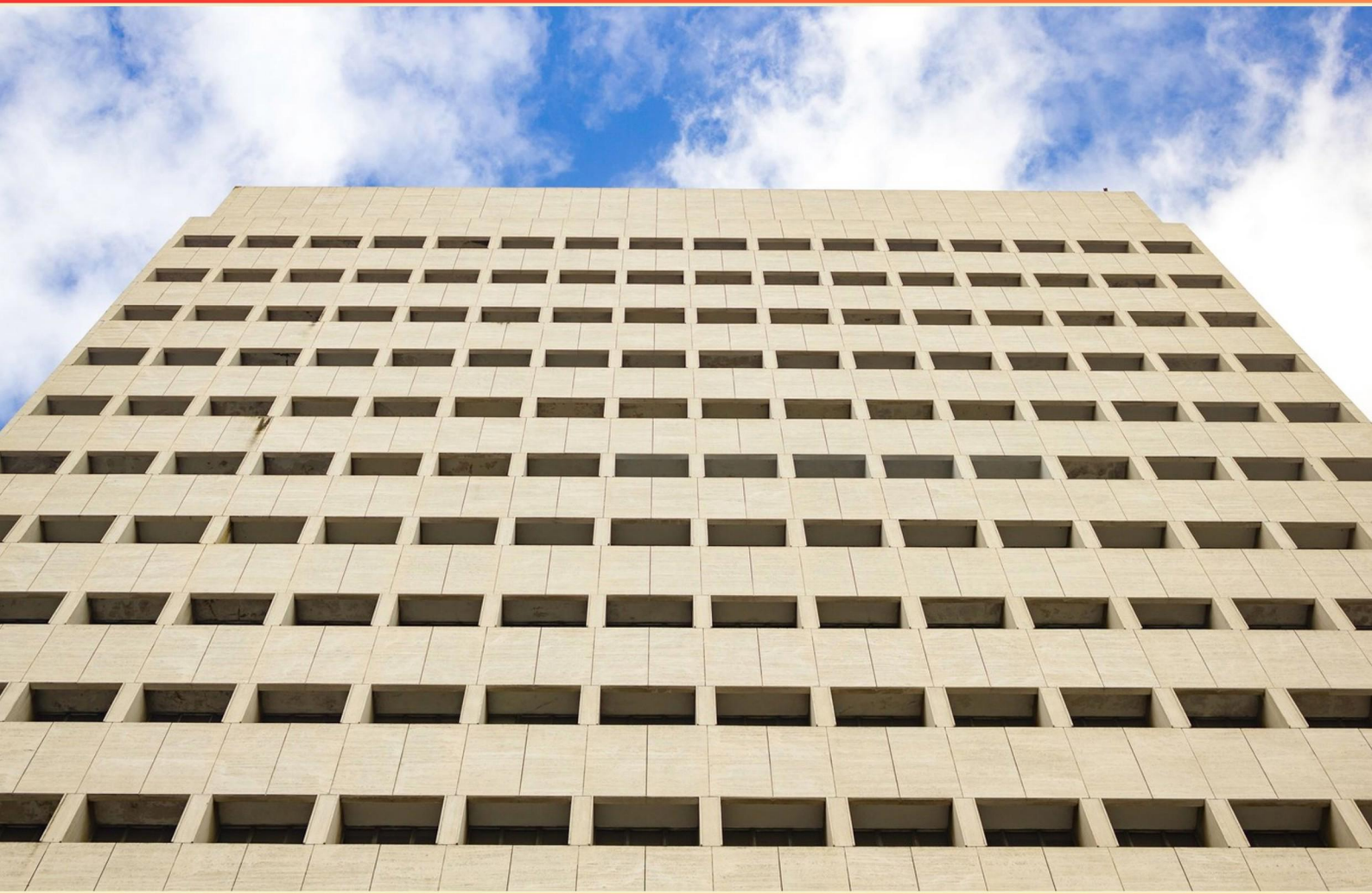


WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING (DOL) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 about driving on highways with multiple lanes is true?**
 - A. Where there are three or more lanes going in the same direction, the right lane offers the smoothest flow of traffic.
 - B. Slower vehicles should use the right lane, and faster vehicles should use the left lane.
 - C. Faster vehicles must enter the highway through a deceleration lane.
 - D. Slower vehicles should use the left lane, and faster vehicles should use the right lane.

- 2. At night, you must use _____ whenever you're following another vehicle within 300 feet.**
 - A. high beams
 - B. low beams
 - C. parking lights
 - D. emergency flashers

- 3. What must you do at a railroad crossing with flashing lights?**
 - A. Continue driving slowly.
 - B. Speed up to cross first.
 - C. Turn around and go back.
 - D. Stop if indicated and proceed only when clear of hazards and signals are off.

- 4. Two-way left-turn lanes are designed for left turns and U-turns where permitted, and they must never be used for**
 - A. Passing or through traffic
 - B. Left turns only
 - C. U-turns only
 - D. Parking or loading

- 5. When should you turn on your headlights?**
 - A. In low visibility, at dusk/dawn, and whenever required by conditions.
 - B. Only at night.
 - C. Only if it is raining.
 - D. Only when driving on the highway.

- 6. A dashed yellow line on a two-way roadway indicates that a vehicle may pass if it is safe.**
- A. a vehicle may not pass.
 - B. a vehicle is allowed to park.
 - C. a vehicle may pass if it is safe.
 - D. a vehicle may make a U-turn.
- 7. If it looks like a collision may happen, you should immediately**
- A. slow down or stop.
 - B. do any of the above.
 - C. turn away.
 - D. speed up.
- 8. A center lane marked on each side by a solid yellow line and a dashed yellow line is reserved for which use and can be used by vehicles traveling in either direction?**
- A. Passing
 - B. Left turns
 - C. Right turns
 - D. All of the above
- 9. How should you determine a safe speed in busy urban traffic?**
- A. Drive at the posted speed limit regardless of conditions.
 - B. Drive at a speed that allows you to stop within the distance you can see and react to hazards.
 - C. Drive faster to reach destinations quickly.
 - D. Drive as slowly as possible.
- 10. Parked next to a curb facing uphill, which way should you point your front wheels?**
- A. Toward the curb
 - B. Away from the curb
 - C. Toward the right
 - D. Parallel to the curb

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about driving on highways with multiple lanes is true?

- A. Where there are three or more lanes going in the same direction, the right lane offers the smoothest flow of traffic.
- B. Slower vehicles should use the right lane, and faster vehicles should use the left lane.**
- C. Faster vehicles must enter the highway through a deceleration lane.
- D. Slower vehicles should use the left lane, and faster vehicles should use the right lane.

When you're on a highway with several lanes, use the left lane for passing and keep the right lanes for slower-moving traffic. This setup lets faster vehicles overtake without weaving through slower ones, and then everyone can return to the right after passing. So the statement that slower vehicles should stay in the right and faster vehicles should use the left lane is the correct guidance. Other options don't fit the standard rule. The right lane isn't always the smoothest flow because if everyone stays to the right, there's no room to pass, which can slow overall traffic. Entrance to the highway isn't through a deceleration lane—that lane is for exiting, not for entering. And the idea that slower vehicles should use the left lane is the opposite of the correct practice.

2. At night, you must use _____ whenever you're following another vehicle within 300 feet.

- A. high beams
- B. low beams**
- C. parking lights
- D. emergency flashers

When you're following another vehicle at night, switch to low beam headlights. This keeps light aimed at the road in front of you without shining directly into the back of the other driver's eyes. High beams can create a glare that blinds or distracts the driver ahead, reducing their ability to see hazards and judge distance, which raises the risk of a collision. Low beams provide enough illumination for you to see the road, lane markings, and obstacles while minimizing glare for others. Parking lights aren't bright enough or intended for regular night driving, and emergency flashers are only for emergencies.

3. What must you do at a railroad crossing with flashing lights?

- A. Continue driving slowly.
- B. Speed up to cross first.
- C. Turn around and go back.
- D. Stop if indicated and proceed only when clear of hazards and signals are off.**

Flashing signals at a railroad crossing are a clear warning of danger. You must stop when the signals indicate danger, and you may only proceed once the crossing is completely clear and the signals are no longer active. This means coming to a full stop before the tracks, waiting for any train to pass and for all warning devices (lights, bells, gates) to stop, and then checking that the track is clear in both directions before you resume crossing. The rule is in place because trains can approach quickly and can be obscured by other vehicles or terrain, so you should not cross until there is no hazard and the signals are off.

