

MARYLAND STATE INSPECTION - TECHNICAL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://mdinspectiontechnical.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following safety features is mandatory to inspect?**
 - A. Engine performance
 - B. Airbags and seatbelt functionality
 - C. Tire pressure
 - D. Windshield wipers

- 2. When should a trailer brake master cylinder be rejected?**
 - A. If it is completely full of brake fluid
 - B. If it is half full of brake fluid in any section
 - C. If there is a leak present
 - D. If it is filled with the wrong type of fluid

- 3. What is a typical consequence of a visual brake inspection during an inspection?**
 - A. Inspection of brake fluid corrosiveness
 - B. Examination of brake pad thickness and condition
 - C. Assessment of brake pedal elasticity
 - D. Evaluation of brake warning indicators only

- 4. What emissions-related parts must be intact to pass inspection?**
 - A. Radiator caps and headlights
 - B. Windshield wipers and mirrors
 - C. Catalytic converters, fuel filler caps, and all related hoses
 - D. Exhaust tips and engine covers

- 5. Where is the VIN located for verification during an inspection?**
 - A. In the glove compartment
 - B. On the driver's side dashboard or door jamb
 - C. Under the rearview mirror
 - D. On the trunk lid

- 6. How should travel be inspected during the steering system check?**
 - A. Turn steering full right and full left
 - B. Lift rear wheels and check movement
 - C. Inspect under the vehicle for leaks
 - D. Check the tire alignment

- 7. When inspecting riveted brake linings, what is the minimum wear limit above the rivet head?**
- A. 1/32 inch
 - B. 2/32 inch
 - C. 3/32 inch
 - D. 4/32 inch
- 8. What should be checked in the air intake system of the vehicle?**
- A. The color of the air filter
 - B. The condition of the air filter, integrity of hoses, and absence of leaks
 - C. The size of the air intake
 - D. Only the temperature of the air
- 9. What is a reason to reject a steering wheel during inspection?**
- A. Excessive weight
 - B. Cracks and breaks
 - C. Improper color
 - D. Worn surface
- 10. During the hydraulic system test, what should the brake pedal height do when tested for one minute?**
- A. Increase
 - B. Decrease
 - C. Remain constant
 - D. Vibrate

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following safety features is mandatory to inspect?

- A. Engine performance
- B. Airbags and seatbelt functionality**
- C. Tire pressure
- D. Windshield wipers

Airbags and seatbelt functionality are crucial safety features that must be inspected to ensure they operate correctly in the event of a collision. Both airbags and seatbelts play vital roles in protecting occupants, reducing injuries, and saving lives during accidents. In Maryland, the emphasis on inspecting these components aligns with state regulations focused on maintaining a high standard of vehicle safety. Engine performance, tire pressure, and windshield wipers, while important for overall vehicle operation and safety, do not have the same mandatory inspection status specifically designated for airbags and seatbelt functionality. Ensuring these vital systems are functional helps prevent fatalities and serious injuries, justifying their status as a required inspection item.

2. When should a trailer brake master cylinder be rejected?

- A. If it is completely full of brake fluid
- B. If it is half full of brake fluid in any section**
- C. If there is a leak present
- D. If it is filled with the wrong type of fluid

The rejection of a trailer brake master cylinder is warranted if it is found to be half full of brake fluid in any section. The master cylinder is a critical component in the braking system, and its proper fluid level is essential for effective operation. A master cylinder that is at least half full may indicate that there is insufficient fluid to allow for optimal braking pressure, which can lead to brake failure or reduced braking efficiency. Maintaining the appropriate fluid level is vital for ensuring that the braking system is fully operational and can respond effectively in various driving conditions. Therefore, a condition where the fluid is only half full raises a concern regarding the functionality and reliability of the braking system, justifying the rejection. While it may seem that a full or leaking brake fluid level might also suggest issues, they don't inherently compromise the operation as severely as the critical low fluid condition represented by being half full. Additionally, using the wrong type of fluid is a concern for the performance and compatibility of the brake system but doesn't directly relate to the rejection criteria based on fluid level.

3. What is a typical consequence of a visual brake inspection during an inspection?

- A. Inspection of brake fluid corrosiveness
- B. Examination of brake pad thickness and condition**
- C. Assessment of brake pedal elasticity
- D. Evaluation of brake warning indicators only

A visual brake inspection primarily focuses on the physical condition and thickness of the brake pads, as they are critical components that directly affect braking performance. During this inspection, the examiner looks for signs of wear, fractures, or any contamination that could impair braking effectiveness. The thickness of the brake pads is particularly important because worn pads can lead to reduced braking efficiency and potential safety hazards. While other aspects of brake systems, such as brake fluid quality and pedal elasticity, are important for overall vehicle performance and safety, they are typically evaluated in different contexts rather than directly during a standard visual inspection of the brakes. Similarly, while brake warning indicators provide valuable information about the system, their evaluation alone does not cover the comprehensive assessment needed in a visual brake inspection. Thus, the emphasis is rightly placed on brake pad examination to ensure safety and functionality.

4. What emissions-related parts must be intact to pass inspection?

- A. Radiator caps and headlights
- B. Windshield wipers and mirrors
- C. Catalytic converters, fuel filler caps, and all related hoses**
- D. Exhaust tips and engine covers

The correct choice pertains to the essential components involved in controlling vehicle emissions. Catalytic converters, fuel filler caps, and all related hoses play a crucial role in reducing harmful emissions produced by the vehicle's engine. The catalytic converter is responsible for converting toxic gases produced during combustion into less harmful substances before they exit the vehicle through the exhaust system. If the catalytic converter is missing or malfunctioning, the vehicle would emit higher levels of pollutants, which would not meet regulatory standards. Fuel filler caps are also critical because they maintain the proper pressure in the fuel system and prevent fuel vapors from escaping into the atmosphere. If a fuel cap is broken or missing, it can lead to evaporative emissions that contribute to air pollution. Related hoses, such as those connected to the fuel system and the engine, must also be in good condition to ensure that the system operates effectively without leaks. Any malfunction in these hoses could facilitate the escape of harmful vapors. In contrast, the other choices include parts that, while important for vehicle operation and safety, do not directly impact emissions control or regulatory compliance. Thus, maintaining the integrity of the emissions-related components is vital for passing the Maryland State Inspection.

5. Where is the VIN located for verification during an inspection?

- A. In the glove compartment
- B. On the driver's side dashboard or door jamb**
- C. Under the rearview mirror
- D. On the trunk lid

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is typically located on the driver's side dashboard or door jamb, making this the correct choice. This placement allows easy access for inspection and verification purposes, as the VIN can be readily seen when the driver's side door is open or when someone looks through the windshield at the dashboard. The VIN serves as a unique identifier for a vehicle, and its visibility is crucial for ensuring that the car being inspected matches the records and specifications. Other locations, such as the glove compartment, under the rearview mirror, or on the trunk lid, may not provide the same level of immediacy and convenience for inspections and are not standard practices for VIN identification.

6. How should travel be inspected during the steering system check?

- A. Turn steering full right and full left**
- B. Lift rear wheels and check movement
- C. Inspect under the vehicle for leaks
- D. Check the tire alignment

For inspecting the travel during the steering system check, turning the steering wheel full right and full left is essential. This action allows the inspector to evaluate the range of motion and responsiveness of the steering system. By making these full turns, one can assess whether the steering components, such as the steering gear and linkages, are functioning properly without binding or excessive play. It also helps identify any unusual noises or resistance that may indicate issues within the system. This comprehensive sweep of the steering angles is critical because it enables the inspector to observe how the vehicle's wheels respond to directional inputs, ensuring that the steering operates smoothly and safely. Additionally, it provides insights into the condition of components such as tie rods and the steering rack, which could affect overall vehicle handling. Other inspection methods, such as lifting the rear wheels or checking under the vehicle for leaks, focus on different aspects of vehicle maintenance and would not adequately address the specifics of steering travel. Checking tire alignment is also crucial but is a distinct procedure separate from assessing the functional travel of the steering system itself.

