

Manchester taxi knowledge test: questions and answers

Practice questions for the Manchester City Council test: Manchester's own topics first, then the general topics its test covers. Answers and explanations are at the end.

Free from taxiknowledgetest.co.uk. Not an official council document: check your council's current guidance.

Questions

Manchester hackney carriage byelaws and private hire driver conditions

Definitions, plates and the taximeter

1. In Manchester's hackney carriage byelaws, what does "the district" mean?
 - ☐ A. The whole of Greater Manchester
 - ☐ B. The City of Manchester
 - ☐ C. The city centre inside the ring road
 - ☐ D. The area within 4 miles of the Town Hall
2. The compellable area covers the city and land up to how far beyond the city boundary?
 - ☐ A. 2 miles, inside Greater Manchester
 - ☐ B. 6 miles, inside Greater Manchester
 - ☐ C. 10 miles, inside Greater Manchester
 - ☐ D. 4 miles, inside Greater Manchester
3. Where must the proprietor show the hackney carriage licence number?
 - ☐ A. On the driver's badge, which must be worn
 - ☐ B. On the rear number plate, next to the registration
 - ☐ C. Inside and outside the vehicle, or on plates
 - ☐ D. On a licence paper kept in the glovebox
4. Your licence plate is so damaged that one figure cannot be read. What does the byelaw say?
 - ☐ A. Do not stand or ply for hire until it is fixed
 - ☐ B. Keep working, and report it to the Council within a week
 - ☐ C. Work only on jobs booked by phone
 - ☐ D. Keep working if your badge shows the number

5. Which word must be printed on the face of the taximeter, next to the fare?

- ☐ A. FARE
- ☐ B. TOTAL
- ☐ C. PRICE
- ☐ D. TARIFF

6. When you are standing or plying for hire and not hired, how should the taximeter be set?

- ☐ A. Locked so that no fare is shown
- ☐ B. Running, so people can see the rate
- ☐ C. Showing the word HIRED
- ☐ D. Switched off at the battery

7. On a journey charged by distance and time, when must you start the taximeter?

- ☐ A. After the first mile
- ☐ B. When the passenger asks you to
- ☐ C. At the end, to work out the fare
- ☐ D. Before the journey begins

8. During a hiring, when must the taximeter dial be lit?

- ☐ A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise
- ☐ B. Only when the passenger asks for it to be lit
- ☐ C. Only while the vehicle is waiting on a rank
- ☐ D. Only at the end, when the fare is being paid

9. A friend offers to change your taximeter so it runs a little faster. What does the byelaw say?

- ☐ A. It is allowed if fares stay under the tariff
- ☐ B. It is allowed if a qualified mechanic does it
- ☐ C. No one may tamper with the meter or its seals
- ☐ D. It is allowed if you tell the Council in 7 days

Stands, conduct and passengers

10. You are plying for hire in the street and are not hired. What does the byelaw say you should do?

- ☐ A. Drive slowly round the centre looking for fares
- ☐ B. Wait in any side street until someone waves
- ☐ C. Go at a reasonable speed to a Council stand
- ☐ D. Wait outside a busy bar until it closes

11. You arrive at a taxi stand and it is already full. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Go to another stand
- ☐ B. Wait next to the stand with hazard lights on
- ☐ C. Double-park behind the last taxi
- ☐ D. Wait in a nearby bus stop

12. You arrive at a stand that has space. Where do you park?

- ☐ A. At the front, ahead of the other taxis
- ☐ B. Anywhere on the stand that is free
- ☐ C. Facing the other way so you can see the passengers
- ☐ D. Right behind the last taxi, facing the same way

13. Can you ask a friend to call out to people in the street to hire your taxi?

- ☐ A. Yes, as long as they stay on the pavement
- ☐ B. No, you must not use anyone to tout
- ☐ C. Yes, but only near the taxi stand
- ☐ D. Yes, as long as they wear a high-vis vest

14. Which of these is a duty under byelaw 9?

- ☐ A. Carry a first aid kit and a fire blanket at all times
- ☐ B. Wear a Council uniform with your name
- ☐ C. Take care passengers get in and out safely
- ☐ D. Offer every passenger a bottle of water

15. A hackney carriage driver gets a fixed penalty notice that will go on their licence. Under the byelaws, how must they tell the Council?

- ☐ A. By phone, within 7 days
- ☐ B. In writing, within 14 calendar days
- ☐ C. At the next licence renewal
- ☐ D. In writing, within 3 working days

16. You agreed to collect a passenger at 7am. What does byelaw 11 say?

- ☐ A. Arrive within an hour of the time agreed
- ☐ B. Be there on time unless a good reason stops you
- ☐ C. Go only if no street hire has come along before then
- ☐ D. Phone first to check they still need you

17. How many passengers may you carry in a hackney carriage?

- ☐ A. As many as can fit in safely
- ☐ B. Any number if they are one family
- ☐ C. No more than the number on the outside plate
- ☐ D. One extra person if the extra person is a small child

18. When must a hackney carriage driver wear the Council badge?

- ☐ A. Only when waiting on a taxi stand
- ☐ B. Only when a passenger asks to see it
- ☐ C. When standing or plying for hire, and when hired
- ☐ D. Only when driving after dark

19. A passenger at Piccadilly station has two heavy suitcases. What does the byelaw say?

- ☐ A. Help only if the passenger is disabled or elderly
- ☐ B. Give reasonable help loading and unloading them
- ☐ C. Ask them to load the cases themselves
- ☐ D. You never have to help with luggage

Fares, lost property and penalties

20. Under the byelaws, how is a hackney carriage fare normally worked out?

- ☐ A. By distance only
- ☐ B. By a mix of distance and time
- ☐ C. By time only
- ☐ D. By a price agreed at the end of the trip

21. Can you charge more than the taximeter shows?

- ☐ A. Yes, if the traffic was very heavy
- ☐ B. Yes, if the passenger agrees at the end
- ☐ C. Yes, if the journey was late at night
- ☐ D. Only for Council extras the meter cannot show

22. Where must the table of fares be shown?

- ☐ A. Inside the vehicle, in clear letters
- ☐ B. On the roof sign, above the windscreen
- ☐ C. On the driver's door, on the outside
- ☐ D. Only at the Council's licensing office in town

23. When must you search your hackney carriage for lost property?

- ☐ A. Once a day, at the end of your shift
- ☐ B. Only when a passenger reports a loss
- ☐ C. Once a week, when you clean the whole vehicle
- ☐ D. After every hiring, or as soon as you can

