

# Transportation Code Simplified Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. How is "daytime" defined according to traffic regulations?**
  - A. 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset**
  - B. 1 hour before sunrise until 1 hour after sunset**
  - C. 15 minutes before sunrise until 15 minutes after sunset**
  - D. 1 hour before sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise**
  
- 2. Which of the following is not required for bicycles operated at night?**
  - A. Red reflector**
  - B. White light**
  - C. Bell**
  - D. Helmet**
  
- 3. How high or low can a tail lamp be mounted on a vehicle according to Texas regulations?**
  - A. 10-50 inches**
  - B. 15-72 inches**
  - C. 20-80 inches**
  - D. 25-65 inches**
  
- 4. What color reflector is required on the rear of a bicycle?**
  - A. White**
  - B. Blue**
  - C. Red**
  - D. Green**
  
- 5. Which vehicle is defined as having 2 tandem wheels, at least one of which is more than 14 inches in diameter?**
  - A. Truck**
  - B. Bicycle**
  - C. Bus**
  - D. Motorcycle**

**6. When giving a hand and arm signal for a left turn, how should the hand and arm be extended?**

- A. Upwards**
- B. Downward**
- C. Horizontally**
- D. Inward**

**7. A motor vehicle designed to carry 10 or fewer passengers, including the operator, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. light truck**
- B. passenger car**
- C. school bus**
- D. minivan**

**8. What should drivers do at an intersection where there are no traffic signals?**

- A. Proceed with caution**
- B. Yield to pedestrians only**
- C. Speed up to clear the intersection**
- D. Always stop before proceeding**

**9. What does one long blast on a police whistle signal for?**

- A. Start traffic**
- B. Proceed with caution**
- C. Stop traffic**
- D. Give a warning signal**

**10. What does "Gross Vehicle Weight" refer to?**

- A. the weight of the vehicle alone**
- B. the combined weight of a vehicle and its load**
- C. the weight of passengers only**
- D. the weight of goods only**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How is "daytime" defined according to traffic regulations?**

- A. 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset**
- B. 1 hour before sunrise until 1 hour after sunset**
- C. 15 minutes before sunrise until 15 minutes after sunset**
- D. 1 hour before sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise**

The definition of "daytime" according to traffic regulations is established to ensure safety and proper visibility during driving conditions. The correct choice specifies that "daytime" is defined as the period starting 30 minutes before sunrise and extending until 30 minutes after sunset. This timeframe is significant because it captures the moments of dawn and dusk when natural light is transitioning, indicating the times when visibility may be lower and potentially hazardous road conditions can arise. In contrast, the other definitions provide either a longer or shorter window that does not align with the regulation established for driving safety. For instance, defining daytime as an hour before sunrise or sunset extends the time unnecessarily into periods where lower light conditions might not be adequately addressed. Similarly, a definition that starts 15 minutes before sunrise or after sunset also does not reflect the typical legal interpretation of "daytime." Properly defining "daytime" is essential for setting expectations around driving behavior and ensuring that drivers are mindful of changing light conditions.

**2. Which of the following is not required for bicycles operated at night?**

- A. Red reflector**
- B. White light**
- C. Bell**
- D. Helmet**

Bicycles operated at night must adhere to specific safety requirements to ensure visibility and safety on the road. Among these, a red reflector on the rear and a white light on the front are essential, as they help other road users see the cyclist and gauge their approach. The red reflector is crucial for reflecting headlights from vehicles behind, while the white light is necessary for visibility from the front. A bell can be a useful signaling device, but it is not a legal requirement for nighttime operation, making it the one not mandated by regulations. Similarly, wearing a helmet is strongly encouraged for safety, but it is not a legal requirement for nighttime riding in many jurisdictions. Therefore, the absence of a bell is what distinguishes it as not required for bicycles operating at night.

**3. How high or low can a tail lamp be mounted on a vehicle according to Texas regulations?**

- A. 10-50 inches**
- B. 15-72 inches**
- C. 20-80 inches**
- D. 25-65 inches**

In Texas, the regulations specify that tail lamps must be mounted at a height ranging from 15 to 72 inches above the ground. This standard is intended to ensure visibility of the tail lamps to other drivers, especially at night or in low-light conditions. The requirement helps in maintaining safety on the roads by making vehicles easily identifiable from behind. When understanding the importance of proper tail lamp height, it's helpful to consider the way in which vehicles are designed and the varying heights at which different types of vehicles are manufactured. The specified height range accommodates standard passenger vehicles, trucks, and SUVs, ensuring that the tail lamps are effective signals for braking and turns. Adhering to these regulations promotes safer road conditions by reducing the likelihood of collisions due to late visibility of a vehicle's status.

**4. What color reflector is required on the rear of a bicycle?**

- A. White**
- B. Blue**
- C. Red**
- D. Green**

A bicycle is required to have a red reflector on the rear for safety and visibility purposes. This regulation is in place to ensure that cyclists can be easily seen by other road users, especially during low-light conditions such as at dusk or nighttime. The red color is universally recognized as a warning or stop signal, making it an ideal choice for enhancing the visibility of bicycles from behind. Using a red reflector helps alert motorists and others to the presence of the bicycle, reducing the risk of accidents. The other colors, such as white, blue, and green, do not fulfill the specific requirement for rear visibility on bicycles, as they are used for different signaling purposes or reflect different types of objects. Therefore, the correct use of red reflects the safety standards established for bicycles on public roads.

**5. Which vehicle is defined as having 2 tandem wheels, at least one of which is more than 14 inches in diameter?**

- A. Truck**
- B. Bicycle**
- C. Bus**
- D. Motorcycle**

The correct answer is that a vehicle defined as having 2 tandem wheels, at least one of which is more than 14 inches in diameter, is a bicycle. This definition aligns with specific regulations that categorize bicycles based on their wheel configurations and sizes. Bicycles typically have two wheels, and when they are described as having tandem wheels, it indicates that the two wheels are arranged in such a way that both are aligned next to each other, which is common for many bicycle designs. In contrast, trucks, buses, and motorcycles have different configurations and characteristics that do not fit this specific definition. Trucks and buses generally have configurations that include more than two wheels and are built for carrying larger loads or more passengers. Motorcycles also do not typically fall under this definition as they are designed with a different wheel setup and are classified separately due to their engine and structural specifications. Therefore, a bicycle is the only option that accurately conforms to the presented definition.

**6. When giving a hand and arm signal for a left turn, how should the hand and arm be extended?**

- A. Upwards**
- B. Downward**
- C. Horizontally**
- D. Inward**

To signal a left turn using hand and arm signals, the proper method is to extend the hand and arm horizontally out of the driver's side window. This position helps other drivers and pedestrians to clearly see your intention to turn left. By extending the arm straight out to the side, it provides a distinct and easily recognizable signal that indicates a left turn is forthcoming. The other options do not accurately convey the signal for a left turn. For example, an upward position signals a right turn, while a downward position indicates a stop. An inward position does not correspond to any standard signal for turns and might confuse those observing the signal. Therefore, using a horizontal extension is the universally understood method for indicating a left turn.

**7. A motor vehicle designed to carry 10 or fewer passengers, including the operator, is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. light truck**
- B. passenger car**
- C. school bus**
- D. minivan**

A motor vehicle designed to carry 10 or fewer passengers, including the operator, is indeed referred to as a passenger car. This classification is essential as it encompasses a broad range of vehicles primarily intended for personal transport rather than cargo or commercial use. Passenger cars are typically designed for convenience and comfort in transporting small groups of people, which makes them distinct from other types of vehicles like light trucks or school buses. A light truck, for example, is primarily intended for carrying goods rather than passengers, while a school bus is specifically designed for transporting students. A minivan, although it can carry up to 10 passengers, is a specific type of vehicle that is often designed with family transport in mind and may not be classified similarly within all contexts as a passenger car. Understanding this definition helps to clarify the regulatory framework surrounding vehicle classifications and ultimately informs licensing and safety measures on the road.

**8. What should drivers do at an intersection where there are no traffic signals?**

- A. Proceed with caution**
- B. Yield to pedestrians only**
- C. Speed up to clear the intersection**
- D. Always stop before proceeding**

At an intersection without traffic signals, drivers should proceed with caution. This means that while it is important to be alert and mindful of other vehicles and pedestrians, the key is to assess the situation before deciding how to navigate through the intersection. Caution allows drivers to consider their surroundings, giving way to any existing right-of-way rules, and ensuring safety for all road users. In situations without signals, other traffic laws such as yielding to vehicles in the intersection or those with the right of way also come into play. Therefore, driving cautiously facilitates safe navigation in a potentially unpredictable environment where visual cues become paramount.

## 9. What does one long blast on a police whistle signal for?

- A. Start traffic
- B. Proceed with caution
- C. Stop traffic**
- D. Give a warning signal

A long blast on a police whistle is universally recognized as a signal to stop traffic. This signal is crucial in various situations where it is necessary for vehicles to come to a halt, allowing pedestrians to cross safely or enabling emergency vehicles to pass through intersections without delay. The clarity of this sound ensures that drivers notice it, enhancing road safety and compliance. The other options do not fit the widely accepted meaning of a long whistle blast. For instance, starting traffic generally involves other signals or gestures, while proceeding with caution would typically require a more nuanced indication. Similarly, giving a warning signal can vary based on context but would not be designated specifically by a long blast. Thus, the use of one long blast on a police whistle directly signifies the instruction to stop traffic.

## 10. What does "Gross Vehicle Weight" refer to?

- A. the weight of the vehicle alone
- B. the combined weight of a vehicle and its load**
- C. the weight of passengers only
- D. the weight of goods only

"Gross Vehicle Weight" refers to the total weight of a vehicle when it is loaded, including the weight of the vehicle itself as well as any cargo, passengers, and fluids such as fuel and oil. This measure is crucial for understanding vehicle capacity and compliance with safety regulations. The correct answer encompasses not just the physical vehicle but also everything that the vehicle carries, making it essential for determining how much weight a vehicle can safely transport without causing structural damage or violating transportation laws. This understanding aids in ensuring safety on the roads and compliance with regulations that may limit weight for specific vehicle types. In contrast, the other options focus only on parts of the vehicle's weight or specific components, which do not represent the complete picture necessary for understanding "Gross Vehicle Weight."

# 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](mailto: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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