

# Mock Test Answers

## Mock Test – brief summary of answers

1. Light goods vehicles (maximum weight 7.5 tonnes) are permitted. All vehicles towing trailers are prohibited from using the right-hand lane (correct answer c).
2. At one time the recommended distance used to be 150 metres, however, because the hard shoulder is considered a dangerous place for pedestrians modern advice is that warning triangles should not be used. It is arguable that placing a reflective triangle immediately behind a vehicle might be a good idea, especially at night (correct answer c).
3. The minimum distance should be one metre (one yard) per m.p.h. This can be measured by using the 'two second rule' (correct answer c).
4. When driving along, you should keep to the left except when overtaking. Using the right-hand lane while the left-hand lane is clear can lead to other drivers becoming frustrated, even if you are travelling at the maximum permitted speed (correct answer a).
5. Parking is not permitted on any stretch of road which has double white lines. Double white lines are used where there is restricted view or other danger; apart from the legalities, parking on such a section of road would be dangerous (correct answer b).
6. The closing speed is calculated by adding the speeds of the two vehicles.  $40 + 40 = 80$  m.p.h. (correct answer a)
7. In slow traffic your thinking distance is the absolute minimum gap that can be left; remember however, that if you are tired or in a situation with potential for distraction (for example carrying children in the car) you should leave a bigger gap (correct answer c).
8. The handbrake must be applied and the engine must be switched off. If parking at night you must also switch off dipped (or full) headlamps (correct answer b).
9. Signals should always be considered, but are not always necessary. They should be given when they will help other road users. By signalling as a matter of routine, there is a danger that you will fail to make effective observation ... in addition, your signal could be misconstrued by another road user who you have not seen (correct answer b).
10. The best position will be well to the left. In this position you will gain maximum forward view of the road ahead by looking to the left of the lorry. It must be remembered that keeping well back from the lorry will also improve your forward vision (correct answer a).
11. Vehicle condition and weather will both affect stopping distance; however, the key factor is the driver. An alert driver will be able to stop much sooner than one who is tired or unwell, regardless of the prevailing conditions (correct answer c).
12. Drivers may *only* enter box junctions if the exit is clear and it is safe to do so. Note the word 'always' in this question. You cannot *always* enter a box junction if you are waiting for oncoming traffic; you can only wait there if your exit is otherwise clear (correct answer b).

13. Parking is only permitted on the right-hand side of the road at night in a one-way street. Normally drivers will expect to see red reflectors to their left on parked vehicles or further out in the road on moving vehicles, therefore a vehicle that is parked on the right could cause confusion, especially on country roads and roads with no street lighting. Most one-way systems are in built-up areas and have street lighting and therefore the danger is minimised (correct answer a).
14. Bus lanes are available for all vehicles outside the normal periods of operation (correct answer c).
15. A single solid 'Stop' line. Drivers must stop behind this line when a red light, red and amber or amber light shows; as long as it is safe to stop when the amber light shows (correct answer a).
16. Note the word 'only' in two of the answers. The driver should look over his/her right shoulder and use the door mirrors, but neither of these should be done exclusively. Therefore option 'b' is the only correct answer. The fact that the vehicle is left-hand drive is irrelevant (correct answer b).
17. Passing on the left is permitted in a one-way street (correct answer b).
18. Parking lights must be used at night on all roads with no street lights (correct answer c).
19. Other traffic should be warned in order to prevent further danger (correct answer c).
20. Keep to the centre of your lane (correct answer a).
21. When turning right from a one-way street, drivers should position in the right-hand lane or in a specially designated lane (correct answer c).
22. Expect another train, but telephone the signalman if in doubt. While there is a possibility that the barrier is out of order, it is much more likely that another train is approaching (correct answer c).
23. It is not necessary to signal on approach when following the road ahead. However, you must signal your intention to make any lane changes, for example, if you move to the right-hand lane in order to make progress by passing slower traffic that is in the left-hand lane. Ensure that any lane change signals do not confuse other drivers (correct answer c).
24. The most important aspect of speed control is to always ensure that you can stop safely, well within the distance that you can see to be clear. Whilst taking driving tests candidates are expected to demonstrate their ability to 'make progress'; however this should never be at the expense of safety (correct answer c).
25. You must slow down if dazzled. If the glare is 'blinding', you can briefly look to the left to reduce the dazzle. If the dazzle is intense it may be necessary to stop completely – if you do this, ensure that you stop safely with due regard for following traffic (correct answer b).
26. Mandatory instructions – that is, you must obey the instruction. For example a white arrow on a blue circle indicates that you must follow the direction of the arrow (correct answer a).
27. Warning signs are mostly triangular, because of this you can tell at a glance whether a sign is offering a warning even if the sign is obscured, for example by dirt or snow (correct answer a).
28. Long the markings and short gaps indicate a hazard. These are typically found, amongst other places, on bends, approaching junctions and in places where the road narrows (correct answer a).
29. Double yellow lines normally mean 'no parking at any time'. However, some restrictions are seasonal – for example in some holiday areas the restriction might apply from April to September – local plates will denote this. (correct answer b).
30. Red, red and amber, green, amber. All lights except green mean that you must wait behind the stop line; you may only cross the stop line on a steady amber light if it would be dangerous to stop. Green means that you can proceed if the way is clear and it is safe to do so (correct answer c).

31. Look and steer for safety. By doing this you will steer 'into' the skid. In this instance you would steer to the right. As in all situations when driving it is important to *concentrate on where you want to go* as opposed to where the car is actually heading! (Correct answer b)
32. Use the highest suitable gear; although this might be second gear in some situations, there is a better, alternative option in this question – therefore second gear would be an incorrect answer (correct answer c).
33. Kick -down aids rapid acceleration by selecting a lower gear. This can be useful when overtaking and when climbing steep hills (correct answer b).
34. Keep the engine speed high, but the vehicle speed low. This is usually best achieved by slipping the clutch in first gear. It's important to keep the speed down because otherwise you might create a bow wave which can swamp the engine or the exhaust (correct answer a).
35. The clutch should be pressed just before the car stops. While this is the classic text-book answer and would be the correct answer as far as the examination and teaching the exercise to novice drivers is concerned, in the *real world* of emergency braking things may differ somewhat. Pressing the brake before the clutch might well aid the vehicle stability, particularly for an inexperienced driver, but someone argue that this is unnecessary for a skilled driver.  
  
The best way to fully understand vehicle dynamics, and vehicle control in an emergency, is to attend a skid training or limit handling course (correct answer c).
36. The right foot is normally used for braking. This is especially important for drivers who alternate between vehicles with manual and automatic transmission (correct answer b).
37. The first action should be to release the accelerator. Braking or gear changing could severely de-stabilise the vehicle as soon as the tyres regain their grip. There might well be a as the tyres regain contact with the road surface – keep both hands firmly on the steering wheel to ensure directional stability (correct answer c).
38. Forces acting upon the vehicle will cause a weight shift to the offside wheels (correct answer b).  
  
When driving around a curved path, to either the left or right, drivers must adjust their speed to minimise the effect of weight shift. Failure to do this will lead to the vehicle becoming unstable and difficult to control.
39. The vehicle speed will increase. This is due to the removal of 'engine-braking' when the clutch is pressed down. Engine braking is a term used to describe loss of speed caused by engine compression and friction (correct answer a).
40. Changing through the gears one-by-one can help new learners find the position of each gear easily (correct answer c).
41. Straight pelican crossings should be treated as a single crossing. Pedestrians will have a 'Green Man' symbol and might cross with little attention to the traffic (correct answer a).
42. When the amber lights flash, drivers must give way to pedestrians who are on the crossing. Pedestrian should not start to cross when the amber light is flashing, however, many people ignore this rule – it is the driver's job, in as much as is possible, to ensure the safety of all road users (correct answer c).

43. When turning from one road to another, you must give way to pedestrians crossing the road into which you are turning. While hauling warning might be useful if someone has not seen you, it should not be a routine! (Correct answer b)
44. A white stick with two red reflective bands indicates that a pedestrian is both blind and deaf; this means that they will probably be unaware of your presence (correct answer c).
45. Pedestrians who have stepped onto a crossing always have priority. The Highway Code clearly states that you **must** stop for pedestrians in this situation (correct answer a).
46. Tyre pressures should be checked when the tyres are cold. As soon as you start to drive the tyres will warm up and the pressure will increase as the air inside expands. Manufacturer's recommended pressures are for cold tyres unless otherwise stated in a vehicle handbook or similar documentation (correct answer b).
47. Stop as soon as possible, and switch off the engine. By continuing to drive with the oil warning light showing you run the risk of completely ruining your engine. Perhaps more importantly, you run the risk of leaking oil onto the road surface or suffering as sodden engine seizure which could result in an accident (correct answer a).
48. Dilute sulphuric acid (electrolyte). Modern batteries are 'sealed for life' and do not require maintenance – older type batteries need to be checked from time-to-time and topped up with distilled water if the electrolyte level falls (correct answer c).
49. The handbrake normally operates on the rear wheels. Because of this the handbrake should not be used to stop the car when it is in motion – doing this could lock the wheels and result in a rear wheel skid and loss of directional stability. The only exception to this would be in the event of complete brake failure where the handbrake could be 'pumped' to help stop the vehicle (correct answer b).
50. Road speed and engine load. While modern electronics are becoming increasingly more sophisticated, systems that sense the driver's mood are not available. Yet! (correct answer c)
51. Any driver with a disability which affects his/her driving must report the disability to the licensing authority. The next move is to be assessed for a vehicle adaptation. The only exception would be if the stiffness in the right knee was a temporary problem (likely to last less than three months). In this instance, the learner would be best advised to postpone the driver training (correct answer b).
52. Pass an ordinary driving test. Although the test period allowed is double, the driving time is the same, as are the driving/theory ability requirements. In the driving test is passed in and modified vehicle, details of the vehicle will be noted and a restriction placed on the driving licence where appropriate (correct answer c).
53. An unmodified automatic would be the most suitable because it would need no special adaptation (correct answer a).
54. The vehicle would need to be adapted for full hand control. The reverse would be the case for someone with no arms, however, this is less common. (correct answer b)
55. Vehicles with semi-automatic transmission have a gear selector but no clutch; or to be more to precise, a clutch that operates automatically (correct answer b).
56. Drivers of left-hand drive vehicles must exercise special care and make the fullest use of mirrors when driving in the UK (correct answer b).
57. Vehicles used for driving test purposes must have an extra mirror fitted for the examiners use. This mirror should be fitted in such a way that it can be adjusted to give a clear view of the road behind from the passenger seat. See the DVSA website for a full list of driving test vehicle requirements (correct answer b).

58. A standard car test cannot be taken in a single seat vehicle. Tests for other groups, such as tractors, can be taken in single seat vehicles – however the examiner would conduct the test from outside the vehicle. (Correct answer d)

59. Correct answer a)

Full info: <https://www.gov.uk/practical-driving-test-for-cars>

It's also a good idea to bring the appointment confirmation – DVSA test booking admin is very good but on rare occasions mistakes have been made; having confirmation can help resolve these.

60. 27.5 metres - 90 feet (correct answer a).

61. The maximum weight is 3500 kg (correct answer c).

62. The test will not continue and the candidate will lose the fee. A statement of failure form will be issued (correct answer b).

63. A maximum of 15 faults are permitted. During ADI Part-Two, a maximum of 6 faults are permitted. A single serious/dangerous error will result in failure (correct answer c).

64. The candidate would usually be asked to reverse to the right (correct answer a).

65. The full duration of the licence period. In reality, some companies do not provide the supervision that is required under the terms of the licence – remember, you are responsible for ensuring that you receive appropriate supervision or that you take the 20 hours supplementary training. If supplementary training is taken it must be completed during the first three months of the licence period, or before a P3 exam is taken, whichever is the soonest (correct answer b).

66. Cars must have a minimum of two mirrors – these will normally be an interior mirror and offside door mirror (correct answer a) – however, all new cars are fitted with a nearside door mirror and have been for many years; if your car is designed and constructed with three mirrors they should all be present and in working order. It's possible that an insurance company might construe that a vehicle has been modified if a mirror is missing.

67. The pupil must be in physical possession of his/her driving licence before any on-road practical driver training can be started (correct answer b).

68. 35 microgrammes to 100 millilitres of breath. Note: This is the breath, not blood, limit. (correct answer c). Note that the limit in Scotland is 22 microgrammes to 100 millilitres of breath. Northern Ireland is set to have a lower limit (in line with Scotland) in 2015. [http://alcoholireland.ie/world\\_news/drink-drive-limit-to-be-slashed-to-align-northern-ireland-with-europe/](http://alcoholireland.ie/world_news/drink-drive-limit-to-be-slashed-to-align-northern-ireland-with-europe/)

69. While options 'b' and 'c' would be inadvisable, 'a' is the only illegal option (correct answer a).

70. The driver is responsible for ensuring that children comply with seatbelt regulations (correct answer c).

71. If you are requested to produce documents, you must do so, at a police station of your choice, within 7 days (correct answer c).

72. You must give details to anyone who has reasonable grounds for their request, for example, the owner of damaged property. If there is no-one at the scene of a single vehicle accident, you must report the accident to the police as soon as possible and in any case, within 24 hours (correct answer a).
73. Windscreen wipers must be working order, whether or not it is raining (correct answer b).
74. A full motorcycle licence acts as a provisional licence for a motor car (correct answer c).
75. You must *always* stop if you are involved in an accident (correct answer a).
76. Learning can be defined as a permanent change in behaviour. The fact that the lesson objectives are covered, or that the pupil states that he/she understands does not prove that learning has taken place (correct answer c).
77. The most important thing to consider is timing. Clutch control is certainly important, but this aspect of driving should be mastered well before roundabouts are tackled. Speed and timing are closely related, however, if the learner gains the impression that he/she will have to 'be quick' in order to emerge safely, he/she will feel unnecessary stress. This, in turn, will lead to mistakes (correct answer a).
78. Open ended questions are those which cannot be answered with a simple one-word answer. These questions are good for getting the pupil to think 'in depth' about the subject in hand (correct answer b).

Example of a closed question:

"What does a red traffic light mean?"

Example of an open question:

"What are the actions you would take if you saw a traffic light turning to red about 50 metres ahead?"

79. The starting point for all tuition is an assessment of the current standard of ability and knowledge. This can be done by a combination of questioning technique and practical assessment methods (correct answer b).
80. You must advise all clients, learners or otherwise to use all signalling devices correctly, following the guidelines set out by the regulating authorities (correct answer c).
81. The affective domain deals with attitudes and feelings (correct answer c).
82. If your pupil does not appear to be making progress with his/her lessons, you need to examine the teaching method and change it if necessary. Simply repeating what has gone before will have little or no effect (correct answer b).
83. The use of visual aids will help stimulate a pupils interest. Having said this, if your pupils are losing interest it is almost certainly because you are not sufficiently interested in them, that is, you haven't recognised how to stimulate their attention (correct answer a).
84. Perception is the ability to make sense of all the information received by the brain; the ability to interpret information from the senses (correct answer b).
85. Option 'c' provides the best instruction. Although option 'b' loosely follows the 'alert - direct - identify' rule, it is too 'loose'. Option 'd' refers to a 'turning' attorney need not necessarily be a road, therefore this option could be confusing. All instructions must be clear and precise (correct answer c).

86. Alert - Direct – Identify ((correct answer b). Example:
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| Alert:    | “I would like you to take the next road ...” |
| Direct    | “... to the left please...”                  |
| Identify: | “... it is just beyond the second lamp post” |
87. The amount of time spent on any element of training will vary from person to person. You can help a learner to set targets and goals, but should allow each individual to learn at their own pace (correct answer a).
88. Mirrors must always be adjusted to give maximum view – the examiner is trained to assess effective use of correctly adjusted mirrors (correct answer c).
89. Coasting is marked as a gear fault. Although the main type of coasting is driving with a clutch pedal pressed down, the error is the fact that the gear is not engaged (correct answer c).
90. As learners approach driving test standard they should need less help and advice. By the time your customers reach test standard they should be able to drive without encouragement – the driving test examiner will not offer help, advice or encouragement (correct answer c).
91. Thinking distance and braking distance. The thinking distance is the distance travelled before the brake is pressed; the braking distance is the distance from the start of braking to the point where the car stops (correct answer a).
92. You should never beckon. Pedestrians have a better view of the overall situation than you have – if you distract them by beckoning you could be waving them into danger that neither of you has seen (correct answer b).
93. When leaving a motorway, you may be travelling faster than you think. Because of this you must check your speedometer (correct answer b).
94. You must act promptly and correctly when you see a signal given by another driver (correct answer c).
95. Doors - Seats - Mirrors - Seatbelts – Fuel (correct answer a).
96. It is important that casualties should be given nothing to drink. This is because it could affect subsequent medical treatment (correct answer c).
97. You should check these items each time you drive. The DVSA recommend daily checks (correct answer a).
98. Learner drivers should practice in all conditions, during both daylight and darkness (correct answer b).
99. As a minimum, you should allow at least the width of an open car door (correct answer a).
100. Vehicles, used for driving test purposes, must not have a dual-accelerator. Although rare in driving school cars, dual-accelerators are still available from some dual-control companies (correct answer b).