4. Two-way left-turn lanes are designed for left turns and U-turns where permitted, and they must never be used for

- A. Passing or through traffic**
- B. Left turns only
- C. U-turns only
- D. Parking or loading

Two-way left-turn lanes are a dedicated center lane that both directions use to prepare for left turns or to make a permitted U-turn. They're not designed to carry through traffic or to provide a passing lane. Using this lane for passing or to continue straight defeats its safety purpose and can surprise or endanger other drivers, which is why it's prohibited. The lane is not limited to left turns only, nor to U-turns only; it serves both turning movements where permitted. Parking or loading isn't its function either, but the core restriction is that it must not be used for passing or through traffic.

5. When should you turn on your headlights?

- A. In low visibility, at dusk/dawn, and whenever required by conditions.**
- B. Only at night.
- C. Only if it is raining.
- D. Only when driving on the highway.

Turn on headlights whenever visibility is reduced or conditions require it. This includes low-light times like dusk or dawn, as well as during weather that makes it harder for others to see you (rain, fog, snow, etc.). Using headlights helps you see the road and makes you more visible to others, reducing the chance of a crash. The other ideas are too narrow: headlights aren't only for nighttime, only for rain, or only on highways. There are many situations—early morning or evening, or cloudy/foggy or rainy conditions—where headlights improve safety even if you're not driving after dark or on a highway.

6. A dashed yellow line on a two-way roadway indicates that a vehicle may pass if it is safe.

- A. a vehicle may not pass.
- B. a vehicle is allowed to park.
- C. a vehicle may pass if it is safe.**
- D. a vehicle may make a U-turn.

A dashed yellow centerline means you may pass another vehicle if it is safe to do so. This marking shows that visibility and traffic conditions allow a passing maneuver, so you can move left to go around a slower vehicle as long as you have a clear view of oncoming traffic and enough space to complete the pass without cutting back in front of the other driver. Remember to finish the pass before you reach the dashed line ends or any solid line and to avoid passing near curves, hills, intersections, or railroad crossings where you can't see far enough ahead. The marking itself doesn't authorize parking or U-turns. The key idea is that passing is allowed only when it can be done safely.

7. If it looks like a collision may happen, you should immediately

- A. slow down or stop.
- B. do any of the above.**
- C. turn away.
- D. speed up.

When a collision looks possible, act right away to reduce the danger by changing your speed or direction as needed. Slowing down or stopping lowers your closing speed and gives you more time to react. If there's a safe lane to steer into, turning away from the hazard can help you avoid the impact. In some situations, speeding up may also be the right choice if it creates space or moves you out of the path of danger, as long as you can do so safely and legally. The key idea is to take immediate, appropriate evasive action based on the specific circumstances rather than sticking with a single reflex.

8. A center lane marked on each side by a solid yellow line and a dashed yellow line is reserved for which use and can be used by vehicles traveling in either direction?

- A. Passing
- B. Left turns**
- C. Right turns
- D. All of the above

That center lane is the two-way left-turn lane. It sits between opposing directions of traffic and is marked with a solid outer line and a dashed line toward the center. Its purpose is to provide a safe space for vehicles from either direction to make left turns. You may use it to stage a left turn, but you should not use it for passing or for traveling straight through. Because it's specifically for left turns from either direction, the correct use is left turns. The other uses (passing or right turns) don't apply here.

9. How should you determine a safe speed in busy urban traffic?

- A. Drive at the posted speed limit regardless of conditions.
- B. Drive at a speed that allows you to stop within the distance you can see and react to hazards.**
- C. Drive faster to reach destinations quickly.
- D. Drive as slowly as possible.

In busy urban traffic, a safe speed is one that lets you stop within the distance you can see and react to hazards. That means accounting for your reaction time, how quickly your brakes can work, and current road conditions like wet pavement, gravel, or uneven surfaces. Hazards in this setting can appear suddenly—pedestrians stepping into the street, cyclists, cars braking suddenly, or a door opening on a parked car—so you need enough stopping distance to respond. If you drive at the posted limit but conditions require more space to stop, you're not prepared for those surprises. Conversely, you don't have to crawl along; you adjust your speed to the situation so traffic can move smoothly while you stay safe.

10. Parked next to a curb facing uphill, which way should you point your front wheels?

- A. Toward the curb
- B. Away from the curb**
- C. Toward the right
- D. Parallel to the curb

When parking on a hill, you want the curb to help stop the vehicle if brakes fail. With the car uphill next to a curb, turn the front wheels so they point away from the curb. If the car starts to roll downhill, the rear wheels will move toward the curb and the curb can act as a barrier, helping prevent the car from rolling into traffic. Turning toward the curb or keeping the wheels parallel would not exploit that barrier, increasing the risk of rolling into the street.

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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://wadol.examzify.com>

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

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