24. You find a phone left in your taxi and the owner does not claim it. By when must you take it to the Council?

- ☐ A. Within 24 hours
- ☐ B. Within 48 hours
- ☐ C. Within 7 days
- ☐ D. Within 28 days

25. Who do you leave unclaimed lost property with?

- ☐ A. Any shop near the taxi stand
- ☐ B. Another driver on the taxi stand
- ☐ C. A Council officer, who gives you a receipt
- ☐ D. Nobody. Keep it at home until the owner calls

26. The owner collects lost property you handed in. What is the most you can receive from them under the byelaws?

- ☐ A. £5
- ☐ B. £2
- ☐ C. £10
- ☐ D. £20

27. What is the most a court can fine someone for breaking a Manchester hackney carriage byelaw?

- ☐ A. Level 5 on the standard scale
- ☐ B. £5 for each offence
- ☐ C. Three penalty points
- ☐ D. Level 2 on the standard scale

Private hire driver conditions

28. You move house. Under the private hire driver conditions, when must you tell the Council?

- ☐ A. In writing, within 7 days
- ☐ B. In writing, within 28 days
- ☐ C. By phone, within 14 days
- ☐ D. At your next renewal

29. A private hire driver is arrested. When must they tell the Council?

- ☐ A. Only if they are later charged
- ☐ B. Immediately, and in any case within 24 hours
- ☐ C. Within 7 days, by letter
- ☐ D. Only if they are convicted in court

30. Your doctor gives you a new diagnosis that could affect your Group 2 driving entitlement. When must you email the Council?

- ☐ A. Within 7 days
- ☐ B. At your next medical
- ☐ C. Immediately, or within 48 hours
- ☐ D. Only if the DVLA writes and asks you to

31. When may you use the horn on a private hire vehicle?

- ☐ A. To let a passenger know you have arrived
- ☐ B. When you have waited over 5 minutes
- ☐ C. Once, outside the pick-up address
- ☐ D. Only in an emergency

32. Under the private hire conditions, does a baby count as a passenger?

- ☐ A. No, babies under one year of age do not count
- ☐ B. Only if the baby has its own seat
- ☐ C. Yes, every child, including a baby, counts
- ☐ D. Only on journeys over 10 miles

33. A child travelling alone is booked into your car. Where must they not sit?

- ☐ A. In the front seat
- ☐ B. In the back seat behind you
- ☐ C. In the back seat on the left
- ☐ D. In the middle of the back seat

34. You find a bag left in your private hire car and cannot return it to the owner. What must you do?

- ☐ A. Take it to the Council within 48 hours
- ☐ B. Keep it at home for 28 days
- ☐ C. Leave it at the nearest police station desk
- ☐ D. Give it to the operator within 24 hours

35. You are involved in an accident while driving your licensed car. When must you report it to Licensing?

- ☐ A. Within 24 hours
- ☐ B. Within 72 hours
- ☐ C. Within 7 days
- ☐ D. Within 14 days

36. When must the daily vehicle check log be completed?

- ☐ A. At the end of each week
- ☐ B. At the start of each shift
- ☐ C. Once a month, before the MOT
- ☐ D. Only after the vehicle is repaired

37. You have no booking. Can you wait at the back of a hackney carriage rank?

- ☐ A. No, it may count as plying for hire
- ☐ B. Yes, if you stay in the car
- ☐ C. Yes, after midnight only
- ☐ D. Yes, if the hackney rank is empty at the time

Manchester locations

Theatres and venues

38. Which road is the Bridgewater Hall on?

- ☐ A. Lower Mosley Street
- ☐ B. Portland Street
- ☐ C. Peter Street
- ☐ D. Whitworth Street West

39. Which road is the Palace Theatre on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Oxford Street
- ☐ C. Peter Street
- ☐ D. Quay Street

40. Which road is the Opera House on?

- ☐ A. Peter Street
- ☐ B. Oxford Street
- ☐ C. Quay Street
- ☐ D. Mosley Street

41. Which square is the Royal Exchange Theatre on?

- ☐ A. Albert Square
- ☐ B. Piccadilly Gardens
- ☐ C. St Peter's Square
- ☐ D. St Ann's Square

42. Which road is the Albert Hall music venue on?

- ☐ A. Peter Street
- ☐ B. Quay Street
- ☐ C. Princess Street
- ☐ D. Oxford Road

43. Which road is HOME arts centre on?

- ☐ A. Hewitt Street
- ☐ B. Tony Wilson Place
- ☐ C. Whitworth Street
- ☐ D. Great Bridgewater Street

44. Which road is the O2 Apollo on?

- ☐ A. Hyde Road
- ☐ B. Ashton Old Road
- ☐ C. Stockport Road
- ☐ D. Oxford Road

45. Which railway station is the AO Arena next to?

- ☐ A. Piccadilly
- ☐ B. Oxford Road
- ☐ C. Deansgate
- ☐ D. Victoria

46. Which road is Manchester Central (the convention centre) on?

- ☐ A. Windmill Street
- ☐ B. Liverpool Road
- ☐ C. Bridge Street
- ☐ D. Mount Street

Civic buildings, libraries and museums

47. Which square is Manchester Town Hall on?

- ☐ A. St Ann's Square
- ☐ B. Albert Square
- ☐ C. St Peter's Square
- ☐ D. Exchange Square

48. Which square is Manchester Central Library on?

- ☐ A. Albert Square
- ☐ B. Piccadilly Gardens
- ☐ C. St Peter's Square
- ☐ D. Cathedral Gardens

49. Which road is Manchester Cathedral on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Corporation Street
- ☐ C. Shudehill
- ☐ D. Victoria Street

50. Which road is the John Rylands Library on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Quay Street
- ☐ C. King Street
- ☐ D. Cross Street

51. Which road is the Science and Industry Museum on?

- ☐ A. Quay Street
- ☐ B. Liverpool Road
- ☐ C. Water Street
- ☐ D. Deansgate

52. Which road is the People's History Museum on?

- ☐ A. Bridge Street
- ☐ B. Quay Street
- ☐ C. Left Bank
- ☐ D. Water Street

53. Which road is Manchester Art Gallery on?

- ☐ A. Portland Street
- ☐ B. Princess Street
- ☐ C. Market Street
- ☐ D. Mosley Street

