

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 statement relates to seating position being too low to view over the steering wheel?**
 - A. Jerky engine engagement on two or more occasions.
 - B. Seat too low for proper view over steering wheel.
 - C. Takes eyes off road, to talk or make car adjustments, for more than one second.
 - D. Necessary to pump brake because of driver strength.
- 2. Which statement describes backing more than once during parking attempts?**
 - A. Bumps other cars or standards sharply.
 - B. Backing over 20 mph.
 - C. Backs twice - 2 parking attempts.
 - D. Parking brake not released.
- 3. Which action is BAD because it blocks a marked crosswalk in stopping?**
 - A. Bumps curb sharply.
 - B. Blocks marked crosswalk in stopping.
 - C. Enters intersection on amber light.
 - D. Interferes with other vehicles having right-of-way.
- 4. Which behavior is described as forcing other vehicles to stop by failing to yield the right-of-way?**
 - A. Forcing others to stop by failing to yield right-of-way.
 - B. Yields to oncoming traffic when appropriate.
 - C. Stops at a clearly marked stop sign.
 - D. Maintains a safe following distance.
- 5. Which scenario represents BAD control when reacting to traffic signals?**
 - A. Reads the intersection ahead and proceeds with caution.
 - B. Stops promptly at a red light when required.
 - C. Accelerates quickly to beat a yellow light.
 - D. Fails to stop when necessary but not required by traffic control.

- 6. 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
- 7. Which action shows BAD control concerning stopping?**
- A. Fails to stop when necessary but not required by traffic control.
 - B. Stops at red lights and stop signs as required.
 - C. Uses steady, controlled braking to come to a stop.
 - D. Sweeps intersections after stopping to check for cross-traffic.
- 8. Which item describes following distance as OBSERVATION - BAD?**
- A. Maintains safe following distance
 - B. Checks mirrors 200 feet from intersection
 - C. Follows too close for existing traffic conditions
 - D. Uses mirror(s) to look back when backing
- 9. Which action is BAD due to unnecessary one-handed steering?**
- A. Keeps eyes up and scans traffic.
 - B. Two-handed steering with full control.
 - C. Uses smooth steering inputs with both hands.
 - D. Unnecessary one-handed steering.
- 10. What signaling rating applies when a signal is given less than 75 feet from the turn, or for less than 3 seconds before exiting a parked position?**
- A. Fair
 - B. Not specified
 - C. Needs improvement
 - D. Bad

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement relates to seating position being too low to view over the steering wheel?

- A. Jerky engine engagement on two or more occasions.
- B. Seat too low for proper view over steering wheel.**
- C. Takes eyes off road, to talk or make car adjustments, for more than one second.
- D. Necessary to pump brake because of driver strength.

Having a seat that's too low to see over the steering wheel reduces your line of sight and makes it hard to read the road, signals, and instruments. This directly impacts hazard detection and reaction time, which is the core risk the statement highlights. The line in the question describes exactly this situation—the seat is too low for a proper view over the wheel. The other options point to different safety issues—jerky engine engagement relates to power delivery, taking eyes off the road for more than a second describes distraction, and pumping the brake due to driver strength touches on braking technique—so they don't address visibility and line of sight in the same way.

2. Which statement describes backing more than once during parking attempts?

- A. Bumps other cars or standards sharply.
- B. Backing over 20 mph.
- C. Backs twice - 2 parking attempts.**
- D. Parking brake not released.

In parking, the aim is to complete the maneuver with a single, controlled backing into the space. Backing more than once shows you didn't execute one smooth, planned move and instead make adjustments after starting the maneuver. The statement that describes this behavior—backs twice, meaning two parking attempts—directly captures the idea of performing multiple backs rather than a single, decisive entry. The other descriptions describe separate issues you could encounter while parking (hitting something, backing at high speed, or not releasing the parking brake). They don't convey the act of performing more than one back during the parking attempt, which is why they're not the best match.

3. Which action is BAD because it blocks a marked crosswalk in stopping?

- A. Bumps curb sharply.
- B. Blocks marked crosswalk in stopping.**
- C. Enters intersection on amber light.
- D. Interferes with other vehicles having right-of-way.

Stopping in a way that blocks a marked crosswalk is bad because it directly prevents pedestrians from using the crosswalk safely and legally. Crosswalks are where pedestrians have the right of way, and you're expected to stop before the crosswalk or at the stop line, not on or over it. When your vehicle sits in the crosswalk, pedestrians may be forced to step into traffic or wait in a dangerous position, increasing the risk of a collision. So the key message is: keep the crosswalk clear whenever you're stopping. The other actions described may raise safety or legality concerns for different reasons, but they don't specifically involve blocking the crosswalk itself. Bumping the curb sharply could indicate loss of control or damage. Entering the intersection on amber is allowed if you can do so safely. Interfering with other vehicles' right-of-way is dangerous, but it isn't about occupying or blocking the crosswalk.

4. Which behavior is described as forcing other vehicles to stop by failing to yield the right-of-way?

- A. Forcing others to stop by failing to yield right-of-way.**
- B. Yields to oncoming traffic when appropriate.
- C. Stops at a clearly marked stop sign.
- D. Maintains a safe following distance.

Failing to yield the right-of-way, and thereby forcing other drivers to stop, is an illegal and unsafe driving behavior. When you don't yield when you should, you interrupt the flow of traffic and compel others to stop or brake abruptly, increasing the risk of a collision and creating unpredictable traffic conditions. This exactly describes the act in question: forcing others to stop by not yielding. The other described actions are proper driving practices. Yielding to oncoming traffic when appropriate is correct and safe. Stopping at a clearly marked stop sign is obeying signals and rules. Maintaining a safe following distance helps prevent rear-end crashes. None of these involve forcing other vehicles to halt by failing to yield.

5. Which scenario represents BAD control when reacting to traffic signals?

- A. Reads the intersection ahead and proceeds with caution.
- B. Stops promptly at a red light when required.
- C. Accelerates quickly to beat a yellow light.
- D. Fails to stop when necessary but not required by traffic control.**

Safe driving around signals means obeying red lights and stopping when a stop is required, then proceeding only when it's safe. The bad behavior shown here is not stopping when it's necessary. Ignoring a required stop undermines the signal that's meant to prevent collisions with cross traffic and pedestrians, so it puts everyone at risk. In contrast, reading the intersection ahead and proceeding with caution reflects prudent awareness and caution; stopping promptly at a red light is correct and required; and while trying to rush a yellow light is a risky instinct, it isn't about purposeful ignoring of a necessary stop. The key idea is that not stopping when you must is unsafe and improper control of the vehicle in response to signals.

6. 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.

7. Which action shows BAD control concerning stopping?

- A. Fails to stop when necessary but not required by traffic control.
- B. Stops at red lights and stop signs as required.
- C. Uses steady, controlled braking to come to a stop.
- D. Sweeps intersections after stopping to check for cross-traffic.

Stopping control means managing speed and position so you stop when the situation requires, using smooth, controlled braking and then checking that it's safe before proceeding. The action that demonstrates bad control is not stopping when it's necessary. If you fail to stop when a hazard or right of way rule dictates it, you create a clear risk of a collision, even if there isn't a traffic signal forcing the stop. The other behaviors show proper stopping discipline: stopping as required by red lights or stop signs, braking smoothly to a stop, and then scanning the intersection for cross traffic before moving again. These practices maintain predictability and safety at intersections.

8. Which item describes following distance as OBSERVATION - BAD?

- A. Maintains safe following distance
- B. Checks mirrors 200 feet from intersection
- C. Follows too close for existing traffic conditions
- D. Uses mirror(s) to look back when backing

Observing traffic conditions and your own space around the vehicle is crucial for safety. Maintaining a safe following distance shows you're aware of how quickly things can change ahead and you have time to react. The item that describes following too close for existing traffic conditions reflects a poor level of observation and judgment about speed and risk; it signals you're not leaving enough room to stop safely, which is why it's labeled bad. The other items illustrate good observational habits: keeping a safe gap, checking mirrors well in advance of a turn or intersection, and using mirrors to look back when backing. Those show alertness to surroundings and potential hazards.

9. Which action is BAD due to unnecessary one-handed steering?

- A. Keeps eyes up and scans traffic.
- B. Two-handed steering with full control.
- C. Uses smooth steering inputs with both hands.
- D. Unnecessary one-handed steering.

Maintaining control with both hands on the wheel and looking ahead is essential for safe steering. Keeping eyes up lets you spot hazards early and plan your lane position. Steering with two hands gives you maximum control and lets you respond quickly and precisely to changes in the road or traffic. Using smooth inputs with both hands helps prevent overcorrection and keeps the vehicle moving smoothly, which is especially important on curves or uneven surfaces. The action described as unnecessary one-handed steering is risky because it reduces grip and control, slows your reaction time, and makes it harder to promptly correct course if a hazard appears or conditions change. The other options reflect good practice: maintaining visibility of the road, using two hands for steady control, and making smooth steering inputs.

10. What signaling rating applies when a signal is given less than 75 feet from the turn, or for less than 3 seconds before exiting a parked position?

- A. Fair
- B. Not specified
- C. Needs improvement

D. Bad

Signaling early and clearly is essential to communicate your intentions to other drivers. In this case, signaling less than 75 feet before turning, or for under 3 seconds before leaving a parked position, means your signal is too late or too brief. That reduces other road users' time to react, increasing the risk of surprise moves and potential collisions. Because this behavior makes your intentions hard to read and creates a safety hazard, the appropriate signaling rating is Bad. The other options don't fit because they imply better or unspecified signaling, whereas the described action demonstrates a level of signaling that's clearly unsafe. A practical takeaway is to signal well in advance and keep the signal on long enough for others to see the intent before you begin the maneuver.

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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:

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

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