

MVA Driving School Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What is the minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in most states?**
 - A. 14 years old**
 - B. 15 or 16 years old**
 - C. 17 years old**
 - D. 18 years old**
- 2. Idling gas-powered vehicles after starting and before driving away is:**
 - A. Legal in all states**
 - B. Illegal in MD if unattended and not necessary**
 - C. Recommended for safety**
 - D. Encouraged to warm up the engine**
- 3. What is the purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS)?**
 - A. Prevent the wheels from locking during hard braking**
 - B. Increase the speed of the vehicle during braking**
 - C. Enhance fuel efficiency**
 - D. Provide power steering assistance**
- 4. What should you do if another driver is aggressive or road raging?**
 - A. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and do not engage**
 - B. Accelerate to get away quickly**
 - C. Honk your horn to alert them**
 - D. Confront the driver verbally**
- 5. What is a significant risk when making a left turn across traffic?**
 - A. The potential for a rear-end collision**
 - B. The inability to see traffic signals**
 - C. The possibility of being struck with limited protection**
 - D. The requirement to signal less than usual**

6. What is it called when a driver hits something and fails to stop?

- A. Negligent driving**
- B. Hit and run**
- C. Accidental collision**
- D. Fleeing the scene**

7. In which gear should a vehicle be when starting?

- A. P (Park)**
- B. N (Neutral)**
- C. D (Drive)**
- D. R (Reverse)**

8. What conditions can affect your stopping distance?

- A. Weather, road conditions, and your speed**
- B. The weight of the vehicle and the type of fuel used**
- C. Driver experience and road signs**
- D. Vehicle color and tire tread depth**

9. What should a driver do when approaching a pedestrian crosswalk?

- A. Accelerate to clear the intersection**
- B. Look for pedestrians and prepare to stop**
- C. Ignore the crosswalk if it is not marked**
- D. Only yield if pedestrians are already crossing**

10. What does SEE stand for in safe driving practices?

- A. Search, Evaluate, Execute**
- B. Scan, Engage, Escape**
- C. Simplify, Educate, Enforce**
- D. Select, Experience, Enact**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in most states?

- A. 14 years old**
- B. 15 or 16 years old**
- C. 17 years old**
- D. 18 years old**

The minimum age to obtain a learner's permit in most states is typically 15 or 16 years old. This age range reflects a common standard set by state laws, which aim to ensure that young drivers can begin to practice driving under supervision before they reach the age of full licensing. Learner's permits are designed to give new drivers the opportunity to gain essential driving experience while still being guided by a responsible adult. Some states may allow minors to apply for a learner's permit as young as 15, while others may require them to be at least 16. This approach emphasizes the importance of readiness and maturity in driving skills, which are crucial for safety on the road. Therefore, the answer accurately reflects the general practice across many states regarding the age requirement for obtaining a learner's permit.

2. Idling gas-powered vehicles after starting and before driving away is:

- A. Legal in all states**
- B. Illegal in MD if unattended and not necessary**
- C. Recommended for safety**
- D. Encouraged to warm up the engine**

Idling gas-powered vehicles after starting and before driving away is illegal in Maryland if the vehicle is unattended and not necessary. This regulation is in place to reduce unnecessary emissions and promote environmental responsibility. Idling wastefully consumes fuel and contributes to air pollution, which is particularly concerning in urban areas. The law encourages drivers to turn off their engines if they will be stopped for an extended period, thus preventing excess emissions and fuel consumption. Understanding this regulation is vital for compliance with state laws and for promoting eco-friendly practices while driving.

3. What is the purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS)?

- A. Prevent the wheels from locking during hard braking**
- B. Increase the speed of the vehicle during braking**
- C. Enhance fuel efficiency**
- D. Provide power steering assistance**

The purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS) is to prevent the wheels from locking up during hard braking. This is crucial because when wheels lock, the vehicle can skid or lose traction, making it difficult for the driver to maintain control. ABS allows the driver to steer the vehicle while braking, which can help to avoid collisions. It achieves this by automatically regulating brake pressure to each wheel, rapidly pulsing the brakes to prevent lock-up and ensure that the tires remain in contact with the road surface. This functionality enhances both safety and control, especially in emergency braking situations or on slippery surfaces. The other options do not accurately describe the function of ABS. For instance, increasing the speed of the vehicle during braking is counterintuitive; braking systems are designed to reduce speed. Similarly, while fuel efficiency and power steering assistance are important features in vehicles, they are not related to the function of the anti-lock braking system.

4. What should you do if another driver is aggressive or road raging?

- A. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, and do not engage**
- B. Accelerate to get away quickly**
- C. Honk your horn to alert them**
- D. Confront the driver verbally**

When faced with an aggressive driver or a situation involving road rage, the best course of action is to stay calm, avoid eye contact, and refrain from engaging with the other driver. This response is effective because it helps to defuse the situation and minimizes the risk of escalation. Engaging with an aggressive driver can provoke further hostility, potentially leading to dangerous confrontations. Remaining calm allows you to maintain control over your own emotions and reactions, which is vital in ensuring your safety. By avoiding eye contact, you signal that you are not interested in a confrontation, which can help to reduce the likelihood that the other driver will escalate their aggressive behavior. In summary, this approach prioritizes safety and promotes a peaceful resolution to the encounter with the aggressive driver.

