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Car theory test questions and answers 2018

To prepare for the theoretical test, the Agency for Drivers and Vehicles (DVA) recommends that you study the highway code. The PRO Standards agency for drivers and vehicles (DVSA) publishes a wide range of official teaching materials. You can buy them in book stores or online. To prepare for part of the theoretical test with a selection, you should look at the source material below. At the bottom of this page there are also official practical tests for car drivers and motorcyclists. Highway Code Highway Code It is necessary to read. Many code rules are legal requirements, and if you disobey those rules, you are committing a crime. You may be fined because of the penalties on your driver's license, or be disqualified from driving. In the most serious cases, you can be sent to prison. Knowledge and application of the rules contained in the Road Act could significantly reduce the number of road deaths. Familiar with road signs Road signs play an essential role in driving, informing and controlling the behaviour of road users. This is to make the road as safe as possible for everyone and makes knowledge of road signs vital. There are three basic types of road signs: signs that give signs that warn signs that provide information Each type has a different shape. Another guide to the marking function is its color. Get to know your road signs – GOV.UK the DVSA's Basic Skills Driver & Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) website produces books in the range of basic skills. Books provide everything you need to learn about safe driving or riding skills for life. The books include: sections of text for motorcyclists, free e-books for car drivers and full links throughout to help candidates learn and revise questions and answers to revision, including practice for case studies official DVSA explanations for each review question, helping candidates fully understand the answer candidates can study basic information on each topic presented in a carefree-to-remember way to tailor their practice by topic to see how much they have learned to sit unlimited fake tests that offer the closest experience with a real test to track their progress at every step to see exactly where they can further improve in order to be able to customize their review You can buy basic skills from most book stores. They are also available to order online or over the phone from the stationery office. Stationery Office - TSO website Danger Perception Danger Perception part is delivered to your computer and you will respond by clicking the mouse button. You will be presented with a series of clips that feature every day of the road scene. There will be at least one evolving danger in each clip, but one of the clips will contain two evolving hazards. Recognition of available tracks and perception of danger are skills that are essential for all drivers and riders, without which vehicle is used. For this reason, the same version of the for all test categories. From November 1, 2018, the following are added to the car theory test: driving in fog, rain, snow, ice and windy driving conditions in night conditions such as lighting and dusk, these new clips will also be added: motorcycle theory tests from December 2018, tests of bus and coach theory from early 2019 The way it works and perception of danger is evaluated. The pass mark also does not change. For an example of when to respond as an example of how to identify and respond to evolving hazards, consider a parked vehicle on the side of the road. When you first see it, it does nothing; It's just a parked vehicle. If you reacted to the vehicle at this point, you would not score any marks, but you would not lose any marks. However, when you approach the vehicle, you will notice that the car's right hand indicator will start flashing. The indicator would lead you to believe that the driver of the vehicle intends to move away, therefore the danger now develops and the reaction at this point would score the mark. The indicator that lights up is a sign that the parked vehicle has changed its status from a potential hazard to an evolving hazard. When you get closer to the vehicle, you will probably see the vehicle start to move from the side of the road; a different answer should be made on this point. The different clips in the test will have different signs that the danger is changing its state and is now starting to develop. As the test is scored the maximum you can score for each evolving danger is five points. You should respond by pressing the mouse button as soon as you see the danger of occurrence that may result in you, the driver, having to take certain measures, such as changing speed or direction. The sooner you notice the evolving danger and response, the higher your score. You will not be able to review your answers to the danger perception test; As on the road, you will only have one chance to respond to evolving dangers, so you will need to concentrate throughout each clip. If you react inappropriately during a clip by clicking or in an answer pattern, you get zero for that clip. At the end of the clip, a pop-up appears indicating that you have recorded zero for the clip. For car drivers and motorcyclists, the mark is 44 out of 75. For LGV and PCV drivers, the pass mark is 67 out of 100. Dvsa Official Guide to Perception of Danger DVSA has developed a training DVD for hazard perception test called 'Official Danger Perception Guide'. You can buy DVDs from most high street book stores. It is also available for ordering online or over the phone from office stationery. Stationery Office - TSO website DVD has interactive examples of perception of the dangers of video clips and information about: defining the dangers of looking for clues – signal – manoeuvring with routine scanning and planning that prioritises the risk of risk-reactive hazards Practical tests The Agency for Standardisation of Driving and Vehicles (DVA) provides two free online tests for each of the following categories: motorbikes Large trucks (LGV) Passenger transport vehicles (PCV) The links below will take you to training screens that look similar to the theoretical test you take at the official theory test centre. Each test for cars and motorcycles contains 50 questions with a choice of multiple options. As part of these tests, there are no clips for the perception of danger. Practice LGV and PCV tests are abbreviated versions. The actual tests contain 100 questions and you will need 85 correct answers to pass. To perform these practical tests, you need Adobe Flash 9 installed on your computer. Install or update Adobe Flash Player - Adobe Web site You can do these hands-on tests as often as you want. More useful links Try answering these hard theory questions to prepare for your big day! 1 You see a pedestrian with a dog wearing a yellow or burgundy coat. What does that mean? Walker (is:a) Older (Dog training) Color blind (Deaf) This is a particularly difficult theoretical question, because if you don't know it yet, you won't be able to answer it! The correct answer is D. There are many different types of auxiliary dogs that can be recognized by the color of jackets, but hearing dogs can usually see their burgundy or yellow coats. 2. In which of these situations should you avoid overtaking? (a) Just after bends (b) In a one-way street (c) At 50 mph (d) Approaching to dive into the road. 3. What does this sign mean? (a) End of limited speed area (b) End of parking area (c) End of route cycle (d) End of speed limit. 4. You travel at 50 miles per hour on a good, dry road. What is your typical total braking distance? (a) 36 meters (118 feet) (b) 53 meters (175 feet) (c) 75 meters (245 feet) (d) 96 meters (315 feet). This might seem like one of the toughest theoretical questions for someone who doesn't have a head for numbers, but fortunately there is a formula that can be used to calculate this: the braking distance equals the reaction or thinking distance + plus braking distance. Thinking distance is the distance your car will move while you're responding to the situation and braking is how far your car will move while you press the foot brake. The official thinking distance for 50 mph is 15 m and the braking distance is 38 m. Add them together and you have the correct answer: B - 53 m. Remember that the weather conditions and condition of your vehicle can affect the braking distance – questions can add more information like this to try and trick you! 5. On the transition puffin, which color follows the green signal? (a) Stable red (b) Flashing amber (c) Glows orange (d) Glows green. At first glance it may not seem like one of the most difficult theoretical test questions and answers. But while you might be familiar with puffin transition, it can be easy to get mixed up between puffin and pelican transitions! Puffin crossings work using sensors that detect when pedestrians are crossing, meaning there is no flashing amber phase. So the answer is C - 'stable amber'. 6. What percentage of all emissions is road transport? (a) 10% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 40%. This is a tough theoretical test question if you are not very well adept at environmental issues! But fortunately, you can use the method of elimination to arrive at the correct answer. Transport is a huge contributor to air pollution, but 40% seems a bit much and 10% is too little - the answer is B - 20%. 7. You're towing a small trailer on a busy three-way highway. All lanes are open. You must: (a) Do not exceed 50 mph (b) Do not drive (c) Have a stabilizer equipped (d) Use only the left and center lanes. This theoretical question can be difficult to answer if you have not exceeded your highway regulations in detail. The first option, 'not to exceed 50 mph', may look appealing, but fact, the fact, you are not allowed to exceed 60 mph. According to the regulations, you can not use the right lane on a three-lane highway (unless you are told to do so due to lane closures or road works), so the correct answer is D - use only the left and center lanes. 8. In an incident, it is important to take care of all victims. When the area is safe, you should: (a) Get them out of the vehicle (b) Give them a drink (c) Give them something to eat (d) Keep them in the vehicle. The vehicle has a bit of a trick theory test answer because it requires you to do nothing at all! The correct answer is D - keep them in the vehicle. This could go against your instinct, because many theories of practice questions related to incidents, accidents and emergencies state that it is best to remove victims from the car (for example, if the vehicle is in danger of fire or in imminent danger). The key to this theory question is that 'the area is safe'. Make sure you read every question carefully so you don't miss important details like this! 9. You're waiting to emerge to the left of a smaller road. A large vehicle is approaching from the right. You have time to turn around, but you should wait. Why? (a) A large vehicle can easily hide overtaking vehicle (b) Large vehicle can stung suddenly (c) Large vehicle is difficult to drive in straight line (d) The vehicle can easily hide the vehicles from the left. This is one of the most difficult theoretical test questions for those who struggle with their left and rights! Take the time to actually build a scenario in your head before answering. In this case, the answer is A - a large vehicle can easily hide an overreaching vehicle. 10. When can you overtake another vehicle on the left? (a) When you are in a one-way drive (b) When you approach the highway where you turn off (c) When the vehicle in front signals that it turns left (d) When a slower vehicle is driving in the right lane of a two-lane road. It's a confusing question of driving theory in someone's book - but option C makes it even more so by repeating the word left of the question. This can tempt people to jump forward and select Option C before reading the question carefully. In fact, if you were to overtake someone on the left while they were also trying to turn left, this would probably result in a collision! The correct answer is - 'when you're in a one-way street'. This is the only time you should overtake the vehicle on the left. Left.