7. When inspecting riveted brake linings, what is the minimum wear limit above the rivet head?

- A. 1/32 inch**
- B. 2/32 inch
- C. 3/32 inch
- D. 4/32 inch

In the context of inspecting riveted brake linings, the minimum wear limit above the rivet head is recognized as vital for the safe operation of the vehicle's braking system. The correct answer indicates that a minimum of 1/32 inch of lining material should remain above the rivet head. This threshold is critical to ensure effective braking capability and to prevent potential damage to the rivet heads that could arise if the lining wears down excessively. Wear beyond this limit could compromise the integrity of the brake system, leading to inefficient braking performance. Proper maintenance and adherence to these specifications reflect an understanding of how brake linings are constructed and function, ensuring that safety standards are met. While other options suggest greater thicknesses, they do not align with regulatory standards that establish the minimum requirement of 1/32 inch. Adhering to this measurement helps technicians in maintaining safe operating conditions for vehicles.

8. What should be checked in the air intake system of the vehicle?

- A. The color of the air filter
- B. The condition of the air filter, integrity of hoses, and absence of leaks**
- C. The size of the air intake
- D. Only the temperature of the air

The condition of the air filter, integrity of hoses, and absence of leaks are critical aspects of the air intake system inspection. The air filter plays a vital role in ensuring that the engine receives clean air, which is essential for optimal performance and efficiency. A dirty or damaged air filter can restrict airflow, leading to reduced engine efficiency, increased fuel consumption, and potentially even engine damage due to contaminants entering the combustion chamber. In addition to checking the air filter, inspecting the hoses for integrity is important as these components are responsible for directing airflow into the engine. Any cracks, wear, or disconnections can cause leaks, resulting in unmetered air entering the system. This leaks can lead to incorrect air-fuel mixtures, which can impact vehicle performance and emissions. Absence of leaks is a crucial check because any leaks could disrupt the air intake process and result in an imbalanced mixture of air and fuel, leading to inefficient combustion and other mechanical issues. Therefore, focusing on these aspects ensures the air intake system is functioning properly and prevents potential problems down the line. On the other hand, simply checking the color of the air filter or assessing the size of the air intake does not provide a complete picture of its condition. Color alone doesn't indicate whether the filter is

9. What is a reason to reject a steering wheel during inspection?

- A. Excessive weight
- B. Cracks and breaks**
- C. Improper color
- D. Worn surface

Rejecting a steering wheel during inspection due to cracks and breaks is critical for safety reasons. A steering wheel is a primary control for the vehicle, directly connected to steering and maneuverability. Any physical damage, such as cracks or breaks, can compromise its structural integrity, leading to potential failure while driving. This could severely impact the driver's ability to steer the vehicle, increasing the risk of accidents. While excessive weight, improper color, and a worn surface could be concerns in other contexts, they do not present the same immediate safety hazards as physical damage to the steering wheel. Cracks and breaks suggest a risk of the steering wheel breaking or malfunctioning, which is why this is a valid reason for rejection during the state inspection.

10. During the hydraulic system test, what should the brake pedal height do when tested for one minute?

- A. Increase
- B. Decrease
- C. Remain constant**
- D. Vibrate

When testing a hydraulic braking system, one of the key indicators of its condition is the brake pedal height after a sustained period, typically a minute. During this test, the brake pedal should remain constant if the hydraulic system is functioning properly. A stable brake pedal indicates that there is no significant loss of hydraulic pressure, no fluid leaks, and that the braking components are functioning as designed. If there were any leaks in the hydraulic system or issues with the brake components, the pedal height would typically decrease, indicating a loss of pressure or fluid. This situation would require further inspection and potentially signal a need for repairs. On the other hand, an increase in pedal height is not a normal response during this test, as it may suggest that there is an unexpected accumulation of pressure, and vibration would indicate potential mechanical issues. Thus, a constant brake pedal height during the one-minute test suggests that the system is operating effectively, ensuring adequate braking performance which is critical for vehicle safety.

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://mdinspectiontechnical.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE