

CAR THEORY TEST · 2026 EDITION

The UK Driving Theory Test

100 Questions & Answers

A practice guide for car drivers, with every answer explained, a one-page answer key and a self-marking score sheet.

100

About this guide

This guide gives you 100 practice questions covering all 14 topic areas of the car theory test. Each answer comes with a short explanation, so you learn why it's right and don't just memorise a letter.

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Important: This is an independent study guide published by Chestnut Field Trading Limited. It is not produced by, endorsed by or affiliated with the DVSA. These questions are written for practice and are not taken from the official DVSA question bank. The rules are based on the Highway Code as it stood at publication. Always check the current Highway Code on GOV.UK, and revise with the official DVSA materials alongside this guide.

The test at a glance

50

multiple-choice questions in 57 minutes

43

correct answers needed to pass the multiple-choice part

44/75

points needed on hazard perception (14 video clips)

2 yrs

time your pass certificate stays valid

The car theory test has two parts, and you must pass both in the same sitting. **Multiple choice:** 50 questions, including three based on one short video clip. You can flag questions and go back to them. **Hazard perception:** 14 clips containing 15 developing hazards. You score up to 5 points per hazard, and clicking sooner earns more points. Book only on GOV.UK. At the time of writing the car test fee is £23.

How to use this guide

- 1 **Take a first attempt without help.** Work through Part 1 and mark your answers on the score sheet at the back. Don't look at the answers yet.
- 2 **Mark your attempt with the answer key.** Tick your correct answers and add up your score.
- 3 **Read every explanation you got wrong,** and the ones you guessed. The explanations are where the learning happens.
- 4 **Revise your weakest topic** in the Highway Code, then try those questions again.
- 5 **Aim for 86 or more (86%).** That's the pass rate on the real test. Keep going until you hit it consistently.

Quick-reference facts

Typical stopping distances

SPEED	THINKING	BRAKING	TOTAL
20 mph	6 m	6 m	12 m
30 mph	9 m	14 m	23 m
40 mph	12 m	24 m	36 m
50 mph	15 m	38 m	53 m
60 mph	18 m	55 m	73 m
70 mph	21 m	75 m	96 m

Dry road. In the wet, allow at least double. On ice, allow up to ten times.

Key numbers

Minimum tread depth	1.6 mm
Gap in dry conditions	2 seconds
Passing cyclists (up to 30 mph)	1.5 m
Passing horses	2 m, ≤10 mph
No parking near a junction	10 m
Fog lights when visibility is under	100 m
Break on long journeys	15 min / 2 hrs

Speed limits for cars

ROAD	CAR	TOWING
Built-up area*	30	30
Single carriageway	60	50
Dual carriageway	70	60
Motorway	70	60

*Unless signs say otherwise. Most restricted roads in Wales default to 20 mph.

Motorway stud colours

Left edge (hard shoulder)	Red
Right edge (central reservation)	Amber
Slip roads and lay-bys	Green
Between lanes	White

Sign shapes

Circles	Give orders
Triangles	Give warnings
Rectangles	Give information

The 100 questions

Choose one answer for each question. Write your choices on the score sheet at the back so you can reuse the guide.

QUESTIONS 1–8

Alertness

01 Before pulling out from a parked position, why should you look over your right shoulder?

- ☐ A To check your rear tyre
 - ☐ B Because it is quicker than using mirrors
 - ☐ C To signal to drivers behind
 - ☐ D To check the blind spot your mirrors can't show
-

02 When may you use a hand-held mobile phone while driving?

- ☐ A When stopped at traffic lights
 - ☐ B On a quiet motorway
 - ☐ C When traffic is moving slowly
 - ☐ D When you are safely and legally parked
-

03 You feel sleepy while driving on a motorway. What should you do?

- ☐ A Stop on the hard shoulder for a nap
 - ☐ B Open a window and keep going
 - ☐ C Leave at the next exit or services and rest
 - ☐ D Speed up to finish the journey sooner
-

04 On a long journey, how often should you take a break of at least 15 minutes?

- ☐ A Only when you feel tired
 - ☐ B Every four hours
 - ☐ C Every 30 minutes
 - ☐ D Every two hours
-

05 You are dazzled by the headlights of an oncoming vehicle at night. What should you do?

- ☐ A Slow down or stop
 - ☐ B Close your eyes briefly
 - ☐ C Switch to full beam
 - ☐ D Flash your headlights at the driver
-

06 You are at a junction with a very limited view of the main road. What should you do?

- (A) Sound your horn and go
- (B) Creep forward slowly, looking carefully both ways
- (C) Pull out quickly
- (D) Wait for someone to wave you out

07 When is the best time to programme a sat nav?

- (A) When a passenger isn't available
- (B) At traffic lights
- (C) While driving on a quiet road
- (D) Before you start your journey

08 What is a 'blind spot'?

- (A) A dark stretch of road
- (B) A damaged part of the windscreen
- (C) An area your mirrors do not show
- (D) A bend with no warning sign

QUESTIONS 9–15

Attitude

09 A vehicle is following you too closely. What should you do?

- (A) Speed up to get away
- (B) Brake sharply to warn them
- (C) Gradually increase the gap between you and the vehicle in front
- (D) Move onto the hard shoulder

10 People are waiting to cross at a zebra crossing. What should you do?

- (A) Drive past if they haven't stepped out yet
- (B) Be ready to stop and give way to them
- (C) Sound your horn so they wait
- (D) Wave them across

11 According to the Highway Code, what should flashing your headlights be used for?

- (A) To thank another driver
 - (B) To let another road user know you are there
 - (C) To give way to another driver
 - (D) To tell someone to hurry up
-

- 12** Why should you stay well back when following a large vehicle?
- ☐ A Because lorries always drive slowly
 - ☐ B To see further ahead and so the driver can see you in their mirrors
 - ☐ C To help the lorry driver brake
 - ☐ D To avoid its exhaust fumes
-
- 13** What is the minimum space you should leave when overtaking a cyclist at speeds up to 30 mph?
- ☐ A 0.5 metres
 - ☐ B 1 metre
 - ☐ C 1.5 metres
 - ☐ D 3 metres
-
- 14** An emergency vehicle with flashing blue lights is behind you. What should you do?
- ☐ A Stop immediately wherever you are
 - ☐ B Go through a red light to clear the way
 - ☐ C Mount the pavement to let it pass
 - ☐ D Let it pass when you can do so safely and legally
-
- 15** In a built-up area, between which times must you not sound your horn while moving (unless another road user poses a danger)?
- ☐ A Midnight and 8 am
 - ☐ B 11.30 pm and 7 am
 - ☐ C 11 pm and 6 am
 - ☐ D 10 pm and 6 am
-

QUESTIONS 16 – 23

Safety and your vehicle

- 16** What is the legal minimum tyre tread depth for a car?
- ☐ A 1 mm
 - ☐ B 1.6 mm
 - ☐ C 2 mm
 - ☐ D 3 mm
-
- 17** What does a catalytic converter do?
- ☐ A Lowers tyre wear
 - ☐ B Cools the engine
 - ☐ C Reduces harmful exhaust gases
 - ☐ D Improves engine power
-
- 18** When should you check your tyre pressures?
- ☐ A After a long motorway trip
 - ☐ B When the tyres are cold
 - ☐ C When the tyres are warm
 - ☐ D Only at your MOT
-

- 19** What is the main purpose of a correctly adjusted head restraint?
- ☐ A To make driving more comfortable
 - ☐ B To help you stay awake
 - ☐ C To reduce the risk of neck injury in a collision
 - ☐ D To stop passengers leaning on you
-
- 20** A child needs a suitable child restraint until they reach which age or height, whichever comes first?
- ☐ A 8 years or 120 cm
 - ☐ B 10 years or 130 cm
 - ☐ C 12 years or 135 cm
 - ☐ D 14 years or 150 cm
-
- 21** Who is legally responsible for making sure a 13-year-old passenger wears a seat belt?
- ☐ A The child's parent
 - ☐ B The front-seat passenger
 - ☐ C The driver
 - ☐ D The child
-
- 22** When should you check your engine oil level?
- ☐ A Only when the warning light comes on
 - ☐ B Straight after a long journey
 - ☐ C With the engine hot and running
 - ☐ D With the engine cold and the car on level ground
-
- 23** Which of these will help reduce your fuel use?
- ☐ A Using lower gears for longer
 - ☐ B Keeping an empty roof rack fitted
 - ☐ C Braking and accelerating smoothly
 - ☐ D Running tyres below the recommended pressure
-

QUESTIONS 24 – 31

Safety margins

- 24** What is the typical overall stopping distance at 30 mph on a dry road?
- ☐ A 12 metres (40 feet)
 - ☐ B 23 metres (75 feet)
 - ☐ C 36 metres (118 feet)
 - ☐ D 53 metres (175 feet)
-
- 25** What is the typical overall stopping distance at 70 mph on a dry road?
- ☐ A 53 metres (175 feet)
 - ☐ B 73 metres (240 feet)
 - ☐ C 96 metres (315 feet)
 - ☐ D 120 metres (394 feet)
-

26 In wet weather, how should you change the two-second gap to the vehicle in front?

- ☐ (A) At least double it
 - ☐ (B) Halve it
 - ☐ (C) Keep it the same
 - ☐ (D) Triple it on all roads
-

27 By how much can stopping distances increase on icy roads?

- ☐ (A) Up to two times
 - ☐ (B) Up to five times
 - ☐ (C) Up to ten times
 - ☐ (D) They stay the same
-

28 Your steering suddenly feels very light on a wet road. What is most likely happening?

- ☐ (A) Your power steering has failed
 - ☐ (B) Your tyres are aquaplaning on a layer of water
 - ☐ (C) The road is dry again
 - ☐ (D) You have a flat tyre
-

29 When should you use front or rear fog lights?

- ☐ (A) Whenever it is raining
 - ☐ (B) At night on unlit roads
 - ☐ (C) In light mist at dusk
 - ☐ (D) When visibility is seriously reduced, generally below 100 metres
-

30 Why should you avoid 'coasting' (holding the clutch down or driving in neutral) downhill?

- ☐ (A) It damages the clutch instantly
 - ☐ (B) It uses more fuel
 - ☐ (C) It reduces your control of the car
 - ☐ (D) It is only allowed on motorways
-

31 The rear of your car skids to the left. What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Pull the handbrake
 - ☐ (B) Steer to the right
 - ☐ (C) Steer to the left
 - ☐ (D) Brake hard
-

QUESTIONS 32 – 38

Hazard awareness

32 A ball bounces into the road ahead of you. What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Sound your horn and carry on
 - ☐ (B) Slow down and be ready to stop for a child
 - ☐ (C) Speed up past it
 - ☐ (D) Swerve round it
-

33 You see an ice-cream van parked on the road ahead. What is the main hazard?

- ☐ (A) Music may distract you
- ☐ (B) The van may pull out quickly
- ☐ (C) Children may run into the road
- ☐ (D) The road may be narrower

34 You are passing a bus that has stopped at a bus stop. What should you watch for?

- ☐ (A) Passengers stepping out from in front of the bus
- ☐ (B) The bus reversing
- ☐ (C) The bus driver waving you through
- ☐ (D) Bus lanes ending

35 How does alcohol affect your driving?

- ☐ (A) It sharpens your reactions
- ☐ (B) It slows your reactions and impairs your judgement
- ☐ (C) It only affects your eyesight
- ☐ (D) It has no effect below the legal limit

36 Your doctor prescribes a medicine that may make you drowsy. What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Ask your doctor or pharmacist whether it's safe to drive
- ☐ (B) Drive only short distances
- ☐ (C) Drink coffee to counter it
- ☐ (D) Drive only in daylight

37 You are approaching horse riders on a country road. How should you pass them?

- ☐ (A) Quickly, to reduce the time you spend near them
- ☐ (B) Close to them so oncoming traffic can pass them
- ☐ (C) At no more than 10 mph, leaving at least 2 metres
- ☐ (D) Sounding your horn to warn them

38 You are overtaking a queue of stationary traffic. What is the main hazard?

- ☐ (A) Your speedometer being inaccurate
- ☐ (B) Traffic lights changing
- ☐ (C) Pedestrians or vehicles emerging from gaps in the queue
- ☐ (D) Vehicles running out of fuel

QUESTIONS 39 – 46

Vulnerable road users

- 39** What does the 'hierarchy of road users' in the Highway Code mean?
- ☐ (A) Pedestrians must always give way
 - ☐ (B) Those who can do the greatest harm have the greatest responsibility
 - ☐ (C) Faster vehicles have priority
 - ☐ (D) Cyclists must use cycle lanes
-
- 40** You are turning left into a side road and a pedestrian is waiting to cross it. What should you do?
- ☐ (A) Sound your horn
 - ☐ (B) Give way to the pedestrian
 - ☐ (C) Turn first because you have priority
 - ☐ (D) Wave them to wait
-
- 41** A cyclist is riding in the centre of the lane ahead on a quiet street. Why might they be doing this?
- ☐ (A) Because the cycle lane is closed
 - ☐ (B) They are breaking the law
 - ☐ (C) To make themselves clearly visible and discourage unsafe overtaking
 - ☐ (D) To block traffic deliberately
-
- 42** An elderly person is crossing the road slowly ahead of you. What should you do?
- ☐ (A) Sound your horn to hurry them
 - ☐ (B) Flash your lights
 - ☐ (C) Drive slowly around them
 - ☐ (D) Wait patiently and give them time
-
- 43** What does a white stick with a red band (or two red bands) mean?
- ☐ (A) The person is a road crossing warden
 - ☐ (B) The person is partially sighted
 - ☐ (C) The person is elderly
 - ☐ (D) The person is deaf and blind
-
- 44** Why should you look especially carefully for motorcyclists at junctions?
- ☐ (A) They must give way to cars
 - ☐ (B) They are small and can be hard to see
 - ☐ (C) They use different signals
 - ☐ (D) They always ride too fast
-

45 The traffic lights ahead are red and there is an advanced stop line (cycle box). Where must you stop?

- ☐ A At the second white line
- ☐ B Anywhere, if no cyclists are there
- ☐ C At the first white line
- ☐ D Inside the cycle box

46 A school crossing patrol shows a 'Stop for children' sign. What must you do?

- ☐ A Continue if no children are on the crossing
- ☐ B Sound your horn
- ☐ C Slow down and go past carefully
- ☐ D Stop

QUESTIONS 47 – 52

Other types of vehicle

47 A long lorry ahead is signalling left at a junction but moves out to the right. What should you do?

- ☐ A Overtake on the left
- ☐ B Stay back and give it plenty of room
- ☐ C Overtake on the right
- ☐ D Sound your horn

48 Why do you need to take extra care near trams?

- ☐ A They always have priority at roundabouts
- ☐ B They run on diesel
- ☐ C They are very noisy
- ☐ D They cannot steer to avoid you

49 You are overtaking a lorry on a wet motorway. What should you expect?

- ☐ A Spray that reduces your visibility
- ☐ B Better visibility
- ☐ C The lorry to slow down for you
- ☐ D A strong tailwind

50 What does a flashing amber beacon on a vehicle usually mean on a dual carriageway?

- ☐ A A police car
 - ☐ B An emergency vehicle
 - ☐ C A learner driver
 - ☐ D A slow-moving vehicle
-

51 Which road users are most affected by strong crosswinds?

- ☐ (A) Tractors
 - ☐ (B) Cyclists, motorcyclists and high-sided vehicles
 - ☐ (C) Cars
 - ☐ (D) Buses only
-

52 A bus is signalling to pull out from a bus stop ahead. What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Sound your horn
 - ☐ (B) Flash your lights
 - ☐ (C) Accelerate past it
 - ☐ (D) Give way to it if you can do so safely
-

QUESTIONS 53 – 58

Vehicle handling

53 You have just driven through a flood or ford. What should you do first?

- ☐ (A) Speed up to dry the tyres
 - ☐ (B) Stop and dry the engine
 - ☐ (C) Test your brakes
 - ☐ (D) Switch on your fog lights
-

54 You are approaching road humps (traffic calming). What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Straddle them
 - ☐ (B) Keep to the speed limit
 - ☐ (C) Speed up between them
 - ☐ (D) Slow down
-

55 How should you drive in snow to reduce the risk of wheelspin?

- ☐ (A) With the handbrake partly on
 - ☐ (B) Quickly, to keep momentum
 - ☐ (C) Slowly, in as high a gear as possible, using gentle controls
 - ☐ (D) In a low gear with high revs
-

56 When may you use full-beam (main beam) headlights?

- ☐ (A) When following another car
 - ☐ (B) In a well-lit town
 - ☐ (C) On unlit roads when you won't dazzle other road users
 - ☐ (D) In fog
-

57 Why should you do your braking before a bend rather than in it?

- ☐ (A) It is a legal requirement
 - ☐ (B) Braking in a bend can cause the car to skid
 - ☐ (C) It stops the headlights moving
 - ☐ (D) It saves fuel
-

58 You park facing downhill next to a kerb. What should you do with your front wheels?

- ☐ (A) Point them straight ahead
- ☐ (B) Turn them towards the kerb
- ☐ (C) It doesn't matter
- ☐ (D) Turn them away from the kerb

QUESTIONS 59 – 66

Motorway rules

59 Which of these must NOT use a motorway?

- ☐ (A) A motorcycle over 50 cc
- ☐ (B) A car towing a caravan
- ☐ (C) A cyclist
- ☐ (D) A learner with an approved instructor in a dual-control car

60 What colour are the reflective studs between the carriageway and the central reservation?

- ☐ (A) Amber
- ☐ (B) Red
- ☐ (C) Green
- ☐ (D) White

61 What is the national speed limit for a car on a motorway?

- ☐ (A) 60 mph
- ☐ (B) 65 mph
- ☐ (C) 70 mph
- ☐ (D) 80 mph

62 What does a red 'X' above a motorway lane mean?

- ☐ (A) Lane closes in 1 mile
- ☐ (B) Lane is for emergency vehicles only
- ☐ (C) Reduce speed to 50 mph
- ☐ (D) You must not drive in that lane

63 Your car breaks down on a motorway with a hard shoulder. Where should you and your passengers wait?

- ☐ (A) In the car with seat belts on
- ☐ (B) On the hard shoulder next to the car
- ☐ (C) Behind the safety barrier, away from traffic
- ☐ (D) In front of the car

- 64** You are joining a motorway from a slip road. What should you do?
- ☐ (A) Give priority to traffic already on the motorway
 - ☐ (B) Expect traffic on the motorway to let you in
 - ☐ (C) Stop at the end of the slip road
 - ☐ (D) Join in the middle lane
-

- 65** You break down on a motorway with no hard shoulder. What should you try to do?
- ☐ (A) Stop on the central reservation
 - ☐ (B) Reach an emergency area or leave at the next exit
 - ☐ (C) Reverse to the last junction
 - ☐ (D) Stop in the lane immediately
-

- 66** Which lane should you normally use on a three-lane motorway?
- ☐ (A) The middle lane
 - ☐ (B) The left-hand lane
 - ☐ (C) Any lane
 - ☐ (D) The right-hand lane
-

QUESTIONS 67 – 74

Rules of the road

- 67** What is the national speed limit for a car on a single carriageway road?
- ☐ (A) 50 mph
 - ☐ (B) 60 mph
 - ☐ (C) 70 mph
 - ☐ (D) 40 mph
-

- 68** In England, what is the usual speed limit on a road with street lights and no speed limit signs?
- ☐ (A) 20 mph
 - ☐ (B) 30 mph
 - ☐ (C) 40 mph
 - ☐ (D) 50 mph
-

- 69** When may you enter a yellow box junction?
- ☐ (A) When your exit is clear, or when turning right and only oncoming traffic stops you
 - ☐ (B) Only in rush hour
 - ☐ (C) Never
 - ☐ (D) Whenever the lights are green
-

- 70** At a mini-roundabout, who should you normally give way to?
- ☐ (A) Traffic from the right
 - ☐ (B) Traffic from the left
 - ☐ (C) Larger vehicles
 - ☐ (D) No one
-

- 71** How close to a junction must you not park, unless in an authorised space?
- ☐ (A) 5 metres
 - ☐ (B) 10 metres
 - ☐ (C) 15 metres
 - ☐ (D) 20 metres
-

72 There are double white lines with a solid line on your side. When may you cross it to overtake?

- ☐ A To pass a cyclist, horse or road maintenance vehicle travelling at 10 mph or less
- ☐ B When the road ahead is clear
- ☐ C Never, under any circumstances
- ☐ D At night only

73 Who has priority at an unmarked crossroads?

- ☐ A Traffic turning left
- ☐ B Traffic on the wider road
- ☐ C No one
- ☐ D Traffic going straight ahead

74 You are parked at night on a road with a speed limit above 30 mph. What must you have on?

- ☐ A Nothing
- ☐ B Dipped headlights
- ☐ C Hazard lights
- ☐ D Parking lights

QUESTIONS 75 – 83

Road and traffic signs

75 In general, what do circular road signs do?

- ☐ A Give warnings
- ☐ B Give information
- ☐ C Give orders
- ☐ D Show directions

76 What must you do at an octagonal 'STOP' sign?

- ☐ A Give way to the right only
- ☐ B Stop at the line, even if the road is clear
- ☐ C Slow down and go if clear
- ☐ D Stop only if traffic is coming

77 What does a white circular sign with a black diagonal stripe mean?

- ☐ A No overtaking
- ☐ B National speed limit applies
- ☐ C No entry
- ☐ D End of motorway

78 What does an upside-down triangle sign mean?

- ☐ A Stop
- ☐ B Road narrows
- ☐ C Warning ahead
- ☐ D Give way

- 79** At a pelican crossing, what does a flashing amber light mean?
- ☐ (A) Stop and wait
 - ☐ (B) Speed up to clear the crossing
 - ☐ (C) Give way to pedestrians on the crossing, then go if it is clear
 - ☐ (D) The lights are broken
-
- 80** What comes after the red light in the UK traffic light sequence?
- ☐ (A) Red and amber together
 - ☐ (B) Flashing amber
 - ☐ (C) Green
 - ☐ (D) Amber
-
- 81** What do white zigzag lines on each side of a pedestrian crossing mean?
- ☐ (A) Cyclists only
 - ☐ (B) You may park there for 5 minutes
 - ☐ (C) No stopping or parking, and no overtaking the leading vehicle
 - ☐ (D) Slow to 10 mph
-
- 82** What does a red circle with a red cross on a blue background (clearway) mean?
- ☐ (A) No stopping
 - ☐ (B) Parking for permit holders
 - ☐ (C) No parking between 8 am and 6 pm
 - ☐ (D) No entry
-
- 83** What must you do when red lights flash at a level crossing?
- ☐ (A) Sound your horn
 - ☐ (B) Slow down and look
 - ☐ (C) Go quickly before the barrier drops
 - ☐ (D) Stop
-

QUESTIONS 84 – 89

Documents

- 84** When does a car need its first MOT in Great Britain?
- ☐ (A) After one year
 - ☐ (B) After three years
 - ☐ (C) After five years
 - ☐ (D) Never
-
- 85** What is the minimum level of car insurance required by law?
- ☐ (A) Third party only
 - ☐ (B) Fully comprehensive
 - ☐ (C) Third party, fire and theft
 - ☐ (D) No insurance for short trips
-

86 To supervise a learner driver, you must be at least 21 and have held a full licence for how long?

- ☐ A 1 year
- ☐ B 2 years
- ☐ C 3 years
- ☐ D 5 years

87 Within two years of passing your test, how many penalty points will get your licence revoked?

- ☐ A 3
- ☐ B 6
- ☐ C 9
- ☐ D 12

88 How long is a theory test pass certificate valid for?

- ☐ A 6 months
- ☐ B 1 year
- ☐ C 2 years
- ☐ D 5 years

89 What does SORN stand for?

- ☐ A Safety Of Road Notice
- ☐ B Special Operating Road Number
- ☐ C Standard Owner Registration Number
- ☐ D Statutory Off Road Notification

QUESTIONS 90 – 96

Incidents, accidents and emergencies

90 You are the first to arrive at a crash. What should you do first?

- ☐ A Warn other traffic, for example with hazard lights
- ☐ B Move the injured people
- ☐ C Leave, as others will help
- ☐ D Offer the injured a drink

91 An injured motorcyclist is lying in the road. When should you remove their helmet?

- ☐ A Never, under any circumstances
- ☐ B Only if it is essential, for example to keep them breathing
- ☐ C Only if they ask
- ☐ D Always, straight away

92 Giving CPR to an adult, how deep and how fast should chest compressions be?

- ☐ A 2 cm, 60 per minute
- ☐ B 5 to 6 cm, 100 to 120 per minute
- ☐ C 10 cm, 150 per minute
- ☐ D 1 cm, 200 per minute

93 How should you treat a burn at the scene of an incident?

- ☐ (A) Apply butter or cream
- ☐ (B) Remove clothing stuck to the burn
- ☐ (C) Burst any blisters
- ☐ (D) Cool it with clean, cool water

94 When may you use hazard warning lights while driving?

- ☐ (A) On a motorway or dual carriageway to briefly warn of a hazard ahead
- ☐ (B) When parking illegally for a short time
- ☐ (C) In heavy rain
- ☐ (D) When towing

95 You are involved in a collision and cannot exchange details. Within what time must you report it to the police?

- ☐ (A) Within 48 hours
- ☐ (B) Only if someone was injured
- ☐ (C) Within 7 days
- ☐ (D) As soon as reasonably possible, and within 24 hours

96 Your car breaks down in a tunnel. What should you do?

- ☐ (A) Switch on hazard lights, switch off the engine and go to an emergency point
- ☐ (B) Walk out of the tunnel
- ☐ (C) Stay in the car with the engine running
- ☐ (D) Try to push the car out

QUESTIONS 97–100

Vehicle loading

97 How can overloading your car affect it?

- ☐ (A) Improved fuel economy
- ☐ (B) No effect
- ☐ (C) Poorer handling and longer stopping distances
- ☐ (D) Better road grip

98 What is the main effect of an empty roof rack?

- ☐ (A) Better braking
- ☐ (B) More wind resistance and higher fuel use
- ☐ (C) Lower insurance
- ☐ (D) Better stability

99

Your caravan starts to snake (swerve from side to side). What should you do?

- ☐ A Ease off the accelerator slowly
 - ☐ B Brake hard
 - ☐ C Speed up
 - ☐ D Steer sharply
-

100 Who is responsible for making sure a load is secure?

- ☐ A The person who loaded it
 - ☐ B The passenger
 - ☐ C The vehicle owner
 - ☐ D The driver
-

Answers explained

The correct letter, the correct answer and why it matters on the road.

Alertness

- 01 **D** **To check the blind spot your mirrors can't show**
Mirrors leave blind spots. A final look over your shoulder checks the area they miss, where a cyclist or car could be.
- 02 **D** **When you are safely and legally parked**
It is illegal to hold and use a phone while driving, including in queues or at lights. The only exception is calling 999 or 112 in an emergency when it is unsafe or impractical to stop.
- 03 **C** **Leave at the next exit or services and rest**
Fresh air only helps for a short time. Get off the motorway at the next safe place and rest. A caffeine drink and a 15-minute nap can help before you carry on.
- 04 **D** **Every two hours**
The Highway Code advises a break of at least 15 minutes every two hours of driving.
- 05 **A** **Slow down or stop**
Slow down, or stop if you need to, until your eyes recover. Flashing your lights back only puts both of you at risk.
- 06 **B** **Creep forward slowly, looking carefully both ways**
Move forward slowly and carefully until you can see properly. Go only when you're sure it is safe.
- 07 **D** **Before you start your journey**
Setting a sat nav while moving is a serious distraction. Enter your destination before you set off, or pull over safely to change it.
- 08 **C** **An area your mirrors do not show**
Blind spots are areas around the car that your mirrors can't show. Check them by looking round before you move off or change lanes.

Attitude

- 09 **C** **Gradually increase the gap between you and the vehicle in front**
A bigger gap in front means you can slow down more gently if you need to, which lowers the risk of the tailgater running into you.
- 10 **B** **Be ready to stop and give way to them**
Under the 2022 Highway Code you should give way to people waiting to cross at a zebra crossing. You must give way once they are on the crossing. Don't wave people across, because another driver might not stop.

- 11 **B** **To let another road user know you are there**
The only proper use is to warn other road users that you are there. Never assume someone flashing their lights is telling you to go.
-
- 12 **B** **To see further ahead and so the driver can see you in their mirrors**
Staying back lets you see the road ahead and keeps you out of the driver's blind spots.
-
- 13 **C** **1.5 metres**
Leave at least 1.5 metres at up to 30 mph, and more at higher speeds.
-
- 14 **D** **Let it pass when you can do so safely and legally**
Move over when it's safe. Don't break the law, for example by crossing a red light or stopping in a bus lane when it's in use.
-
- 15 **B** **11.30 pm and 7 am**
Between 11.30 pm and 7 am in a built-up area, you must not use your horn unless another road user poses a danger. Never use it while stationary.
-

Safety and your vehicle

- 16 **B** **1.6 mm**
It is 1.6 mm across the central three-quarters of the tread, all the way round. Many experts recommend replacing tyres well before this.
-
- 17 **C** **Reduces harmful exhaust gases**
A catalytic converter changes harmful exhaust gases into less harmful ones.
-
- 18 **B** **When the tyres are cold**
Tyres heat up as you drive, which raises the pressure reading. Check them cold for an accurate figure.
-
- 19 **C** **To reduce the risk of neck injury in a collision**
Set the rigid part of the head restraint at least as high as your eyes or the top of your ears, and as close to the back of your head as is comfortable.
-
- 20 **C** **12 years or 135 cm**
Children must use a suitable child restraint until they are 12 years old or 135 cm tall, whichever comes first.
-
- 21 **C** **The driver**
The driver is responsible for passengers under 14. Passengers aged 14 or over are responsible for themselves.
-
- 22 **D** **With the engine cold and the car on level ground**
Oil drains back into the sump when the engine is off, so check it cold on level ground for a true reading.
-

23 **C**

Braking and accelerating smoothly

Smooth driving, correct tyre pressures and removing unused roof racks all cut fuel use and emissions.

Safety margins

24 **B**

23 metres (75 feet)

At 30 mph the typical stopping distance is 23 m: 9 m of thinking distance plus 14 m of braking distance.

25 **C**

96 metres (315 feet)

At 70 mph the typical stopping distance is 96 m, about 24 car lengths.

26 **A**

At least double it

Leave at least four seconds in the wet. Tyres grip less and stopping distances can be at least twice as long.

27 **C**

Up to ten times

On ice, stopping distances can be up to ten times longer than on a dry road.

28 **B**

Your tyres are aquaplaning on a layer of water

Ease off the accelerator and slow down gently. Don't brake or steer sharply until the tyres grip again.

29 **D**

When visibility is seriously reduced, generally below 100 metres

Use them when you can see less than about 100 metres. Switch them off as soon as visibility improves, because they can dazzle others and hide your brake lights.

30 **C**

It reduces your control of the car

Coasting takes away engine braking and makes the car harder to control. Use a lower gear downhill instead.

31 **C**

Steer to the left

Steer in the same direction as the skid, so steer left for a rear skid to the left. Avoid harsh braking.

Hazard awareness

32 **B**

Slow down and be ready to stop for a child

A child may run out after the ball. Slow down and be ready to stop.

33 **C**

Children may run into the road

Children excited about the van may run out without looking, often from behind it.

34 **A**

Passengers stepping out from in front of the bus

People may cross the road from in front of the bus. Also give way to buses signalling to pull out when it's safe to do so.

- 35 **B** **It slows your reactions and impairs your judgement**
Even small amounts slow your reactions and make you overconfident. The safest choice is not to drink at all if you are driving.
-
- 36 **A** **Ask your doctor or pharmacist whether it's safe to drive**
Some medicines affect your ability to drive. Driving while impaired by drugs, including prescribed ones, is an offence.
-
- 37 **C** **At no more than 10 mph, leaving at least 2 metres**
Pass wide and slowly, at no more than 10 mph with at least 2 metres of space. Don't sound your horn or rev your engine.
-
- 38 **C** **Pedestrians or vehicles emerging from gaps in the queue**
People may walk out between vehicles, and drivers may turn through gaps. Go slowly and be ready to stop.
-

Vulnerable road users

- 39 **B** **Those who can do the greatest harm have the greatest responsibility**
Since 2022, drivers of larger vehicles carry the most responsibility for reducing danger to more vulnerable road users.
-
- 40 **B** **Give way to the pedestrian**
At a junction you should give way to pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross the road you are turning into or out of.
-
- 41 **C** **To make themselves clearly visible and discourage unsafe overtaking**
The Highway Code advises cyclists to ride in the centre of the lane on quiet roads, in slower traffic and at junctions. Be patient and overtake only when it's safe.
-
- 42 **D** **Wait patiently and give them time**
Older people may be slower and may not see or hear you. Give them plenty of time.
-
- 43 **D** **The person is deaf and blind**
A white stick with a red band means the person is both deaf and blind. Take extra care.
-
- 44 **B** **They are small and can be hard to see**
Motorcycles can be hidden by other vehicles, road furniture or your car's pillars. Look properly, then look again.
-
- 45 **C** **At the first white line**
You must stop at the first white line. The area in front is for cyclists.
-
- 46 **D** **Stop**
You must stop when a school crossing patrol shows this sign.
-

Other types of vehicle

- 47 **B** **Stay back and give it plenty of room**
Long vehicles often swing out to make a tight turn. Don't try to pass on the left.
-
- 48 **D** **They cannot steer to avoid you**
Trams move quickly and quietly and can't steer round you. Their rails can also be slippery, especially for cyclists and motorcyclists.
-
- 49 **A** **Spray that reduces your visibility**
Large vehicles throw up spray. Allow more room and use your wipers and dipped headlights.
-
- 50 **D** **A slow-moving vehicle**
It warns of a slow-moving vehicle, such as a tractor or a powered mobility scooter.
-
- 51 **B** **Cyclists, motorcyclists and high-sided vehicles**
Allow extra room for cyclists, motorcyclists, high-sided vehicles and caravans, because gusts can blow them off course.
-
- 52 **D** **Give way to it if you can do so safely**
Give way to buses signalling to pull out whenever it's safe, especially on lower-speed roads.
-

Vehicle handling

- 53 **C** **Test your brakes**
Wet brakes may not work properly. Test them gently when it is safe. If needed, brake lightly as you drive slowly to dry them.
-
- 54 **D** **Slow down**
Traffic calming measures are there to slow you down. Keep a low speed along the whole stretch.
-
- 55 **C** **Slowly, in as high a gear as possible, using gentle controls**
Accelerate, steer and brake gently. A higher gear reduces wheelspin.
-
- 56 **C** **On unlit roads when you won't dazzle other road users**
Dip your headlights for oncoming traffic, when following another vehicle, and in lit areas.
-
- 57 **B** **Braking in a bend can cause the car to skid**
Slow down in a straight line before the bend, then accelerate gently through it.
-
- 58 **B** **Turn them towards the kerb**
Turning the wheels towards the kerb stops the car rolling into the road if it moves. Apply the parking brake firmly too.
-

Motorway rules

- 59 **C** **A cyclist**
Cyclists, pedestrians, horse riders and motorcycles under 50 cc are not allowed. Learner car drivers may use motorways only with an approved driving instructor in a car with dual controls.
-
- 60 **A** **Amber**
Amber marks the right-hand edge next to the central reservation. Red marks the left edge, green marks slip roads and white marks lanes.
-
- 61 **C** **70 mph**
It is 70 mph for cars and motorcycles. A car towing a trailer or caravan is limited to 60 mph.
-
- 62 **D** **You must not drive in that lane**
A red X means the lane is closed. It's an offence to drive in it, and it may be enforced by camera.
-
- 63 **C** **Behind the safety barrier, away from traffic**
Leave by the left-hand doors and wait well away from traffic, behind the barrier if possible. Then call for help.
-
- 64 **A** **Give priority to traffic already on the motorway**
Match your speed to the traffic on the motorway and merge into a safe gap in the left lane.
-
- 65 **B** **Reach an emergency area or leave at the next exit**
Emergency areas are marked with blue signs and an orange SOS symbol. If you stop in a live lane, switch on your hazard lights, keep seat belts on and call 999.
-
- 66 **B** **The left-hand lane**
Keep to the left-hand lane unless you are overtaking, then move back when it is safe.
-

Rules of the road

- 67 **B** **60 mph**
It is 60 mph on single carriageways and 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways.
-
- 68 **B** **30 mph**
It is 30 mph in England and Scotland. In Wales, the default on most of these roads has been 20 mph since 2023.
-
- 69 **A** **When your exit is clear, or when turning right and only oncoming traffic stops you**
You must not enter the box unless your exit is clear. The one exception is when you're turning right and waiting only for oncoming traffic or other vehicles turning right.
-
- 70 **A** **Traffic from the right**
Give way to traffic from the right. Go round the central marking unless your vehicle is too large to do so.
-

- 71 **B** **10 metres**
Don't park within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction. Parking there blocks views for other road users.
-
- 72 **A** **To pass a cyclist, horse or road maintenance vehicle travelling at 10 mph or less**
You may also cross to pass a stationary vehicle or to turn into a side road or entrance, if it is safe.
-
- 73 **C** **No one**
No one has priority. Approach slowly and go only when you are sure it is safe.
-
- 74 **D** **Parking lights**
You must show parking lights when parked on a road or lay-by where the speed limit is over 30 mph.
-

Road and traffic signs

- 75 **C** **Give orders**
Circles give orders, triangles give warnings and rectangles give information.
-
- 76 **B** **Stop at the line, even if the road is clear**
The stop sign is the only octagonal sign. You must come to a complete stop at the line.
-
- 77 **B** **National speed limit applies**
The national speed limit for your type of vehicle and road now applies.
-
- 78 **D** **Give way**
It means give way to traffic on the major road. It's the only sign shaped like an inverted triangle.
-
- 79 **C** **Give way to pedestrians on the crossing, then go if it is clear**
You must give way to anyone still on the crossing. Go on only when it is clear.
-
- 80 **A** **Red and amber together**
The order is red, red and amber, green, amber, red. You must not go on red and amber.
-
- 81 **C** **No stopping or parking, and no overtaking the leading vehicle**
The zigzags keep the crossing area clear so that pedestrians and drivers can see each other.
-
- 82 **A** **No stopping**
On a clearway you must not stop on the main carriageway, even to pick up or drop off passengers.
-
- 83 **D** **Stop**
You must stop. If the lights keep flashing after a train has passed, another train is coming.
-

Documents

- 84 **B** **After three years**
Cars need an MOT by the third anniversary of registration, then every year after that.
-

- 85 **A** **Third party only**
Third party cover is the legal minimum. It covers injury to others and damage to their property.
-
- 86 **C** **3 years**
The supervisor must be 21 or over and have held a full licence for that type of vehicle for at least 3 years.
-
- 87 **B** **6**
Under the New Drivers Act, 6 or more points within two years of passing means your licence is revoked. Using a hand-held phone alone carries 6 points.
-
- 88 **C** **2 years**
You must pass your practical test within two years of passing your theory test, or you will need to take the theory test again.
-
- 89 **D** **Statutory Off Road Notification**
You make a SORN when a vehicle is kept off public roads and untaxed.
-

Incidents, accidents and emergencies

- 90 **A** **Warn other traffic, for example with hazard lights**
Make the scene safe first. Warn traffic, switch off engines, don't allow smoking and call the emergency services.
-
- 91 **B** **Only if it is essential, for example to keep them breathing**
Removing a helmet could make a spinal injury worse. Do it only if it is essential to keep the person alive.
-
- 92 **B** **5 to 6 cm, 100 to 120 per minute**
Push down 5 to 6 cm in the centre of the chest at 100 to 120 compressions a minute.
-
- 93 **D** **Cool it with clean, cool water**
Cool it with running water for at least 10 minutes (NHS advice is 20). Don't remove anything stuck to the burn.
-
- 94 **A** **On a motorway or dual carriageway to briefly warn of a hazard ahead**
Hazard lights can also be used when you're stationary and temporarily blocking traffic. Never use them as an excuse to park illegally.
-
- 95 **D** **As soon as reasonably possible, and within 24 hours**
If you don't exchange details at the scene, you must report the collision to the police as soon as reasonably possible, and in any case within 24 hours.
-
- 96 **A** **Switch on hazard lights, switch off the engine and go to an emergency point**
Use the emergency phone to tell the tunnel operator where you are.
-

Vehicle loading

- 97 **C** **Poorer handling and longer stopping distances**
Extra weight changes the way the car steers and brakes. Adjust tyre pressures and headlight aim for heavy loads.
-
- 98 **B** **More wind resistance and higher fuel use**
Take off roof racks and boxes when you're not using them to save fuel.
-
- 99 **A** **Ease off the accelerator slowly**
Ease off gently to reduce speed and let the swaying settle. Braking or steering hard can make it worse.
-
- 100 **D** **The driver**
The driver is responsible for the load being secure and not dangerous.
-

Answer key

Use this page to mark your attempt quickly.

1	D	21	C	41	C	61	C	81	C
2	D	22	D	42	D	62	D	82	A
3	C	23	C	43	D	63	C	83	D
4	D	24	B	44	B	64	A	84	B
5	A	25	C	45	C	65	B	85	A
6	B	26	A	46	D	66	B	86	C
7	D	27	C	47	B	67	B	87	B
8	C	28	B	48	D	68	B	88	C
9	C	29	D	49	A	69	A	89	D
10	B	30	C	50	D	70	A	90	A
11	B	31	C	51	B	71	B	91	B
12	B	32	B	52	D	72	A	92	B
13	C	33	C	53	C	73	C	93	D
14	D	34	A	54	D	74	D	94	A
15	B	35	B	55	C	75	C	95	D
16	B	36	A	56	C	76	B	96	A
17	C	37	C	57	B	77	B	97	C
18	B	38	C	58	B	78	D	98	B
19	C	39	B	59	C	79	C	99	A
20	C	40	B	60	A	80	A	100	D

Score sheet

Write your answer in the blank box and tick the narrow box if it's correct. Photocopy this page, or print it again, to use for later attempts.

1			21			41			61			81		
2			22			42			62			82		
3			23			43			63			83		
4			24			44			64			84		
5			25			45			65			85		
6			26			46			66			86		
7			27			47			67			87		
8			28			48			68			88		
9			29			49			69			89		
10			30			50			70			90		
11			31			51			71			91		
12			32			52			72			92		
13			33			53			73			93		
14			34			54			74			94		
15			35			55			75			95		
16			36			56			76			96		
17			37			57			77			97		
18			38			58			78			98		
19			39			59			79			99		
20			40			60			80			100		

86–100

Test-ready. Keep practising hazard perception.

70–85

Nearly there. Revise the topics you got wrong.

Under 70

Go back to the Highway Code, then try again.

NEXT STEPS

Good luck on test day.

Arrive early and bring your photocard driving licence. Read every question twice. In hazard perception, click as soon as you see a hazard start to develop, but don't click constantly, because the software marks that pattern as zero.

Keep revising with the Highway Code and the official DVSA practice materials, and plenty of hazard perception clips.

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