

Wise Traffic School Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Why is it crucial to yield to pedestrians at crosswalks?**
 - A. Pedestrians can cross at any time**
 - B. It is a legal requirement to protect their safety**
 - C. Pedestrians always have the right of way**
 - D. Only if pedestrians signal to cross**

- 2. Do not pass on a two-lane road if you are within 100 feet of which of the following?**
 - A. A bridge**
 - B. A tunnel**
 - C. A railroad crossing**
 - D. All of the above**

- 3. How many inches of space should be between the steering wheel and the driver's chest?**
 - A. Four inches**
 - B. Six inches**
 - C. Eight inches**
 - D. Ten inches**

- 4. What is the primary purpose of attending traffic school?**
 - A. To learn how to drive faster**
 - B. To educate drivers about road safety and traffic laws**
 - C. To meet new people who drive**
 - D. To avoid taking a driving test**

- 5. What are the implications of driving without a valid license?**
 - A. Only a warning from law enforcement**
 - B. Possible fines, legal penalties, and increased risk of accidents due to lack of proper schooling**
 - C. No consequences at all**
 - D. Only insurance penalties**

- 6. What should you do if it is not safe to move over when encountering an emergency vehicle?**
- A. Stop and wait**
 - B. Drive in reverse**
 - C. Slow to the speed limit**
 - D. Slow to 20 mph below the speed limit**
- 7. How do traffic crash fatalities compare to deaths from the 9/11 terrorist attacks?**
- A. Traffic crashes cause more deaths than 9/11**
 - B. 9/11 caused fewer deaths than annual traffic crashes**
 - C. Both are similar in death toll**
 - D. Traffic crashes cause negligible deaths**
- 8. In what situation should you not use your high beams?**
- A. When driving in urban settings**
 - B. On empty highways**
 - C. In foggy weather conditions**
 - D. On country roads**
- 9. What is a recommended distance to maintain when passing a bicycle?**
- A. One foot**
 - B. Two feet**
 - C. Three feet**
 - D. Four feet**
- 10. Which of the following is true regarding blind spots when changing lanes?**
- A. Vehicles should always be checked for blind spots before changing lanes.**
 - B. Drivers should work to remain in the blind spots of other vehicles.**
 - C. Trust other drivers to check their blind spots when changing lanes.**
 - D. All of the above.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is it crucial to yield to pedestrians at crosswalks?

- A. Pedestrians can cross at any time
- B. It is a legal requirement to protect their safety**
- C. Pedestrians always have the right of way
- D. Only if pedestrians signal to cross

Yielding to pedestrians at crosswalks is essential primarily because it is a legal requirement designed to protect the safety of all road users, especially those who are more vulnerable, such as pedestrians. Laws are established to ensure that pedestrians can cross the street safely, and drivers must adhere to these regulations to minimize accidents and injuries. By yielding, drivers demonstrate responsibility and help maintain a safer environment for everyone on the road. While pedestrians do have rights, and they may sometimes be able to cross at any time, the focus on legal requirements emphasizes the frameworks put in place to ensure safety. Additionally, the notion that pedestrians always have the right of way oversimplifies situations as it can depend on context and local laws regarding crosswalks and intersections. Finally, yielding only when pedestrians signal to cross implies that drivers have discretion regarding their actions when, in practice, yielding is mandated regardless of whether a signal has been given. This highlights the overarching importance of prioritizing pedestrian safety through established legal standards.

2. Do not pass on a two-lane road if you are within 100 feet of which of the following?

- A. A bridge
- B. A tunnel
- C. A railroad crossing
- D. All of the above**

When navigating a two-lane road, it's crucial to understand the reasons behind not passing within 100 feet of certain structures. The correct answer highlights that it is prohibited to pass within this distance from a bridge, tunnel, or railroad crossing. The rationale for this restriction lies in the potential hazards associated with these locations. For example, approaching a bridge, drivers may have limited visibility of oncoming traffic, which could lead to dangerous situations if passing is attempted. Similarly, tunnels can create less favorable driving conditions and visibility can be significantly reduced, making it risky to overtake another vehicle. Railroads also pose a serious risk; passing too close to a crossing could mean that a driver is unable to see an oncoming train or react in time, leading to catastrophic outcomes. The law is designed to enhance safety by ensuring that drivers only attempt to pass when they can do so with clear vision and ample space. By prohibiting passing within 100 feet of these hazards, the regulations aim to protect drivers and enhance overall road safety. Understanding this context helps reinforce the importance of these driving rules and the rationale behind them.

3. How many inches of space should be between the steering wheel and the driver's chest?

- A. Four inches**
- B. Six inches**
- C. Eight inches**
- D. Ten inches**

The recommended space between the steering wheel and the driver's chest is ten inches. This distance is important for ensuring driver safety and comfort. Maintaining this space helps provide adequate room for the deployment of airbags in the event of a collision. Airbags are designed to inflate rapidly, and if a driver is seated too close to the steering wheel, there is a higher risk of injury from the airbag's force. Furthermore, having a proper distance allows the driver to have better control and visibility while driving. It ensures that the driver can effectively operate the vehicle while minimizing the likelihood of injury in the event of an accident. Overall, this guideline supports safe driving practices by addressing both control and safety.

4. What is the primary purpose of attending traffic school?

- A. To learn how to drive faster**
- B. To educate drivers about road safety and traffic laws**
- C. To meet new people who drive**
- D. To avoid taking a driving test**

The primary purpose of attending traffic school is to educate drivers about road safety and traffic laws. This education is crucial as it helps reinforce understanding of the rules of the road, promoting safer driving behaviors and reducing the likelihood of future traffic violations or accidents. Traffic school provides valuable information about current laws, safe driving practices, and the consequences of unsafe driving, all of which contribute to improved road safety. The focus on education over other aspects, such as socializing or simply avoiding other requirements, underscores the importance of knowledge in preventing traffic-related incidents. This educational foundation not only aids the individual driver but also enhances overall community safety on the roads.

5. What are the implications of driving without a valid license?

- A. Only a warning from law enforcement**
- B. Possible fines, legal penalties, and increased risk of accidents due to lack of proper schooling**
- C. No consequences at all**
- D. Only insurance penalties**

Driving without a valid license carries significant implications that extend beyond just potential punitive measures. A driver operating without a license is subject to possible fines and legal penalties because it is a violation of traffic laws. Law enforcement takes this matter seriously, and individuals can face citations or even arrest, depending on jurisdiction and circumstances. Moreover, driving without a proper license denotes that the individual may not have undergone the required training and testing to operate a vehicle safely. This raises concerns regarding road safety, as a lack of proper schooling increases the likelihood of being involved in accidents. Drivers without formal training may not be familiar with important traffic laws, road signs, or safe driving practices, posing risks not only to themselves but also to other road users. In summary, the consequences of driving without a valid license encompass both legal ramifications and heightened safety risks, making it a serious matter for any motorist.

6. What should you do if it is not safe to move over when encountering an emergency vehicle?

- A. Stop and wait**
- B. Drive in reverse**
- C. Slow to the speed limit**
- D. Slow to 20 mph below the speed limit**

When you encounter an emergency vehicle with flashing lights and it is not safe to move over, the appropriate action is to slow down to a specified limit, which is typically 20 mph below the posted speed limit. This allows you to maintain control of your vehicle while still demonstrating consideration for the emergency personnel who may be working nearby. Reducing your speed helps to protect their safety and yours, as there is often increased risk in areas where emergency vehicles are present. Adhering to the guideline of slowing to 20 mph below the speed limit, particularly in situations where moving over is not feasible, helps to ensure that you're complying with traffic laws designed to enhance safety for all road users. It reduces the overall speed of traffic around the emergency situation, making it safer for the responders to do their jobs and for other drivers to navigate past the scene safely.

7. How do traffic crash fatalities compare to deaths from the 9/11 terrorist attacks?

- A. Traffic crashes cause more deaths than 9/11**
- B. 9/11 caused fewer deaths than annual traffic crashes**
- C. Both are similar in death toll**
- D. Traffic crashes cause negligible deaths**

Traffic crashes are a significant public health issue, and the comparison to deaths from the 9/11 terrorist attacks highlights the magnitude of this problem. Annually, traffic fatalities in the United States typically number in the tens of thousands, often exceeding 30,000 deaths per year. In contrast, the 9/11 attacks resulted in nearly 3,000 deaths. Therefore, consistently, traffic-related deaths far surpass the fatalities incurred during the attacks, reinforcing the idea that vehicular accidents represent a more chronic, widespread risk to public safety. Understanding this comparison is crucial for drivers and policymakers, emphasizing the importance of road safety measures and awareness to reduce the high number of traffic-related deaths compared to singular tragic events such as 9/11.

8. In what situation should you not use your high beams?

- A. When driving in urban settings**
- B. On empty highways**
- C. In foggy weather conditions**
- D. On country roads**

High beams are designed to illuminate the road much more brightly than low beams, which is beneficial in many scenarios, particularly in dark areas with little to no ambient light. However, in foggy weather conditions, using high beams can actually hinder visibility. This is because the bright light reflects off the moisture in the fog, creating a glare that can make it harder for drivers to see the road and any obstacles ahead. In contrast, low beams are more effective in these conditions as they provide adequate illumination without causing excessive glare. Therefore, the correct understanding of when to avoid high beams is crucial for safe driving, especially in adverse weather like fog where visibility is compromised.

9. What is a recommended distance to maintain when passing a bicycle?

- A. One foot**
- B. Two feet**
- C. Three feet**
- D. Four feet**

Maintaining a distance of three feet when passing a bicycle is recommended to ensure the safety of both the cyclist and the driver. This distance allows adequate space to account for the potential wobbling of the bicycle, sudden movements by the cyclist, or any unexpected situations that may arise. By giving three feet of clearance, drivers can reduce the risk of side-swipe accidents and enhance the overall comfort of the cyclist, who may feel more secure with additional space between themselves and passing vehicles. Understanding this distance is particularly important because cyclists are vulnerable road users, and close encounters can lead to serious injuries. Many traffic laws and safety guidelines advocate for this three-foot rule as an essential practice for safe driving around bicycles, elevating awareness and fostering safer roads for all users.

10. Which of the following is true regarding blind spots when changing lanes?

- A. Vehicles should always be checked for blind spots before changing lanes.**
- B. Drivers should work to remain in the blind spots of other vehicles.**
- C. Trust other drivers to check their blind spots when changing lanes.**
- D. All of the above.**

The statement that vehicles should always be checked for blind spots before changing lanes is true because blind spots are areas around a vehicle that cannot be directly observed by the driver while looking in the mirrors or turning their head. These areas can hide other vehicles, pedestrians, or obstacles, which can lead to accidents if not accounted for during lane changes. To ensure safety, it is crucial for drivers to actively check their blind spots by looking over their shoulder before initiating a lane change. This practice helps drivers to gain a comprehensive view of their surroundings and confirm that the lane is clear of any vehicles or objects that may not be visible through mirrors alone. The other options suggest unsafe practices, such as remaining in others' blind spots or trusting other drivers to monitor their own blind spots, which can increase the risk of collisions. Thus, the emphasis on checking blind spots is vital for maintaining safety on the road.