54. Which road is the Whitworth art gallery on?

- ☐ A. Oxford Road
- ☐ B. Wilmslow Road
- ☐ C. Upper Brook Street
- ☐ D. Stockport Road

55. Which road is Chetham's Library on?

- ☐ A. Victoria Street
- ☐ B. Long Millgate
- ☐ C. Withy Grove
- ☐ D. Corporation Street

56. Which road is the Civil Justice Centre on?

- ☐ A. Quay Street
- ☐ B. Deansgate
- ☐ C. Bridge Street West
- ☐ D. Water Street

Hospitals and areas

57. Which road is the Christie hospital on?

- ☐ A. Oxford Road
- ☐ B. Princess Road
- ☐ C. Kingsway
- ☐ D. Wilmslow Road

58. Which area of Manchester is Wythenshawe Hospital in?

- ☐ A. Wythenshawe
- ☐ B. Blackley
- ☐ C. Gorton
- ☐ D. Ancoats

59. Which area of Manchester is North Manchester General Hospital in?

- ☐ A. Fallowfield
- ☐ B. Blackley
- ☐ C. Withington
- ☐ D. Hulme

60. Which area of Manchester is Manchester Airport in?

- ☐ A. Blackley
- ☐ B. Gorton
- ☐ C. Wythenshawe
- ☐ D. Clayton

61. Which area of Manchester is HM Prison Manchester in?

- ☐ A. Ardwick
- ☐ B. Hulme
- ☐ C. Fallowfield
- ☐ D. Strangeways

62. Which area of Manchester is Platt Fields Park in?

- ☐ A. Fallowfield
- ☐ B. Cheetham Hill
- ☐ C. Clayton
- ☐ D. Blackley

63. Which area of Manchester is Manchester Fort Shopping Park in?

- ☐ A. Withington
- ☐ B. Cheetham Hill
- ☐ C. Fallowfield
- ☐ D. Wythenshawe

64. Which road is Withington Hospital on?

- ☐ A. Wilmslow Road
- ☐ B. Palatine Road
- ☐ C. Nell Lane
- ☐ D. Kingsway

Hotels, shops, transport and sport

65. Which road is The Midland hotel on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Quay Street
- ☐ C. Oxford Street
- ☐ D. Peter Street

66. Which road is the Hilton Manchester Deansgate hotel on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Liverpool Road
- ☐ C. Whitworth Street West
- ☐ D. Peter Street

67. Which road is the Manchester Arndale shopping centre on?

- ☐ A. Deansgate
- ☐ B. Market Street
- ☐ C. Piccadilly
- ☐ D. Portland Street

68. Which road is the Printworks on?

- ☐ A. Shudehill
- ☐ B. Corporation Street
- ☐ C. Withy Grove
- ☐ D. Long Millgate

69. Which road is the Chorlton Street coach station on?

- ☐ A. Portland Street
- ☐ B. Whitworth Street
- ☐ C. Oxford Street
- ☐ D. Chorlton Street

70. Which stadium is on Joe Mercer Way?

- ☐ A. The Etihad Stadium
- ☐ B. Old Trafford
- ☐ C. The AO Arena
- ☐ D. Belle Vue

71. Which road is the National Cycling Centre (the Velodrome) on?

- ☐ A. Alan Turing Way
- ☐ B. Stuart Street
- ☐ C. Ashton New Road
- ☐ D. Joe Mercer Way

72. Which road is Gorton Monastery on?

- ☐ A. Hyde Road
- ☐ B. Stockport Road
- ☐ C. Gorton Lane
- ☐ D. Ashton Old Road

Safeguarding and CSE awareness

Signs of child sexual exploitation

73. A girl of about 14 gets in your taxi with two men in their thirties. They are not her family. She looks scared and does not speak. What should you think?

- ☐ A. This could be exploitation, so stay alert and report it
- ☐ B. She is just shy and quiet, so there is nothing to worry about
- ☐ C. The men are paying, so it is not your business
- ☐ D. She is with adults, so she must be safe

74. What is child sexual exploitation (CSE)?

- ☐ A. Any argument between a child and their parents at home
- ☐ B. Sexual abuse where someone uses power over a child
- ☐ C. A child working a part-time job after school
- ☐ D. A child travelling alone on a bus or train

75. For CSE, up to what age is a person a child?

- ☐ A. Under 14
- ☐ B. Under 16
- ☐ C. Under 18
- ☐ D. Under 21

76. Who can be a victim of child sexual exploitation?

- ☐ A. Only girls from poor families who live in cities
- ☐ B. Only children who live in care homes
- ☐ C. Only children who have no friends
- ☐ D. Any child, boy or girl, from any background

77. A girl of about 15 talks about her "boyfriend". He is much older and buys her expensive presents. Why might this worry you?

- ☐ A. Teenagers always lie about how old their friends are
- ☐ B. Older partners and costly gifts are common signs of grooming
- ☐ C. Expensive presents show that her family is rich
- ☐ D. It is normal for her age and there is no reason to think about it

78. Most weeks, you drive the same teenage girl from a children's home to a hotel late at night. Different adult men meet her there. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Report your concern to the police
- ☐ B. Ask the men at the hotel who they are
- ☐ C. Stop taking her but tell nobody why
- ☐ D. Keep taking her, as the journeys are paid for

79. A young passenger has two phones. They get many calls from people who are not their usual friends. What could this be?

- ☐ A. A sign that they are popular at school
- ☐ B. Normal for every teenager today
- ☐ C. A possible sign of exploitation
- ☐ D. A sign that they have a part-time job

80. Two men ask you to take them and a very drunk girl of about 13 to a private house. What is the right thing to do?

- ☐ A. Drive them, because the adults are in charge
- ☐ B. Take them, then report it at the end of your shift
- ☐ C. Ask the men to show you proof of her age
- ☐ D. Call 999, as she may be in immediate danger

81. Is child sexual exploitation ever the child's fault?

- ☐ A. No, it is never the child's fault
- ☐ B. Yes, if the child agreed to go
- ☐ C. Yes, if the child accepted gifts
- ☐ D. Yes, if the child was drinking alcohol

82. Which of these is a warning sign of CSE?

- ☐ A. A child who travels to school with a parent
- ☐ B. A child who pays the fare with coins
- ☐ C. A child who asks how long the journey will take
- ☐ D. A child who often goes missing from home

What to do and who to call

83. You think a child in your vehicle is in danger right now. Who should you call?

- ☐ A. The police on 101
- ☐ B. Your operator's office
- ☐ C. The police on 999
- ☐ D. The council licensing office

84. You are worried about a young passenger, but there is no immediate danger. Which number can you call?

- ☐ A. 999
- ☐ B. 101
- ☐ C. 116 123
- ☐ D. 111

85. What is the phone number for Crimestoppers?

- ☐ A. 0800 789 321
- ☐ B. 08000 121 700
- ☐ C. 0800 555 111
- ☐ D. 116 123

86. You saw something worrying about a child. What is the right way to deal with it?

- ☐ A. Follow the adults to find out more
- ☐ B. Tell the adults what you think of them
- ☐ C. Ask the child lots of questions
- ☐ D. Write down what you saw and report it

87. After a worrying journey, what should you write down?

- ☐ A. Times, places, people and what happened
- ☐ B. Only the fare and the way they paid for it
- ☐ C. Only your opinion of the people
- ☐ D. Nothing, in case you are wrong

88. As well as the police, who else should you tell about a safeguarding concern?

- ☐ A. Other drivers, through a group chat on your phone
- ☐ B. Your council's licensing or safeguarding team
- ☐ C. Your friends and family
- ☐ D. The child's school by social media

89. Why should you report a concern rather than investigate it yourself?

- ☐ A. Drivers have no duty to care about passengers
- ☐ B. Police and social workers do the investigating
- ☐ C. It would take too much of your working time
- ☐ D. Only the operator is allowed to report a concern

90. True or false: you must be sure that abuse is happening before you report a concern.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

91. A young person tells you an adult is hurting them. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Promise them you will keep everything they say a secret
- ☐ B. Ask them to prove what they are saying
- ☐ C. Tell them they must be mistaken
- ☐ D. Listen calmly and do not promise to keep it secret

92. Who should you report a concern to if you want to stay anonymous?

- ☐ A. Crimestoppers
- ☐ B. The person you are worried about
- ☐ C. Your licensing officer by name
- ☐ D. A local newspaper

County lines and modern slavery

93. What is "county lines"?

- ☐ A. Bus routes that cross from one county into another
- ☐ B. Taxi licences that are valid in more than one county
- ☐ C. Gangs using children to move drugs between areas
- ☐ D. A council map of the main roads in a county

94. In county lines, what is the "line"?

- ☐ A. The road the gang uses to move the drugs
- ☐ B. The border between two police areas
- ☐ C. A queue of people waiting to buy drugs
- ☐ D. A phone line used to take drug orders

95. A boy of about 15 with no local accent asks to go 80 miles during school hours. He pays in cash. What could this be?

- ☐ A. A normal school trip
- ☐ B. Warning signs of county lines exploitation
- ☐ C. A boy visiting his grandparents
- ☐ D. A good long fare with nothing to worry about

96. Which age group makes up most of the young people involved in county lines?

- ☐ A. 8 to 10
- ☐ B. 11 to 12
- ☐ C. 15 to 17
- ☐ D. 12 to 14

97. What is "cuckooing"?

- ☐ A. Gangs taking over a vulnerable person's home
- ☐ B. A passenger running off without paying the fare
- ☐ C. A driver working for two operators
- ☐ D. A child running away from home

98. Which payment pattern is a county lines warning sign?

- ☐ A. Short journeys paid by a bank card
- ☐ B. Long trips paid in cash or prepaid
- ☐ C. A parent paying through an app
- ☐ D. A school paying a monthly account

99. You pick up several workers very early every day. One man speaks for them all and holds their passports. What could this be?

- ☐ A. A sign of modern slavery
- ☐ B. A normal company minibus service
- ☐ C. A man being helpful to new workers
- ☐ D. A sign that they are on holiday

100. What is the number for the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline?

- ☐ A. 0800 555 111
- ☐ B. 0800 789 321
- ☐ C. 08000 121 700
- ☐ D. 116 123

101. Which of these may be a sign that a passenger is a victim of modern slavery?

- ☐ A. They ask you to turn the heating up a little on the way
- ☐ B. They pay the fare with a bank card
- ☐ C. They are carrying a lot of shopping
- ☐ D. They seem afraid, and someone else speaks for them

102. You are not sure if what you saw was county lines. Should you report it?

- ☐ A. No, only report it if you are certain
- ☐ B. Yes, trust your instincts and report it
- ☐ C. No, wait until you have seen it happen three times
- ☐ D. No, ask the young person first

Vulnerable adults and lone children

103. Who is a vulnerable adult?

- ☐ A. Any adult who is over 60 years old, whatever their health
- ☐ B. Any adult who travels alone at night
- ☐ C. Any adult who pays in cash
- ☐ D. An adult who may not be able to keep safe from harm

104. A young woman leaves a club very drunk and alone. She cannot tell you her address. What is best?

- ☐ A. Leave her at the side of the road to sober up
- ☐ B. Take her back to your own home
- ☐ C. Keep her safe and call the police for help
- ☐ D. Drive around until she remembers

105. An older passenger with dementia seems confused about where they live. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Stay calm, check details and get help
- ☐ B. Drop them at the nearest bus stop
- ☐ C. Charge for the time spent waiting
- ☐ D. Leave them at the first house they point to

106. A child of about 12 hails your taxi alone at midnight and asks to go across the city. What should you think about?

- ☐ A. Only whether the child has enough money
- ☐ B. The child's safety, and whether to report it
- ☐ C. Only the quickest way across the city
- ☐ D. Nothing, because children often travel alone

107. Which of these is a sign that an adult passenger may be at risk?

- ☐ A. They ask you to use a different route home
- ☐ B. They want to sit in the back seat
- ☐ C. They seem afraid of the person with them
- ☐ D. They ask for a receipt

108. A passenger takes a confused elderly man to a cash machine and tells him to take out money for them. What could this be?

