

Ontario Class F Driver's Licence Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for drivers with a Class F licence?**
 - A. 0.05%**
 - B. 0.08%**
 - C. 0.00% (zero tolerance for alcohol)**
 - D. 0.02%**
- 2. If you start to skid, what should you do with the brakes?**
 - A. Release the brakes and look and steer opposite the direction you want to go**
 - B. Release the brakes and look and steer in the direction you want to go**
 - C. Keep braking until you stop**
 - D. Look and steer straight ahead**
- 3. To maintain safety while turning, what should you always monitor?**
 - A. The speed limit signs**
 - B. The actions of other vehicles**
 - C. Your rear wheels**
 - D. Passenger comfort**
- 4. If your bus gets stopped on a railway crossing, the first thing to do is?**
 - A. Get everyone out and away from the vehicle**
 - B. Alert the authorities**
 - C. To get out and try to push it**
 - D. Stand on the track to flag down any trains**
- 5. What should a bus driver do when approaching a railway crossing?**
 - A. Speed up to cross quickly**
 - B. Slow down, look, and listen for trains**
 - C. Ignore warning signals**
 - D. Proceed without stopping**

- 6. When approaching an intersection without signs or lights, who has the right-of-way?**
- A. Whichever vehicle crosses the stop line first**
 - B. You**
 - C. Vehicles coming from the left**
 - D. Vehicles coming from the right**
- 7. If you approach an intersection and the traffic lights are out of order, you should...?**
- A. Yield to vehicles from your right**
 - B. Yield to vehicles from both right and left**
 - C. Assume it is your right-of-way**
 - D. Yield to vehicles from your left**
- 8. Once your school bus is stopped at a railway crossing, you must...?**
- A. Ask the passengers to listen for approaching trains**
 - B. Make only visual checks for approaching trains**
 - C. Open the door to listen for approaching trains**
 - D. Climb out of the bus to check for approaching trains**
- 9. At an intersection with stop signs on all corners, who has the right-of-way?**
- A. The vehicle approaching at the highest speed**
 - B. The first vehicle to come to a complete stop**
 - C. You**
 - D. Vehicles coming from the right**
- 10. What special considerations should a bus driver have for children boarding or disembarking?**
- A. Communicate using signals**
 - B. Watch for children and ensure safety**
 - C. Accelerate quickly to prevent delays**
 - D. Use loudspeakers to drive away distractions**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for drivers with a Class F licence?

- A. 0.05%**
- B. 0.08%**
- C. 0.00% (zero tolerance for alcohol)**
- D. 0.02%**

Drivers holding a Class F licence in Ontario are subject to a zero-tolerance policy regarding blood alcohol concentration (BAC), meaning that the legal limit for alcohol consumption is set at 0.00%. This regulation is in place to ensure that drivers operating commercial vehicles, which may include buses and larger passenger vehicles, maintain the highest safety standards on the road. The strict BAC limit reflects the responsibility associated with driving a vehicle that carries passengers, as any level of impairment could significantly affect their ability to navigate safely. The zero tolerance rule serves to prevent any potential risk associated with alcohol consumption, reinforcing the commitment to safe driving practices. In contrast, other BAC limits, such as 0.05%, 0.08%, and 0.02%, may apply to different categories of drivers or novice drivers, but they do not pertain to those with a Class F licence. These limits allow for some level of alcohol consumption, which does not align with the guidelines for Class F drivers, aiming to prevent accidents and enhance overall road safety.

2. If you start to skid, what should you do with the brakes?

- A. Release the brakes and look and steer opposite the direction you want to go**
- B. Release the brakes and look and steer in the direction you want to go**
- C. Keep braking until you stop**
- D. Look and steer straight ahead**

When you start to skid, the correct action is to release the brakes and look and steer in the direction you want to go. This technique is essential in regaining control of your vehicle during a skid. When you maintain pressure on the brakes, it can cause your wheels to lock up, leading to a loss of steering control. Releasing the brakes allows the wheels to start turning again, which is vital for steering. Looking and steering in the direction you wish to go helps you direct your vehicle out of the skid. This approach aligns your vehicle's front wheels with the direction of travel, enabling a smoother recovery. Properly executing this maneuver can help you avoid obstacles and regain control over the vehicle effectively. It's important to remember that just looking forward or keeping a firm grip on the brakes is not effective during a skid, as it may lead to further loss of control. Thus, understanding how to correctly adjust your actions in a skidding situation is key to safe driving.

3. To maintain safety while turning, what should you always monitor?

- A. The speed limit signs**
- B. The actions of other vehicles**
- C. Your rear wheels**
- D. Passenger comfort**

Monitoring your rear wheels is essential for maintaining safety while turning, as it helps ensure that the vehicle remains in the lane and that there's enough space to complete the turn without hitting curbs or other obstacles. This awareness can prevent potential collisions or accidents that could occur due to improper handling of the vehicle during the turn. During turns, especially tight or sharp ones, the positioning and movement of the rear wheels play a crucial role in determining whether your vehicle will clear obstacles, such as sidewalks or other vehicles. This focus helps to maintain control and prevent oversteering or understeering, which can lead to dangerous situations. While other factors, such as the actions of other vehicles or speed limit signs, are important during overall driving, they do not provide the same immediate feedback concerning the safety of your vehicle's path during a turn. Passenger comfort is also a consideration but is secondary to ensuring the safety and control of the vehicle in the moment of turning.

4. If your bus gets stopped on a railway crossing, the first thing to do is?

- A. Get everyone out and away from the vehicle**
- B. Alert the authorities**
- C. To get out and try to push it**
- D. Stand on the track to flag down any trains**

The first step to take if your bus gets stopped on a railway crossing is to get everyone out and away from the vehicle. This action prioritizes the safety of all passengers and any persons on board. The rationale behind this is that vehicles can be struck by trains, which can lead to catastrophic accidents. Immediately evacuating passengers ensures that they are kept at a safe distance from the potential danger posed by an oncoming train. Additionally, alerting authorities or seeking help is important but should not take precedence over ensuring everyone's immediate safety. Trying to push the vehicle could be dangerous, as it may not only put you in harm's way but could also lead to misjudgment of the train's approach. Standing on the track to flag down trains poses significant risks and does not guarantee safety; it could also interfere with train operations and increase danger. Therefore, evacuating the vehicle and moving all individuals to a secure location should always be the first response in such a critical situation.

5. What should a bus driver do when approaching a railway crossing?

- A. Speed up to cross quickly**
- B. Slow down, look, and listen for trains**
- C. Ignore warning signals**
- D. Proceed without stopping**

When approaching a railway crossing, the appropriate action for a bus driver is to slow down, look, and listen for trains. This practice is critical for safety, as vehicles are often required to stop at such crossings, especially if warning signals are in place or if the crossing is marked with a stop sign. By slowing down, the driver can better assess the situation, ensuring that there are no oncoming trains before proceeding. Looking in both directions allows the driver to visually confirm that a train is not approaching, while listening can help identify any trains that may not be immediately visible. This combination of actions significantly reduces the risk of accidents and ensures that the bus driver adheres to safety regulations related to railway crossings. Speeding up to cross quickly can lead to dangerous scenarios, as it reduces the time available to respond to an approaching train. Ignoring warning signals poses a severe risk as these indicate that a train is imminent or that crossing is unsafe. Proceeding without stopping might be permissible in some circumstances, such as at grade crossings with no trains in sight, but the safest and most responsible approach is to always slow down, look, and listen. This not only protects the bus passengers but also upholds the safety of other road users and railway operations

6. When approaching an intersection without signs or lights, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Whichever vehicle crosses the stop line first**
- B. You**
- C. Vehicles coming from the left**
- D. Vehicles coming from the right**

In situations involving intersections without signs or traffic lights, the established rule is that vehicles approaching from the right generally have the right-of-way. This means that if two vehicles arrive at the intersection simultaneously, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right. This principle is part of the broader right-of-way rules designed to promote safety and clear communication between drivers at uncontrolled intersections. Understanding this concept is vital for safe driving, as it helps prevent collisions and misunderstandings between drivers. While the other options may suggest different scenarios, it is the rule regarding right-hand priority that is fundamental in this context. By yielding to the vehicle on the right, drivers take decisive action to ensure smooth and safe navigation through intersections.

7. If you approach an intersection and the traffic lights are out of order, you should...?

- A. Yield to vehicles from your right**
- B. Yield to vehicles from both right and left**
- C. Assume it is your right-of-way**
- D. Yield to vehicles from your left**

When approaching an intersection where the traffic lights are out of order, the correct action is to treat the intersection as if it is an unmarked intersection, similar to a four-way stop scenario. In this case, drivers should yield to vehicles approaching from their right. This rule helps to ensure safety and orderly traffic flow, as it provides a clear guideline for all drivers involved at the intersection. Yielding to vehicles from your right allows for a smoother traffic movement and reduces confusion amongst drivers, especially in an unexpected situation where traffic lights are not functioning. This rule is particularly important because it helps prevent collisions that could occur if all drivers assumed they had the right-of-way. Drivers may mistakenly think that they should yield to vehicles from both their left and right, or assume they have the right-of-way. However, doing so could lead to complications and potential accidents, as it may create uncertainty about who should proceed first. Following the guideline of yielding to traffic on your right provides clarity in these situations.

8. Once your school bus is stopped at a railway crossing, you must...?

- A. Ask the passengers to listen for approaching trains**
- B. Make only visual checks for approaching trains**
- C. Open the door to listen for approaching trains**
- D. Climb out of the bus to check for approaching trains**

When a school bus is stopped at a railway crossing, the correct action is to open the door to listen for approaching trains. This action is important for safety reasons. By opening the door, the driver can utilize auditory cues to detect if a train is coming, which might not be visible due to obstructions or distance. Listening can provide an additional layer of awareness that visual checks alone may not fully ensure. This practice emphasizes the priority of safety for the passengers on the bus. It's vital to confirm that the tracks are clear before proceeding, as trains can approach quickly and quietly. While visual checks are also necessary, they may not always suffice, especially in situations where visibility is compromised. Listening for the sound of an oncoming train is a crucial step in ensuring the safety of everyone on board before crossing the railway.

9. At an intersection with stop signs on all corners, who has the right-of-way?

- A. The vehicle approaching at the highest speed**
- B. The first vehicle to come to a complete stop**
- C. You**
- D. Vehicles coming from the right**

When approaching an intersection where all corners have stop signs, the principle that applies is that the first vehicle to come to a complete stop has the right-of-way. This rule is designed to manage traffic flow safely and prevent confusion among drivers. In this scenario, it's important to understand that each driver must pay attention to their own stopping time relative to other vehicles. This ensures that there is a clear sequence of who should proceed first, reducing the chances of collisions. The driver who arrives at the stop sign first, comes to a complete stop, and remains still while waiting, establishes their priority in the order of navigation through the intersection. This method encourages orderly traffic behavior, as it gives drivers a clear guideline on how to behave at a stop sign intersection. Other considerations, like speed or direction of approach, do not determine right-of-way in this situation, which further emphasizes the importance of the first-come, first-served principle based on stopping first.

10. What special considerations should a bus driver have for children boarding or disembarking?

- A. Communicate using signals**
- B. Watch for children and ensure safety**
- C. Accelerate quickly to prevent delays**
- D. Use loudspeakers to drive away distractions**

When it comes to children boarding or disembarking a bus, the primary concern is ensuring their safety. Children can be unpredictable and may not always be aware of their surroundings, which is why it is crucial for bus drivers to be vigilant and attentive during these times. This involves watching not only the children as they approach the bus but also the area around the bus to ensure that no other vehicles or obstacles pose a danger. Prioritizing safety means monitoring for any potential hazards as children are boarding or disembarking, helping to create a secure environment. This responsibility may involve stopping the bus well away from the curb, activating stop signals, and waiting for all children to reach safety before moving the vehicle. Communicating using signals, accelerating quickly, or using loudspeakers do not address the essential need for vigilance and the careful monitoring of children's actions. By focusing on the safety aspect, the bus driver helps prevent accidents and ensures a smoother, safer experience for everyone involved.