

Motor Vehicle Law Title 21 and Title 26 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Can a person legally drive if passengers obstruct the driver's view?**
 - A. Yes, if they are quiet**
 - B. No, it's against the law**
 - C. Only at low speeds**
 - D. Yes, if the driver feels safe**

- 2. What instructional aids are required for teen drivers learning under Title 21?**
 - A. Only online lessons**
 - B. Completion of both in-class and on-road training**
 - C. Solo driving experience without supervision**
 - D. Only a written driver's test**

- 3. What regulation addresses the driver's due care around pedestrians or children?**
 - A. 21-502**
 - B. 21-504**
 - C. 21-510**
 - D. 21-600**

- 4. What is the purpose of a VIN, as stated in Title 26?**
 - A. To track driving habits of the owner**
 - B. To identify a vehicle for registration and tracking purposes**
 - C. To provide insurance details**
 - D. To record vehicle maintenance history**

- 5. What must a driver yield to before making a U-turn?**
 - A. To emergency vehicles only**
 - B. To any vehicle approaching as an immediate danger**
 - C. To pedestrians only**
 - D. To vehicles moving faster**

6. Which of the following is part of the DMV's functions under Title 26?

- A. To police traffic violations**
- B. To set vehicle price standards**
- C. To manage vehicle registrations**
- D. To inspect vehicle safety**

7. Can an owner knowingly allow their vehicle to be driven in a manner contrary to law?

- A. No, must prevent unlawful operation**
- B. Yes, if they are not present**
- C. Yes, if it's minor**
- D. No, it is illegal**

8. What is the minimum following distance a vehicle should maintain in good weather conditions?

- A. One second**
- B. Two seconds**
- C. Three seconds**
- D. Four seconds**

9. What are the rules for parking on public streets according to Title 21?

- A. Park wherever you want**
- B. Must adhere to posted parking signs and not obstruct traffic**
- C. Parking is prohibited at all times**
- D. Only residents can park on public streets**

10. What is required for a driver classified as an "adult" under Title 21?

- A. They must be 16 years or older**
- B. They must be 18 years or older and possess a valid driver's license**
- C. They must have a learner's permit**
- D. They must complete a defensive driving course**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Can a person legally drive if passengers obstruct the driver's view?

- A. Yes, if they are quiet**
- B. No, it's against the law**
- C. Only at low speeds**
- D. Yes, if the driver feels safe**

A person cannot legally drive if passengers obstruct the driver's view because it poses significant safety risks. Visibility is crucial for safe driving, allowing the driver to see other vehicles, pedestrians, and road conditions. When passengers obstruct this view, it can hinder the driver's ability to make quick and informed decisions, increasing the likelihood of accidents. Laws are designed to ensure that drivers maintain unobstructed views, which is vital for the safety of everyone on the road. Consequently, allowing passengers to obstruct the driver's view is considered a violation of these laws, making it illegal and unsafe to operate a vehicle under such conditions.

2. What instructional aids are required for teen drivers learning under Title 21?

- A. Only online lessons**
- B. Completion of both in-class and on-road training**
- C. Solo driving experience without supervision**
- D. Only a written driver's test**

The requirement for teen drivers learning under Title 21 emphasizes the importance of both in-class instruction and on-road training. This combined approach is designed to ensure that new drivers not only understand the rules of the road but also gain practical experience behind the wheel, which is crucial for developing safe driving habits. In-class instruction provides theoretical knowledge, covering topics like traffic laws, road signs, and defensive driving techniques. However, without on-road training, a student cannot effectively apply this knowledge in real-world scenarios. The combination of both methods helps to build a solid foundation for safe driving. Other options do not satisfy the comprehensive training needed for teen drivers. Relying solely on online lessons lacks the hands-on practice required to develop essential driving skills, while solo driving experience without supervision is not safe or permissible for inexperienced drivers. Lastly, completion of only a written driver's test does not equip a learner with the necessary skills and experience to navigate real-world driving situations effectively.

3. What regulation addresses the driver's due care around pedestrians or children?

- A. 21-502**
- B. 21-504**
- C. 21-510**
- D. 21-600**

The regulation that addresses the driver's due care around pedestrians or children is significant because it establishes the legal responsibilities that a driver must adhere to when navigating areas where pedestrians are present. Due care implies that drivers must exercise caution and attentiveness, especially in situations where there may be children or vulnerable pedestrians. This could involve reducing speed, being prepared to stop, and being vigilant about the presence of pedestrians in and around crosswalks, school zones, or residential areas. Regulation 21-504 specifically outlines these responsibilities, ensuring that drivers prioritize the safety of pedestrians. This regulation may also detail specific actions required, such as yielding to pedestrians at crosswalks or adhering to reduced speed limits near schools. In contrast, the other regulations do not focus specifically on the consideration drivers must give to pedestrians and children, which is central to 21-504. Therefore, understanding the context of these regulations helps highlight the importance of pedestrian safety and the legal obligations imposed on drivers in such situations.

4. What is the purpose of a VIN, as stated in Title 26?

- A. To track driving habits of the owner**
- B. To identify a vehicle for registration and tracking purposes**
- C. To provide insurance details**
- D. To record vehicle maintenance history**

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) serves a crucial function in identifying a vehicle uniquely for registration and tracking. It is a standardized code that includes information about the manufacturer, model, year of production, and other features specific to that vehicle. This identification is essential not only for registration with state authorities but also for maintaining accurate records of ownership, theft recovery, and vehicle history. The VIN helps law enforcement agencies, insurance companies, and other entities to track vehicles efficiently, ensuring that each vehicle can be distinguished from all others, which aids in legal and regulatory matters. This is why the purpose of a VIN is primarily focused on identification for registration and tracking purposes.

5. What must a driver yield to before making a U-turn?

- A. To emergency vehicles only
- B. To any vehicle approaching as an immediate danger**
- C. To pedestrians only
- D. To vehicles moving faster

When making a U-turn, a driver is required to yield to any vehicle that poses an immediate danger. This includes oncoming vehicles that are close enough to cause a collision if the U-turn is executed without caution. The rationale behind this rule is primarily focused on ensuring the safety of all road users. A U-turn maneuvers into the path of other vehicles, which can lead to hazardous situations if drivers do not remain vigilant and yield to potentially dangerous approaching traffic. Yielding to only certain types of vehicles, such as emergency vehicles or just pedestrians, would not sufficiently cover all the potential risks associated with making a U-turn. It is crucial to assess the overall traffic conditions, including the speed and distance of all nearby vehicles. Thus, prioritizing the safety of oneself and others on the road is the key takeaway when considering who to yield to before executing a U-turn.

6. Which of the following is part of the DMV's functions under Title 26?

- A. To police traffic violations
- B. To set vehicle price standards
- C. To manage vehicle registrations**
- D. To inspect vehicle safety

The DMV's functions under Title 26 include managing vehicle registrations, which is crucial for ensuring that all vehicles on the road are properly documented and compliant with state laws. This responsibility encompasses issuing vehicle titles, maintaining accurate records of ownership, and updating registration information to reflect any changes such as transfers of ownership or changes in the vehicle's status. By managing vehicle registrations, the DMV plays a vital role in maintaining an organized system that helps with tracking vehicles, which is important for law enforcement, taxation, and ensuring roadway safety. In the context of this question, the other functions mentioned are not primarily within the scope of the DMV's responsibilities under Title 26. For example, policing traffic violations typically falls under the jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies rather than the DMV. Setting vehicle price standards is not a function of the DMV, as pricing is normally determined by market conditions. Vehicle safety inspections can be conducted by various authorized entities but are not a primary function of the DMV, which mainly focuses on administrative tasks related to vehicle registration and licensing rather than inspecting vehicle safety directly.

7. Can an owner knowingly allow their vehicle to be driven in a manner contrary to law?

- A. No, must prevent unlawful operation**
- B. Yes, if they are not present**
- C. Yes, if it's minor**
- D. No, it is illegal**

The correct answer is that an owner must prevent unlawful operation of their vehicle. This is rooted in motor vehicle laws that place responsibility on vehicle owners to ensure that their vehicles are operated in compliance with applicable laws. Allowing a vehicle to be driven in a manner contrary to law can lead to legal consequences not only for the driver but also for the owner. Owners have a duty to exercise control over how their vehicle is used, including ensuring that it is not misused or operated unlawfully. Understanding this obligation is crucial for vehicle owners since failure to comply can result in penalties, liability for damages, or other legal repercussions. This principle underscores the importance of responsible vehicle ownership and highlights that negligence in allowing unlawful operation can significantly affect both the owner's and the driver's legal standings.

8. What is the minimum following distance a vehicle should maintain in good weather conditions?

- A. One second**
- B. Two seconds**
- C. Three seconds**
- D. Four seconds**

Maintaining a minimum following distance of two seconds in good weather conditions is crucial for safe driving. This recommendation is based on guidelines that aim to ensure adequate reaction time to potential hazards. The two-second rule allows drivers enough time to react to the actions of the vehicle in front of them, providing a buffer that can help prevent rear-end collisions. In good weather, conditions are typically favorable for visibility and vehicle control, but maintaining a two-second distance helps account for any sudden stops or changes in traffic patterns. This distance can be measured by picking a fixed point on the road and ensuring that the vehicle behind you passes that point at least two seconds later. This approach helps cultivate safe driving habits and promotes a more cautious approach to following other vehicles, even when conditions seem ideal.

9. What are the rules for parking on public streets according to Title 21?

- A. Park wherever you want**
- B. Must adhere to posted parking signs and not obstruct traffic**
- C. Parking is prohibited at all times**
- D. Only residents can park on public streets**

The correct answer aligns with the regulations designed to maintain order and safety on public streets. According to Title 21, parking must adhere to posted signs, which specify where and when parking is allowed or prohibited. This ensures that drivers are aware of any restrictions, such as no parking zones, time-limited parking, or specific guidelines applicable to certain areas. Additionally, the requirement not to obstruct traffic is crucial for ensuring that roadways remain clear and accessible for all vehicles and emergency services. This adherence helps in managing the flow of traffic and reducing potential hazards that could arise from improper parking. The other choices do not reflect the necessary guidelines for parking on public streets. Allowing parking "wherever you want" could lead to dangerous traffic conditions, while a blanket prohibition of parking at all times is unrealistic and impractical for urban areas. Lastly, restricting public street parking solely to residents undermines access for visitors and service providers, which can be essential for community functions. Therefore, the emphasis on following posted regulations and ensuring traffic flow is key to responsible public street parking.

10. What is required for a driver classified as an "adult" under Title 21?

- A. They must be 16 years or older**
- B. They must be 18 years or older and possess a valid driver's license**
- C. They must have a learner's permit**
- D. They must complete a defensive driving course**

A driver classified as an "adult" under Title 21 is typically defined as someone who is 18 years or older and possesses a valid driver's license. Achieving adulthood in terms of driving laws signifies that the individual has met the age requirement to operate a vehicle independently and has demonstrated the necessary knowledge and skills by obtaining a valid license. This classification also implies that the individual is subject to the full range of driving laws and responsibilities, as opposed to minors who may have additional restrictions or requirements, such as needing a learner's permit. The other options do not fulfill the criteria set for an adult driver. For instance, being 16 years or older does not qualify someone as an adult in the context of legal driving; rather, it might pertain to transitional phases such as having a learner's permit. Similarly, while a defensive driving course may be beneficial and is sometimes mandated under certain circumstances, it is not a requirement to be classified as an adult driver. Thus, possessing a valid driver's license at the age of 18 is essential in establishing an individual as an adult driver under Title 21.