losing grip, reducing the chance of skidding. Following the car ahead is useful because you can ride in the already-tested tire tracks and gauge road conditions without making abrupt moves of your own. Slowing down lowers your kinetic energy and shortens stopping distances in slick conditions. Quick steering, heavy braking, or trying to accelerate to pass can break traction and lead to slides or hydroplaning, so they're riskier choices on wet roads.

4. What is the single biggest cause of crashes?

- A. Weather and road conditions.
- B. Fatigue.
- C. Drivers running into something they can't see.**
- D. Distractions.

Seeing hazards in time is the most crucial skill for avoiding crashes. The idea behind the correct choice is that when a driver doesn't notice something ahead—fails to see a hazard until it's too late there's no chance to react in time, and a crash occurs. This is why habitually scanning the road ahead, checking mirrors, and anticipating what other road users might do is so important. Weather, fatigue, and distractions all raise risk, but they don't by themselves explain crashes the way not perceiving hazards does. So, prioritize improving your hazard perception: look far ahead, keep your eyes moving, use a systematic search pattern, and maintain a safe following distance to give yourself time to react if something appears suddenly.

5. Which driving behavior is recommended to maximize fuel efficiency?

- A. Drive as slow as possible
- B. The slowest speed of your highest gear (around 45-50 mph)**
- C. Always drive in the lowest gear
- D. Maintain maximum throttle

Maximize fuel efficiency comes from keeping the engine in its least taxed range while minimizing air resistance. The best approach is to cruise at a steady, moderate speed in a high gear so the engine runs at a low RPM and with a light throttle. Around 45-50 mph is a practical range where you can stay in the top gear without overworking the engine, which helps conserve fuel. Driving as slow as possible isn't the most efficient because it can lead to more time spent at idle or with unnecessary acceleration and deceleration, which wastes fuel. Always driving in the lowest gear keeps the engine revving high, increasing fuel use. Maintaining maximum throttle is simply burning more fuel for the same progress. So, cruising smoothly at a moderate speed in the appropriate higher gear makes the engine work less and uses less fuel overall.

6. Which practice is recommended when driving at night?

- A. Increase speed
- B. Use high beams in all areas
- C. Go slower**
- D. Ignore pedestrians

Night driving tests your ability to respond to reduced visibility, so slowing down is the best approach. When it's dark, your eyes take longer to detect hazards, and glare from headlights can hide pedestrians, animals, or cyclists. Moving more slowly gives you extra time to notice what's ahead, judge distance more accurately, and stop safely if something appears suddenly. It also helps you maintain a safe following distance from other vehicles and navigate curves or intersections you can't see clearly until you're closer. Increasing speed makes it harder to react and increases stopping distance, which is risky with limited visibility. Using high beams in all areas can blind oncoming drivers and illuminate the road inappropriately, so they aren't appropriate in many situations. Ignoring pedestrians is dangerous and never acceptable. Stay alert, slow down, and use appropriate headlight settings to keep everyone safer at night.

7. What happens to the car when the headlights fail?

- A. The headlights will not turn on.**
- B. The engine will stall.**
- C. The car will stop suddenly.**
- D. The horn will sound.**

Headlights are part of the vehicle's lighting system, so when they fail, the lights simply won't come on, leaving you without visibility in dark or low-visibility conditions. This is a lighting issue, not an engine or safety system issue, which is why the situation is described as the headlights not turning on. The engine stalling, the car stopping suddenly, or the horn sounding are unrelated to a headlight failure, since those functions come from different systems.

8. What is the speed limit on a highway?

- A. 45**
- B. 70**
- C. 55**
- D. 15**

Speed limits indicate the maximum legal speed for that road under normal conditions. On highways, the typical limit used in this context is fifty-five miles per hour, so driving at or below that speed is permitted unless signs show a different limit. The limit exists to balance safe stopping distances, merging traffic, and overall road conditions. Always follow the posted sign, and adjust your speed for weather, visibility, and traffic. The other speeds reflect different road types—lower limits on city streets or rural roads, higher limits on some highways—so fifty-five miles per hour is the standard answer in this scenario.

9. What should you do after turning?

- A. speed up, check your mirrors, look for a speed limit sign**
- B. stop immediately**
- C. stay in lane and slow down**
- D. honk to alert others**

After turning, the goal is to rejoin traffic smoothly and at the right speed. Accelerate to match the flow of traffic once it's safe, while quickly checking your mirrors to see what's happening behind and beside you and to ensure you're staying in your lane. At the same time, look for a speed limit sign on the new road, because the posted limit can change after a turn. This combination keeps you in control, helps you merge safely, and ensures you're driving at the appropriate speed. Stopping immediately or slowing well below the flow of traffic would create a hazard, and honking to alert others isn't the right response in this moment.

10. What is a good thing to do when driving at night?

- A. Stay at the same speed**
- B. Go slower**
- C. Go faster to outrun glare**
- D. Turn on hazard lights**

Night driving demands extra caution because visibility is reduced and reaction distances are longer in the dark. Slowing down gives you more time to spot hazards—pedestrians, animals, other vehicles, or objects on the road—that you might not see as early. It also increases your margin for safe stopping, since your stopping distance grows with speed and glare can mask obstacles. So going slower is the best approach to stay safe at night. Staying at the same speed doesn't leave you enough room for error, while going faster to "outrun" glare doesn't fix the real issue of decreased visibility and increased stopping distance. Hazard lights are for emergencies or when you're stopped or broken down, not for normal night driving.

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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://officialdrivingschoolsegment1.examzify.com>

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

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