- ☐ A. A normal trip to the bank
- ☐ B. A son helping his father
- ☐ C. A private matter for the family
- ☐ D. Financial abuse

109. Which kinds of abuse can happen to vulnerable adults?

- ☐ A. Physical, sexual, emotional and financial
- ☐ B. Only physical abuse that leaves marks
- ☐ C. Only abuse by people they do not know
- ☐ D. Only abuse that happens inside a care home

110. You drop off a child who is travelling alone. What is good practice?

- ☐ A. Drive off as soon as they get out of the car
- ☐ B. Drop them at the end of the road
- ☐ C. Ask them to walk the last part
- ☐ D. See them out safely, close to their destination

Professional boundaries

111. A passenger asks for your personal phone number so they can book you directly. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Politely refuse and give the operator's number
- ☐ B. Give it to them, as it means more work for you
- ☐ C. Give it only to young passengers
- ☐ D. Give it, but ask them not to tell anyone

112. Should you ask a passenger travelling alone to sit in the front seat?

- ☐ A. Yes, it is more friendly for a long journey
- ☐ B. Yes, if they are a young person
- ☐ C. No, let them choose where to sit
- ☐ D. Yes, at night for their safety

113. Which of these is unprofessional for a driver?

- ☐ A. Asking which route the passenger prefers
- ☐ B. Comments about a passenger's body or looks
- ☐ C. Asking if the heating is comfortable for them
- ☐ D. Telling the passenger the fare at the end

114. When is it right to touch a passenger?

- ☐ A. Only when needed to help, with their agreement
- ☐ B. Whenever you want to show you are being friendly
- ☐ C. When they are drunk and laughing
- ☐ D. When they are a regular passenger

115. After a journey you find a passenger on social media and send them a message. Is this acceptable?

- ☐ A. Yes, if they seemed friendly
- ☐ B. Yes, if you are both adults
- ☐ C. No, it breaks professional boundaries
- ☐ D. Yes, if you do not mention the journey

116. Why must a driver never offer young passengers alcohol, cigarettes or free rides?

- ☐ A. It costs the operator money
- ☐ B. These are ways abusers groom children
- ☐ C. It may make other passengers jealous
- ☐ D. It is only a problem if you get caught

117. A passenger flirts with you during a journey. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Flirt back, as they started it
- ☐ B. Ask them for their phone number
- ☐ C. Offer them a cheaper fare
- ☐ D. Stay polite and professional

118. Who is responsible for keeping professional boundaries in your vehicle?

- ☐ A. The passenger, if they are an adult
- ☐ B. The operator, through its rules
- ☐ C. Nobody, if the journey is short
- ☐ D. You, the driver, at all times

119. A teenage passenger starts talking about sex. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Do not join in; change the subject
- ☐ B. Answer their questions honestly and openly
- ☐ C. Share your own experiences
- ☐ D. Laugh and make a joke about it

Counter-terrorism and suicide awareness

120. What does ACT stand for in counter-terrorism?

- ☐ A. Alert, Call, Tell
- ☐ B. Anti-Crime Team
- ☐ C. Action Counters Terrorism
- ☐ D. Act, Check, Take cover

121. A passenger leaves a bag on the back seat. It looks odd and you can see wires. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Open it to see what is inside
- ☐ B. Move away from it and call 999
- ☐ C. Drive it to the nearest police station
- ☐ D. Throw it out of the car

122. A passenger asks you to drive past a stadium many times. They film the entrances and security guards. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Ask them why they are filming
- ☐ B. Ignore it, as filming is not a crime
- ☐ C. Post the video on social media
- ☐ D. Report it to the police or ACT

123. What is the anti-terrorist hotline number?

- ☐ A. 0800 789 321
- ☐ B. 0800 555 111
- ☐ C. 08000 121 700
- ☐ D. 116 123

124. What is the police advice if there is a firearms or weapons attack?

- ☐ A. Stop, Look, Listen
- ☐ B. Run, Hide, Tell
- ☐ C. Hide, Wait, Fight
- ☐ D. Film, Share, Report

125. Under Run, Hide, Tell, when should you call 999?

- ☐ A. Before you try to run
- ☐ B. Only after the attack has ended
- ☐ C. When it is safe to do so
- ☐ D. Only if someone is hurt

126. You saw something strange but are not sure it is linked to terrorism. Should you report it?

- ☐ A. No, only report it if you have proof
- ☐ B. No, the police are too busy
- ☐ C. No, wait to see if it happens again
- ☐ D. Yes, it is OK if you are not sure

127. A passenger tells you they want to end their life. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Change the subject to something happier for them
- ☐ B. Tell them they are being silly
- ☐ C. Listen, take them seriously and offer support
- ☐ D. Ask them to get out of the car

128. What is the phone number for the Samaritans?

- ☐ A. 111
- ☐ B. 116 123
- ☐ C. 101
- ☐ D. 0800 555 111

129. A passenger asks to go to a high bridge. They seem very low and say goodbye to their family on the phone. What should you do?

- ☐ A. Call 999, as they may be in immediate danger
- ☐ B. Drop them off where they asked and drive away
- ☐ C. Give them the Samaritans number later
- ☐ D. Ask them to pay before you go

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

Signs, bus lanes and road markings

130. What do road signs with a red circle mostly tell you?

- ☐ A. Something that you must not do
- ☐ B. About a hazard on the road ahead
- ☐ C. The direction to a town or place
- ☐ D. Something that you must do

131. A circular sign has a blue background and no red border. What does it usually do?

- ☐ A. It bans a type of vehicle from the road ahead
- ☐ B. It warns you about a bend or a junction ahead
- ☐ C. It shows the route to a tourist attraction
- ☐ D. It gives an order you must follow, such as 'turn left'

132. What shape are most warning signs?

- ☐ A. Circular
- ☐ B. Triangular
- ☐ C. Rectangular
- ☐ D. Octagonal

133. Direction signs on primary routes have what colour background?

- ☐ A. Blue
- ☐ B. Green
- ☐ C. Brown
- ☐ D. White

134. You drive a licensed hackney carriage. When may you drive in a bus lane during its hours of operation?

- ☐ A. At any time, because a taxi is a type of public transport
- ☐ B. Only when you have a fare-paying passenger on board
- ☐ C. Never, even when the signs show that taxis are allowed
- ☐ D. Only when the bus lane signs show that taxis are allowed

135. You drive a private hire vehicle. A bus lane sign shows a bus, a bicycle and the word 'taxi'. What does this mean for you?

