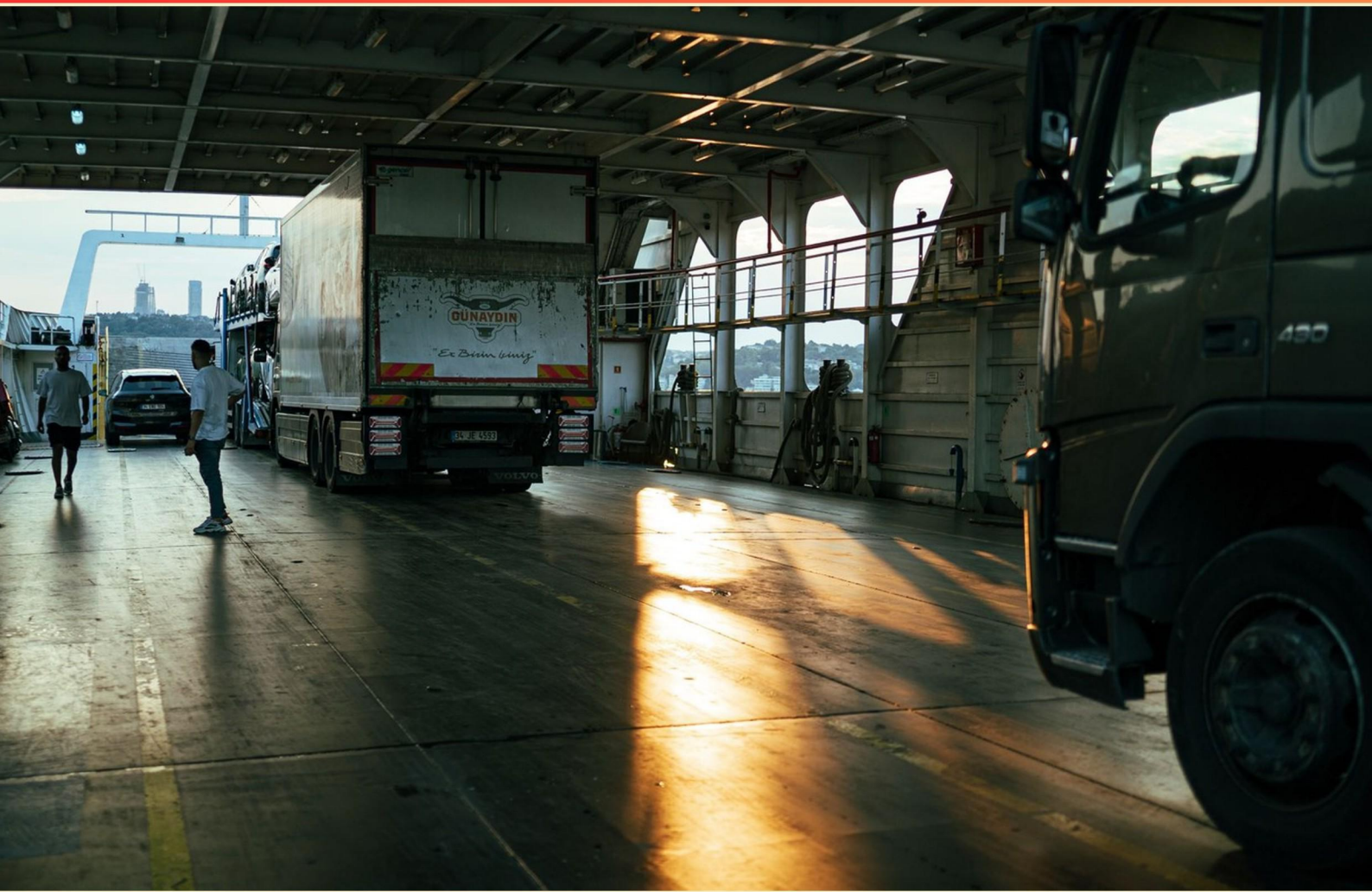


MASTER DRIVER QUALIFICATION 022-26 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement correctly describes hours-of-service limits?**
 - A. Hours-of-service limits do not apply to this vehicle.
 - B. Drive as long as you feel capable, ignoring time limits.
 - C. Take breaks whenever convenient, not mandated.
 - D. Follow local regulations: maximum daily driving time, mandatory rest breaks after specified periods, and adherence to weekly limits.

