

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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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 measure aims to enhance road safety for inexperienced drivers in Title 21?**
 - A. Mandatory driving courses for all drivers**
 - B. Increased penalties for first-time offenders**
 - C. Graduated licensing systems**
 - D. Yearly driving tests for young drivers**

- 2. What is the responsibility of the driver when passing another vehicle on the road?**
 - A. To honk the horn**
 - B. To wait for the other driver to signal**
 - C. To ensure it is safe and allowed by road conditions**
 - D. To speed up to overtake quickly**

- 3. When can a driver's license be revoked under Title 21?**
 - A. For minor traffic violations**
 - B. For serious offenses such as repeated DUIs or reckless driving violations**
 - C. Only after an accident occurs**
 - D. When a driver moves to another state**

- 4. What is the appropriate charge when a vehicle stopped at a stop sign is struck from behind?**
 - A. Careless driving**
 - B. Negligent driving**
 - C. Distracted driving**
 - D. Reckless driving**

- 5. Is a driver required to stop when entering a highway from a driveway?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only if there are other vehicles present**
 - D. Only if the driveway has signage**

- 6. Where do the provisions of Title 21, subtitle 9 apply?**
- A. Only on local roads**
 - B. Only in urban areas**
 - C. Throughout the state, on or off highways**
 - D. Only on federal highways**
- 7. What special provisions are made for motorcycle operators under Title 21?**
- A. Must wear a reflective vest at all times**
 - B. Must have a motorcycle endorsement on their license**
 - C. Must pass a special vision test**
 - D. Must carry a passenger-only registration**
- 8. What conditions must be met to pass a vehicle on the right?**
- A. If the vehicle is stopped**
 - B. If it is safe and unobstructed according to road type**
 - C. If the vehicle is going slower than the speed limit**
 - D. Only with the signal of a left turn**
- 9. What happens if too many points accumulate on a driving record under Title 21?**
- A. Nothing happens**
 - B. License suspension and mandatory driving courses**
 - C. Just a warning is issued**
 - D. Reduction of insurance rates**
- 10. What is the primary purpose of Title 21 of the Motor Vehicle Law?**
- A. To regulate vehicle emissions**
 - B. To manage traffic lights and signals**
 - C. To regulate motor vehicle operation and ensure safety on the roads**
 - D. To enforce parking regulations**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which measure aims to enhance road safety for inexperienced drivers in Title 21?

- A. Mandatory driving courses for all drivers**
- B. Increased penalties for first-time offenders**
- C. Graduated licensing systems**
- D. Yearly driving tests for young drivers**

The graduated licensing system is designed to enhance road safety for inexperienced drivers by providing a phased approach to obtaining full driving privileges. This system typically involves several stages, each with specific restrictions and requirements that gradually allow novice drivers to gain experience behind the wheel under less risky conditions. In the initial phase, learners may be required to complete a supervised learner's permit period, where they can practice driving with an experienced adult. This is followed by a provisional or intermediate license stage, which often includes restrictions such as limits on nighttime driving and passengers, aimed at reducing the potential for distraction and allowing new drivers to build confidence and skills in a controlled manner. Finally, the driver progresses to full licensure once they have demonstrated sufficient experience and responsibility. By implementing a graduated licensing system, the intention is to reduce the number of accidents among inexperienced drivers, as it gives them the opportunity to develop their abilities gradually while still being under some form of supervision or limitations. This approach has been shown to positively impact road safety statistics by lowering crash rates among young and newly licensed drivers.

2. What is the responsibility of the driver when passing another vehicle on the road?

- A. To honk the horn**
- B. To wait for the other driver to signal**
- C. To ensure it is safe and allowed by road conditions**
- D. To speed up to overtake quickly**

When passing another vehicle on the road, the driver's primary responsibility is to ensure that it is safe and permissible to do so based on the road conditions. This entails checking for adequate visibility, ensuring there are no oncoming vehicles, and confirming that the lane is clear. The motorist must also be aware of any relevant traffic signs and markings that may indicate whether passing is allowed in that area. Properly assessing these factors helps prevent accidents and promotes safe driving practices, as it is crucial to make informed and careful decisions while on the road. Moreover, this responsibility emphasizes the importance of maintaining awareness of one's surroundings and obeying traffic laws, which are designed to protect everyone on the road, including the drivers and pedestrians. Other actions, such as honking the horn or waiting for another driver to signal, are not standard requirements when passing. These may not contribute meaningfully to the safety of the maneuver. Additionally, speeding up to overtake quickly can lead to unsafe driving behavior, increasing the risk of accidents, which is why safety and road condition awareness remains paramount in this scenario.