- ☐ A. You may not use it, unless the sign also allows private hire vehicles
- ☐ B. You may use it, because a private hire vehicle counts as a taxi
- ☐ C. You may use it, but only when you are carrying a booked passenger
- ☐ D. You may use it, but only to get past a long queue of traffic

136. The times on a bus lane sign show the lane is not in operation now. Who may drive in it?

- ☐ A. Only buses, taxis and cycles, the same as at busy times
- ☐ B. Any vehicle, as long as other signs do not say otherwise
- ☐ C. Only vehicles that are carrying one or more passengers
- ☐ D. No vehicle, because a bus lane is for buses at all times

137. True or false: every bus gate and bus lane allows licensed taxis to use it.

- ☐ A. True
- ☐ B. False

138. What does the Highway Code say about a road, lane or route reserved for trams?

- ☐ A. You must not drive into it
- ☐ B. You may use it if you cannot see a tram coming
- ☐ C. Taxis may use it to pick up waiting passengers
- ☐ D. You may use it outside the busy morning peak

139. When may you drive into a yellow box junction?

- ☐ A. When the traffic lights ahead have turned green
- ☐ B. When the vehicle in front of you has moved in
- ☐ C. When you are carrying a passenger to a booking
- ☐ D. When your exit road or lane is clear

Speed limits and stopping distances

140. What is the national speed limit for a car on a single carriageway road?

- ☐ A. 40 mph
- ☐ B. 50 mph
- ☐ C. 60 mph
- ☐ D. 70 mph

141. What is the national speed limit for a car on a dual carriageway?

- ☐ A. 50 mph
- ☐ B. 60 mph
- ☐ C. 70 mph
- ☐ D. 80 mph

142. In England, what speed limit usually applies on a road with street lights, unless signs show a different limit?

- ☐ A. 20 mph
- ☐ B. 30 mph
- ☐ C. 40 mph
- ☐ D. 50 mph

143. In Wales, what speed limit usually applies on a road with street lights, unless signs show a different limit?

- ☐ A. 20 mph
- ☐ B. 25 mph
- ☐ C. 30 mph
- ☐ D. 40 mph

144. You drive a minibus that is not more than 12 metres long. What is the speed limit on a dual carriageway, unless signs show a lower limit?

- ☐ A. 40 mph
- ☐ B. 50 mph
- ☐ C. 60 mph
- ☐ D. 70 mph

145. What is the typical overall stopping distance for a car at 30 mph?

- ☐ A. 9 metres
- ☐ B. 14 metres
- ☐ C. 23 metres
- ☐ D. 36 metres

146. At 30 mph, what is the typical thinking distance?

- ☐ A. 6 metres
- ☐ B. 9 metres
- ☐ C. 14 metres
- ☐ D. 23 metres

147. What is the typical overall stopping distance for a car at 40 mph?

- ☐ A. 23 metres
- ☐ B. 24 metres
- ☐ C. 36 metres
- ☐ D. 53 metres

148. What is the typical overall stopping distance for a car at 70 mph?

- ☐ A. 53 metres
- ☐ B. 73 metres
- ☐ C. 75 metres
- ☐ D. 96 metres

149. It is raining. How should you change the two-second gap to the vehicle in front?

- ☐ A. Keep it the same, at two seconds
- ☐ B. Make it at least twice as long
- ☐ C. Make it one second shorter
- ☐ D. Make it ten times as long

150. Which of these statements about speed limits is right?

- ☐ A. A limit is a target speed that you should try to reach
- ☐ B. You may go 10% over the limit when you are overtaking
- ☐ C. A limit is the most you may do, and it is not always safe
- ☐ D. Taxis with a passenger on board may go over the limit

The hierarchy of road users

151. Under the hierarchy of road users, who has the greatest responsibility to reduce danger to others?

- ☐ A. Pedestrians, because they move the slowest on the road
- ☐ B. People driving the vehicles that can do the most harm
- ☐ C. Cyclists, because they are the hardest people to see
- ☐ D. Nobody, as every road user has exactly the same duty

152. Which road users does the Highway Code say are most likely to be injured in a collision?

- ☐ A. Car, van, minibus and taxi drivers and their passengers
- ☐ B. Pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and motorcyclists
- ☐ C. Bus, coach and lorry drivers on busy main roads
- ☐ D. Drivers who have held their licence for under two years

153. **You are turning left into a side road. A pedestrian is waiting to cross the side road. What should you do?**
- ☐ A. Turn first, because traffic has priority here
 - ☐ B. Sound your horn and then turn in front of them
 - ☐ C. Give way and let the pedestrian cross first
 - ☐ D. Flash your headlights to wave them across
154. **True or false: under the Highway Code, people using wheelchairs and mobility scooters count as pedestrians.**
- ☐ A. True
 - ☐ B. False
155. **As a guide, how much space should you leave when you overtake a cyclist at up to 30 mph?**
- ☐ A. At least 1.5 metres
 - ☐ B. At least 50 cm
 - ☐ C. At least 75 cm
 - ☐ D. At least 1 metre
156. **How should you pass a person riding a horse?**
- ☐ A. Below 20 mph, leaving at least 1 metre
 - ☐ B. At normal speed, leaving at least 1.5 metres
 - ☐ C. Below 10 mph, leaving at least 1 metre
 - ☐ D. Below 10 mph, leaving at least 2 metres
157. **You want to turn left at a junction. A cyclist is going straight ahead in the cycle lane beside you. What should you do?**
- ☐ A. Turn in front of the cyclist, as you are a bigger vehicle
 - ☐ B. Speed up so that you get ahead of them before you turn
 - ☐ C. Wait and let the cyclist go past before you turn
 - ☐ D. Sound your horn so the cyclist knows to stop for you
158. **A cyclist stays in the left-hand lane to go right round a roundabout. What should you do?**
- ☐ A. Give them plenty of room and do not cut across them
 - ☐ B. Overtake them inside the lane so that you can get to your exit
 - ☐ C. Sound your horn to tell them to move into the right lane
 - ☐ D. Drive close behind them so that nobody else cuts in
159. **You have parked at the kerb. How does the Highway Code advise you to open the driver's door on your right-hand side?**
- ☐ A. With your right hand, because it is closer to the door
 - ☐ B. With your left hand, so you turn and look behind you
 - ☐ C. Quickly, so that the door is open for as short a time
 - ☐ D. After a check in the mirror, with no need to turn round

160. Is it safe to wave a pedestrian across a zebra crossing to be helpful?

- ☐ A. Yes, it is polite and helps traffic to keep moving
- ☐ B. Yes, but only if you flash your headlights at the same time
- ☐ C. No, as another vehicle may be coming that they cannot see
- ☐ D. Yes, as long as you also sound your horn to warn others

Phones, seat belts and fitness to drive

161. When may you hold and use a mobile phone while you are driving?

- ☐ A. To call 999 or 112 in an emergency when it is unsafe to stop
- ☐ B. When you are stopped at red traffic lights or in a queue
- ☐ C. To accept a new booking that your operator has just sent
- ☐ D. To check the route on a map when you are in slow traffic

