

OMVIC 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. Should OMVIC issue a proposal to refuse (or revoke) registration, to whom can the applicant appeal?**
 - A. Ontario Court of Justice**
 - B. License Appeal Tribunal (LAT)**
 - C. Supreme Court of Canada**
 - D. Federal Appeals Court**

- 2. What is true about disclosing a vehicle's history of being declared a total loss by an insurer?**
 - A. It must be disclosed only if the vehicle was not repaired**
 - B. Disclosure is not necessary if the vehicle has been fully restored**
 - C. It must be disclosed, regardless of the vehicle's current condition**
 - D. It only needs to be disclosed if the total loss occurred within the last year**

- 3. Which dealer class buys, sells, or trades in both new and used vehicles?**
 - A. a. Broker**
 - B. b. General Dealer (used subclass)**
 - C. c. General Dealer (new and used subclass)**
 - D. d. Wholesaler**

- 4. What is the maximum penalty for an individual person convicted under the CPA?**
 - A. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 25,000**
 - B. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 60,000**
 - C. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 50,000**
 - D. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 30,000**

- 5. Who must salespeople be employed or retained by in order to apply for registration as a salesperson?**
- A. An automotive manufacturer**
 - B. A registered dealer**
 - C. A car leasing company**
 - D. An automotive repair shop**
- 6. What types of damages must dealers disclose to potential buyers?**
- A. Damage over \$1000**
 - B. Fire damage**
 - C. Any collision**
 - D. Structural damage or repairs**
- 7. What is prohibited in terms of advertising by dealers?**
- A. Using images of the vehicle without consent**
 - B. False or misleading advertising about the vehicle**
 - C. Advertising vehicles that are not for sale**
 - D. Offering discounts on vehicle purchases**
- 8. Which Ontario law regulates motor vehicle repairs?**
- A. Motor Vehicle Repair Act**
 - B. Consumer Protection Act**
 - C. Motor Vehicle Dealers Act**
 - D. None of the above**
- 9. What practice is referred to as "odometer rollback"?**
- A. The process of adjusting a vehicle's maintenance plan**
 - B. The illegal act of altering a vehicle's odometer**
 - C. The practice of resetting a vehicle's service history**
 - D. The method of changing ownership details on a vehicle**

10. On a purchase contract, what must be printed in 14 pt. bold font next to the buyer's signature?

A. "No Returns"

B. "Final Sale"

C. "Sales Guaranteed"

D. The mandatory "Sales Final" statement

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Should OMVIC issue a proposal to refuse (or revoke) registration, to whom can the applicant appeal?

A. Ontario Court of Justice

B. License Appeal Tribunal (LAT)

C. Supreme Court of Canada

D. Federal Appeals Court

The other options are incorrect because they are not relevant to the appeal process for an OMVIC registration refusal or revocation. Option A, the Ontario Court of Justice, handles criminal and civil cases, not administrative appeals. Option C, the Supreme Court of Canada, is the highest court in the country and generally only hears cases of national importance. Option D, the Federal Appeals Court, also handles federal cases and would not be relevant to an appeal for an OMVIC registration decision. The License Appeal Tribunal (LAT) is the appropriate judicial body for appeals related to OMVIC registrations as it handles appeals for various types of administrative decisions made by the government of Ontario.

2. What is true about disclosing a vehicle's history of being declared a total loss by an insurer?

A. It must be disclosed only if the vehicle was not repaired

B. Disclosure is not necessary if the vehicle has been fully restored

C. It must be disclosed, regardless of the vehicle's current condition

D. It only needs to be disclosed if the total loss occurred within the last year

A vehicle being declared a total loss by an insurer means that the vehicle has been deemed unrecoverable or not worth repairing after an accident or other damage. Therefore, even if the vehicle has been fully restored or the total loss occurred more than a year ago, it is still important to disclose this information. This is because it affects the vehicle's history and may impact its value and safety. Option A is incorrect because disclosure is necessary regardless of whether the vehicle has been repaired. Option B is incorrect because restoration does not change the fact that the vehicle was declared a total loss. Option D is incorrect because the time frame of one year is not relevant in disclosing this information.

3. Which dealer class buys, sells, or trades in both new and used vehicles?

- A. a. Broker
- B. b. General Dealer (used subclass)
- C. c. General Dealer (new and used subclass)**
- D. d. Wholesaler

The correct term for a dealer class that buys, sells, or trades in both new and used vehicles is a "General Dealer (new and used subclass)." A broker typically acts as an intermediary between buyers and sellers, but does not typically buy or sell vehicles themselves. A "General Dealer (used subclass)" may only specialize in selling used vehicles, making option B incorrect. A wholesaler typically sells goods in large quantities to retailers, making option D incorrect. Therefore, option C is the best and most accurate answer.

4. What is the maximum penalty for an individual person convicted under the CPA?

- A. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 25,000
- B. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 60,000
- C. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 50,000**
- D. A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 30,000

The Correct answer is C A max of two years less a day in jail and/or a fine of up to 50,000. This is the maximum penalty for an individual person convicted under the CPA. Options A, B, and D all have incorrect fine amounts. Option A has a fine of up to 25,000 which is lower than the maximum penalty. Similarly, option B has a fine of up to 60,000 and option D has a fine of up to 30,000, both of which are higher than the maximum penalty. Therefore, the correct answer is C because it has the correct fine amount of up to 50,000, in addition to the maximum jail time of two years less a day.

5. Who must salespeople be employed or retained by in order to apply for registration as a salesperson?

- A. An automotive manufacturer
- B. A registered dealer**
- C. A car leasing company
- D. An automotive repair shop

Salespeople must be employed or retained by a registered dealer in order to apply for registration as a salesperson. This is because registered dealers are licensed to sell vehicles and are regulated by the government. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because salespeople are not required to be employed or retained by an automotive manufacturer, car leasing company, or an automotive repair shop. These options do not have the same level of regulation and licensing as registered dealers in the automotive industry.

6. What types of damages must dealers disclose to potential buyers?

- A. Damage over \$1000**
- B. Fire damage**
- C. Any collision**
- D. Structural damage or repairs**

Dealers must disclose structural damage or repairs to potential buyers because this type of damage significantly affects the safety, integrity, and resale value of the vehicle. Structural damage refers to any harm that impacts the core framework of the vehicle, which can result in long-term issues even if the car appears cosmetically acceptable. Knowledge of such damage is critical for buyers, as it can influence their decision-making process regarding the purchase. While damage over a certain monetary threshold, fire damage, and collision-related damage are also important considerations, the requirement for disclosure of structural damage is a higher priority in many jurisdictions. This is because structural integrity directly impacts the vehicle's performance and safety, making it essential information for any potential buyer. Transparency in this regard provides protection for buyers and helps maintain trust in the sales process.

7. What is prohibited in terms of advertising by dealers?

- A. Using images of the vehicle without consent**
- B. False or misleading advertising about the vehicle**
- C. Advertising vehicles that are not for sale**
- D. Offering discounts on vehicle purchases**

The prohibition of false or misleading advertising is rooted in the principle of protecting consumers and maintaining honest communication in the marketplace. When a dealer makes claims about a vehicle, those claims must be accurate and substantiated. Misleading information can misguide consumers, affecting their purchasing decisions and undermining trust in the automotive marketplace. It is essential for dealers to provide clear and truthful information, as this not only ensures compliance with regulations but also fosters integrity and customer loyalty. Using images of the vehicle without consent, advertising vehicles that are not for sale, and offering discounts on vehicle purchases each involves specific regulations and ethics but do not carry the same overarching impact on consumer trust as misleading information. Misleading advertising can lead to serious consequences, including legal action, loss of reputation, and financial penalties, highlighting the importance of honesty in advertising practices.

8. Which Ontario law regulates motor vehicle repairs?

- A. Motor Vehicle Repair Act**
- B. Consumer Protection Act**
- C. Motor Vehicle Dealers Act**
- D. None of the above**

The Consumer Protection Act regulates motor vehicle repairs in Ontario. The Motor Vehicle Repair Act does not exist, and the Motor Vehicle Dealers Act only applies to dealerships, not repairs. Choosing "None of the above" implies that there is no law regulating motor vehicle repairs in Ontario, which is incorrect. It is important to know the correct law in order to protect your rights as a consumer when getting your vehicle repaired in Ontario.

9. What practice is referred to as "odometer rollback"?

- A. The process of adjusting a vehicle's maintenance plan
- B. The illegal act of altering a vehicle's odometer**
- C. The practice of resetting a vehicle's service history
- D. The method of changing ownership details on a vehicle

Odometer rollback refers to the illegal act of altering a vehicle's odometer reading to show a lower mileage than the actual usage. This unethical practice is often done to increase the vehicle's resale value, misleading potential buyers about the true wear and tear of the vehicle. A vehicle's odometer is intended to provide an accurate record of distance traveled, which is crucial for assessing its age, condition, and expected maintenance needs. This practice is illegal in many jurisdictions, including under laws set forth in vehicle fraud statutes. It can have serious legal consequences for those involved, including fines or criminal charges. Recognizing odometer rollback is essential for consumers to make informed decisions and for salespeople to ensure transparency and integrity in the automotive market.

10. On a purchase contract, what must be printed in 14 pt. bold font next to the buyer's signature?

- A. "No Returns"
- B. "Final Sale"
- C. "Sales Guaranteed"
- D. The mandatory "Sales Final" statement**

The inclusion of the mandatory "Sales Final" statement printed in 14 pt. bold font next to the buyer's signature on a purchase contract serves a critical purpose in consumer protection and clarity in transactions. This requirement ensures that the buyer is clearly informed that the sale is final and that they generally cannot return the product once the purchase is completed. Using bold font of a specified size helps to emphasize this important provision, making it more noticeable and difficult to overlook. This reinforces the idea that consumers are making an informed decision at the time of the purchase by explicitly acknowledging the terms of the sale. Additionally, it aligns with regulatory standards that are designed to protect both consumers and dealers by ensuring that all parties understand the contractual obligations involved. In contrast, other statements like "No Returns," "Final Sale," or "Sales Guaranteed" do not hold the same legal significance or clarity as the "Sales Final" statement required by regulations, as they may not clearly communicate the same binding contract terms. Ultimately, the stipulation for the "Sales Final" statement emphasizes the finality of the transaction, reinforcing buyer awareness and understanding at the moment of purchase.

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://omvic.examzify.com>

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

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