

OFFICIAL DRIVING SCHOOL SEGMENT 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. What is inertia?

- A. resistance to change in motion (a body in motion remains in motion, a body at rest remains at rest)
- B. a motion in a straight line
- C. a type of friction
- D. energy of motion

2. Explain push pull steering.

- A. One hand pushes up, and the other pushes down
- B. The wheel is turned by moving the wrists only
- C. Push-pull steering involves one hand pushing up, and the other pulls down
- D. Hand-over-hand steering is used for sharp turns

3. If you cannot move over for an emergency vehicle, what should you do?

- A. Honk and continue
- B. Reduce your speed to a safe speed
- C. Speed up to pass
- D. Stop immediately

4. What does yielding the right-of-way mean?

- A. letting others go first
- B. giving priority to emergency vehicles
- C. stopping twice
- D. driving slower

5. What should you do when the headlights fail?

- A. Turn on high beams.
- B. Put on your hazards, slow down, and leave the road.
- C. Continue driving at normal speed.
- D. Pull over and shut off the engine.

- 6. If a vehicle is likely to hit you from the side, what action is advised to avoid a collision?**
- A. Brake or accelerate quickly
 - B. Slow down gradually
 - C. Maintain current speed
 - D. Move to the same lane as the other vehicle
- 7. 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
- 8. What do YOU do when the rear tire blows out?**
- A. Brake hard immediately
 - B. Ease off the gas and coast
 - C. Turn the wheel away from the blown tire
 - D. Grip the wheel and steer to safety
- 9. What should you avoid while on the expressway with large trucks?**
- A. Passing on the right
 - B. Driving in the left lane
 - C. Getting between 2 trucks
 - D. Following at 3 seconds
- 10. What is the primary reason safety belts are important to a driver?**
- A. To protect the driver from inertia
 - B. To prevent the vehicle from rolling
 - C. To improve acceleration
 - D. To reduce noise

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is inertia?

- A. resistance to change in motion (a body in motion remains in motion, a body at rest remains at rest)
- B. a motion in a straight line
- C. a type of friction
- D. energy of motion

Inertia is the tendency of objects to resist changes to their motion. This means a moving body keeps going at the same speed and direction unless a force acts to slow it down or alter it, and a stationary body stays put until a force starts it moving. The more mass something has, the greater its inertia, so more force is needed to change its motion. In driving, inertia explains why you lurch forward when a car stops suddenly and why seat belts and brakes are needed to counteract that tendency. The other ideas aren't correct here: inertia isn't a motion in a straight line, it isn't a type of friction, and it isn't energy of motion (that would be kinetic energy).

2. Explain push pull steering.

- A. One hand pushes up, and the other pushes down
- B. The wheel is turned by moving the wrists only
- C. Push-pull steering involves one hand pushing up, and the other pulls down
- D. Hand-over-hand steering is used for sharp turns

Push-pull steering is a method where you keep both hands on the wheel and move them in opposite directions to turn. In this technique, one hand pushes the wheel upward while the other pulls it downward, so the wheel turns smoothly without either hand leaving its position on the rim. This allows continuous control, quick adjustments, and reduces the need to cross arms or momentarily release the wheel. Why this fits best: the coordinated push on one side and pull on the opposite side keeps your hands in contact with the wheel at all times, which helps you respond quickly to steering needs and maintain better grip and control at various speeds. It also minimizes over-rotating or losing track of the wheel. Why the other descriptions don't match: turning the wheel mainly by wrist movements doesn't provide enough leverage or control for larger steering inputs; both hands pushing in the same direction isn't how push-pull works, since the wheels are steered by opposite-direction motions; hand-over-hand steering is a different technique used for sharp turns, where one hand crosses over the other to reposition quickly, rather than the alternating up-and-down motion of push-pull.

3. If you cannot move over for an emergency vehicle, what should you do?

- A. Honk and continue
- B. Reduce your speed to a safe speed
- C. Speed up to pass
- D. Stop immediately

When an emergency vehicle is approaching and you can't move over, the priority is to slow down to a safe speed and be ready to stop if needed. Reducing your speed gives you time to evaluate the lane layout, maintain control, and create space so the emergency vehicle can pass safely. It's much safer than honking and continuing, speeding up to pass, or stopping abruptly, which can create additional hazards for you and other drivers. Slowing down to a safe speed keeps you in a controlled position while still yielding to the emergency vehicle's right of way.

4. What does yielding the right-of-way mean?

- A. letting others go first**
- B. giving priority to emergency vehicles
- C. stopping twice
- D. driving slower

Yielding the right-of-way means letting other road users go first when the rules require it. It's about giving priority to pedestrians, cyclists, and other drivers so the intersection or stretch of road can be navigated safely without conflict. You slow down or stop to let them proceed when you don't have a clear, legal reason to enter first. For example, at a yield sign you give way to traffic on the main road and to pedestrians in crosswalks. If you arrive at the same time as another vehicle, you often yield to the vehicle on your right. When turning left, you yield to oncoming traffic. Special situations, like approaching emergency vehicles, are also about yielding, but the general idea is always about letting others go first to keep everyone safe.

5. What should you do when the headlights fail?

- A. Turn on high beams.
- B. Put on your hazards, slow down, and leave the road.**
- C. Continue driving at normal speed.
- D. Pull over and shut off the engine.

When headlights fail, you're less visible to others and your ability to see the road ahead is reduced. The safest move is to quickly alert drivers by turning on the hazard lights, slow down, and, if you can do so safely, pull off the road to a safe area. This keeps you visible and gives you space to stop without blocking traffic. The other options don't help: high beams won't restore illumination and can blind others, continuing at normal speed keeps you in a dangerous situation, and simply pulling over with the engine running doesn't address the lack of visibility and can leave you in a risky spot if you're not off the roadway yet.

6. If a vehicle is likely to hit you from the side, what action is advised to avoid a collision?

- A. Brake or accelerate quickly**
- B. Slow down gradually
- C. Maintain current speed
- D. Move to the same lane as the other vehicle

When a vehicle is likely to hit you from the side, changing your speed quickly is the most effective way to avoid a crash. Braking hard reduces your speed and the time you and the other vehicle are in a shared space, which can prevent contact or lessen the impact. If it's safe to do so, accelerating quickly can also move you out of the other vehicle's path or create enough space for them to pass behind you instead of hitting you broadside. Slowing down gradually or staying at the same speed doesn't give enough time to reconfigure the situation, and moving into the other vehicle's lane can put you in another danger area. The key is to adjust your speed rapidly to break the potential collision course.

7. 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.

8. What do YOU do when the rear tire blows out?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Ease off the gas and coast
- C. Turn the wheel away from the blown tire
- D. Grip the wheel and steer to safety

When a rear tire blows out, the car tends to pull toward the flat tire and can become unstable. The best response is to keep a firm grip on the wheel with both hands and steer toward a safe area. By holding steady and guiding the vehicle, you maintain control and can slow down gradually by easing off the gas rather than slamming the brakes. Steer calmly toward the shoulder or a safe spot and let the car come to a stop there. Abrupt braking or turning sharply away from the blown tire can worsen the loss of control, and simply coasting without steering won't safely get you to a stop. The priority is stable steering input that guides you to safety.

9. What should you avoid while on the expressway with large trucks?

- A. Passing on the right
- B. Driving in the left lane
- C. Getting between 2 trucks
- D. Following at 3 seconds

Staying between two large trucks on an expressway is dangerous because trucks have very large blind spots and limited visibility from their sides and rear. When you sit in the gap between them, neither driver can see you well, so a sudden lane change, braking, or steering input by either truck can pin you against the other vehicle or shove you into another lane. The space between trucks also leaves you with almost no escape route if one swerves or slows abruptly, and gusts of wind or air turbulence from the trucks can destabilize your car. Because trucks need long stopping distances and can react slowly to changes in traffic, being wedged between them increases the risk of a crash far more than staying clear of that space. Keep to clear lanes with a safe margin and avoid riding in the gaps so you always have a visible, reachable escape path.

10. What is the primary reason safety belts are important to a driver?

- A. To protect the driver from inertia**
- B. To prevent the vehicle from rolling**
- C. To improve acceleration**
- D. To reduce noise**

The main idea is that safety belts counter inertia. When the car stops suddenly or crashes, your body tends to keep moving forward at the car's speed. A seat belt holds you in your seat, so your body slows with the car instead of flying forward, reducing injury by keeping you from hitting the steering wheel or being ejected. It also helps position you correctly for airbags to provide their protection. The belt doesn't affect whether the vehicle rolls, nor does it change acceleration or reduce engine noise.

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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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