162. Your phone is in a holder on the dashboard. Can you use it for sat nav while driving?

- ☐ A. Yes, if you do not hold it and it does not block your view
- ☐ B. No, any use of a phone while driving is against the law
- ☐ C. Yes, and you may pick it up to type in a new address
- ☐ D. Only when the engine is off at traffic lights

163. What is the penalty for holding and using a phone while driving?

- ☐ A. 3 penalty points and a £100 fine
- ☐ B. 6 penalty points and a £100 fine
- ☐ C. 6 penalty points and a £200 fine
- ☐ D. 3 penalty points and a £200 fine

164. When does the contactless payment exception let you use a hand-held phone in a vehicle?

- ☐ A. When you are moving slowly in a car park or drive-through
- ☐ B. When the vehicle is stopped and you pay at a payment terminal
- ☐ C. When a passenger asks you to take a card payment on the way
- ☐ D. When you are paying for fuel on an app as you drive away

165. Who is responsible for making sure an adult passenger wears a seat belt?

- ☐ A. The driver
- ☐ B. The operator
- ☐ C. The vehicle owner
- ☐ D. The passenger

166. A child aged 5 sits in the back of your licensed vehicle. No child seat is available. What must the child do?

- ☐ A. Travel without a seat belt
- ☐ B. Wear the adult seat belt
- ☐ C. Sit on an adult's lap
- ☐ D. Sit in the front instead

167. When does a licensed taxi driver not have to wear a seat belt?

- ☐ A. Only when they are driving on a motorway
- ☐ B. Only on short journeys of under one mile
- ☐ C. Never, because taxi drivers have no exemption
- ☐ D. While plying for hire or carrying passengers

168. You drive a private hire vehicle. You are on your way to collect a booked passenger and the car is empty. Must you wear a seat belt?

- ☐ A. No, private hire drivers never have to wear a seat belt at work
- ☐ B. No, because you are on your way to a passenger who has booked
- ☐ C. Yes, as the exemption is only for when you carry passengers
- ☐ D. Only if you are driving faster than 30 mph on the way there

169. In England and Wales, what is the legal alcohol limit for drivers in breath?

- ☐ A. 22 microgrammes per 100 ml
- ☐ B. 35 microgrammes per 100 ml
- ☐ C. 50 microgrammes per 100 ml
- ☐ D. 80 microgrammes per 100 ml

170. You drank alcohol late last night. What does the Highway Code warn about driving the next morning?

- ☐ A. You will always be fine after sleep
- ☐ B. You may still be unfit to drive
- ☐ C. Coffee will remove the alcohol faster
- ☐ D. Only beer is still in your body then

171. How often does the Highway Code recommend a break of at least 15 minutes?

- ☐ A. After every 2 hours of driving
- ☐ B. After every 3 hours of driving
- ☐ C. After every 4 hours of driving
- ☐ D. After every hour of driving

172. You develop a health condition that is likely to affect your driving. Who must you tell under the Highway Code?

- ☐ A. Your insurance company, but nobody else at all
- ☐ B. The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)
- ☐ C. Your operator, but only if they ask you about it
- ☐ D. Nobody, as long as you feel well enough to drive

Picking up, setting down and parking

173. Can you stop on the zig-zag lines at a pedestrian crossing to let a passenger out?

- ☐ A. Yes, as long as the passenger gets out quickly
- ☐ B. Yes, as long as you put your hazard lights on
- ☐ C. No, you must not stop or park on the zig-zag lines
- ☐ D. Yes, but only at night between 7 pm and 7 am

174. **There are yellow 'school keep clear' markings and an upright sign that bans stopping. Can you stop to drop off a child?**
- ☐ A. Yes, as long as you stay with the vehicle all the time
 - ☐ B. Yes, if the school day has not started yet
 - ☐ C. Yes, if you stop for less than two minutes
 - ☐ D. No, you must not stop there even to set down a passenger
175. **There are double yellow lines with no other signs. May you stop briefly while a passenger gets in or out?**
- ☐ A. Yes, you may stop while passengers get in or out
 - ☐ B. No, you may never stop on double yellow lines
 - ☐ C. Only if the passenger has a Blue Badge to show
 - ☐ D. Only for up to 20 minutes at a time
176. **On a red route, which vehicle may stop on the red lines for passengers to get in or out, unless signs say otherwise?**
- ☐ A. A private hire vehicle
 - ☐ B. Any car with hazard lights
 - ☐ C. A licensed taxi
 - ☐ D. Any vehicle for 2 minutes
177. **Unless you are in an authorised parking space, how close to a junction should you not stop or park?**
- ☐ A. Within 5 metres
 - ☐ B. Within 10 metres
 - ☐ C. Within 15 metres
 - ☐ D. Within 20 metres
178. **Where should you not stop to set down a passenger?**
- ☐ A. In a marked parking bay
 - ☐ B. In a lay-by off the road
 - ☐ C. In an off-street car park
 - ☐ D. At or near a bus stop
179. **A sign says: no stopping during the times shown, except for as long as necessary to set down or pick up passengers (an urban clearway). What may you do?**
- ☐ A. Wait there for a passenger who is running a few minutes late
 - ☐ B. Park there for up to 20 minutes to load heavy luggage
 - ☐ C. Stop just long enough for passengers to get in or out
 - ☐ D. Nothing, as you may not stop there for any reason
180. **A circular sign has a blue background, a red border and a red cross. It marks a clearway. May you stop to pick up a passenger?**
- ☐ A. Yes, but only to pick up or set down a passenger
 - ☐ B. Yes, if you keep the engine running all the time
 - ☐ C. Yes, but only outside the morning and evening peak
 - ☐ D. No, you must not stop on the main carriageway of a clearway

181. You drive a private hire vehicle. Can you wait for a booked passenger in a taxi bay marked with signs and road markings?
- ☐ A. Yes, if the passenger has already booked you
 - ☐ B. No, you must not stop or park in a taxi bay
 - ☐ C. Yes, if no hackney carriages are in the bay
 - ☐ D. Yes, if you wait for less than five minutes
182. You will wait at the kerb for several minutes for a passenger. What should you do with the engine?
- ☐ A. Switch it off and apply the parking brake
 - ☐ B. Leave it running so the car stays warm
 - ☐ C. Keep revving it so the battery stays charged
 - ☐ D. Leave it running but turn the radio off
183. You arrive at 1 am to collect a passenger from a house in a residential street. May you sound your horn to tell them you are there?
- ☐ A. Yes, if you only use one short and polite beep
 - ☐ B. Yes, because the passenger asked you to do it
 - ☐ C. No, not between 11.30 pm and 7 am in a built-up area
 - ☐ D. Yes, as long as you are parked with the engine off

