

State Drivers Training Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. When is it safe to use a mobile device while driving?**
 - A. When at a stop light**
 - B. When driving on the highway**
 - C. Never**
 - D. When using hands-free mode**
- 2. When a school bus with its red lights flashing is stopped, how far must you stop from the bus?**
 - A. 15 feet**
 - B. 20 feet**
 - C. 25 feet**
 - D. 30 feet**
- 3. Most cold medications can make a person feel what while driving?**
 - A. Dizzy**
 - B. Drowsy**
 - C. Nauseous**
 - D. Alert**
- 4. What should you do before making a turn or maneuver?**
 - A. Signal only once**
 - B. Check mirrors and blind spots**
 - C. Only look at the road ahead**
 - D. Speed up to ensure safety**
- 5. To slow down or stop on ice, what is the recommended method for braking?**
 - A. Pump the brakes quickly**
 - B. Use light and steady pressure on the brakes**
 - C. Press the brake pedal all the way down**
 - D. Shift to a lower gear**

- 6. What should you do when you see emergency vehicles with flashing lights?**
- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
 - B. Pull over to the right and stop**
 - C. Speed up to get out of the way**
 - D. Ignore them if you are not involved**
- 7. What two colors are used for information and recreation signs?**
- A. Red and white**
 - B. Blue and brown**
 - C. Green and yellow**
 - D. Purple and orange**
- 8. How far must you dim your high beam headlights before meeting an oncoming vehicle at night?**
- A. 200 feet**
 - B. 300 feet**
 - C. 400 feet**
 - D. 500 feet**
- 9. What does a yellow traffic light indicate?**
- A. Turn right**
 - B. Slow down and prepare to stop**
 - C. Proceed with caution**
 - D. Stop immediately**
- 10. What should you do if you are continually being passed on the right and left while driving in the center lane at the speed limit?**
- A. Stay in the center lane**
 - B. Increase your speed**
 - C. Move to the right lane**
 - D. Make a U-turn**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When is it safe to use a mobile device while driving?

- A. When at a stop light**
- B. When driving on the highway**
- C. Never**
- D. When using hands-free mode**

Using a mobile device while driving is considered unsafe at all times, which is why the correct choice is that it is never safe to do so. Engaging with a mobile device can significantly distract a driver, leading to impaired focus on the road, reduced reaction times, and an increased risk of accidents. This applies regardless of the situation, whether you're at a stop light, driving on a highway, or using hands-free mode. Even when at a stop light, a driver's attention might not remain fully on the road, potentially causing them to miss changes in traffic conditions or not react quickly when the light changes. Driving on the highway often involves higher speeds, where distractions are even more dangerous due to decreased time for reaction. Using hands-free mode may reduce physical distraction since your hands are on the wheel, but cognitive distractions still exist, impairing the driver's awareness and decision-making. Therefore, the safest approach is to avoid using a mobile device at all while driving.

2. When a school bus with its red lights flashing is stopped, how far must you stop from the bus?

- A. 15 feet**
- B. 20 feet**
- C. 25 feet**
- D. 30 feet**

When a school bus has its red lights flashing, it indicates that children may be entering or exiting the bus. To ensure the safety of these children, the law requires vehicles to stop at a specified distance from the bus. In many jurisdictions, this distance is typically set at 20 feet. Stopping at this distance allows enough space for children to safely cross the road without the risk of being struck by passing vehicles. This rule is vital for maintaining a safe environment around school buses and prioritizes the protection of children, who may not always be aware of their surroundings when getting on or off the bus.

3. Most cold medications can make a person feel what while driving?

- A. Dizzy**
- B. Drowsy**
- C. Nauseous**
- D. Alert**

Cold medications are commonly known to have sedative effects, which can lead to drowsiness in users. When a person takes these medications, they may not only feel tired or lethargic but could also experience slowed reaction times and impaired judgment—all of which are critical when driving. The drowsiness induced by cold medications can mimic the effects of sleep deprivation, making it dangerous to operate a vehicle. It is essential for drivers to be aware of how these medications can affect their ability to remain alert and responsive on the road. This understanding emphasizes the importance of reading labels and consulting with a healthcare provider about potential side effects before driving after taking such medications.

4. What should you do before making a turn or maneuver?

- A. Signal only once**
- B. Check mirrors and blind spots**
- C. Only look at the road ahead**
- D. Speed up to ensure safety**

Before making a turn or maneuver, checking mirrors and blind spots is crucial for ensuring safety on the road. This action allows you to maintain awareness of the surrounding environment, including other vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians that may not be visible directly in your line of sight. Blind spots are areas around your vehicle that cannot be seen in the mirrors, and failing to check these areas can lead to accidents during lane changes or turns. By checking mirrors, you are able to see what is behind and beside you, but it is essential to complement this by turning your head to look over your shoulder to ensure no potential hazards are present. This thorough approach significantly contributes to safe driving practices and helps prevent collisions.

5. To slow down or stop on ice, what is the recommended method for braking?

- A. Pump the brakes quickly**
- B. Use light and steady pressure on the brakes**
- C. Press the brake pedal all the way down**
- D. Shift to a lower gear**

Using light and steady pressure on the brakes is the recommended method for slowing down or stopping on ice. This technique helps maintain control of the vehicle while minimizing the risk of skidding. When driving on slippery surfaces like ice, abrupt or harsh braking can cause the tires to lose traction. By applying the brakes gently and steadily, the driver allows the tires to maintain contact with the road surface, which is crucial for avoiding loss of control. Pumping the brakes quickly might seem like a way to prevent skidding, but it can lead to inconsistent braking pressure and may provoke a loss of traction rather than a controlled slowdown. Pressing the brake pedal all the way down could lock the wheels, especially on ice, resulting in a skid. Shifting to a lower gear can help control speed, but it doesn't directly address how to effectively use the brakes in icy conditions. Therefore, using light and steady pressure is the safest and most effective method for braking on ice.

6. What should you do when you see emergency vehicles with flashing lights?

- A. Continue driving at the same speed**
- B. Pull over to the right and stop**
- C. Speed up to get out of the way**
- D. Ignore them if you are not involved**

When you see emergency vehicles with flashing lights, the appropriate action is to pull over to the right and stop. This is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it allows the emergency vehicles to pass safely and quickly, ensuring that they can respond to the situation at hand without any obstacles in their way. Stopping your vehicle and moving to the side of the road creates a clear path for these vehicles, which may be responding to urgent emergencies where every second counts. Additionally, traffic laws in most states mandate that drivers yield to emergency vehicles, making this action not only a sensible choice but a legal obligation. By pulling over, you also increase safety for all road users, including yourself, other motorists, and pedestrians, who may be affected by the emergency situation. Continuing at the same speed or trying to speed up would compromise safety by increasing the risk of accidents, whereas ignoring emergency vehicles altogether can lead to serious consequences both legally and in terms of road safety.

7. What two colors are used for information and recreation signs?

- A. Red and white**
- B. Blue and brown**
- C. Green and yellow**
- D. Purple and orange**

The use of blue and brown colors for information and recreation signs is standardized in road signage. The blue color typically indicates services for travelers, which can include information about nearby amenities or attractions, while brown is specifically used for signs that relate to recreational and cultural sites, such as parks, historical landmarks, and outdoor recreational areas. This color distinction helps drivers quickly identify the type of information being conveyed, facilitating better navigation to essential services and enriching travel experiences. Understanding these color codes is crucial for recognizing and interpreting signs effectively while driving.

8. How far must you dim your high beam headlights before meeting an oncoming vehicle at night?

- A. 200 feet**
- B. 300 feet**
- C. 400 feet**
- D. 500 feet**

Dimming high beam headlights before meeting oncoming traffic is crucial for road safety. The correct distance to dim your high beams is 500 feet. This distance is significant because it ensures that you do not blind the driver of the oncoming vehicle with your bright lights, which can impair their ability to see the road and respond safely. By dimming your headlights at this distance, you allow the other driver to maintain visibility, promoting a safer driving environment for all road users. It is important to consistently practice this rule, as it helps reduce the risk of accidents caused by temporary blindness from bright headlights. The other distances suggested do not provide a sufficient buffer to prevent glare and disorientation for oncoming vehicles.

9. What does a yellow traffic light indicate?

- A. Turn right
- B. Slow down and prepare to stop**
- C. Proceed with caution
- D. Stop immediately

A yellow traffic light serves as a warning to drivers that the light is about to change to red. This signal indicates that drivers should slow down and prepare to stop if it is safe to do so. The yellow light is crucial in traffic management as it provides drivers with a brief moment to react, reducing the likelihood of abrupt stops and potential collisions. The correct response emphasizes the need for caution and awareness, allowing for smoother transitions at intersections. It is important for drivers to understand that when a yellow light is displayed, they should assess their situation: if they are too close to the intersection to stop safely, they may proceed with caution, but if they have sufficient distance to slow down, stopping is the safer choice. The other options suggest immediate actions that do not accurately reflect the intent of the yellow traffic light. For instance, turning right or stopping immediately may not always be safe or appropriate, depending on the driver's distance from the intersection and the surrounding traffic conditions. Therefore, recognizing the yellow light's purpose helps ensure safer driving practices at intersections.

10. What should you do if you are continually being passed on the right and left while driving in the center lane at the speed limit?

- A. Stay in the center lane
- B. Increase your speed
- C. Move to the right lane**
- D. Make a U-turn

If you find yourself being continually passed on both the right and left while driving in the center lane at the speed limit, the appropriate action is to move to the right lane. The center lane is typically intended for through traffic and is not the optimal choice for a slower-moving vehicle, even if you are adhering to the speed limit. By moving to the right lane, you allow faster vehicles the space to pass safely and efficiently, promoting smoother traffic flow and reducing the likelihood of frustration for other drivers. This also helps to minimize the risk of accidents, as other drivers are less likely to make unsafe maneuvers to get around you. Being in the right lane when driving at a lower speed is consistent with safe driving practices and helps keep highways functioning effectively.