5. What is a significant risk when making a left turn across traffic?

- A. The potential for a rear-end collision
- B. The inability to see traffic signals
- C. The possibility of being struck with limited protection**
- D. The requirement to signal less than usual

Making a left turn across traffic presents a significant risk of being struck, especially because this maneuver often requires drivers to cross multiple lanes of oncoming traffic. When doing so, the driver may have limited visibility of the oncoming vehicles due to various factors, such as the position of other vehicles, road obstructions, or even weather conditions. This lack of protection is particularly concerning as vehicles traveling straight may not expect a car to enter their path, leading to potentially severe collisions. The nature of left turns involves timing and judgment; miscalculating the speed of oncoming traffic or misjudging the gap to complete the turn can result in a crash. Unlike other situations where the vehicle may have the right-of-way or may be traveling in a straight line, left turns often put drivers directly in the path of opposing traffic without adequate buffer or escape routes, increasing the severity of the risk involved in making such turns.

6. What is it called when a driver hits something and fails to stop?

- A. Negligent driving
- B. Hit and run**
- C. Accidental collision
- D. Fleeing the scene

When a driver hits something or someone and fails to stop, it is known as a hit and run. This term specifically refers to incidents where the driver leaves the scene of the accident without providing their information or checking on the welfare of those involved. Hit and run incidents are taken very seriously by law enforcement and can lead to criminal charges, fines, and points on a driver's license, as they are viewed as irresponsible and a violation of traffic laws. The other options do not accurately capture this specific situation. Negligent driving refers to a broader category of driving behavior that shows a lack of care or responsibility but does not necessarily imply leaving the scene. Accidental collision may describe the nature of the accident but does not encompass the act of leaving the scene. Fleeing the scene is a similar concept but is less commonly used as a term compared to hit and run when discussing accidents specifically involving impacts followed by a driver leaving. In this context, hit and run is the most precise and widely recognized term.

7. In which gear should a vehicle be when starting?

- A. P (Park)**
- B. N (Neutral)**
- C. D (Drive)**
- D. R (Reverse)**

When starting a vehicle, it is essential for safety that the transmission is in the "Park" position. When the vehicle is in Park, the transmission is locked, meaning the car cannot move. This is a crucial feature designed to prevent unintended movement when starting the engine. It ensures that the driver can start the vehicle without the risk of rolling away, which is particularly important if the vehicle is on an incline or slope. Choosing "Neutral" would allow the vehicle to roll, which can be dangerous, especially if parked on a slope. The "Drive" and "Reverse" positions are also not appropriate for starting the engine as these gears indicate that the vehicle could potentially move forward or backward immediately upon starting, posing a greater risk of accidents. Therefore, starting in the Park position is the safest and recommended practice for operating a vehicle.

8. What conditions can affect your stopping distance?

- A. Weather, road conditions, and your speed**
- B. The weight of the vehicle and the type of fuel used**
- C. Driver experience and road signs**
- D. Vehicle color and tire tread depth**

Stopping distance is significantly influenced by a variety of factors, and the correct choice highlights three fundamental aspects: weather, road conditions, and your speed. When considering weather, factors such as rain, snow, ice, or fog can reduce traction between the tires and the road surface, making it more difficult to stop quickly. For instance, wet or icy roads can lead to longer stopping distances due to reduced friction. Similarly, road conditions—including smoothness, incline, and surface materials—can also affect how quickly a vehicle can come to a stop. Potholes, gravel, or worn pavement can further complicate braking. Your speed directly impacts how far it will take to stop your vehicle. The faster you are traveling, the longer it takes to stop. This is due to the physics of momentum—doubling your speed will double your stopping distance under the same conditions. Recognizing how these elements interact helps drivers make better decisions in varying conditions, ensuring safety on the road. The other options do not accurately encompass the primary factors influencing stopping distance, focusing instead on less relevant aspects.

9. What should a driver do when approaching a pedestrian crosswalk?

- A. Accelerate to clear the intersection**
- B. Look for pedestrians and prepare to stop**
- C. Ignore the crosswalk if it is not marked**
- D. Only yield if pedestrians are already crossing**

When approaching a pedestrian crosswalk, it is essential for drivers to look for pedestrians and prepare to stop. This action emphasizes the importance of being vigilant and proactive in ensuring the safety of individuals who may be crossing the road. Crosswalks are designated areas that provide a safe passage for pedestrians, which makes it crucial for drivers to be aware of their surroundings and be ready to yield to pedestrians who may be attempting to cross. By preparing to stop, a driver demonstrates responsible behavior and respect for the rules of the road that prioritize pedestrian safety. It reflects a commitment to the concept of shared road use, where both drivers and pedestrians have rights and responsibilities. Adhering to this practice ensures that everyone can navigate traffic safely, minimizing the risk of accidents. In this context, other options, such as accelerating through the intersection or ignoring unmarked crosswalks, do not prioritize pedestrian safety and can lead to dangerous situations.

10. What does SEE stand for in safe driving practices?

- A. Search, Evaluate, Execute**
- B. Scan, Engage, Escape**
- C. Simplify, Educate, Enforce**
- D. Select, Experience, Enact**

The acronym SEE stands for Search, Evaluate, Execute, which encompasses essential components of safe driving practices. The "Search" aspect emphasizes the importance of being aware of your surroundings. This requires constantly scanning the road, checking mirrors, and being alert to any potential hazards, including other vehicles, pedestrians, and road conditions. By actively searching for information, drivers can identify risks early on. "Evaluate" involves assessing the information gathered during the search phase. This means analyzing the situation to determine the safest course of action based on the current conditions. Evaluating factors such as distance to other vehicles, road signs, and traffic signals is crucial to making informed decisions. Finally, "Execute" refers to the implementation of the assessed decisions. After evaluating the situation, a driver must take appropriate actions — such as adjusting speed, changing lanes, or yielding — to navigate safely and effectively. Understanding and applying the SEE strategy fosters a proactive approach to driving, encouraging drivers to be vigilant and responsive to their environment, thereby reducing the risk of accidents.

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://mvadrivingschool.examzify.com>

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

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