Numeracy and fares

Working out a fare

184. A tariff is £3.20 for the first mile, then £2.00 for each mile after that. What is the fare for a 5-mile journey?
- ☐ A. £10.00
 - ☐ B. £13.20
 - ☐ C. £11.20
 - ☐ D. £8.00
185. The meter starts at £2.60 (the flag fall) and adds £1.80 for every mile. What is the fare for 4 miles?
- ☐ A. £7.20
 - ☐ B. £9.80
 - ☐ C. £10.40
 - ☐ D. £4.40
186. A tariff is £3.00 for the first mile, then 25p for each fifth of a mile or part of a fifth. What is the fare for 2.5 miles?
- ☐ A. £4.75
 - ☐ B. £5.00
 - ☐ C. £6.25
 - ☐ D. £2.00

187. The flag fall is £3.50 and covers the first half mile. After that it is 20p for each tenth of a mile. What is the fare for 3 miles?
- ☐ A. £9.50
 - ☐ B. £8.50
 - ☐ C. £5.00
 - ☐ D. £8.00
188. The flag fall is £2.50 and covers the first half mile. After that it is 20p for each tenth of a mile. What is the fare for 3.2 miles?
- ☐ A. £8.90
 - ☐ B. £5.40
 - ☐ C. £7.70
 - ☐ D. £7.90
189. The meter shows £8.40 for the distance. You also waited 7 minutes, and waiting time is 30p a minute. What is the total fare?
- ☐ A. £8.70
 - ☐ B. £10.20
 - ☐ C. £2.10
 - ☐ D. £10.50
190. Waiting time is charged at 20p for every 30 seconds. A passenger keeps you waiting for 4 minutes. What is the waiting charge?
- ☐ A. £1.60
 - ☐ B. £0.80
 - ☐ C. £1.20
 - ☐ D. £2.40
191. A journey costs £12.00 on the day tariff. The night tariff is 1.5 times the day tariff. What does the same journey cost at night?
- ☐ A. £13.50
 - ☐ B. £18.00
 - ☐ C. £15.00
 - ☐ D. £24.00
192. A journey costs £10.40 on the normal tariff. On a bank holiday the tariff is 50% higher. What does the journey cost on a bank holiday?
- ☐ A. £10.90
 - ☐ B. £15.40
 - ☐ C. £15.60
 - ☐ D. £20.80

193. The meter shows £14.60. The table of fares adds £1.00 for each passenger after the first. There are 4 passengers. What is the total?

- ☐ A. £17.60
- ☐ B. £15.60
- ☐ C. £16.60
- ☐ D. £18.60

194. The tariff is a £3.00 flag fall plus £1.50 for each mile. The fare was £9.00. How many miles was the journey?

- ☐ A. 4 miles
- ☐ B. 3 miles
- ☐ C. 5 miles
- ☐ D. 6 miles

Giving change and splitting fares

195. The fare is £13.40. The passenger pays with a £20 note. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £6.40
- ☐ B. £6.60
- ☐ C. £7.40
- ☐ D. £7.60

196. The fare is £7.65. The passenger pays with a £10 note. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £2.35
- ☐ B. £2.45
- ☐ C. £3.35
- ☐ D. £3.45

197. The fare is £26.80. The passenger gives you a £20 note and a £10 note. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £3.20
- ☐ B. £2.20
- ☐ C. £3.80
- ☐ D. £4.20

198. The fare is £18.75. The passenger pays with a £50 note. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £21.25
- ☐ B. £31.75
- ☐ C. £32.25
- ☐ D. £31.25

199. The fare is £11.30. The passenger gives you £15 and says 'keep £1 as a tip'. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £2.70
- ☐ B. £1.70
- ☐ C. £3.70
- ☐ D. £4.70

200. The fare is £5.90. The passenger gives you £10.40 so that the change is easier. How much change do you give?

- ☐ A. £3.50
- ☐ B. £4.10
- ☐ C. £4.50
- ☐ D. £5.50

201. You owe a passenger £4.80 in change. You have £2, £1, 50p, 20p and 10p coins. What is the smallest number of coins you can give?

- ☐ A. 4 coins
- ☐ B. 6 coins
- ☐ C. 7 coins
- ☐ D. 5 coins

202. Three passengers share a fare of £24.60 equally. How much does each one pay?

- ☐ A. £7.20
- ☐ B. £8.60
- ☐ C. £12.30
- ☐ D. £8.20

203. Four friends share a fare of £31.00 equally. How much does each one pay?

- ☐ A. £7.25
- ☐ B. £7.50
- ☐ C. £7.75
- ☐ D. £8.25

204. The fare is £13.20. One passenger gives you £10 and the other gives you £5. How much change do you give in total?

- ☐ A. £1.80
- ☐ B. £1.20
- ☐ C. £2.80
- ☐ D. £3.80

205. The fare is £14.50. The passenger paid with a £20 note and you gave back £5.00. How much more change do you owe?

- ☐ A. £1.50
- ☐ B. £5.50
- ☐ C. Nothing
- ☐ D. 50p

Journey times and the 24-hour clock

206. You drive 12 miles at an average speed of 24 mph. How long does the journey take?

- ☐ A. 20 minutes
- ☐ B. 30 minutes
- ☐ C. 24 minutes
- ☐ D. 50 minutes

207. You drive 45 miles at an average speed of 30 mph. How long does the journey take?

- ☐ A. 1 hour 15 minutes
- ☐ B. 1 hour 45 minutes
- ☐ C. 1 hour 50 minutes
- ☐ D. 1 hour 30 minutes

208. You drive 8 miles at an average speed of 20 mph. How long does the journey take?

- ☐ A. 24 minutes
- ☐ B. 20 minutes
- ☐ C. 25 minutes
- ☐ D. 40 minutes

209. You drive for 36 minutes at an average speed of 30 mph. How far do you travel?

- ☐ A. 12 miles
- ☐ B. 15 miles
- ☐ C. 18 miles
- ☐ D. 20 miles

210. You leave at 14:35. The journey takes 50 minutes. What time do you arrive?

- ☐ A. 15:15
- ