

THIRD PARTY SKILLS TEST PROGRAM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which rating fits the behavior of keeping the foot on the clutch when not shifting (riding the clutch)?**
 - A. Control - GOOD
 - B. Control - EXCELLENT
 - C. Control - FAIR
 - D. Control - POOR

- 2. Which phrase describes tailgating?**
 - A. Stops 0 to 3 feet behind waiting vehicle.
 - B. Cutting in at too sharp of an angle.
 - C. Turns from wrong lane.
 - D. Follows too close for speed, existing conditions, etc.

- 3. Which statement indicates the parking brake is not released?**
 - A. Backs twice - 2 parking attempts.
 - B. Jerky engine engagement on two or more occasions.
 - C. Parking brake not released.
 - D. Misses brake.

- 4. Which signaling behavior is BAD at an intersection?**
 - A. Signaling early and clearly
 - B. Blows horn at intersection to hurry drivers
 - C. Respects other drivers' signals
 - D. Keeps safe following distance

- 5. Which action causes a crosswalk to be blocked while stopping?**
 - A. Blocks marked crosswalk in stopping.
 - B. Stops in intersection on first stop.
 - C. Leaves parked vehicle curbside wheels more than 18 inches from curb.
 - D. Enters intersection on amber light.

- 6. Which rating applies when a driver fails to slow down when it is necessary?**
 - A. Control - GOOD
 - B. Control - FAIR
 - C. Control - POOR
 - D. Control - EXCELLENT

- 7. Which rating applies when a driver adjusts clothing or other distractions while driving without taking eyes off the road?**
- A. Control - GOOD
 - B. Control - FAIR
 - C. Control - POOR
 - D. Control - EXCELLENT
- 8. Which start-up error indicates BAD control related to the parking brake?**
- A. Parking brake not released for start.
 - B. Mirrors checked before moving.
 - C. Seat belt fastened.
 - D. Engine started with proper release of parking brake.
- 9. Which signaling item is categorized as FAIL?**
- A. Blows horn at intersection
 - B. Does not respond to other driver's signal
 - C. Signs properly before turning
 - D. Fails to give correct signal when other traffic is directly affected by movements
- 10. Which control rating best describes the brake released before the car stops?**
- A. Good
 - B. Fair
 - C. Poor
 - D. Bad

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which rating fits the behavior of keeping the foot on the clutch when not shifting (riding the clutch)?

- A. Control - GOOD
- B. Control - EXCELLENT
- C. Control - FAIR**
- D. Control - POOR

Riding the clutch—keeping the clutch partially engaged while you're not shifting—causes the clutch to slip. That slip wastes engine power, generates extra heat, and wears the plates faster, which also makes throttle response and smoothness less predictable. Because you're not fully disengaging or fully disengaging to shift, you're not using the clutch in a clean, efficient way, so your control isn't excellent or good. It's not a total loss of control, so it isn't rated as poor either; it's a noticeable defect that should be corrected, which is why this behavior is classified as FAIR. To fix it, lift the clutch fully when you're not shifting and rest your foot on the footpeg, using the throttle to match engine speed during starts and shifts for smoother operation.

2. Which phrase describes tailgating?

- A. Stops 0 to 3 feet behind waiting vehicle.
- B. Cutting in at too sharp of an angle.
- C. Turns from wrong lane.
- D. Follows too close for speed, existing conditions, etc.**

Tailgating means following another vehicle too closely, not leaving enough space to stop safely. The best description is the one that says you follow too close for your current speed and road conditions because the required following distance depends on how fast you're going and what the road, weather, or traffic is like. When you keep a small gap, you reduce your time to react to sudden braking or hazards and increase the chance of a rear end crash. The other phrases describe different unsafe behaviors: stopping extremely close behind a waiting vehicle, which is a separate issue of managing distance in a queue; cutting in at too sharp an angle, which is about an unsafe lane change; and turning from the wrong lane, which is an improper driving maneuver. Only the distance-adjusted-for-conditions description captures the essence of tailgating—not keeping a safe cushion based on speed and conditions. In practice, give yourself a few seconds of following time (more in poor conditions) to maintain a safe buffer.

3. Which statement indicates the parking brake is not released?

- A. Backs twice - 2 parking attempts.
- B. Jerky engine engagement on two or more occasions.
- C. Parking brake not released.**
- D. Misses brake.

The clear signal that the parking brake hasn't been released is a statement that directly says it: "Parking brake not released." When a test item describes the brake status this plainly, there's no ambiguity—the brake is still engaged and not in its released state. Why this is the best choice: it communicatively confirms the exact situation without relying on indirect symptoms. The other statements describe actions or issues (like attempting to back up, or the engine engaging roughly, or missing the brake) that could be caused by various problems and do not explicitly state the brake's release status. So they don't confirm whether the parking brake is actually released, whereas the direct phrase does. In practice, a not-released parking brake would also cause noticeable resistance if you tried to move the vehicle, reinforcing the importance of recognizing a direct statement about brake status.

4. Which signaling behavior is BAD at an intersection?

- A. Signaling early and clearly
- B. Blows horn at intersection to hurry drivers**
- C. Respects other drivers' signals
- D. Keeps safe following distance

Clear communication and predictable actions at intersections keep everyone informed and reduce the chance of sudden moves. Blowing the horn at an intersection to hurry other drivers is unsafe because it can startle people, convey impatience, and escalate tensions, increasing the risk of a crash. In contrast, signaling early and clearly gives others time to react to your intentions; respecting what others signal promotes cooperative driving; and maintaining a safe following distance creates space to absorb changes in speed or direction. Taken together, blowing the horn to hurry drivers is the behavior to avoid at an intersection.

5. Which action causes a crosswalk to be blocked while stopping?

- A. Blocks marked crosswalk in stopping.**
- B. Stops in intersection on first stop.
- C. Leaves parked vehicle curbside wheels more than 18 inches from curb.
- D. Enters intersection on amber light.

Keeping crosswalks clear is essential for pedestrian safety. The action that directly blocks a crosswalk while you're stopping is stopping with part of your vehicle on or over the crosswalk itself. When any portion of the car sits on the marked crosswalk, pedestrians can be forced to wait or detour, and you may be enforcing a hazardous situation or violating traffic rules. The proper approach is to stop before the crosswalk lines so the entire vehicle is behind them and the crosswalk remains unobstructed. The other scenarios don't specifically describe blocking the crosswalk. For example, stopping in the intersection prevents traffic from moving and can create its own hazard, but it isn't about occupying the crosswalk. Parking with wheels a certain distance from the curb is a parking rule issue, and entering an intersection on amber is a decision about whether you can safely clear the intersection, not about blocking the crosswalk itself.

6. Which rating applies when a driver fails to slow down when it is necessary?

- A. Control - GOOD
- B. Control - FAIR**
- C. Control - POOR
- D. Control - EXCELLENT

Speed management is about matching your pace to what's happening on the road. When a situation calls for slowing down, the driver should reduce speed promptly to keep a safe distance and give themselves time to react. If that adjustment isn't made, it shows a gap in control even if the car itself stays on the road. That level of performance—some control present but clearly not adequate in responding to conditions—is described as FAIR. It signals the need to improve how quickly and effectively you slow down when necessary. To move toward EXCELLENT or GOOD, you'd slow down appropriately, maintain a safe following distance, and adjust speed consistently as conditions require.

7. Which rating applies when a driver adjusts clothing or other distractions while driving without taking eyes off the road?

- A. Control - GOOD
- B. Control - FAIR**
- C. Control - POOR
- D. Control - EXCELLENT

Focusing on how well you maintain control when a distraction occurs explains this rating. If you adjust clothing or deal with a distraction while driving and keep your eyes on the road, you're still introducing a momentary diversion of attention and possibly a brief hand movement away from full control. That reduces perfect, flawless control but doesn't create a loss of driving without looking, so it isn't excellent. It shows you can manage the vehicle and stay aligned with the road despite the distraction, which fits the FAIR level. A POOR rating would come if the distraction caused noticeable control issues, like wandering from the lane or delayed responses.

8. Which start-up error indicates BAD control related to the parking brake?

- A. Parking brake not released for start.**
- B. Mirrors checked before moving.
- C. Seat belt fastened.
- D. Engine started with proper release of parking brake.

The main idea is that you must release the parking brake before starting the engine to ensure the vehicle isn't held by the brake during startup. If you start with the parking brake still engaged, the wheels are restrained and the drivetrain faces needless drag. That can make the engine work harder, wear brake components, and create an unsafe situation if the brake is released while the engine is trying to accelerate. In proper practice, you verify the brake is released, then start and proceed. The other checks shown—mirrors, seat belt, and starting with the brake already released—are all appropriate safety and control habits.

9. Which signaling item is categorized as FAIL?

- A. Blows horn at intersection
- B. Does not respond to other driver's signal
- C. Signs properly before turning
- D. Fails to give correct signal when other traffic is directly affected by movements**

Signaling is about clearly communicating your intended movement to other road users when your actions affect them. When other traffic is directly affected by your movements, you must give the proper signal to let others know what you plan to do and to adjust accordingly. Failing to provide that signal creates confusion and increases the chance of a collision, which is why this item is categorized as a fail. Blowing the horn at an intersection isn't signaling your intended maneuver. Not responding to another driver's signal is a failure to react to information, not a failure to communicate your own intent. Signing properly before turning is correct behavior—it shows you are following the rule.

10. Which control rating best describes the brake released before the car stops?

- A. Good
- B. Fair**
- C. Poor
- D. Bad

The concept being tested is how well you manage brake pressure to bring the car to a complete stop. If you release the brake before the car actually stops, deceleration ends too soon and the car may still roll a bit or need another brake action to finish stopping. That means braking is functioning, but not perfectly controlled—the final moment of the stop isn't smooth or fully decisive. This is why a fair rating fits best: it shows some control is present, but there's a small deficiency in holding the brake until the vehicle is at rest. A good stop would hold the brake until the car is completely stopped with a smooth, uninterrupted finish; a poor or bad rating would reflect releasing too early or losing control in the final moment.

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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://thirdpartyskillstestprog.examzify.com>

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

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