

# Tennessee F Endorsement Driver's License Practice Test Sample Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**



## **Questions**



- 1. What must be ensured if operating a farm vehicle on highways?**
  - A. The vehicle must have extensive modifications**
  - B. It must be safely operated**
  - C. The driver must hold a commercial license**
  - D. Only new vehicles can be used**
- 2. When approaching a school bus from the rear with flashing red lights, what is the requirement?**
  - A. Overtake the bus cautiously**
  - B. Slow down but do not stop**
  - C. Come to a complete stop**
  - D. Increase speed to clear the area**
- 3. What is meant by "riding the brake"?**
  - A. Resting foot on the brake without pressing it**
  - B. Engaging the brake fully**
  - C. Alternating between accelerator and brake**
  - D. Using the brake and gas simultaneously**
- 4. What is the first step in making a left turn?**
  - A. Slow down at the corner**
  - B. Look for following cars and move close to the center line**
  - C. Check mirrors only**
  - D. Signal when at the intersection**
- 5. What does the F Endorsement allow you to do?**
  - A. Drive any commercial vehicle**
  - B. Operate a farm vehicle**
  - C. Transport hazardous materials**
  - D. Drive passenger buses**



- 6. Which type of vehicle can an F Endorsement holder NOT operate?**
- A. Trucks used exclusively for agriculture**
  - B. Personal vehicles used for farming**
  - C. Commercial vehicles not used for farming**
  - D. Farm vehicles that meet safety regulations**
- 7. During what condition is it acceptable to operate farm vehicles on highways?**
- A. At night without any lights**
  - B. During rush hour**
  - C. When visibility is high and conditions are safe**
  - D. Only in rural areas**
- 8. What do broken yellow lines indicate on the road?**
- A. You may not cross at any time**
  - B. You may cross if safe to do so**
  - C. Only commercial vehicles may cross**
  - D. Crossing is only allowed during daylight**
- 9. Which direction should you travel around a roundabout?**
- A. To the left**
  - B. In a circular path without direction**
  - C. To the right, in a counter-clockwise direction**
  - D. In any direction based on traffic**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a factor in determining a safe driving speed according to basic speed principles?**
- A. Amount of traffic**
  - B. Color of the vehicle**
  - C. Weather conditions**
  - D. Presence of pedestrians**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What must be ensured if operating a farm vehicle on highways?**

- A. The vehicle must have extensive modifications**
- B. It must be safely operated**
- C. The driver must hold a commercial license**
- D. Only new vehicles can be used**

When operating a farm vehicle on highways, it is essential that it is safely operated. This includes following all traffic laws, ensuring the vehicle is in good working condition, and taking necessary precautions to ensure not only the safety of the driver and passengers but also that of other road users. Safe operation encompasses maintaining visibility, signaling properly, and being aware of the vehicle's speed, especially considering that farm vehicles can be slower than standard traffic. While modifications to the vehicle (option A) might be beneficial in some cases, they are not a prerequisite for safe operation. Holding a commercial license (option C) is not required for all farm vehicles, especially smaller ones that do not meet the criteria for commercial driving. Lastly, the stipulation that only new vehicles can be used (option D) is not accurate; farm vehicles can range from older models to new ones, as long as they are safe to operate on highways. Thus, the focus should always be on safe operation rather than the status or modifications of the vehicle itself.

**2. When approaching a school bus from the rear with flashing red lights, what is the requirement?**

- A. Overtake the bus cautiously**
- B. Slow down but do not stop**
- C. Come to a complete stop**
- D. Increase speed to clear the area**

When approaching a school bus from the rear that has its flashing red lights activated, the law requires a driver to come to a complete stop. This requirement is in place to ensure the safety of children who may be getting on or off the bus. The flashing red lights serve as a signal that the bus is actively loading or unloading passengers, and stopping is vital to give children a secure environment to enter or exit the bus safely. Additionally, this law helps to create a buffer of safety around the bus, preventing any potential accidents or injuries that could occur if vehicles were allowed to pass during this critical time. This requirement is part of broader regulations aimed at protecting students as they travel to and from school, emphasizing the importance of being vigilant in school zones and around school buses.



### 3. What is meant by "riding the brake"?

**A. Resting foot on the brake without pressing it**

**B. Engaging the brake fully**

**C. Alternating between accelerator and brake**

**D. Using the brake and gas simultaneously**

"Riding the brake" refers to the practice of resting your foot on the brake pedal without actually applying enough pressure to engage the braking system. This action can lead to several issues, including unnecessary wear on the brake components, overheating, and decreased responsiveness when actual braking is needed. It's important for drivers to understand that keeping a foot on the brake can often give a false sense of security, and may confuse other drivers who may misinterpret your actions, thinking that you are about to stop. The other options relate to different driving techniques but do not accurately describe "riding the brake." Engaging the brake fully involves pressing down on the brake pedal to reduce speed or stop, which is a necessary driving skill. Alternating between the accelerator and brake is a technique used in certain driving conditions, but it does not represent the concept of "riding the brake." Similarly, using the brake and gas simultaneously is a driving maneuver sometimes employed in performance contexts, but again, is distinct from the practice of riding the brake. Understanding the distinction helps maintain safe and effective driving habits.

### 4. What is the first step in making a left turn?

**A. Slow down at the corner**

**B. Look for following cars and move close to the center line**

**C. Check mirrors only**

**D. Signal when at the intersection**

The first step in making a left turn is to look for following cars and move close to the center line. This action is essential because it ensures that the driver is aware of any vehicles approaching from behind and allows for safe positioning on the road. By moving closer to the center line, the driver prepares to make the left turn safely while maintaining a clear view of oncoming traffic. Additionally, checking mirrors only is not sufficient on its own; it is important to combine mirror checks with awareness of the surrounding environment. Slowing down at the corner is a necessary component of safely executing a turn, but it typically happens after the vehicle has positioned itself properly near the center line. Signaling at the intersection is important for communication with other drivers, but it should come after the driver has established their position and is ready to turn.



**5. What does the F Endorsement allow you to do?**

- A. Drive any commercial vehicle**
- B. Operate a farm vehicle**
- C. Transport hazardous materials**
- D. Drive passenger buses**

The F Endorsement on a Tennessee driver's license specifically allows the holder to operate farm vehicles. This endorsement is important for individuals who are involved in agricultural activities, enabling them to drive vehicles used for farming operations. Farm vehicles can include tractors and other machinery used primarily for agricultural purposes. Unlike other endorsements that may focus on different types of vehicles, such as those used for commercial transport or for transporting hazardous materials, the F Endorsement is uniquely tailored for those working in farming and agriculture. This distinction highlights the specific needs of agricultural workers, allowing them to legally and safely operate the vehicles essential for their work.

**6. Which type of vehicle can an F Endorsement holder NOT operate?**

- A. Trucks used exclusively for agriculture**
- B. Personal vehicles used for farming**
- C. Commercial vehicles not used for farming**
- D. Farm vehicles that meet safety regulations**

An F Endorsement specifically permits individuals to operate farm vehicles used primarily for agricultural purposes. This includes vehicles like trucks that are specially configured for farm use and personal vehicles that a farmer may use in the course of their farming operations. Choosing not to allow the operation of commercial vehicles not used for farming makes sense because the F Endorsement is tailored to farming and agricultural activities. It does not extend to commercial vehicles that may be used for other purposes, which typically require different endorsements or licenses that align with commercial transportation regulations. Thus, without the appropriate licensing, operating commercial vehicles for general use does not fit within the scope of the F Endorsement.



**7. During what condition is it acceptable to operate farm vehicles on highways?**

**A. At night without any lights**

**B. During rush hour**

**C. When visibility is high and conditions are safe**

**D. Only in rural areas**

Operating farm vehicles on highways is acceptable during conditions where visibility is high and the overall circumstances are safe. This ensures that both the operator and other road users can see and react appropriately to the presence of a slower-moving vehicle. High visibility days, such as clear weather without fog, rain, or snow, allow for safer travel as all drivers can observe each other's movements more easily. In addition, safe conditions encompass several factors, including road surface conditions (such as being dry and clear of debris), the speed of other traffic, and the farmer's ability to navigate appropriately without putting themselves or others in danger. In such scenarios, agricultural vehicles can share the road responsibly. Operating farm vehicles at night without lights, during busy rush hours, or only in rural areas is not prudent and poses safety risks. Vehicles lacking proper illumination at night would limit visibility, rush hour can create hazardous conditions due to heavy traffic, and restricting operation solely to rural areas could prevent necessary navigation to fields or markets.

**8. What do broken yellow lines indicate on the road?**

**A. You may not cross at any time**

**B. You may cross if safe to do so**

**C. Only commercial vehicles may cross**

**D. Crossing is only allowed during daylight**

Broken yellow lines on the road signify that passing is allowed. Drivers may cross these lines to overtake another vehicle, provided it is safe to do so. This means that if there is no oncoming traffic and the maneuver can be completed without danger, a driver can change lanes or pass another vehicle while respecting the speed limit and road conditions. The other choices present restrictions that do not apply when broken yellow lines are present. For example, solid lines or combinations with solid lines may indicate that crossing is not permitted, but broken lines specifically allow for such maneuvers under safe conditions. Similarly, there are no provisions indicating that crossing is allowed only for commercial vehicles or during daylight hours; these stipulations do not relate to the meaning of broken yellow lines.



**9. Which direction should you travel around a roundabout?**

- A. To the left**
- B. In a circular path without direction**
- C. To the right, in a counter-clockwise direction**
- D. In any direction based on traffic**

Traveling in a roundabout should always be done in a counter-clockwise direction. This design allows for consistent traffic flow and helps to ensure the safety of all vehicles and pedestrians involved. By driving to the right of the central island, vehicles are able to navigate the roundabout smoothly, yielding to any oncoming traffic and allowing for clear, predictable movements. Navigating a roundabout in this manner minimizes the chances of accidents, as all drivers are adhering to the same directional rules. This system effectively reduces traffic congestion and enhances the efficiency of roadways by allowing vehicles to enter and exit without having to come to a full stop as often. Following the established counter-clockwise direction, drivers can more easily anticipate the movements of other vehicles, contributing to overall traffic harmony.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a factor in determining a safe driving speed according to basic speed principles?**

- A. Amount of traffic**
- B. Color of the vehicle**
- C. Weather conditions**
- D. Presence of pedestrians**

The determination of a safe driving speed relies on factors that directly influence the ability to drive safely and respond to various conditions on the road. The color of the vehicle does not affect driving speed or safety. Vehicle color may have visibility implications, but it does not play a role in how fast a driver should go. In contrast, the amount of traffic, weather conditions, and the presence of pedestrians all significantly impact the appropriate speed a driver should maintain. For instance, heavy traffic may necessitate reducing speed to accommodate stopping distances. Adverse weather conditions, such as rain or snow, require slower speeds to maintain control of the vehicle. Likewise, the presence of pedestrians demands a reduction in speed to ensure their safety, especially in urban areas or near schools. These elements are all crucial for making informed decisions about speed while driving.