

TRAFFIC SCHOOL MODULE 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. If you are tailgated, what is the recommended action?**
 - A. Brake suddenly to discourage tailgaters.
 - B. Signal to the tailgater to speed up.
 - C. Increase your following distance and allow the tailgater to pass when safe.
 - D. Move to the far left lane immediately.

- 2. What is a common, legally safe response when a school bus stops with red lights on a two-lane road?**
 - A. Stop in both directions on a two-lane road; proceed only after the lights stop and it resumes movement.
 - B. Continue slowly if there is a shoulder.
 - C. Only stop in the lane closest to the bus.
 - D. Stop in one direction.

- 3. Which action is recommended when approaching a construction zone?**
 - A. Slow down, follow posted signs and flagger directions, stay alert.
 - B. Speed through to minimize delays.
 - C. Stop and wait for the zone to clear.
 - D. Increase speed to reduce time in zone.

- 4. The most extreme example of aggressive driving is called Road rage.**
 - A. Road rage
 - B. Aggressive driving
 - C. Tailgating
 - D. Speeding

- 5. What are common signs of alcohol impairment visible to a driver?**
 - A. Difficulty keeping your lane, slowed reaction time, poor coordination, and red or glassy eyes.
 - B. Excellent balance and quick reaction time.
 - C. Clear vision and steady hands.
 - D. High energy and alertness.

6. A no-parking zone is defined as what?

- A. A no-parking zone is areas where parking is prohibited; look for signs or curb color that indicate restrictions.
- B. A no-parking zone is areas where parking is prohibited during certain hours.
- C. A no-parking zone is a loading zone only.
- D. A no-parking zone is a bus stop.

7. Why is it dangerous to drive in floodwater and what should you do?

- A. Drive slowly through shallow water.
- B. Turn around and go another way.
- C. It can stall or sweep you away; turn around and find higher ground.
- D. There is no danger if you stay in your lane.

8. Which action is unsafe during bad weather?

- A. Slow down and maintain control.
- B. Increase following distance.
- C. Drive as usual.
- D. Use headlights.

9. Which statement best defines financial responsibility?

- A. Having a valid driver's license.
- B. Paying all fines within 30 days.
- C. Adequate auto insurance to cover damages or injuries you may cause.
- D. Maintaining a spotless driving record.

10. Are seat belts required for all vehicle occupants, and what about child restraints?

- A. Most states require seat belts for all occupants; children must be restrained in appropriate child safety seats or boosters
- B. Only drivers must wear seat belts
- C. Children do not need restraints
- D. Seat belts are optional

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If you are tailgated, what is the recommended action?

- A. Brake suddenly to discourage tailgaters.
- B. Signal to the tailgater to speed up.
- C. Increase your following distance and allow the tailgater to pass when safe.**
- D. Move to the far left lane immediately.

When a vehicle is tailgating, the safest move is to create more space and let the tailgater pass when it's safe. Increasing your following distance gives you extra time to react if traffic slows or the vehicle in front brakes, reducing the risk of a rear-end collision. If it's safe to do so, you can move to the right lane to let them pass. Avoid braking suddenly, which can provoke a crash, and don't try to signal them to speed up or move abruptly to another lane in a way that could surprise other drivers.

2. What is a common, legally safe response when a school bus stops with red lights on a two-lane road?

- A. Stop in both directions on a two-lane road; proceed only after the lights stop and it resumes movement.**
- B. Continue slowly if there is a shoulder.
- C. Only stop in the lane closest to the bus.
- D. Stop in one direction.

When a school bus stops with red lights on a two-lane road, traffic in both directions must come to a complete stop. This protects children as they load or unload and may be crossing the road. You may proceed only after the red lights are off and the bus moves again, or the driver signals it's safe to go. A shoulder does not change this rule, and stopping only in the lane closest to the bus or stopping in just one direction would still put children at risk and isn't legally correct.

3. Which action is recommended when approaching a construction zone?

- A. Slow down, follow posted signs and flagger directions, stay alert.**
- B. Speed through to minimize delays.
- C. Stop and wait for the zone to clear.
- D. Increase speed to reduce time in zone.

Approaching a construction zone means you must slow down and follow posted signs and the directions of any flaggers. Construction areas create unusual hazards: workers near the roadway, equipment moving, narrowed lanes, uneven pavement, and sudden merges. Slowing gives you time to react to these changes and to the actions of workers and other drivers. The posted signs tell you the appropriate speed, lane shifts, and merging rules, while flaggers may direct traffic in real time, which overrides normal flow. Staying alert helps you notice debris, uneven surfaces, and relative speeds of other vehicles so you can adjust smoothly and safely. Rushing through a construction zone increases stopping distances, raises the risk of hitting someone or equipment, and can lead to penalties. So the safest and most responsible approach is to reduce speed and obey signs and flagger instructions.

4. The most extreme example of aggressive driving is called Road rage.

- A. Road rage**
- B. Aggressive driving
- C. Tailgating
- D. Speeding

Road rage is the most extreme form of aggressive driving, where anger or frustration escalates into dangerous, often violent actions toward others. Aggressive driving covers a range of risky behaviors like speeding, weaving through traffic, or tailgating, but road rage goes beyond those acts by involving a loss of self-control and intent to threaten or harm someone. That combination of escalating anger and dangerous behavior is what makes road rage the peak example. So while speeding or tailgating are types of aggressive driving, they describe individual behaviors. Road rage describes the extreme, out-of-control level where driving actions become violent or highly threatening, which is why it's the best answer.

5. What are common signs of alcohol impairment visible to a driver?

- A. Difficulty keeping your lane, slowed reaction time, poor coordination, and red or glassy eyes.**
- B. Excellent balance and quick reaction time.
- C. Clear vision and steady hands.
- D. High energy and alertness.

Alcohol impairment slows the central nervous system, which hurts your vision, balance, and ability to react quickly while driving. That shows up in observable ways like difficulty keeping your lane, a slower reaction to other vehicles or hazards, poorer coordination that makes steering and braking less precise, and eyes that look red or glassy. These signs come from the way alcohol dulls coordination and decision-making, and from changes in eye appearance that a driver behind you might notice. The other options describe states that would typically indicate sobriety or enhanced performance—good balance and quick reactions, clear vision and steady hands, or high energy and alertness—so they don't match what impairment looks like.

6. A no-parking zone is defined as what?

- A. A no-parking zone is areas where parking is prohibited; look for signs or curb color that indicate restrictions.**
- B. A no-parking zone is areas where parking is prohibited during certain hours.
- C. A no-parking zone is a loading zone only.
- D. A no-parking zone is a bus stop.

No-parking zones are areas where parking is prohibited at all times; the restriction is shown by signs or curb color that indicate no parking. This distinguishes it from areas with time-based restrictions (no parking during certain hours), loading zones (for loading/unloading only), or bus stops (where stopping for buses is required). The key idea is that a no-parking zone means you cannot park there, and the signs or curb markings communicate that permanent prohibition.

7. Why is it dangerous to drive in floodwater and what should you do?

- A. Drive slowly through shallow water.
- B. Turn around and go another way.
- C. It can stall or sweep you away; turn around and find higher ground.**
- D. There is no danger if you stay in your lane.

Floodwater is dangerous because moving water can overpower a vehicle, stall the engine, or push the car off the road, and the surface beneath can be washed out or hidden by debris, making the situation hard to judge. Because depth and current can be deceptive, the safest action is to turn around and find higher ground rather than attempting to drive through floodwaters. Driving slowly through water or staying in your lane might seem tempting, but they can still lead to trouble since water can be deeper or stronger than it looks and roads can be compromised. In short, don't enter floodwater—turn around and seek higher ground.

8. Which action is unsafe during bad weather?

- A. Slow down and maintain control.
- B. Increase following distance.
- C. Drive as usual.**
- D. Use headlights.

Bad weather requires adjusting speed, space, and visibility. Roads can be slick, braking takes longer, and visibility is reduced. Slowing down and maintaining control helps you respond to sudden hazards. Increasing the following distance gives you more time to stop if the vehicle ahead slows or stops. Using headlights makes you more visible to others and helps you see the road better. Driving as usual ignores these risks, so it's unsafe in rain, snow, fog, or icy conditions.

9. Which statement best defines financial responsibility?

- A. Having a valid driver's license.
- B. Paying all fines within 30 days.
- C. Adequate auto insurance to cover damages or injuries you may cause.**
- D. Maintaining a spotless driving record.

Financial responsibility means you have a plan to pay for costs if you cause a crash. The best way to meet this is having adequate auto insurance that can cover damages or injuries you may cause. Liability coverage helps pay others' medical bills, vehicle repairs, and property damage, protecting you from large out-of-pocket expenses and legal trouble. Many places require proof of financial responsibility to drive, and your insurance is the standard method people use. Even careful drivers can be involved in accidents, so this protection ensures you're not faced with crippling bills. Having a valid driver's license, paying fines on time, or keeping a clean driving record are important for driving legally or maintaining your record, but they do not guarantee you can pay for damage or injuries if you are at fault.

10. Are seat belts required for all vehicle occupants, and what about child restraints?

A. Most states require seat belts for all occupants; children must be restrained in appropriate child safety seats or boosters

B. Only drivers must wear seat belts

C. Children do not need restraints

D. Seat belts are optional

Seat belt use is required for all vehicle occupants in most states, and children must be restrained in appropriate child safety seats or boosters. This combination covers both adult and child safety: adults and older children should wear a seat belt at all times, and younger children must ride in the correct restraint for their size and age (such as rear-facing or forward-facing car seats, or booster seats) until the belt fits properly or they meet the size/age guideline to transition to a regular seat belt. Wearing a seat belt dramatically reduces the risk of serious injury in a crash, and proper child restraints protect children from peak crash forces. The other statements aren't accurate: belts aren't required only for drivers, children do need restraints, and seat belts aren't optional.

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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://trafficschoolmodule.examzify.com>

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

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