

Texas CDL Section 14 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What does the acronym CDL stand for?**
 - A. Commercial Driving License**
 - B. Commercial Driver's License**
 - C. Certified Driver's License**
 - D. Commercial Delivery License**
- 2. What should a driver do when approaching a railroad crossing?**
 - A. Speed up to clear the crossing quickly**
 - B. Ignore any signals if no train is visible**
 - C. Slow down, look both ways, and prepare to stop if necessary**
 - D. Only stop if there is a signal present**
- 3. What is the requirement for additional mirrors on larger commercial trucks?**
 - A. Only side mirrors are required**
 - B. They must have mirrors that provide visibility for all sides of the vehicle**
 - C. Mirrors are not necessary for larger vehicles**
 - D. They must use cameras instead of mirrors**
- 4. What is the recommended speed limit when driving a semitrailer on FM and Ranch Roads?**
 - A. 55/50 mph**
 - B. 60/55 mph**
 - C. 70/65 mph**
 - D. 75/70 mph**
- 5. When approaching emergency vehicles on the road, what should a driver do?**
 - A. Speed up to pass quickly**
 - B. Move over one lane if possible or slow down significantly**
 - C. Stay at the same speed without any alterations**
 - D. Use the horn to alert the emergency vehicle**

- 6. What is a defensive driving technique?**
- A. Maintaining a constant speed regardless of road conditions**
 - B. Anticipating potential hazards and taking actions to avoid them**
 - C. Using mirrors frequently while changing lanes**
 - D. Accelerating quickly to avoid traffic**
- 7. How long can a non-resident obtain a temporary permit for farm use?**
- A. 10 days**
 - B. 20 days**
 - C. 30 days**
 - D. 60 days**
- 8. Under what conditions can a load extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of a vehicle?**
- A. If the load is designed to be carried at the rear of the trailer**
 - B. If the load is light in weight**
 - C. If the load is secured properly**
 - D. If it does not block visibility**
- 9. On a vision-obscured road, where should flags be placed?**
- A. 10' and 100' behind and 100' in front**
 - B. 50' in front only**
 - C. 200' behind only**
 - D. 15' in front and 50' behind**
- 10. What is the maximum height for reflectors on vehicles measuring 80" or more in width?**
- A. 40 inches**
 - B. 50 inches**
 - C. 60 inches**
 - D. 70 inches**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What does the acronym CDL stand for?

- A. Commercial Driving License
- B. Commercial Driver's License**
- C. Certified Driver's License
- D. Commercial Delivery License

The acronym CDL stands for Commercial Driver's License. This designation is a specific regulatory term that refers to the license required to operate commercial motor vehicles in the United States, including large trucks and buses. The reason "Commercial Driver's License" is the correct choice is that it accurately reflects the nature of the document, which is issued to individuals who meet certain qualifications, training, and testing requirements to ensure they are capable of safely operating these types of vehicles. Other options such as "Commercial Driving License," "Certified Driver's License," and "Commercial Delivery License" do not capture the precise legal terminology used in the U.S. regulations governing commercial driving. For instance, while "Commercial Driving License" might seem similar, it fails to use the possessive form that emphasizes the driver's qualifications. Options like "Certified Driver's License" and "Commercial Delivery License" are misleading since they suggest a different scope of driver qualification or vehicle operation that is not aligned with the regulatory framework established for commercial drivers.

2. What should a driver do when approaching a railroad crossing?

- A. Speed up to clear the crossing quickly
- B. Ignore any signals if no train is visible
- C. Slow down, look both ways, and prepare to stop if necessary**
- D. Only stop if there is a signal present

When approaching a railroad crossing, it is crucial for a driver to slow down, look both ways, and prepare to stop if necessary. This approach ensures maximum safety and awareness of oncoming trains. Railroad crossings often have limited visibility, and trains can approach quickly and quietly, making it essential to be cautious. By slowing down, drivers give themselves enough time to assess the crossing and any signals in place. Looking both ways is important because trains can come from either direction, and one might not be visible until it's very close. Being prepared to stop if necessary is also key, as train signals might not always be visible until the last moment, and it is better to err on the side of caution at these potentially dangerous intersections. This method promotes safe driving habits and compliance with traffic laws that prioritize the safety of both the driver and passengers, as well as others on the road.

3. What is the requirement for additional mirrors on larger commercial trucks?

A. Only side mirrors are required

B. They must have mirrors that provide visibility for all sides of the vehicle

C. Mirrors are not necessary for larger vehicles

D. They must use cameras instead of mirrors

Larger commercial trucks are required to have mirrors that provide visibility for all sides of the vehicle to ensure safety on the roads. This requirement is crucial because these vehicles have significant blind spots, and proper mirror placement allows drivers to be aware of their surroundings, including other vehicles, pedestrians, and obstacles. Having the right mirrors can prevent collisions and ensure that truck drivers are operating their vehicles safely. This regulation emphasizes the importance of visibility and the driver's ability to monitor areas around their vehicle effectively. While some newer models may incorporate technology such as cameras, the fundamental requirement remains that adequate mirroring capabilities must allow the driver a comprehensive view of their driving environment.

4. What is the recommended speed limit when driving a semitrailer on FM and Ranch Roads?

A. 55/50 mph

B. 60/55 mph

C. 70/65 mph

D. 75/70 mph

The recommended speed limit when driving a semitrailer on FM (Farm-to-Market) and Ranch Roads is typically set at 60 mph for cars and 55 mph for trucks, which includes semitrailers. This speed limit is established to ensure safety given the conditions commonly present on FM and Ranch Roads, such as rural settings, limited visibility, and increased likelihood of encountering slower-moving vehicles, livestock, or obstacles. Maintaining a speed limit of 55 mph for trucks helps mitigate the risks associated with driving larger vehicles, which have longer stopping distances and less maneuverability compared to passenger vehicles. It balances the need for efficient transport while ensuring the safety of all road users, particularly in areas that may not be well maintained or are frequently trafficked by agricultural vehicles. In contrast, other speed limits mentioned do not align with the guidelines for heavy vehicles on these types of roads and could lead to unsafe conditions. Recognizing the specific regulations for truck travel on FM and Ranch Roads is crucial for compliance and ensuring road safety.

5. When approaching emergency vehicles on the road, what should a driver do?

- A. Speed up to pass quickly**
- B. Move over one lane if possible or slow down significantly**
- C. Stay at the same speed without any alterations**
- D. Use the horn to alert the emergency vehicle**

When approaching emergency vehicles on the road, it is essential for a driver to move over one lane if it is safe and possible to do so. This action not only provides a safer environment for the emergency personnel but also reduces the risk of accidents occurring from close proximity to stopped emergency vehicles. If moving over is not feasible due to traffic or road conditions, slowing down significantly is crucial. This approach allows the driver to maintain control of their vehicle and ensures that they can react appropriately to any sudden movements or hazards. Following this practice is important because emergency responders often are engaged in critical operations, and the safety of both the responders and other road users is paramount. Additionally, many states have "Move Over" laws which mandate that drivers take these actions when they see emergency vehicles with their lights flashing. Therefore, option B rightly emphasizes the necessary precautions to ensure safety on the road when encountering emergency situations.

6. What is a defensive driving technique?

- A. Maintaining a constant speed regardless of road conditions**
- B. Anticipating potential hazards and taking actions to avoid them**
- C. Using mirrors frequently while changing lanes**
- D. Accelerating quickly to avoid traffic**

Defensive driving techniques are crucial for ensuring one's safety on the road. The emphasis is on being proactive rather than reactive. Anticipating potential hazards allows drivers to prepare and respond effectively, reducing the risk of accidents. This involves observing other road users, recognizing traffic patterns, and being aware of changing environments, such as weather or traffic conditions. Maintaining a constant speed regardless of road conditions might lead to unsafe scenarios where adjusting speed is necessary for safety. Utilizing mirrors frequently while changing lanes is important for awareness but does not encompass the broader strategy of defensive driving. Similarly, accelerating quickly may increase risk by reducing reaction time and compromising the driver's ability to respond to unexpected challenges on the road. Therefore, the focus on anticipating hazards and avoiding them embodies the essence of safe and responsible driving.

7. How long can a non-resident obtain a temporary permit for farm use?

- A. 10 days**
- B. 20 days**
- C. 30 days**
- D. 60 days**

A non-resident can obtain a temporary permit for farm use for up to 30 days. This provision allows individuals who are not permanent residents to engage in farming activities using a temporary permit while they fulfill state regulations or establish residency requirements. The 30-day time frame is designed to balance the need for flexibility in agricultural operations with the requirement for accountability and control over vehicle use in farming activities. Individuals requiring more extensive farming operations beyond this period will need to look into permanent permitting options or fulfill residency requirements. Other time frames suggested do not align with the regulations established for non-resident farm use permits.

8. Under what conditions can a load extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of a vehicle?

- A. If the load is designed to be carried at the rear of the trailer**
- B. If the load is light in weight**
- C. If the load is secured properly**
- D. If it does not block visibility**

The correct choice indicates that a load can extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of a vehicle if it is specifically designed to be carried at the rear of the trailer. This means that the load must be suitable for hanging or extending beyond the vehicle dimensions without compromising safety or stability. Loads like certain types of construction materials or equipment often have specific design features that allow them to be safely transported in this way. This may also indicate compliance with regulatory guidelines that often mandate particular handling requirements for such loads. In contrast, the conditions referring to weight, proper securing, or visibility do play important roles in overall transportation safety but do not directly allow for exemptions to the standard rule regarding load extension. A lightweight load can still be hazardous if not configured correctly; a securely fastened load is essential for safety no matter the extension; and a load that blocks visibility might create dangerous situations, regardless of its design or purpose. Therefore, these factors do not provide a legitimate basis for exceeding the 4-foot limit beyond the rear of a vehicle.

9. On a vision-obscured road, where should flags be placed?

A. 10' and 100' behind and 100' in front

B. 50' in front only

C. 200' behind only

D. 15' in front and 50' behind

The correct choice involves placing flags at specific distances behind and in front of the vehicle on a vision-obscured road to ensure adequate warning and safety for both the driver and other road users. By positioning flags 10 feet and 100 feet behind the vehicle and 100 feet in front, visibility is enhanced for approaching traffic. This placement helps alert other drivers well in advance, allowing them to react safely and accordingly to the potentially hazardous situation. Putting flags at these intervals provides a clear indication of the vehicle's presence on the road, especially in situations where visibility is limited due to obstacles or terrain. The distance behind ensures that drivers coming from the rear are warned early enough to slow down or maneuver as needed, while the flag in front serves a similar purpose for oncoming vehicles. This setup is crucial for maintaining safety on roads where visibility may be compromised, thus promoting safe practices in driving and signaling. Other configurations, such as placing flags only 50 feet in front, or solely 200 feet behind, do not provide the comprehensive warning required in such conditions. Each of those choices would either provide insufficient warning to approaching traffic or fail to adequately alert those behind, which is not conducive to ensuring safety on a vision-obscured road.

10. What is the maximum height for reflectors on vehicles measuring 80" or more in width?

A. 40 inches

B. 50 inches

C. 60 inches

D. 70 inches

The maximum height for reflectors on vehicles measuring 80 inches or more in width is 60 inches. This regulation is in place to ensure that reflectors are positioned at an optimal height for visibility and safety. Reflectors play a crucial role in making vehicles more visible to other road users, especially in low light conditions. By placing reflectors at a maximum height of 60 inches, it allows for better visibility from various angles, making it easier for other drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists to see the vehicle. This height is designed to balance visibility with practical considerations such as the design and structure of larger vehicles. In contrast, lower or higher allowable heights may not achieve the same level of visibility, which is essential for reducing the risk of accidents and enhancing road safety. This regulation reflects an understanding of how large vehicles operate in different environments and the importance of their conspicuity on the road.

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://txcdlsec14.examzify.com>

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