

PRACTICE EXAM 6: TEXAS CDL GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND ROAD SAFETY (100 QUESTIONS)

This 100-question practice exam reviews Texas CDL general-knowledge driving, inspection, cargo, and road-safety concepts. Select the best answer for each question. This is a study aid; consult the current Texas Commercial Motor Vehicle Drivers Handbook and applicable laws before testing.

1. Before beginning a trip, what should a driver do with the vehicle's air brake system?

- A. Assume it worked yesterday
- B. Add fuel before testing
- C. Test it for proper operation
- D. Wait for a roadside inspection

2. What is the safest response when your vehicle begins to hydroplane?

- A. Brake hard immediately
- B. Turn sharply toward the shoulder
- C. Accelerate to regain traction
- D. Ease off the accelerator and avoid sudden steering

3. What does a flashing red traffic signal require?

- A. Slow down without stopping
- B. Stop, then proceed when safe
- C. Yield only to large trucks
- D. Continue at normal speed

4. Why should cargo be secured even when the trip is short?

- A. Movement can affect vehicle control
- B. Short trips have no inspections
- C. Tie-downs are only for interstate travel
- D. Cargo cannot move at city speeds

5. What should you check first when inspecting tires?

- A. The brand name on the sidewall
- B. Inflation, damage, and tread condition
- C. The color of the valve cap
- D. Whether the wheels are polished

6. What is the purpose of a pre-trip inspection?

- A. To estimate fuel economy
- B. To set the radio volume
- C. To find safety defects before driving
- D. To avoid using mirrors

7. When following another vehicle, your space cushion should increase when roads are wet because

- A. headlights are less important
- B. the vehicle becomes narrower
- C. mirrors no longer work
- D. stopping distance is longer

8. What does a solid yellow line generally separate?

- A. Traffic moving in opposite directions
- B. Two lanes going the same direction
- C. A bicycle lane and a sidewalk
- D. A parking lane and a curb

9. What is a primary reason large trucks need extra room to turn right?

- A. Their headlights turn off in curves
- B. Their mirrors point forward
- C. Their rear wheels track inside the front wheels
- D. Their engines stall in turns

10. If you become sleepy while driving, the safest action is to

- A. open a window and continue
- B. stop in a safe place and rest
- C. increase speed to arrive sooner
- D. drink water and keep driving

11. What should you do if a tire blows out while driving?

- A. Apply the parking brake quickly
- B. Turn sharply toward the shoulder
- C. Shift immediately into reverse
- D. Hold the steering wheel firmly and slow gradually

12. What is the purpose of vehicle clearance signs?

- A. To warn of limited height or width
- B. To show the next fuel price
- C. To identify a weigh station

D. To set a minimum speed

13. Why is looking far ahead important for commercial drivers?

- A. It makes mirrors unnecessary
- B. It eliminates the need to signal
- C. It provides time to identify hazards
- D. It guarantees a green light

14. At a railroad crossing, a commercial driver should

- A. scan, slow as needed, and obey all warning devices
- B. race the train to the crossing
- C. stop on the tracks to look
- D. ignore crossbucks when no gate is down

15. What should a driver do before changing lanes?

- A. Brake hard before signaling
- B. Look only in the rearview mirror
- C. Move first and signal afterward
- D. Check mirrors, signal, and check blind spots

16. What is the safest way to manage a steep downgrade?

- A. Coast in neutral to save fuel
- B. Select a safe gear before starting downhill
- C. Use only the parking brake
- D. Shift to a higher gear at the bottom

17. What is a common early warning sign of a brake problem?

- A. The horn sounds louder
- B. The vehicle pulls to one side when braking
- C. The fuel gauge rises
- D. The mirrors become clearer

18. What should you do if traffic begins to slow ahead?

- A. Wait until the last second to brake
- B. Move into the shoulder immediately
- C. Accelerate around the traffic
- D. Reduce speed early and signal if needed

19. Why should a driver avoid backing whenever possible?

- A. Backing creates a greater collision risk
- B. Backing uses too much fuel
- C. Backing is illegal everywhere
- D. Backing disables the brake lights

20. If you must back, the best practice is to

- A. back quickly before traffic arrives
- B. rely only on a backup camera
- C. get out and look when practical
- D. keep both mirrors folded in

21. What does a low air pressure warning signal mean?

- A. Stop safely and address the problem
- B. Increase speed to build pressure
- C. Apply the parking brake while moving
- D. Ignore it if the engine sounds normal

22. What is the purpose of a safety belt?

- A. To prevent mirrors from vibrating
- B. To improve fuel economy
- C. To replace proper seating position
- D. To help keep the driver in position and protected

23. When driving at night, you should be able to

- A. drive faster because traffic is lighter
- B. use high beams in every situation
- C. stop within the distance you can see ahead
- D. ignore roadside reflectors

24. What should a driver do when approaching a work zone?

- A. Maintain normal speed through all lanes
- B. Slow down and watch for changing conditions
- C. Pass workers as closely as possible
- D. Use the shoulder to avoid delays

25. What is the best way to avoid a rear-end collision?

- A. Drive in another vehicle's blind spot
- B. Brake repeatedly without need
- C. Maintain a safe following distance

D. Look only at the vehicle directly ahead

26. Why are mirrors especially important on large vehicles?

- A. They eliminate the need to look ahead
- B. They help monitor traffic around blind areas
- C. They make turn signals unnecessary
- D. They allow drivers to back without care

27. What should be done if a vehicle is overloaded?

- A. Drive only at night
- B. Increase tire pressure beyond limits
- C. Disable the warning lights
- D. Redistribute or remove the excess cargo

28. What does a yellow diamond-shaped sign usually mean?

- A. Warning of a hazard or changed condition
- B. A required stop
- C. A service location
- D. A route number

29. When should you use four-way flashers?

- A. Whenever traveling above the speed limit
- B. Only while parked at home
- C. When warning others of a hazard or emergency
- D. Instead of using turn signals

30. What is the correct response to a vehicle that is tailgating you?

- A. Brake sharply to warn the driver
- B. Increase following space ahead and avoid sudden braking
- C. Speed up beyond a safe speed
- D. Turn off all lights

31. What is the main purpose of a cargo inspection during a trip?

- A. To confirm the load remains secure
- B. To improve the paint finish
- C. To change the route automatically
- D. To reduce engine temperature

32. Before crossing a narrow bridge, a driver should

- A. drive faster to clear it
- B. fold mirrors without checking
- C. stop in the travel lane
- D. know the vehicle's width and posted limits

33. What is a safe action when visibility is reduced by fog?

- A. Use high beams continuously
- B. Follow closely for guidance
- C. Drive faster to leave the fog
- D. Slow down and increase following distance

34. When entering a curve, a driver should

- A. slow to a safe speed before the curve
- B. brake hard in the middle
- C. shift into neutral
- D. accelerate before checking the curve

35. Why can sudden steering be dangerous in a commercial vehicle?

- A. It improves tire traction
- B. It makes stopping shorter
- C. It can lead to loss of control or rollover
- D. It activates hazard lights

36. What should you do when a traffic signal turns yellow?

- A. Accelerate through without checking
- B. Prepare to stop if it can be done safely
- C. Stop in the intersection
- D. Turn off your headlights

37. What is the safest response to a stalled vehicle ahead?

- A. Drive around it without checking traffic
- B. Follow it closely until it moves
- C. Use the shoulder at high speed
- D. Slow down, create space, and plan an escape route

38. What is the purpose of an emergency escape route?

- A. To shorten every trip without planning
- B. To provide a safe option if normal travel is blocked
- C. To replace proper following distance in traffic

D. To avoid using mirrors during normal driving

39. What does a check of steering components look for?

- A. Whether the wheel is decorative
- B. The radio station selection
- C. Excessive play, damage, or loose parts
- D. The number of cup holders

40. What should a driver do after parking a commercial vehicle?

- A. Secure it against rolling and follow parking procedures
- B. Leave it in neutral without brakes
- C. Turn off all exterior lights on the road
- D. Park where it blocks traffic

41. Why should drivers scan intersections before entering?

- A. Other road users may violate traffic controls
- B. Signals always guarantee an empty intersection
- C. Mirrors show every approach
- D. Cross traffic must always yield

42. What is the safest way to handle a skid?

- A. Accelerate sharply
- B. Apply the parking brake
- C. Avoid sudden actions and steer appropriately
- D. Turn the wheel repeatedly

43. What can cause a vehicle to skid?

- A. Proper tire inflation
- B. Excessive speed for conditions
- C. Smooth steering inputs
- D. Adequate following distance

44. What is the purpose of a vehicle's service brakes?

- A. To secure cargo in place
- B. To activate the horn
- C. To steer around hazards
- D. To slow or stop the vehicle during normal driving

45. When should headlights be used?

- A. Only after midnight
- B. Whenever required by law or conditions reduce visibility
- C. Only on rural roads
- D. Only when other vehicles flash lights

46. What should you do if your view is blocked at an intersection?

- A. Move forward cautiously until you can see
- B. Enter quickly without looking
- C. Rely on another driver's signal
- D. Close your eyes to avoid glare

47. Why should you avoid driving beside another vehicle for long periods?

- A. It improves your visibility
- B. It shortens stopping distance
- C. It makes passing easier
- D. You may remain in its blind spot

48. What is the proper use of a horn?

- A. Use it to express frustration
- B. Use it instead of braking
- C. Use it to warn others of danger
- D. Use it at every intersection

49. What is a safe practice before passing another vehicle?

- A. Make sure the road ahead is clear and legal
- B. Pass on a hill with limited view
- C. Assume the other driver will slow
- D. Use the shoulder whenever open

50. Why should cargo be balanced?

- A. Balanced loads eliminate inspections
- B. Weight balance changes tire color
- C. Balanced loads need no securement
- D. Uneven weight can affect handling and stability

51. What is the safest way to enter traffic from a stopped position?

- A. Force other vehicles to brake
- B. Enter before checking mirrors
- C. Wait for an adequate gap and accelerate smoothly

D. Accelerate while still parked

52. What should you check when coupling a trailer?

- A. That the trailer lights are decorative
- B. That the connection is locked and secure
- C. That cargo doors are open
- D. That the trailer is unpainted

53. What does a reflective triangle help do?

- A. Measure tire pressure
- B. Improve radio reception
- C. Replace hazard flashers
- D. Warn approaching traffic of a stopped vehicle

54. Why should you keep a firm grip on the steering wheel?

- A. It helps maintain control during unexpected events
- B. It reduces the need for mirrors
- C. It prevents all tire wear
- D. It makes brakes stronger

55. What is the safest way to respond to strong crosswinds?

- A. Drive faster to reduce exposure
- B. Reduce speed and keep a firm steering grip
- C. Steer sharply into each gust
- D. Turn off headlights

56. What should you do if an oncoming driver drifts into your lane?

- A. Turn left into opposing traffic
- B. Maintain speed without reacting
- C. Slow down and move right if safe
- D. Use only the horn

57. What is a major risk of driving too fast for conditions?

- A. Improved tire traction
- B. Less need for braking
- C. Better visibility in curves
- D. Reduced time and distance to react safely

58. How should you approach a vehicle displaying hazard flashers?

- A. Pass closely at normal speed
- B. Assume it is moving normally
- C. Slow down and prepare for a possible hazard
- D. Turn off your own lights

59. Why is it important to know your vehicle's height?

- A. To avoid striking low clearances
- B. To choose a radio station
- C. To reduce tire pressure
- D. To park on any shoulder

60. What should you do before descending a long grade?

- A. Shift into neutral at the top
- B. Check brakes and choose an appropriate gear
- C. Turn off the engine
- D. Wait until speed increases to shift

61. What is the purpose of a controlled braking technique?

- A. To lock all wheels immediately
- B. To stop using only the parking brake
- C. To avoid using the service brakes
- D. To reduce speed while maintaining control

62. When should you use turn signals?

- A. Only when another driver honks
- B. Only on highways
- C. Before turning, changing lanes, or pulling away
- D. After completing the movement

63. What is a safe way to check a blind spot?

- A. Rely only on the horn
- B. Use mirrors and a direct visual check when safe
- C. Assume the lane is empty
- D. Look only at the dashboard

64. What should a driver do if brakes feel weak?

- A. Stop safely and have the problem checked
- B. Drive faster to improve braking
- C. Pump the accelerator