- 2. Which is a valid suspension indicator to check during a walk-around?**
 - A. Uneven ride height
 - B. Bright headlights
 - C. Clean windshield
 - D. Full fuel tank

- 3. Which lights and reflectors must be tested before operating?**
 - A. Headlights, taillights, brake lights, turn signals, hazard lights, marker and clearance lights, and reflectors
 - B. Interior cabin lights only
 - C. Only headlights
 - D. No lights are required for daytime

- 4. The RVTT is also known as which of the following?**
 - A. The Field Battle Simulator
 - B. The Vehicle Recon Trainer
 - C. The Close Combat Tactical Trainer
 - D. The Combat Vehicle Simulator

- 5. The RVTT is used primarily to train crews in which operations?**
 - A. Urban assault operations
 - B. Medical evacuation operations
 - C. Extraction of civilians
 - D. Convoy and reconnaissance operations

- 6. During a pre-trip air brake check for leaks, which steps should you perform?**
- A. Start the engine and listen for leaks around valves and hoses.
 - B. Turn off the engine and visually inspect hoses only.
 - C. Ignore the air brake system and check only the steering.
 - D. Start the engine, observe gauges, listen for audible leaks around valves and hoses, and perform a brief air-leak test by applying the brakes and noting any rapid pressure drop.
- 7. Which actions are part of a thorough post-trip check?**
- A. Only check tires
 - B. Check leaks, tires, lights, secure cargo
 - C. Check oil level only
 - D. Check the navigation system exclusively
- 8. During a safe uncoupling, what is the purpose of placing wheel chocks?**
- A. To prevent the trailer from moving during uncoupling.
 - B. To raise the trailer.
 - C. To check for leaks.
 - D. To help align the tires.
- 9. Before starting a vehicle, which statement best reflects the operator's responsibility?**
- A. All passengers are safely seated, tailgate is secure, and safety strap is in place
 - B. Mirrors are adjusted
 - C. Fuel level is high
 - D. Tires are properly inflated
- 10. What techniques help you drive safely in fog?**
- A. Use low beams, reduce speed, increase following distance, rely on road markings and reflectors, and use hazard lights if stopped.
 - B. Use high beams to improve visibility.
 - C. Follow other vehicles closely to use their tail lights.
 - D. Speed through fog to reach clear air.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement correctly describes hours-of-service limits?

- A. Hours-of-service limits do not apply to this vehicle.
- B. Drive as long as you feel capable, ignoring time limits.
- C. Take breaks whenever convenient, not mandated.
- D. Follow local regulations: maximum daily driving time, mandatory rest breaks after specified periods, and adherence to weekly limits.**

Hours-of-service rules exist to prevent driver fatigue by capping driving time and mandating rest. The best answer reflects that you must follow local regulations, which specify a maximum daily driving time, mandatory rest breaks after certain driving periods, and adherence to weekly limits. These rules apply to commercial vehicle drivers and are designed for safety and compliance. The other ideas—ignoring time limits, driving without mandated breaks, or treating breaks as optional—ignore safety requirements and are not allowed.

2. Which is a valid suspension indicator to check during a walk-around?

- A. Uneven ride height**
- B. Bright headlights
- C. Clean windshield
- D. Full fuel tank

Uneven ride height is a clear sign to check for suspension problems during a walk-around. If one corner sits noticeably lower than the others, it can indicate a damaged or weak component such as a broken or sagging leaf spring, a failed shock absorber, a leaking air bag in an air-ride suspension, or an overload on one axle. This kind of imbalance affects ride quality, stability, and safe handling, so spotting it before driving is essential. To check, observe the vehicle on a level surface and compare each corner for consistent clearance between the tires and the wheel wells; look for sagging, leaning, or gapping that suggests a problem. If you see this, it should be noted and the vehicle should not be operated until repaired. The other choices don't assess suspension health: bright headlights relate to lighting, a clean windshield to visibility, and a full fuel tank affects weight distribution but isn't a reliable indicator of suspension condition.

3. Which lights and reflectors must be tested before operating?

- A. Headlights, taillights, brake lights, turn signals, hazard lights, marker and clearance lights, and reflectors**
- B. Interior cabin lights only
- C. Only headlights
- D. No lights are required for daytime

Testing all exterior lights and reflectors before you operate a vehicle is essential for safety and compliance. The best choice covers every major lighting and signaling component: headlights to illuminate the road, taillights to mark your vehicle's rear presence, brake lights to show when you're slowing or stopping, turn signals to communicate lane changes, hazard lights for emergencies or obstructions, marker and clearance lights to indicate the vehicle's size and shape, and reflectors that help others see you in low light. If any of these aren't working, other drivers may not see you or understand your actions, increasing the risk of a crash or failing a pre-trip inspection. Interior cabin lights don't affect signaling to others on the road, and relying on only one type of exterior light omits critical safety functions. It's also not correct that daytime requires no lights, since visibility rules and safe practice call for functioning exterior lighting and reflectors in many situations.

4. The RVTT is also known as which of the following?

- A. The Field Battle Simulator
- B. The Vehicle Recon Trainer
- C. The Close Combat Tactical Trainer**
- D. The Combat Vehicle Simulator

The key idea is the training focus. RVTT is a simulation environment built around close-quarters engagements and tactical decision-making under combat conditions. That emphasis is exactly captured by the name Close Combat Tactical Trainer, which signals practice in near-contact scenarios, using cover, movement, threat engagement, and coordination. The other options describe broader field or vehicle-centric training, which doesn't reflect the close-quarters infantry-tactics focus of this system.

5. The RVTT is used primarily to train crews in which operations?

- A. Urban assault operations
- B. Medical evacuation operations
- C. Extraction of civilians
- D. Convoy and reconnaissance operations**

The training focus of RVTT centers on moving as a coordinated vehicle team and gathering information while on the move. Convoy and reconnaissance operations require crews to plan routes, maintain proper spacing and formation, communicate clearly, and respond to threats without sacrificing mobility. The RVTT provides realistic scenarios to practice these skills—route planning, speed control, obstacle avoidance, and threat detection—along with coordinating with other vehicles and supporting assets. That emphasis on moving together, maintaining security, and making quick, informed decisions about routes and surveillance is what makes convoy and reconnaissance the best-fit focus. Other missions call for different skills—urban assault emphasizes close-quarters maneuvering in built-up areas, while medical evacuation and civilian extraction prioritize casualty care and patient handling or rapid evacuation of noncombatants. Those areas may be important in broader training, but they are not the primary emphasis of RVTT.

6. During a pre-trip air brake check for leaks, which steps should you perform?

- A. Start the engine and listen for leaks around valves and hoses.
- B. Turn off the engine and visually inspect hoses only.
- C. Ignore the air brake system and check only the steering.
- D. Start the engine, observe gauges, listen for audible leaks around valves and hoses, and perform a brief air-leak test by applying the brakes and noting any rapid pressure drop.**

This checks your ability to perform a thorough leak check on the air brake system during a pre-trip, combining both visual/audible inspection and a live-pressure test. Start the engine so the compressor builds pressure and watch the gauges to confirm the system reaches the normal operating range and that the governor cuts in and out properly. Listen for any hissing or leaks around valves, hoses, and fittings—those audible cues can reveal leaks that aren't obvious to the eye. Then run a brief air-leak test by applying the brakes and noting any rapid drop in air pressure; a healthy system should hold pressure during this test with only a small, gradual change. This combination of watching gauges, listening for leaks, and testing pressure under brake application covers all essential leak-check steps. Other options fall short because they either skip the gauge check, skip the brake test, or ignore the air brake system altogether.

7. Which actions are part of a thorough post-trip check?

- A. Only check tires
- B. Check leaks, tires, lights, secure cargo**
- C. Check oil level only
- D. Check the navigation system exclusively

A post-trip check is about catching safety issues that could affect the next drive by looking at several key areas. The best approach combines checking for leaks, inspecting tires for wear and correct inflation, making sure all lights work, and ensuring cargo is securely stowed. Leaks can indicate fluid loss that could lead to problems later; well-maintained tires reduce the risk of blowouts and handling problems; functioning lights are essential for visibility and signaling to others; securing cargo prevents items from shifting and causing instability or road hazards. Checking only one aspect, like just the tires or just the oil level, or focusing on a non-safety feature like the navigation system, misses multiple important safety concerns and isn't as effective for a thorough post-trip inspection.

8. During a safe uncoupling, what is the purpose of placing wheel chocks?

- A. To prevent the trailer from moving during uncoupling.
- B. To raise the trailer.
- C. To check for leaks.**
- D. To help align the tires.

Wheel chocks are used to keep the trailer from moving while you uncouple. When you disconnect the tractor, the trailer could roll forward or backward if the ground isn't perfectly level or if there's a breeze, so placing chocks against the trailer wheels locks them in place and prevents a runaway. This safety step protects you and the equipment during the uncoupling process. They aren't for lifting the trailer, checking for leaks, or aligning tires, which is why those other choices don't fit.

9. Before starting a vehicle, which statement best reflects the operator's responsibility?

- A. All passengers are safely seated, tailgate is secure, and safety strap is in place**
- B. Mirrors are adjusted
- C. Fuel level is high
- D. Tires are properly inflated

The main idea being tested is prioritizing safety before you move. The best statement reflects that by focusing on occupant safety and securing the vehicle. If all passengers are safely seated, the tailgate is secured, and a safety strap is in place, the risk of people being injured by movement or a loose tailgate is greatly reduced, and the load remains secure during startup and travel. Other items like adjusting mirrors, ensuring a high fuel level, or checking tire inflation are important for overall safe operation, but they don't address the immediate safety of people inside and the vehicle's ability to stay secured as you begin moving.

10. What techniques help you drive safely in fog?

- A. Use low beams, reduce speed, increase following distance, rely on road markings and reflectors, and use hazard lights if stopped.
- B. Use high beams to improve visibility.
- C. Follow other vehicles closely to use their tail lights.
- D. Speed through fog to reach clear air.

Fog reduces visibility, so your safety hinges on lighting, speed, distance, and using road cues. The best approach is to use low beam headlights because they illuminate the road without reflecting off the fog back into your eyes, unlike high beams. Lowering your speed gives you more time to react to sudden obstacles, and increasing the following distance provides a larger safety buffer if the vehicle ahead brakes. Relying on road markings and reflectors helps you stay oriented when you can't see far ahead. If you must stop on the roadside, turning on hazard lights warns other drivers and reduces the chance of a secondary collision. These steps together minimize glare, improve your reaction time, and keep you safer in fog.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://masterdriver02226.examzify.com>

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

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