

TEXAS ROAD RULES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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 does a flashing yellow light indicate?**
 - A. Stop immediately
 - B. Proceed with caution
 - C. Speed up and pass through quickly
 - D. Prepare to stop
- 2. When making a long trip, how often should you stop for a rest?**
 - A. About every two hours or one hundred miles
 - B. Hurry so as to reduce the time spent on the highway
 - C. Only when you stop for meals and gasoline
 - D. About every four hours or two hundred miles
- 3. How far must you park from a fire hydrant in Texas?**
 - A. 10 feet
 - B. 15 feet
 - C. 20 feet
 - D. 30 feet
- 4. If a person under age 21 refuses to provide a breath or blood specimen, how long will their license be suspended for the first refusal?**
 - A. 180 days
 - B. 90 days
 - C. 60 days
 - D. 30 days
- 5. If you must walk on a highway, where is the safest place to walk?**
 - A. On the left side to watch approaching vehicles
 - B. On the right side for visibility to drivers
 - C. On the side with the widest shoulders
 - D. On the side with the highest amount of traffic
- 6. Including reaction time, what is the stopping distance at 20 miles per hour?**
 - A. 30 feet
 - B. 63 feet
 - C. 40 feet
 - D. 75 feet

- 7. What should you do when approaching a green traffic light?**
- A. Watch mainly to the right
 - B. Look both ways as you go ahead carefully
 - C. Speed up to avoid holding up traffic
 - D. Watch mainly to the left
- 8. If you are involved in an injury crash in a city, who must you immediately notify?**
- A. The county sheriff
 - B. The highway patrol
 - C. The Justice of the Peace
 - D. The local police
- 9. When is a seatbelt required to be worn in a Texas vehicle?**
- A. Only by the driver
 - B. By all occupants in the vehicle
 - C. Only by children under 12
 - D. Only during nighttime driving
- 10. If you are under age 21 and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle in a public place, what might you be charged with?**
- A. Public intoxication
 - B. Intoxication manslaughter
 - C. Driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor
 - D. Intoxication assault

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a flashing yellow light indicate?

- A. Stop immediately
- B. Proceed with caution**
- C. Speed up and pass through quickly
- D. Prepare to stop

A flashing yellow light indicates that drivers should proceed with caution. It is a warning signal that alerts you to the possibility of hazards ahead, such as an intersection or a pedestrian crossing. Unlike a steady yellow light, which suggests that you should prepare to stop, the flashing yellow indicates that while you can continue driving, you should be vigilant and ready to react to any potential dangers. In this context, understanding the meaning of a flashing yellow light is crucial for safe driving practices, as it encourages a more careful approach to areas where unexpected situations may arise. This precautionary advice supports overall road safety, allowing drivers to navigate through potentially risky environments without stopping unless necessary.

2. When making a long trip, how often should you stop for a rest?

- A. About every two hours or one hundred miles**
- B. Hurry so as to reduce the time spent on the highway
- C. Only when you stop for meals and gasoline
- D. About every four hours or two hundred miles

Stopping for a rest about every two hours or one hundred miles is recommended for long trips because it helps to prevent fatigue and maintain focus while driving. Regular breaks allow drivers to stretch, hydrate, and refresh themselves, which can significantly reduce the risk of accidents caused by drowsiness or decreased attention. Fatigue can impair reaction times and judgment, which are critical for safe driving. Taking breaks also gives you the opportunity to assess your physical condition and make any necessary adjustments for comfort. This practice not only enhances safety but can make the overall driving experience more enjoyable and less stressful. The other options do not emphasize the importance of regular rest, either suggesting hurrying to complete the journey faster or minimizing stops to only essential breaks, which can lead to increased fatigue over long distances.

3. How far must you park from a fire hydrant in Texas?

- A. 10 feet
- B. 15 feet**
- C. 20 feet
- D. 30 feet

In Texas, the law requires that vehicles must be parked at least 15 feet away from a fire hydrant. This distance is crucial for ensuring that firefighters have immediate access to the hydrant in case of an emergency. Blocking access to a fire hydrant can significantly delay firefighting efforts, potentially leading to increased damage and danger during a fire. By maintaining a distance of 15 feet, you help ensure that emergency responders have the necessary space to operate effectively if needed. Understanding and following this rule is part of fostering safe road use and respecting emergency response capabilities.

4. If a person under age 21 refuses to provide a breath or blood specimen, how long will their license be suspended for the first refusal?

A. 180 days

B. 90 days

C. 60 days

D. 30 days

When a person under the age of 21 refuses to provide a breath or blood specimen when requested by law enforcement, the consequence is a suspension of their driving privileges. In Texas, the law stipulates that for a first refusal to submit to such testing, the suspension period is set at 180 days. This is a significant penalty aimed at discouraging drivers under 21 from refusing testing, as it underscores the seriousness of driving under the influence and promotes accountability among younger drivers. This suspension serves to reinforce the legal approach taken by the state to limit alcohol-related incidents among minors, recognizing the heightened risks associated with underage drinking and driving. By imposing this type of penalty, Texas law aims to encourage responsible behavior and compliance with testing requirements when a driver is suspected of impaired driving.

5. If you must walk on a highway, where is the safest place to walk?

A. On the left side to watch approaching vehicles

B. On the right side for visibility to drivers

C. On the side with the widest shoulders

D. On the side with the highest amount of traffic

Walking on the left side of the highway is considered the safest option because it allows pedestrians to face oncoming traffic. This positioning gives walkers the ability to see approaching vehicles and make quick decisions if necessary, helping to avoid potential accidents. By being able to see vehicles coming towards them, walkers can better assess the distance and speed of the vehicles, allowing them to move out of the way if needed. In contrast, other choices do not prioritize pedestrian safety. Walking on the right side may not offer the same visibility to oncoming traffic, and while walking on the side with the widest shoulders could provide more space, it does not guarantee visibility of approaching cars. Walking on the side with the highest amount of traffic is inherently dangerous, as it increases the likelihood of being in an accident due to the proximity of fast-moving vehicles. Thus, the option to walk on the left side is the most prudent choice for safety.

6. Including reaction time, what is the stopping distance at 20 miles per hour?

A. 30 feet

B. 63 feet

C. 40 feet

D. 75 feet

The stopping distance at a certain speed includes both the distance covered during the driver's reaction time and the distance it takes to bring the vehicle to a complete stop once the brakes are applied. At 20 miles per hour, the typical reaction time is about 1.5 seconds. To calculate the reaction distance, you can use the formula: Reaction Distance = Speed (in feet per second) x Reaction Time. At 20 miles per hour, the conversion to feet per second involves multiplying by the conversion factor 1.467 (since there are 5280 feet in a mile and 3600 seconds in an hour). Therefore, 20 miles per hour is approximately 29.3 feet per second. Multiplying by the reaction time of 1.5 seconds gives about 44 feet for the reaction distance. Next, for the braking distance, a common estimation for vehicles is that at 20 miles per hour, the braking distance is around 25 feet. Adding these two distances together results in the total stopping distance of approximately 63 feet. This comprehensive understanding of both reaction and braking distance explains why the stopping distance at 20 miles per hour would be correctly identified as 63 feet.

7. What should you do when approaching a green traffic light?

- A. Watch mainly to the right
- B. Look both ways as you go ahead carefully**
- C. Speed up to avoid holding up traffic
- D. Watch mainly to the left

When approaching a green traffic light, it's essential to look both ways as you proceed carefully. This practice ensures that you are fully aware of your surroundings and can identify any potential hazards, such as vehicles that may be disregarding the red light or pedestrians crossing the road. The green light indicates that it is safe for you to proceed, but it does not eliminate the possibility of unexpected actions from other drivers or pedestrians. Being cautious when approaching a green light can help prevent collisions and ensure a safer driving experience for everyone on the road. While it is important to be aware of traffic signals, maintaining vigilance and checking for other road users is a critical component of safe driving.

8. If you are involved in an injury crash in a city, who must you immediately notify?

- A. The county sheriff
- B. The highway patrol
- C. The Justice of the Peace
- D. The local police**

When you are involved in an injury crash in a city, it is crucial to notify the local police immediately. The local police have jurisdiction over incidents that occur within city limits and are responsible for responding to traffic accidents to ensure public safety. They will conduct investigations, document the scene, and assist with necessary medical interventions if needed. Notifying the local police also helps in maintaining accurate records for legal and insurance purposes. They can assist in clearing the area to prevent further accidents and regulate traffic as necessary. This response is mandated by Texas law to ensure that injuries and damages are properly assessed and documented right after the incident occurs. The other options, while they may have roles in certain types of incidents, do not directly pertain to the immediate actions required at the scene of an injury crash within a city. The county sheriff and highway patrol typically respond to different jurisdictions or types of incidents outside city limits, and a Justice of the Peace is not involved in the immediate handling of an accident but may have a role later in legal proceedings.

9. When is a seatbelt required to be worn in a Texas vehicle?

- A. Only by the driver
- B. By all occupants in the vehicle**
- C. Only by children under 12
- D. Only during nighttime driving

In Texas, a seatbelt is required to be worn by all occupants in the vehicle. This law is in place to enhance safety for everyone inside the car, reducing the risk of injury or death in the event of a crash. Proper seatbelt use is crucial as it helps to keep occupants securely in their seats and minimizes the chances of being ejected from the vehicle during an accident. The requirement for all occupants makes it clear that safety is a shared responsibility, and it promotes a culture of compliance among drivers and passengers alike. By emphasizing that everyone must wear seatbelts, the law aims to ensure maximum protection for all individuals traveling in a vehicle, rather than limiting this important safety measure to just the driver or specific groups of passengers. In contrast, the other options suggest limited requirements based on conditions or specific occupants, which do not align with the comprehensive approach taken by Texas law regarding seatbelt use.

10. If you are under age 21 and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle in a public place, what might you be charged with?

A. Public intoxication

B. Intoxication manslaughter

C. Driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor

D. Intoxication assault

If you are under age 21 and have any detectable amount of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle, you may be charged with "Driving under the influence of alcohol by a minor." This reflects the zero-tolerance policy that many states, including Texas, have regarding alcohol consumption by individuals under the legal drinking age. The law is designed to discourage underage drinking and driving, as even a small amount of alcohol can impair a person's ability to drive safely. This charge applies specifically because it focuses on minors, who are not legally allowed to consume alcohol at all, and thus even the smallest amount can lead to legal consequences when driving. Being under 21 means that there is a strict liability for any detectable alcohol, which is significantly different from the situation for individuals who are over 21, where a certain blood alcohol content threshold must be met for charges of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI). Charges like public intoxication, intoxication manslaughter, and intoxication assault relate to broader concerns about alcohol impairment and public safety but do not directly apply to the specific context of a minor having any alcohol in their system while driving, which is uniquely addressed by the DUI charge for minors.

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://texasroadrules.examzify.com>

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

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