

Traffic Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. How often should you check your mirrors while driving?**
 - A. Every minute**
 - B. Regularly, without a specific time**
 - C. Only when changing lanes**
 - D. At the beginning of your trip only**
- 2. What must you do when approaching a railway crossing?**
 - A. Speed up to cross quickly**
 - B. Look for trains and prepare to stop if required**
 - C. Only stop if lights are blinking**
 - D. Ignore the crossing if the barrier is up**
- 3. What does a solid red light indicate for drivers?**
 - A. Vehicles must slow down and prepare to stop**
 - B. Vehicles must stop and wait until the light turns green**
 - C. Vehicles can proceed if clear**
 - D. Vehicles should use caution when proceeding**
- 4. What should you do if you see a yellow warning sign?**
 - A. Prepare to stop**
 - B. Speed up to pass**
 - C. Proceed with caution**
 - D. Ignore it if there is no traffic**
- 5. What is the definition of a bicycle in terms of wheels?**
 - A. A device with one wheel**
 - B. A device with two tandem wheels**
 - C. A device with three wheels**
 - D. A device solely propelled by electric power**
- 6. When is it essential to check your mirrors while driving?**
 - A. You should check them before buying a new car**
 - B. You should check them regularly, especially before changing lanes**
 - C. You should check them only when merging onto highways**
 - D. You should check them only during night driving**

- 7. What does a warning sign typically indicate?**
- A. The speed limit in that area**
 - B. Potential hazards or changes in road conditions ahead**
 - C. The end of a speed zone**
 - D. Directions to the nearest hospital**
- 8. Which of the following actions constitutes reckless driving?**
- A. Driving under the speed limit**
 - B. Driving with willful disregard for the safety of persons or property**
 - C. Driving with distractions**
 - D. Driving while wearing a seatbelt**
- 9. When driving an A.T.V., you can only drive them across public highways/street, not down them.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if registered**
 - D. Only during daylight hours**
- 10. What should a driver do if they miss their exit on a highway?**
- A. Back up to the exit**
 - B. Continue to the next exit and find a way to turn around**
 - C. Make a U-turn at the nearest opportunity**
 - D. Stop and wait for directions**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. How often should you check your mirrors while driving?

- A. Every minute
- B. Regularly, without a specific time**
- C. Only when changing lanes
- D. At the beginning of your trip only

Checking your mirrors regularly while driving is essential for maintaining awareness of your surroundings, ensuring safety, and making informed driving decisions. This approach allows you to continuously monitor traffic conditions, the actions of other vehicles, pedestrians, and any potential hazards that may arise. Simply checking mirrors at fixed intervals (like every minute or only at the beginning of your trip) can lead to missing crucial information about changes in your environment. Likewise, limiting mirror checks to only when changing lanes is insufficient because many dangerous situations can develop while driving straight, such as a vehicle rapidly approaching from behind or a pedestrian crossing unexpectedly. Therefore, the practice of checking your mirrors regularly, without a specific time constraint, fosters a proactive attitude towards road safety, encouraging drivers to stay vigilant and responsive to dynamic traffic conditions. This regular monitoring can significantly reduce the risk of collisions and enhance overall driving judgment.

2. What must you do when approaching a railway crossing?

- A. Speed up to cross quickly
- B. Look for trains and prepare to stop if required**
- C. Only stop if lights are blinking
- D. Ignore the crossing if the barrier is up

When approaching a railway crossing, it is crucial to look for trains and prepare to stop if necessary. This action is essential for ensuring your safety and that of others. Train travel can be deceptively fast, and trains can approach a crossing without much warning. By actively looking for trains, you can gauge whether it is safe to cross the tracks or if you should stop. Additionally, being aware of any signals, such as flashing lights or lowered barriers, is part of the overall preparation to stop, highlighting the importance of vigilance at railway crossings. Properly assessing the situation before crossing can prevent dangerous accidents and save lives. Hence, this option encompasses a proactive and cautious approach to navigating railway crossings.

3. What does a solid red light indicate for drivers?

- A. Vehicles must slow down and prepare to stop
- B. Vehicles must stop and wait until the light turns green**
- C. Vehicles can proceed if clear
- D. Vehicles should use caution when proceeding

A solid red light indicates that vehicles must stop and wait until the light turns green. This traffic signal is universally recognized as a stop signal, meaning that all drivers must come to a complete halt at the marked stop line or intersection. The intention behind this rule is to ensure the safety of all road users, allowing pedestrians to cross and giving priority to traffic that has the right of way when the light changes. When the light is red, drivers are legally required to remain stopped until the signal changes, which is crucial for preventing accidents and ensuring orderly flow at intersections. Ignoring a solid red light can lead to severe consequences, including traffic violations and collisions. Therefore, understanding this signal is essential for maintaining safety and compliance with traffic laws.

4. What should you do if you see a yellow warning sign?

- A. Prepare to stop
- B. Speed up to pass
- C. Proceed with caution**
- D. Ignore it if there is no traffic

When you see a yellow warning sign, it indicates that there is a potential hazard or change in conditions ahead that drivers need to be aware of. The primary function of these signs is to alert you to situations such as sharp curves, pedestrian crossings, or other potential risks that may not be immediately visible. Proceeding with caution is essential because it allows you to adjust your behavior appropriately according to the warning. This might mean slowing down, being ready to stop, or being more vigilant about your surroundings. Recognizing the need for caution ensures not only your safety but also the safety of other drivers and pedestrians. Being prepared to stop, speeding up to pass, or ignoring the sign are not appropriate responses, as they do not align with the fundamental purpose of warning signs, which is to promote safety and awareness on the road.

