

TEXAS STATE INSPECTION PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 year vehicle do you have to inspect the parking brake?**
 - A. 1950 and older
 - B. 1960 and newer
 - C. 1970 and older
 - D. 1980 and newer
- 2. True or False: The stop lights on the vehicle must be red or amber in color.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 3. What component is checked for proper installation during an emissions inspection?**
 - A. The gas cap
 - B. The engine oil cap
 - C. The spark plugs
 - D. The air filter
- 4. What is the primary purpose of the safety inspection program?**
 - A. To improve vehicle aesthetics
 - B. To ensure vehicles are safe to operate and meet environmental standards
 - C. To regulate vehicle maintenance
 - D. To assess the fuel economy of vehicles
- 5. True or False: You must issue a rejection of the inspection if the wheel studs, bolts, nuts, or lugs are loose, missing, or damaged.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially true
 - D. Insufficient information
- 6. What is the requirement for fuel caps during emissions inspections?**
 - A. They must be replaced every two years
 - B. They must seal correctly to prevent vapor leaks
 - C. They should be compatible with the vehicle make
 - D. They must be checked for visible cracks

- 7. True or False: Vehicles manufactured or assembled after the model year 1960 do not need to be equipped with electrical turn signal lamps.**
- A. True
 - B. False
- 8. At what depth of fluid within the master cylinder should you reject the inspection?**
- A. At the top of the master cylinder
 - B. Halfway up the master cylinder
 - C. 1 inch below the top of the reservoir/below manufacturer recommended level
 - D. 2 inches below the top of the reservoir
- 9. What model year vehicle are two tail lights required on?**
- A. 1959 and older
 - B. 1960 and newer
 - C. 1970 and newer
 - D. 1980 and newer
- 10. What type of fuel systems are tested during inspection?**
- A. Only carburetor systems
 - B. Only diesel systems
 - C. All types of fuel systems
 - D. Only alternative fuel systems

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What year vehicle do you have to inspect the parking brake?

- A. 1950 and older
- B. 1960 and newer**
- C. 1970 and older
- D. 1980 and newer

If you have a vehicle manufactured after 1960, it is important to regularly inspect the parking brake to ensure it is functioning properly. Vehicles made before 1960 were not required to have a parking brake, therefore it is not necessary to inspect it. As for the other options, they are incorrect because they either include years that are not relevant (such as 1970 and older) or do not cover the entire range of modern vehicles (such as 1980 and newer).

2. True or False: The stop lights on the vehicle must be red or amber in color.

- A. True**
- B. False

The statement that the stop lights on a vehicle must be red or amber in color is true. In Texas, as well as in many other jurisdictions, the color regulations for vehicle stop lights are in place to ensure clear communication with other drivers on the road. Red is universally recognized as a signal to stop, while amber can indicate that a vehicle is coming to a stop or warn of potential hazards. This standard is critical for maintaining safety on the roads and preventing accidents. Other colors for stop lights are not permissible as they could lead to confusion among drivers and undermine the effectiveness of traffic control signals.

3. What component is checked for proper installation during an emissions inspection?

- A. The gas cap**
- B. The engine oil cap
- C. The spark plugs
- D. The air filter

The gas cap is checked for proper installation during an emissions inspection because it plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the vehicle's fuel system and preventing fuel vapor leaks. A properly sealed gas cap ensures that fuel vapors do not escape into the atmosphere, which can lead to increased emissions and contribute to air pollution. An improperly installed or damaged gas cap may trigger the vehicle's onboard diagnostic system to activate a warning light, indicating potential issues with the emissions control system. Other components such as the engine oil cap, spark plugs, and air filter are not directly related to emissions control during the inspection process. The oil cap primarily keeps engine oil contained, spark plugs are vital for engine performance and ignition, and the air filter contributes to engine efficiency but does not directly impact the emissions test focusing on vapor containment and fuel evaporation.

4. What is the primary purpose of the safety inspection program?

- A. To improve vehicle aesthetics
- B. To ensure vehicles are safe to operate and meet environmental standards**
- C. To regulate vehicle maintenance
- D. To assess the fuel economy of vehicles

The primary purpose of the safety inspection program is to ensure that vehicles are safe to operate and meet environmental standards. This program is vital for public safety, as it helps identify potential issues that could lead to accidents or hazardous conditions on the road. By checking components such as brakes, lights, tires, and emissions systems, inspectors ensure that vehicles function correctly and adhere to established safety norms, ultimately protecting both the driver and other road users. Additionally, meeting environmental standards means that vehicles are not excessively polluting the air, thereby contributing to a healthier environment. Options related to aesthetics, maintenance regulation, and fuel economy do not align with the program's core objective, which is primarily focused on safety and compliance with environmental regulations.

5. True or False: You must issue a rejection of the inspection if the wheel studs, bolts, nuts, or lugs are loose, missing, or damaged.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Partially true
- D. Insufficient information

If the wheel studs, bolts, nuts, or lugs are loose, missing, or damaged, it is necessary to issue a rejection of the inspection. This is because these components play a crucial role in securing the tires and maintaining their stability while driving. Any looseness, missing parts, or damage to these components can compromise the safety and functionality of the vehicle. Therefore, choosing any option other than A would not be the best choice. Option B, False, would be incorrect as a rejection must be issued in this scenario. Option C, Partially true, is incorrect because the statement is fully true and there is no partial truth to it. Option D, Insufficient information, is incorrect because the question provides all the necessary information to make a judgement and reject the inspection if necessary.

6. What is the requirement for fuel caps during emissions inspections?

- A. They must be replaced every two years
- B. They must seal correctly to prevent vapor leaks**
- C. They should be compatible with the vehicle make
- D. They must be checked for visible cracks

During emissions inspections, the requirement for fuel caps is that they must seal correctly to prevent vapor leaks. A properly sealed fuel cap is essential in maintaining the integrity of the vehicle's evaporative emissions control system. If the fuel cap does not seal effectively, fuel vapors can escape, leading to increased emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which contribute to air pollution and can lead to a vehicle failing its emissions test. Ensuring that the fuel cap seals correctly helps to minimize emissions when the vehicle is operating, as well as when it is parked and not in use. This is important not only for regulatory compliance but also for the overall environmental impact of the vehicle. While it may be important for fuel caps to be compatible with the vehicle make, this point focuses more on proper fitting rather than sealing against vapor leaks, which is the critical requirement during emissions inspections. Checking for visible cracks may be part of a general maintenance check, but it does not directly address the sealing function that prevents vapor leaks. Replacing caps every two years is not a standard inspection requirement; instead, ensuring that the existing cap is functioning correctly is what impacts the emissions test results.

7. True or False: Vehicles manufactured or assembled after the model year 1960 do not need to be equipped with electrical turn signal lamps.

A. True

B. False

While this statement may have been true at one point, it is now false. Most countries, including the United States, require vehicles to have functioning turn signal lamps. Vehicles that were manufactured or assembled after the model year 1960 would need to be equipped with these turn signal lamps in order to comply with safety regulations and laws. Therefore, the correct answer is false. Option A is incorrect because it incorrectly states that vehicles do not need turn signal lamps, while option B correctly states that they do.

8. At what depth of fluid within the master cylinder should you reject the inspection?

A. At the top of the master cylinder

B. Halfway up the master cylinder

C. 1 inch below the top of the reservoir/below manufacturer recommended level

D. 2 inches below the top of the reservoir

When inspecting the fluid level in a master cylinder, you should never reject the inspection at the top or above the maximum recommended level. This can lead to overfilling the master cylinder and potentially causing damage or fluid leakages. Additionally, rejecting the inspection at the halfway point is not accurate as the fluid level can vary and change over time. Furthermore, rejecting the inspection at 2 inches below the top of the reservoir is also not recommended as it may indicate a low fluid level, but it is always best to follow the manufacturer's recommended levels to ensure proper functioning of the braking system. Therefore, the most appropriate depth to reject the inspection is 1 inch below the top of the reservoir or the manufacturer recommended level.

9. What model year vehicle are two tail lights required on?

A. 1959 and older

B. 1960 and newer

C. 1970 and newer

D. 1980 and newer

Two tail lights are required on vehicles that are from the model year 1960 and newer. The other options do not mention the year of manufacturing, so it is not specified if they require two tail lights. Option A states that only vehicles from 1959 and older require two tail lights, which is incorrect. Option C and D mention different years of manufacturing and could potentially be confusing. However, the correct answer is B because it specifies the model year range for the requirement of two tail lights.

10. What type of fuel systems are tested during inspection?

- A. Only carburetor systems
- B. Only diesel systems
- C. All types of fuel systems**
- D. Only alternative fuel systems

The correct answer is that all types of fuel systems are tested during inspection. This is because the inspection process aims to ensure that all vehicles, regardless of their fuel type, operate safely and efficiently. Different fuel systems—whether they are carburetor systems, diesel systems, alternative fuel systems, or fuel injection systems—present unique challenges and potential issues that can affect vehicle performance and emissions. Testing all types of fuel systems allows inspectors to verify proper fuel delivery, combustion efficiency, and emissions control, which are essential for maintaining environmental standards and ensuring the vehicle is safe for operation. Focusing on just one type of fuel system would neglect the diverse range of vehicles on the road today, each with its own characteristics and compliance requirements. This comprehensive approach ensures that inspections are thorough and that all vehicles meet state regulations for safety and environmental impact.

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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://texasstateinspection.examzify.com>

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

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