D. Ignore it until the next trip

65. Why should a driver avoid distractions?

- A. They improve reaction time
- B. They replace proper scanning
- C. They reduce attention needed for driving decisions
- D. They make hazards easier to predict

66. What is the correct action at a stop sign?

- A. Slow down only if traffic is present
- B. Make a complete stop and yield as required
- C. Proceed if the road looks clear
- D. Stop after entering the intersection

67. What is the purpose of a trip plan?

- A. To eliminate all inspections
- B. To avoid using maps
- C. To guarantee no delays
- D. To anticipate routes, restrictions, and safe stops

68. How can a driver help prevent a rollover?

- A. Slow down before curves and manage load stability
- B. Make rapid steering corrections
- C. Carry cargo as high as possible
- D. Brake hard in every curve

69. What should you do if you miss a turn or exit?

- A. Back up on the roadway
- B. Make a sudden U-turn
- C. Continue safely and find a legal place to reroute
- D. Stop in the travel lane

70. Why should you check mirrors frequently?

- A. Mirrors make signals unnecessary
- B. Traffic conditions around the vehicle change quickly
- C. They replace looking ahead
- D. They keep cargo from moving

71. What is a safe response to glare from oncoming headlights?

- A. Look toward the right edge of your lane
- B. Stare directly at the lights
- C. Turn off your own headlights
- D. Speed up to pass the glare

72. When is a vehicle most likely to need extra following distance?

- A. When the weather is clear
- B. When it has an empty trailer
- C. When traffic is light
- D. When it is heavily loaded or roads are slippery

73. What is the safest way to deal with an aggressive driver?

- A. Avoid engaging and create space
- B. Challenge the driver with your horn
- C. Block the driver's lane
- D. Follow closely to report them

74. What should you do before opening a cargo door?

- A. Open it quickly from the center
- B. Check for shifted cargo and stand clear
- C. Assume cargo cannot move
- D. Stand directly in its path

75. Why is a load's center of gravity important?

- A. It determines the horn volume
- B. It changes the route number
- C. It removes the need for tie-downs
- D. A higher center can increase rollover risk

76. What should you do if a warning light comes on while driving?

- A. Cover the light and continue driving normally
- B. Disconnect the battery while moving down the road
- C. Respond according to the warning and stop safely if needed
- D. Ignore all warning lights until the next stop

77. What is the safest action before crossing railroad tracks?

- A. Stop on the tracks to check traffic
- B. Make sure you can clear the tracks completely
- C. Follow the vehicle ahead closely

D. Shift gears while crossing

78. Why is leaving an escape route important?

- A. It lets you follow more closely
- B. It removes the need to brake
- C. It gives you an option when hazards develop
- D. It guarantees other drivers yield

79. What should you do when a pedestrian is near your path?

- A. Assume the pedestrian will wait
- B. Sound the horn and continue
- C. Drive closer to make them move
- D. Slow down and be prepared to stop

80. What is a proper reason to reduce speed?

- A. Road, traffic, weather, or vehicle conditions require it
- B. You want to pass on a curve
- C. Your schedule is behind
- D. The lane next to you is empty

81. When parking on a grade, why is securing the vehicle essential?

- A. It improves fuel mileage
- B. It changes the tire tread
- C. Gravity can cause an unsecured vehicle to roll
- D. It keeps mirrors from fogging

82. What should a driver do before starting the engine?

- A. Press the accelerator fully before checking controls
- B. Release all parking brakes before checking surroundings
- C. Put the vehicle in motion without checking
- D. Make sure the vehicle is secured and controls are set

83. What is the purpose of proper mirror adjustment?

- A. To view the cargo only
- B. To reduce blind areas around the vehicle
- C. To increase engine power
- D. To replace a walk-around inspection

84. Why should drivers use caution on bridges and overpasses?

- A. They may become slippery before other road surfaces
- B. They are always warmer than roads
- C. They prevent wind from affecting vehicles
- D. They require no speed adjustment

85. What should you do when approaching a curve with limited sight distance?

- A. Pass another vehicle in the curve
- B. Slow down before entering and stay in your lane
- C. Accelerate to shorten the curve
- D. Drive over the centerline

86. What is the primary danger of coasting in neutral?

- A. It improves steering response
- B. It shortens stopping distance
- C. It secures the vehicle
- D. You lose important control and braking assistance

87. What should you do when another driver is attempting to pass?

- A. Maintain a steady speed and allow room
- B. Speed up to prevent the pass
- C. Move toward the passing vehicle
- D. Use the horn continuously

88. Why should drivers be alert for soft shoulders?

- A. They improve braking on wet roads
- B. They are designed for passing
- C. They may not support a heavy vehicle safely
- D. They have better traction than pavement

89. What is the safest response if your vehicle begins to drift off the road?

- A. Ease off the accelerator and return gradually when safe
- B. Jerking the wheel back immediately
- C. Braking hard while turning sharply
- D. Accelerating to regain the lane

90. What should you do before entering a freeway?

- A. Stop at the end of the ramp
- B. Enter at a much slower speed
- C. Use the acceleration lane to match traffic safely

D. Drive on the shoulder to merge

91. Why should a commercial driver inspect lights and reflectors?

- A. They increase cargo capacity for every trip
- B. Other road users need to see the vehicle and signals
- C. They eliminate the need for mirrors when backing
- D. They improve engine compression during highway driving

92. What does defensive driving require?

- A. Assuming every driver follows rules
- B. Driving faster than surrounding traffic
- C. Using the horn instead of space
- D. Planning ahead and allowing for others' mistakes

93. What should you do if a traffic signal is not working?

- A. Proceed without looking for cross traffic
- B. Treat the intersection with extra caution and obey applicable rules
- C. Assume you have the right-of-way at once
- D. Follow the closest vehicle through the intersection

94. Why should you avoid sudden braking?

- A. It can cause skids or rear-end crashes
- B. It makes tires cooler
- C. It improves following distance
- D. It activates a safer gear

95. What is the best response to a road hazard in your lane?

- A. Make an abrupt turn without checking
- B. Close your eyes and brake hard
- C. Slow or steer smoothly only if a safe path exists
- D. Accelerate directly toward it

96. What should a driver do when stopped at the roadside for an emergency?

- A. Remain in a travel lane
- B. Turn off all warning lights
- C. Leave the vehicle unsecured
- D. Use warning devices and protect the area

97. Why must a driver understand posted weight limits?

- A. They determine fuel type
- B. They help prevent unsafe or unlawful operation
- C. They eliminate cargo inspections
- D. They apply only to passenger cars

98. What should you do if you are unsure whether there is enough clearance?

- A. Try to pass under quickly
- B. Follow a smaller vehicle
- C. Ignore the posted sign
- D. Stop and verify before proceeding

99. What is the safest way to navigate a crowded parking area?

- A. Drive quickly to clear the area
- B. Use mirrors only
- C. Move slowly and watch for people and vehicles
- D. Assume pedestrians will yield

100. Why should a driver avoid using a phone while driving?

- A. It can take attention from the driving task
- B. It improves route planning
- C. It reduces blind spots
- D. It makes braking smoother

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

2. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

3. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

4. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

5. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

- 6. C** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 7. D** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 8. A** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 9. C** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 10. B** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 11. D** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 12. A** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 13. C** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.
- 14. A** — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

15. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

16. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

17. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

18. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

19. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

20. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

21. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

22. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

23. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

24. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

25. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

26. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

27. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

28. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

29. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

30. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

31. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

32. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

33. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

34. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

35. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

36. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

37. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

38. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

39. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

40. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

41. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

42. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

43. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

44. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

45. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

46. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

47. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

48. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

49. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

50. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

51. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

52. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

53. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

54. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

55. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

56. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

57. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

58. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

59. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

60. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

61. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

62. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

63. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

64. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

65. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

66. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

67. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

68. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

69. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

70. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

71. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

72. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

73. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

74. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

75. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

76. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

77. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

78. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

79. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

80. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

81. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

82. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

83. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

84. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

85. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

86. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

87. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

88. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

89. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

90. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

91. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

92. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

93. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

94. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

95. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

96. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

97. B — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

98. D — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

99. C — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.

100. A — The keyed choice is the best response under commercial-driving safety principles. It helps preserve vehicle control, gives the driver more time to recognize and manage hazards, and reduces avoidable risk. The alternatives either rely on an unsafe assumption, delay a needed safety action, or call for a sudden maneuver. Review the applicable Texas CDL handbook section before testing.