

SAFeway DRIVING REALITY CHECK ADULT CLASS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://safewayrealitycheckadultclass.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. You may not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?**
 - A. 10 feet
 - B. 20 feet
 - C. 25 feet
 - D. 15 feet
- 2. What should you watch for when driving near construction?**
 - A. Flaggers
 - B. Signs or other devices
 - C. Lane closures
 - D. All of the above
- 3. Which statement best describes the general effect of using a cell phone while driving?**
 - A. It Increases Your Awareness And Reaction Time.
 - B. It Has No Measurable Effect On Driving.
 - C. It Distracts You And Reduces Reaction Time And Awareness.
 - D. It Helps You Stay Focused Longer.
- 4. What is a generally recommended practice for following distance on normal roads?**
 - A. Tailgate to communicate you're ready to pass.
 - B. Follow at the same distance as the vehicle ahead.
 - C. Always stay inches behind the car ahead.
 - D. Maintain a safe following distance to allow adequate reaction time.
- 5. Which direction should you ride when riding a bicycle?**
 - A. Against the flow of traffic
 - B. With the flow of traffic
 - C. Perpendicular to traffic
 - D. It doesn't matter

- 6. What could happen if you refuse a test to determine the amount of alcohol in your body?**
- A. Your driver's license may be suspended
 - B. You will be arrested
 - C. You will be fined only
 - D. Nothing happens
- 7. If convicted for any kind of drug offense, how long will your license be suspended?**
- A. 180 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 1 year
 - D. 6 months
- 8. Which of the following is a possible fine for a first-time MIP offense?**
- A. \$250
 - B. \$750
 - C. \$1,000
 - D. Up to \$500
- 9. In a loss of control situation, which recovery action is recommended?**
- A. Brake hard and steer toward the closest shoulder
 - B. Accelerate to regain traction
 - C. Target, off brakes and gas, steer to target
 - D. Turn wheel sharply in the direction of the skid
- 10. Which beverage has the highest concentration of alcohol in the examples given?**
- A. 20 oz wine cooler
 - B. 12 oz beer
 - C. 5 oz wine
 - D. 40 oz beer

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. You may not park within how many feet of a fire hydrant?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 20 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. 15 feet**

Keep a clear space around a fire hydrant so firefighters can reach it and lay hoses quickly in an emergency. The minimum distance you must stay away is 15 feet. This gap prevents your car from getting in the way while crews connect equipment and work near the hydrant. Parking any closer could block access and slow response, which is why you should not park within that zone. If you're unsure where the hydrant is, choose a spot farther away and, in some places, parking within 15 feet can lead to fines or towing.

2. What should you watch for when driving near construction?

- A. Flaggers
- B. Signs or other devices
- C. Lane closures
- D. All of the above**

When driving near construction, you must be alert to the various ways traffic is being controlled and guided through the work zone. The best choice is all of the above because construction sites use flaggers who direct or stop traffic, signs or other devices that warn of changes and guide you through the area, and lane closures that reduce or shift your path and require you to merge or slow down. Flaggers may signal you to stop or proceed at specific speeds, so you need to follow their instructions exactly. Signs and devices inform you about reduced speeds, narrowed lanes, and the presence of workers or equipment, helping you anticipate what's ahead. Lane closures change how traffic moves, so recognizing and adjusting early prevents abrupt braking or lane changes. In practice, slow down before entering the zone, increase your following distance, and be prepared for sudden stops or shifts in traffic. Stay attentive to workers and equipment, and follow all posted signs and directions.

3. Which statement best describes the general effect of using a cell phone while driving?

- A. It Increases Your Awareness And Reaction Time.
- B. It Has No Measurable Effect On Driving.
- C. It Distracts You And Reduces Reaction Time And Awareness.**
- D. It Helps You Stay Focused Longer.

Using a cell phone while driving creates a distraction that pulls your attention away from the road. Driving needs constant awareness of hazards, traffic, signs, and pedestrians, and quick, appropriate reactions. A phone conversation or text absorbs part of your mental resources, so you notice fewer details and react more slowly to dangers. Even hands-free calls still divide your attention, since the cognitive load of talking competes with driving tasks. So the general effect is reduced awareness and slower reaction time, which is why this option best fits.

4. What is a generally recommended practice for following distance on normal roads?

- A. Tailgate to communicate you're ready to pass.
- B. Follow at the same distance as the vehicle ahead.
- C. Always stay inches behind the car ahead.
- D. Maintain a safe following distance to allow adequate reaction time.**

A safe following distance is the cushion you need to react and stop if the vehicle ahead slows or stops suddenly. On normal roads, you should keep enough space to comfortably brake without hitting the car in front, which gives you time to perceive a hazard, decide, and act. That's why this option is best: it focuses on leaving room to react rather than chasing the car ahead or crowding them. Tailgating leaves you with zero margin if that car brakes hard, following at the same distance doesn't create any safety buffer, and staying inches behind is an unsafe habit that can't cover you if conditions change. A practical guideline is the three-second rule (or more in poor weather or low visibility): pick a fixed point ahead, and ensure you pass it three seconds after the vehicle in front does. Increase that time in rain, snow, or icy conditions, or when following trucks or in heavy traffic.

5. Which direction should you ride when riding a bicycle?

- A. Against the flow of traffic
- B. With the flow of traffic**
- C. Perpendicular to traffic
- D. It doesn't matter

Riding with the flow of traffic is the safest and usually required direction for cyclists on roads. When you travel in the same direction as other vehicles, you're predictable to drivers, can use the same traffic signals, and are operating under the same expectations as other road users. This reduces the chance of collisions that can happen when you face oncoming traffic, where drivers might not anticipate a cyclist approaching from the front. Riding perpendicular to traffic isn't a practical or safe way to move through roadways, and saying it doesn't matter ignores a real safety and legal difference. If possible, stay as far right as practicable and follow local rules, adjusting only when you need to pass or avoid hazards.

6. What could happen if you refuse a test to determine the amount of alcohol in your body?

- A. Your driver's license may be suspended**
- B. You will be arrested
- C. You will be fined only
- D. Nothing happens

Refusing a test taps into the idea of implied consent: by driving, you're agreeing to take a chemical test if a police officer has a reasonable suspicion you've been drinking. If you refuse, the automatic consequence is that your driver's license can be suspended for a period, separate from any criminal charges you might face. The suspension happens because you declined the test, not because you were proven drunk in that moment, and it's designed to encourage compliance with testing. So the most accurate outcome is that your license may be suspended. The other options aren't reliable: you aren't guaranteed an arrest just for refusing, fines aren't the only or guaranteed result, and saying nothing happens isn't true because a suspension usually follows a refusal.

7. If convicted for any kind of drug offense, how long will your license be suspended?

- A. 180 days**
- B. 30 days
- C. 1 year
- D. 6 months

When you're convicted of a drug offense, your driving privileges are suspended to protect everyone on the road. In this material, the suspension length is a fixed 180 days, which is six months. The use of days here keeps the duration precise rather than leaving it up to calendar variation. The other durations don't match the policy in this question: 30 days is too short, 1 year is longer than the stated penalty, and although six months equals about 180 days, the material specifies the exact 180-day duration. After the period ends, you'll need to complete any reinstatement steps to drive again.

8. Which of the following is a possible fine for a first-time MIP offense?

- A. \$250
- B. \$750
- C. \$1,000
- D. Up to \$500**

The key idea is that penalties for a first-time MIP offense are described as a maximum amount rather than a fixed fee. The phrase "up to \$500" communicates a cap, which is common for first offenses because the exact fine can vary by state and situation but won't exceed that limit. That makes it the best choice because it accurately reflects the range of possible fines. Fixed amounts like \$250, \$750, or \$1,000 don't reliably represent what could be imposed for a first offense—some places might be lower, but others could cap at \$500, and higher fixed amounts aren't typically appropriate for a first offense. Remember there can be other consequences beyond the fine, such as license suspension or required alcohol education.

9. In a loss of control situation, which recovery action is recommended?

- A. Brake hard and steer toward the closest shoulder
- B. Accelerate to regain traction
- C. Target, off brakes and gas, steer to target**
- D. Turn wheel sharply in the direction of the skid

When you lose traction, your priority is to regain control by reducing wheel slip and guiding the car back to a stable path. The recommended approach is to ease off both the brake and the gas, then steer toward a targeted path—look where you want the car to go and steer toward that point. This helps the tires regain grip and aligns the vehicle back onto a safe course. Blocking or suddenly braking, or hammering the accelerator, tends to worsen the skid, and turning sharply into the skid can push you into a loss of control.

10. Which beverage has the highest concentration of alcohol in the examples given?

A. 20 oz wine cooler

B. 12 oz beer

C. 5 oz wine

D. 40 oz beer

Concentration means how much alcohol is in the drink relative to its volume, usually shown as the percentage of alcohol by volume. In these examples, the wine cooler is treated as having the highest percentage of alcohol per ounce among the options, so it's considered the strongest by concentration. The other drinks are assumed to have lower percentages of alcohol per volume (or, if the same percentage were present, they don't come in a larger volume that would raise the amount of alcohol consumed per serving). So, by comparing how much alcohol is packed into each ounce, the wine cooler comes out on top in this set.

SAMPLE

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://safewayrealitycheckadultclass.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE