

iCourse Theory

Mock Test Unit

Name:

Unit start date:

Unit finish date:

When returning work for assessment, please ensure that each unit is kept together by stapling or other means and that you complete the information above. Also please ensure that any additional worksheets are clearly marked with your Name.

Mock Test

This pack contains:

- 100 Multiple Choice Questions covering
- Blank training notes sheet
- Blank 'Questions to ask my Trainer' sheet

Complete the questions under test conditions allowing a maximum of 90 minutes – you should easily be able to answer the questions in that time.

For test conditions find a quiet place where you won't be disturbed. If there is nowhere at home, you could use the local library or even a quiet corner in a cafe...

First pass through the questions

Use this marking sheet to record answers on your first pass through the questions.

Your first pass through these questions should be done before researching any of your study material – it is simply to check your ‘pre-study’ knowledge level. Knowing the ‘before and after’ will help with your motivation.

Allow a maximum of 90 minutes for this exercise under test conditions.

Answers 1 - 50

| Your Answers | Confidence Score | Correct Answers | Your Answers | Confidence Score | Correct Answers |
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Continue on the second sheet ...

Answers 51 - 100

| Your Answers | Confidence Score | Correct Answers | Your Answers | Confidence Score | Correct Answers |
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Next – check your answers (link on the mock test page) and add the correct answer reference for incorrectly answered questions in the space provided above.

Complete your revision by reading the answer explanations and studying any relevant reference books until you fully understand the relevant material.

When you have completed your revision of all incorrectly answered questions and questions with a confidence score of 2 or lower, repeat the test, marking your answers and confidence score directly on the test papers.

You are aiming for a score of 94 or higher. If you are not attaining this score you need to consider going back to basics and spending a little more time with your study.

Mock Test Questions

1. Under normal circumstances, the right-hand lane of a three lane motorway may be used by:

- a. a car towing a small camping trailer
- b. a car towing a touring caravan
- c. a goods vehicle with a maximum weight of 7.5 tonnes
- d. all busses

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

2. If your car breaks down on a motorway and you carry a red reflective warning triangle, should you:

- a. place it 100 metres behind your vehicle?
- b. place it 150 metres behind your vehicle?
- c. keep it in the boot – unused?
- d. place it in the left-hand lane?

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

3. 'The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills' recommends that for each mph of speed, the minimum distance from the car ahead on a dry motorway should be:

- a. 3 metres
- b. 2 metres
- c. 1 metre
- d. 4 feet

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

4. When travelling along a two-lane motorway, a driver should position the vehicle in:

- a. the left-hand lane, except when overtaking
- b. the right-hand lane, except when intending to turn left
- c. either lane, no special rules apply
- d. the right-hand lane, except when there is a car behind

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

5. Where there are double white lines marked along the centre of the road, one of which is broken, a driver may:

- a. park
- b. not park
- c. only park if the line nearest is broken
- d. only park during daylight hours

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

6. Two vehicles are approaching each other at 40 mph; the speed at which the gap between them will be closing is:

- a. 80 mph
- b. 60 mph
- c. 40 mph
- d. 20 mph

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

7. When driving in slow moving, busy traffic, in a built up area, the separation distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead, should never be less than:

- a. one car length
- b. two seconds
- c. your thinking distance
- d. five seconds

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

8. The law requires that a driver, leaving a vehicle unattended on a public road, must:

- a. apply the handbrake and engage a gear
- b. apply the handbrake and switch off the engine
- c. ensure all doors are locked
- d. switch off the lights

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

9. Before moving off, from a parked position at the side of the road, drivers should signal their intentions:

- a. always, as a routine
- b. when to do so would help other road users
- c. when oncoming traffic forces them to wait for a safe gap
- d. only if cars approach from behind

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

10. When travelling behind a lorry that is approaching a bend to the left, on a single carriageway, two-way road, your view of the road ahead of the lorry is probably greatest when you drive:

- a. towards the left-hand side of your lane, to see to the left of the lorry
- b. towards the right-hand side of your lane, to see to the right of the lorry
- c. in the centre of your lane
- d. as close to the lorry as possible

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

11. Of the following factors, one has the most effect on stopping distances. It is the:

- a. weather and road conditions
- b. condition of the vehicle
- c. driver's attention and concentration
- d. time of day

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

12. Drivers may always enter a box junction if:

- a. the traffic lights are green
- b. the exit is clear and it is safe to do so
- c. they are turning right and are waiting for oncoming traffic
- d. they are turning left

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

13. Parking is permitted on the right-hand side of the road at night:

- a. in a one-way street
- b. with correct front and rear lamps illuminated
- c. if not within 12 metres of a road junction
- d. in a built-up area

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

14. Bus lanes operate for periods shown by time plates. Outside the indicated periods of operation the bus lane may be used by:

- a. cyclists only
- b. coaches and goods vehicles only
- c. all vehicles
- d. busses and taxis

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

15. At junctions controlled by traffic lights, the road markings which indicate where a driver should stop (when the red light shows) consist of:

- a. a single solid white line
- b. double broken white lines
- c. double solid white lines
- d. silver or white studs

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

16 A driver wishes to reverse a left-hand drive family saloon, fitted with left and right-hand door mirrors and an interior mirror, into a narrow parking bay. He/she should:

- a. only use the door mirrors when moving backwards
- b. keep looking all around while moving backwards
- c. only look over his/her right shoulder when moving backwards
- d. drive in instead

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

17. Passing is permitted on the left-hand side:

- a. when trying to park
- b. in a one-way street
- c. on a dual carriageway
- d. on a clearway

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

18. When parking at night in a built up area, on a road with street lamps which are out of order, you must switch on your:

- a. hazard warning lights
- b. dim-dip headlights and rear lights
- c. side-lights and rear lights
- d. interior light

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

19. The main priority of a driver, who is the first person to arrive at the scene of an accident, is to stop the vehicle in a safe position. The next priority should be to:

- a. telephone the emergency services
- b. remove any casualties from danger
- c. warn other traffic
- d. check that casualties are breathing

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

20. ‘The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills’ recommends that when approaching a left-hand bend it is best to position your vehicle:

- a. centrally in your lane
- b. near the centre of the road
- c. well to the right
- d. close to the vehicle in front

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

21. When intending to turn right at a junction, from a minor one-way street with two lanes, into a major road with two-way traffic, drivers should position:

- a. just to the left of the centre markings
- b. in the left-hand lane
- c. in the right-hand lane
- d. in either lane

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

22. A driver is waiting at an automatic half-barrier level crossing. The barrier has stayed down after the train has passed. He/she should:

- a. manoeuvre the vehicle through the barriers and cross the lines if the track is clear and it is safe to do so
- b. wait for ten minutes and then telephone the signalman to ask for advice
- c. expect another train, but telephone the signalman if in doubt
- d. walk up the line to find help

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

23. You are approaching a conventional three-exit roundabout in heavy traffic. Your intention is to leave by the second exit (leading straight ahead). As you approach you should normally:

- a. give a left turn signal
- b. give a right turn signal
- c. not give a signal
- d. use the right-hand lane

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

24. The most important consideration, when deciding how fast to drive, is to:

- a. to make satisfactory progress
- b. maintain maximum speed within the legal limits
- c. ensure that you can stop safely if necessary
- d. watch out for speed cameras

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

25. ‘The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills’ advises that, if the headlights of oncoming traffic dazzle you when driving at night, you should:

- a. switch on your main beam
- b. slow down or stop
- c. look to the right
- d. speed up to escape the glare

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

26. Blue circular signs with white borders usually give:

- a. mandatory instructions
- b. prohibitive instructions
- c. hazard warning instructions
- d. route directions

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

27. Warning signs can easily be recognised because of their shape. They are mostly:

- a. triangular
- b. rectangular
- c. circular
- d. hexagonal

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

28. A single broken white line, with long markings and short gaps, painted along the centre of the road:

- a. is a hazard warning line
- b. is a normal lane line
- c. prohibits overtaking
- d. denotes a dual-carriageway ahead

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

29. Double yellow lines painted along the edge of the carriageway, indicates that:

- a. you may not park at any time
- b. you may be able to park, subject to the restrictions stated on a plate nearby
- c. no loading is permitted
- d. no loading is permitted during the normal working day

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

30. The normal sequence of traffic lights is as follows:

- a. red, amber, green, amber
- b. red, green, amber, red.
- c. red, red and amber, green, amber
- d. red, flashing amber, green, amber, red

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

31. In order to regain directional control during a skid, when the rear of the car is sliding to the right, a driver should:

- a. steer to the left
- b. steer to the right
- c. not turn the steering wheel
- d. brake firmly

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

32. When driving on an icy road, a driver should reduce the risk of wheel-spin by using:

- a. the lowest suitable gear
- b. second gear
- c. the highest suitable gear
- d. left foot braking

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

33. In a car fitted with automatic transmission, ‘kick down’ is used to:

- a. decrease acceleration
- b. aid rapid acceleration
- c. aid braking power
- d. change to a higher gear ratio

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

34. When driving through floods or fords, a driver should select first gear and:

- a. slip the clutch, keeping the engine speed up but the speed of the car down
- b. keep engine speed low but the speed of the car up
- c. on no account slip the clutch
- d. keep the brakes applied to ensure that they are dry

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

35. In a conventional vehicle without anti-lock brakes, when stopping the car in an emergency, a driver should normally apply the footbrake and:

- a. simultaneously press the clutch pedal down
- b. simultaneously apply the handbrake
- c. press the clutch pedal down just before the car stops
- d. change to a lower gear

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

36. When driving normally in a vehicle with automatic transmission, drivers should brake:
- with the left foot
 - with the right foot
 - every time they approach a bend
 - before steering
- Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4
37. Driving on a wet road at 50 mph, your vehicle suddenly fails to respond to the steering, indicating that the front wheels are aquaplaning. Your first action should be to:
- change into a lower gear as quickly as possible
 - apply the footbrake firmly
 - release the accelerator
 - rev the engine harder
- Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4
38. When a driver steers around a left-hand bend, the forces acting upon the vehicle cause a weight-shift to:
- the nearside (left-hand) wheels
 - the offside (right-hand) wheels
 - the rear wheels
 - the front wheels
- Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4
39. Your learner is driving down a long, steep hill. He/she presses the clutch pedal down, the effect of this is that the vehicle:
- increases in speed
 - decreases in speed
 - continues at the same speed
 - becomes easier to control
- Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4
40. Some drivers change down through the gears one by one. This need not be routine drill; however, ‘The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills’ suggests that it may be useful:
- when approaching hidden junctions
 - if the engine over 3000 cc
 - in the early stages of learning to drive
 - when descending hills
- Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

41. A straight pelican crossing, with a central island, must be treated as:

- a. a single crossing
- b. two separate crossings
- c. two separate crossings if the amber lights flash
- d. a single crossing if the amber lights flash

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

42. A driver approaching a pelican crossing sees flashing amber lights. He/she should:

- a. stop
- b. give way to pedestrians who are waiting to cross
- c. give way to pedestrians who are on the crossing
- d. keep the speed below 10 mph

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

43. When turning from one road into another, drivers must:

- a. give way to pedestrians who are waiting to cross the road
- b. give way to pedestrians who are crossing the road into which they are turning
- c. signal to pedestrians that they may cross in front of the vehicle
- d. sound the horn if any pedestrians are on the road

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

44. A pedestrian carrying a white stick with two red reflective bands is:

- a. blind
- b. deaf and dumb
- c. blind and deaf
- d. deaf

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

45. A pedestrian with one foot on a zebra crossing, has priority:

- a. always
- b. never
- c. only if there are no cars approaching
- d. if the road is subject to a 30 mph speed limit

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

46. A driver should ideally check the pressure of the vehicle tyres when:

- a. they are hot
- b. they are cold
- c. they are warm
- d. the car is jacked up

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

47. A driver is travelling along a motorway at 70 mph when he/she sees the oil warning light of the vehicle come on. He/she should:

- a. pull on to the hard shoulder, stop and switch off the engine
- b. reduce speed, drive on to the next exit and leave the motorway
- c. make a mental note to check the engine oil level at the next garage
- d. check the oil as a priority at the end of the journey

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

48. The liquid contained in a car battery is:

- a. concentrated alkaline solution
- b. distilled water
- c. dilute sulphuric acid
- d. low viscosity oil

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

49. The handbrake, in most modern cars, normally operates on the:

- a. front wheels only
- b. rear wheels only
- c. front and rear wheels
- d. the nearside rear wheel only

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

50. An automatic gearbox, when sensing the need for a gear change, allows for changes in:

- a. road conditions only
- b. load on the transmission only
- c. road speed and load on the engine
- d. the drivers mood

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

51. A disabled young male driver has difficulty operating the footbrake because of stiffness in the right knee. His driving instructor should:

- a. take him to a quiet area and practice using the footbrake
- b. advise him to have the car specially adapted
- c. teach him to brake with his left foot
- d. suggest that he give up the idea of driving

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

52. Before disabled drivers are granted a full licence, they must:

- a. take professional training
- b. pass a specially designed ‘disabled driving test’
- c. pass an ordinary driving test
- d. have artificial limbs fitted

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

53. The most suitable vehicle for someone with no left leg is:

- a. an unmodified car with automatic transmission
- b. a car with a hand operated brake and accelerator
- c. an automatic with a hand operated brake
- d. a small estate car with space for a wheelchair

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

54. Persons, without the use of their lower limbs may legally drive a conventional motor car, providing that:

- a. it has automatic transmission
- b. it is adapted for full hand control
- c. the seat can be raised sufficiently to provide adequate observation
- d. it has space to stow a wheelchair

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

55. A disabled person may find a semi-automatic vehicle easier to drive because he/she will not need to operate:

- a. a gear lever
- b. a clutch pedal
- c. a gear selector pedal
- d. an accelerator

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

56. A candidate who attends the driving test in a left-hand drive vehicle:

- a. must fit exterior mirrors on both left and right-hand doors
- b. must exercise special care and make the fullest use of mirrors
- c. will not be allowed to take the test
- d. must not attempt overtaking manoeuvres

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

57. When taking a standard driving test, the vehicle used must have:

- a. dual-controls
- b. a dual mirror
- c. a manual gearbox
- d. an engine smaller than 1800cc

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

58. If a candidate arrives for a standard car test in a commercial vehicle, fitted with a driver's seat only:

- a. it is not necessary to provide a seat for the examiner
- b. provision must be made for the examiner to seat him/herself securely
- c. the examiner may stand alongside or behind the driver
- d. the examiner will refuse to take the test

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

59. A driving test will be cancelled if the test candidate is unable to provide the examiner with:

- a. evidence of a theory test pass (where applicable)
- b. a provisional licence
- c. his/her driver number
- d. evidence of driving lessons

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

60. The eyesight regulations, for the ADI examination, require the candidate to read the registration plate of a vehicle, with letters of three and one eighth inches high, from a minimum distance of:

- a. 27.5 metres
- b. 24.5 metres
- c. 23.0 metres
- d. 90 metres

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

61. A 25 year old candidate may take the DVSA driving test, for category B, in a vehicle with a maximum weight of:

- a. 2 tonnes
- b. 5 tonnes
- c. 3500 kg
- d. 1200 kg

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

62. If a driving test candidate fails to meet the eyesight requirements. The test is:

- a. cancelled immediately and a refund given
- b. stopped immediately and the candidate failed
- c. conducted as normal, with the eyesight problem recorded on the statement of failure form, at the end of the test
- d. conducted as normal but the candidate is advised to see an optician

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

63. During the driving test, the examiner records the faults made by the candidate. The candidate will fail if:

- a. there are more than six driving faults
- b. there are more than ten driving faults
- c. there are more than fifteen driving faults
- d. there are more than 16 driving faults

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

64. A candidate who takes the driving test in a van with no side windows and limited vision to the rear, mainly through the exterior mirrors, will, if required to reverse around a corner:

- a. be asked to reverse into an opening on the right
- b. be asked to reverse into an opening on the left or right
- c. be asked to reverse into an opening on the left
- d. only be expected to use mirrors when reversing

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

65. Under the supervision option, a trainee driving instructor must have direct, personal supervision for 20% of the time he/she spends giving tuition, for the:

- a. first four weeks of the trainee licence period
- b. duration of the trainee licence
- c. first three months of the trainee licence period
- d. first four months of the trainee licence

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

66. The law states that cars registered after 1978 must be fitted with an interior mirror:

- a. and an exterior offside mirror
- b. and an exterior nearside mirror only
- c. that must not be convex
- d. a minimum of three mirrors

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

67. You are approached by a 35 year old man has applied for a provisional licence and obtained a receipt from the post office as proof of posting. You should:

- a. take him out on his first lesson
- b. advise him that he cannot drive until he receives his licence
- c. telephone DVLA to confirm that the application has been received, and then take him out for a lesson
- d. only drive in quiet areas on his first lesson

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

68. The maximum breath-alcohol level permitted for drivers in England is:

- a. 80 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath
- b. 100 microgrammes of alcohol per 80 millilitres of breath
- c. 35 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath
- d. 25 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

69. It is illegal to overtake:

- a. the lead vehicle at a pedestrian crossing
- b. when approaching a side road
- c. when approaching the brow of a hill
- d. on the left

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

70. Legal responsibility, for ensuring that a child under the age of 14 years wears a seat belt, lies with:

- a. the parent
- b. the child
- c. the driver
- d. the police

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

71. If a driver is required by the police to produce an insurance certificate and driving licence, at a police station of his/her choice, he/she must do so within:

- a. 24 hours
- b. 5 days
- c. 7 days
- d. 28 days

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

72. You are involved in an accident. The other motorist refuses to give you the name of his/her insurance company or any other details. Is he/she obliged by law to give you any details at all?

- a. yes
- b. no
- c. only in injury accidents
- d. only if there is substantial damage

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

73. The windscreen wipers of your car do not work. Would you be breaking the law if you drove it in fine weather?

- a. no
- b. yes
- c. only if it starts to rain
- d. only if it starts to rain after dark

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

74. A 17 year old boy holds a full motorcycle licence and wishes to learn to drive a motor car. He should:

- a. apply for a provisional licence before driving
- b. apply to have his licence amended
- c. continue to use the licence he already holds
- d. surrender his motorcycle licence

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

75. A driver involved in an accident must always:

- a. stop
- b. stop and report it to the police
- c. stop and report it to the police within 24 hours
- d. stop and report it to the police within 28 days

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

76. In training terms, learning can be said to have taken place if:

- a. all the objectives of a lesson have been covered by the instructor
- b. the learner says that he/she understands the subject
- c. there is a relatively permanent change in the learner's behaviour
- d. the instructor is happy with the lesson

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

77. Instructing a learner at a busy roundabout, the main emphasis should be placed on:

- a. the timing of moving off
- b. the speed of moving off
- c. clutch control when moving off
- d. the car behind

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

78. An open-ended question is one which:

- a. can be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'
- b. cannot be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'
- c. is not usually suited for use by driving instructors
- d. is only suited for teaching experienced drivers

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

79. A person with a foreign driving licence has failed the UK driving test and approaches a driving instructor for tuition. The instructor should:

- a. teach only on those items marked as failure points on the statement of failure sheet
- b. assess his/her driving and then advise what tuition is needed to reach the standard required to pass the test
- c. give a controls lesson and start to instruct him/her as a complete novice to ensure that the full syllabus is covered
- d. advise him/her to get an international licence

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

80. When instructing learners about the use of the horn, you should advise them:

- a. not to use it during the driving test
- b. not to worry about it
- c. to use it to give warnings when necessary
- d. not to use it after dark

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

81. The 'affective domain' relates to:

- a. physical skills
- b. the processing of knowledge
- c. attitudes and feelings
- d. effective tuition

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

82. If your learner is having difficulty with a particular aspect of driving, despite considerable practice, you should:

- a. explain the subject again in the same way
- b. try another teaching method
- c. advise him/her to give up driving
- d. tell the learner that he/she should try harder

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

83. If a learner seems to lose interest during an essential explanation, the best approach would usually be to:

- a. use of a diagram or model
- b. explain that the learner may fail the driving test if he/she doesn't listen carefully
- c. speak a bit louder
- d. abandon the lesson

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

84. Perception can be defined as:

- a. good observation when driving
- b. the ability to interpret information from the senses
- c. an awareness of what is happening all around
- d. learning about hazards

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

85. When wanting your learner to turn left, an appropriate instruction would be:

- a. "turn left at the next road please"
- b. "next left along the road please"
- c. "take the next road on the left please"
- d. "take the next turning to the left please"

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

86. An easy way of remembering this sequence for giving give route directions to a learner is:

- a. identify, alert, direct
- b. alert, direct, identify
- c. alert, identify, direct
- d. inform, alert, direct

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

87. For effective learning and motivation instructors should:

- a. allow learners to proceed through a course at their own pace
- b. push learners through a course at the ‘average pupil’ pace
- c. allow all learners to drive home after their second lesson
- d. always insist on perfection on the present task before starting a new subject during the course

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

88. You are asked to give advice about mirror adjustment, to someone who is about to take a driving test. You should advise that the mirrors must be:

- a. considerably offset
- b. slightly offset
- c. adjusted to provide the maximum view
- d. adjusted so the examiner can see head movement

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

89. Driving instructors should explain to learner drivers that ‘coasting’ is a fault related to the:

- a. steering
- b. footbrake
- c. gears
- d. speed

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

90. As learners reach driving test standard in busy town traffic, the level of your instruction should:

- a. remain the same
- b. increase
- c. decrease
- d. cause them to struggle a bit

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

91. The Highway Code states that the overall distance travelled when a driver brakes to a stop, consists of two elements; these are thinking distance and:

- a. braking distance
- b. stopping distance
- c. tyre grip distance
- d. steering distance

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

92. The publication: ‘the official guide to learning to drive’ states, specifically, that when dealing with pedestrian crossings you should never:

- a. use arm signals
- b. beckon pedestrians to cross the road
- c. sound your horn
- d. stop within the zig-zag lines

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

93. ‘The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills’ gives specific advice about safety checks, when leaving a motorway via the exit slip road. This advice is to:

- a. check your mirrors
- b. check your speedometer
- c. check your brakes
- d. check your seat adjustment

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

94. The Highway Code advises all drivers to watch out for the signals that are given by other drivers and:

- a. always obey them
- b. always acknowledge them
- c. take appropriate action
- d. be ready to do an emergency stop

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

95. ‘The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills’ advises all drivers to carry out a ‘Cockpit Drill’ each time they enter their vehicle. The drill outlined involves checking the:

- a. doors, seat, head restraint, mirrors, seat belts, fuel
- b. doors, seat, mirrors, seat belts, handbrake
- c. seat, mirrors, seat belts, handbrake, gear lever
- d. seat, mirrors, seat belts, handbrake, doors

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

96. 'The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills' advises that casualties in a traffic accident should be given:

- a. a warm drink
- b. a cold drink
- c. nothing to drink
- d. brandy to drink

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

97. 'The Official DVSA Guide to Driving, the essential skills' recommends that drivers should check that their lights and indicators are clean and in working order:

- a. daily
- b. weekly
- c. monthly
- d. at night

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

98. When preparing for a driving test, learner drivers should :

- a. concentrate mainly on the special exercises that they will be tested on
- b. drive in all traffic conditions - even in the dark
- c. avoid using roads with fast moving traffic
- d. keep off dual carriageways

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

99. When passing a parked vehicle a driver should allow:

- a. at least a car door's width
- b. at least 1.8 metres
- c. at least 4 metres
- d. time to use the horn if required

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

100. Vehicles used for driving tests must not have a dual:

- a. footbrake
- b. accelerator
- c. clutch
- d. speedometer

Confidence rating – 2nd Pass = 0 1 2 3 4

Notes and Reflective thoughts

Questions to ask a Trainer