3. When can a driver's license be revoked under Title 21?

- A. For minor traffic violations
- B. For serious offenses such as repeated DUIs or reckless driving violations**
- C. Only after an accident occurs
- D. When a driver moves to another state

A driver's license can be revoked under Title 21 primarily for serious offenses, which include repeated driving under the influence (DUI) violations and reckless driving. These actions represent significant threats to public safety and ethical driving standards. The revocation serves as a measure to remove dangerous drivers from the roads, preventing potential harm to themselves and others. In instances of multiple offenses like DUIs, which often indicate a pattern of disregard for the law and the safety of others, the revocation reflects the seriousness of the behavior. Similarly, reckless driving is considered a severe violation due to its potential to cause accidents and endanger lives. The law mandates strict consequences for such behaviors to promote responsible driving and deter further infractions. Other options reflect less severe or irrelevant scenarios that do not typically warrant a revocation. Minor traffic violations would usually result in fines or points rather than a license revocation. An accident by itself does not automatically lead to revocation; the circumstances surrounding the accident would play a crucial role in that decision. Lastly, moving to another state generally triggers different procedures involving license transfer rather than immediate revocation. This understanding of the relevant statutes enhances comprehension of the legal repercussions associated with serious driving offenses and underscores the importance of adhering to safe driving practices.

4. What is the appropriate charge when a vehicle stopped at a stop sign is struck from behind?

- A. Careless driving
- B. Negligent driving**
- C. Distracted driving
- D. Reckless driving

When a vehicle that is lawfully stopped at a stop sign gets hit from behind, the appropriate charge relates to the actions of the driver who rear-ended the vehicle. Negligent driving is characterized by the failure to exercise the level of care that a reasonably prudent driver would in similar circumstances. In this scenario, a driver hitting a stopped car suggests a lack of attention or failure to maintain a safe following distance, aspects that are critical to safe driving. This situation inherently points towards negligence because the driver should have been aware that the vehicle was stopped and had a duty to either stop safely behind it or proceed with caution. The other options, while related to driver behavior, do not precisely capture the legal implications of striking a vehicle that is obeying traffic laws and signals like a stop sign. For instance, careless driving lacks the specific context of negligence while distracted driving would require proof that the driver was engaged in a particular activity that diverted their attention from the road. Reckless driving involves willful disregard for the safety of others, which typically implies intent to cause harm, which is not the case when a driver accidentally collides with a stopped vehicle. Hence, negligent driving is the most accurate description of the charge in this incident.

5. Is a driver required to stop when entering a highway from a driveway?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if there are other vehicles present

D. Only if the driveway has signage

A driver is indeed required to stop when entering a highway from a driveway. This rule is designed to ensure the safety of both the driver and other road users by preventing accidents. When merging onto a busy roadway, stopping allows the driver to assess traffic conditions, ensuring it is safe to proceed. The requirement reflects the principle of yielding the right-of-way to vehicles already on the highway, as they are in a position to cause a collision if a vehicle merges without stopping and yielding to them. Other options present alternative scenarios that may misinterpret the laws governing highway entry. For instance, not stopping at all could lead to dangerous situations, especially if other vehicles are present or if there are no signs; both of which highlight the critical nature of maintaining caution and compliance with traffic laws when merging onto high-speed roads.

6. Where do the provisions of Title 21, subtitle 9 apply?

A. Only on local roads

B. Only in urban areas

C. Throughout the state, on or off highways

D. Only on federal highways

The provisions of Title 21, subtitle 9 apply throughout the state, both on highways and off highways. This broad applicability is essential for ensuring consistent traffic laws and regulations, regardless of the type of roadway or location. By covering all areas, it helps maintain safety and provides clear guidelines that drivers must follow. This inclusivity makes enforcement simpler and aids in educating all road users about their responsibilities, ensuring that the rules are uniformly applied no matter where one is driving. The focus is on creating a cohesive traffic law framework that enhances public safety and clarity for all motorists.

7. What special provisions are made for motorcycle operators under Title 21?

- A. Must wear a reflective vest at all times**
- B. Must have a motorcycle endorsement on their license**
- C. Must pass a special vision test**
- D. Must carry a passenger-only registration**

Motorcycle operators are required to have a motorcycle endorsement on their license, which reflects that they have completed the necessary training and demonstrated the skills needed to operate a motorcycle safely. This endorsement ensures that riders are knowledgeable about motorcycle operation, the rules of the road specific to motorcyclists, and safety practices that are crucial for their own protection and that of other road users. Having this endorsement is imperative, as it verifies that the operator has undergone training that may include graduated licensing for new riders, motorcycle safety courses, and practical riding experience. This regulation is in place to reduce the risk of accidents and to enhance road safety. The other options do not accurately reflect the special provisions that are specifically mandated for motorcycle operators. While some states may recommend reflective gear for safety, it is not a universal requirement. The idea of passing a special vision test is not exclusive to motorcycle operators, as vision standards apply across all driver licenses. Lastly, the concept of passenger-only registration is not a recognized requirement under Title 21 for motorcycle operators.

8. What conditions must be met to pass a vehicle on the right?

- A. If the vehicle is stopped**
- B. If it is safe and unobstructed according to road type**
- C. If the vehicle is going slower than the speed limit**
- D. Only with the signal of a left turn**

To pass a vehicle on the right, it is essential that it is safe and unobstructed according to the road type. This means that specific road conditions allow for passing on the right without endangering yourself or others. For instance, this maneuver is often permissible on multi-lane roads where traffic moves in the same direction, or when a vehicle is making a left turn, allowing a clear path for safer navigation. In contrast, passing on the right is typically prohibited in situations where there is no clear lane or safe space to maneuver, or where such actions could lead to collisions or impede traffic flow. The law is designed to prioritize safety, ensuring that drivers can pass without risk of accidents or confusion on the road.

9. What happens if too many points accumulate on a driving record under Title 21?

A. Nothing happens

B. License suspension and mandatory driving courses

C. Just a warning is issued

D. Reduction of insurance rates

When too many points accumulate on a driving record under Title 21, license suspension and mandatory driving courses often result. This system is designed to enhance road safety by identifying and penalizing unsafe driving behaviors. Accumulating a certain number of points indicates a pattern of irresponsible driving, leading the authorities to take corrective measures. License suspension serves as a significant deterrent, encouraging drivers to be more responsible on the road, while mandatory driving courses aim to educate drivers about safe driving practices and the consequences of infractions. This structured approach not only holds drivers accountable for their actions but also aims to reduce future violations and enhance public safety on the highways. Other options do not address the consequences of point accumulation effectively. For instance, doing nothing would undermine the enforcement of traffic laws and discourage safe driving. Issuing just a warning would likely not impact habitual offenders, and reducing insurance rates would be counterintuitive as higher points typically lead to elevated premiums due to perceived risk.

10. What is the primary purpose of Title 21 of the Motor Vehicle Law?

A. To regulate vehicle emissions

B. To manage traffic lights and signals

C. To regulate motor vehicle operation and ensure safety on the roads

D. To enforce parking regulations

The primary purpose of Title 21 of the Motor Vehicle Law is to regulate motor vehicle operation and ensure safety on the roads. This encompasses a wide range of regulations that govern the behavior of drivers, the safety features required for vehicles, the rights and responsibilities of road users, and the enforcement mechanisms to uphold these laws. By establishing standard rules of the road, such as speed limits, licensing requirements, and safe driving practices, Title 21 aims to minimize accidents and enhance the safety of all road users. While regulating vehicle emissions, managing traffic signals, and enforcing parking regulations are important aspects of vehicle and road safety, they fall under different areas of law or sections of the motor vehicle code that serve more specific purposes. Thus, the focus of Title 21 is broadly on the operation of motor vehicles as a whole and the overarching goal of public safety on the roadways.

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://motorvehiclelawtitle21and26.examzify.com>

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

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