5. What is the definition of a bicycle in terms of wheels?

- A. A device with one wheel
- B. A device with two tandem wheels**
- C. A device with three wheels
- D. A device solely propelled by electric power

The definition of a bicycle revolves around its basic design and functionality. A bicycle is defined as a vehicle that typically consists of two wheels, which are arranged in a tandem layout. This configuration allows for balance and stability while being propelled primarily by human effort through pedaling. The presence of two wheels is key to its classification as a bicycle, as it distinguishes it from other similar devices such as unicycles, which have one wheel, or tricycles, which have three wheels. In terms of propulsion, bicycles can be man-powered or may include mechanisms like electric assist; however, traditional bicycles do not rely solely on electric power for movement. Thus, the definition emphasizes the two-wheeled aspect, making it a fundamental characteristic of what constitutes a bicycle.

6. When is it essential to check your mirrors while driving?

- A. You should check them before buying a new car**
- B. You should check them regularly, especially before changing lanes**
- C. You should check them only when merging onto highways**
- D. You should check them only during night driving**

Checking your mirrors regularly, particularly before changing lanes, is essential for maintaining safety on the road. This practice allows you to be aware of your surroundings, including the presence of other vehicles, pedestrians, and any potential hazards. By regularly scanning your mirrors, you can assess the traffic conditions behind and beside you, which is crucial for making safe driving decisions. Before changing lanes, checking mirrors helps ensure that you do not collide with vehicles in adjacent lanes and allows you to confirm that the lane is clear. This habit is part of defensive driving, as it enables you to anticipate the actions of other drivers and stay aware of any changes occurring in traffic. While checking mirrors before buying a new car, merging onto highways, or during night driving might seem relevant, they do not capture the ongoing need for vigilance that mirror checks involve throughout typical driving, especially when it comes to making critical maneuvers like lane changes.

7. What does a warning sign typically indicate?

- A. The speed limit in that area**
- B. Potential hazards or changes in road conditions ahead**
- C. The end of a speed zone**
- D. Directions to the nearest hospital**

A warning sign serves to alert drivers about potential hazards or changes in road conditions ahead. These signs are an essential part of road safety, helping to prepare drivers for situations that may require them to slow down or exercise caution. For instance, a warning sign might indicate sharp turns, road construction, pedestrian crossings, or other conditions that could affect driving safety. This proactive communication helps mitigate risks, allowing drivers to respond appropriately to upcoming obstacles or changes in the driving environment, ultimately promoting safer road usage for everyone. In contrast, signage indicating speed limits, the end of speed zones, or directions to nearby facilities serves different purposes and does not align with the primary function of warning signs.

8. Which of the following actions constitutes reckless driving?

- A. Driving under the speed limit
- B. Driving with willful disregard for the safety of persons or property**
- C. Driving with distractions
- D. Driving while wearing a seatbelt

Reckless driving is defined as operating a vehicle with a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property. This means that a driver consciously chooses to take risks that could endanger themselves or others, indicating a blatant lack of concern for the potential consequences of their actions. This behavior goes beyond mere negligence or inattention; it involves an element of intentionality and awareness of the dangers involved in such driving practices. In contrast, driving under the speed limit, while potentially cautious, does not inherently demonstrate recklessness; it can be considered a safe action. Similarly, driving with distractions, while unsafe, might not always equate to reckless driving unless it is done willfully with disregard for safety. Wearing a seatbelt is a responsible action that promotes safety and cannot be classified as reckless. Thus, the correct answer highlights an essential component of reckless driving — the conscious decision to prioritize one's own actions over the safety of others.

9. When driving an A.T.V., you can only drive them across public highways/street, not down them.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only if registered
- D. Only during daylight hours

Driving an ATV across public highways or streets, rather than down them, is rooted in the safety regulations and traffic laws governing the operation of such vehicles. ATVs are typically designed for off-road use and may not meet the same safety standards required for vehicles that operate on public roads. This restriction helps ensure the safety of both ATV operators and other road users. By stating that you can only drive ATVs across public highways or streets, the regulation aims to mitigate risks associated with high-speed traffic situations that could lead to accidents. This reflects a commitment to public safety and helps prevent conflicts between larger, faster vehicles and ATVs, which may not be as stable or visible in a conventional traffic environment. The other options present conditions under which ATV operation might occur incorrectly. For example, registration details can vary by jurisdiction and may not universally apply to highway use. Similarly, daylight operation rules, while they can enhance safety, do not change the fundamental highway usage regulations for ATVs. Thus, the statement emphasizes a clear understanding of appropriate ATV operation in relation to public roadways.

10. What should a driver do if they miss their exit on a highway?

A. Back up to the exit

B. Continue to the next exit and find a way to turn around

C. Make a U-turn at the nearest opportunity

D. Stop and wait for directions

When a driver misses their exit on a highway, the safest and most appropriate action is to continue to the next exit and find a way to turn around. This ensures that the driver remains on the roadway and avoids any dangerous maneuvers that could put themselves and others at risk. Backing up to an exit is highly dangerous and illegal on highways, as it can lead to collisions or create confusion among other drivers. Making a U-turn is also not advisable since it's often prohibited on highways due to safety concerns. Stopping in the lane to wait for directions poses a significant risk, as it can lead to accidents due to the unexpected presence of a stationary vehicle in moving traffic. Therefore, continuing to the next exit is the best practice for maintaining safety on the road while navigating missed exits.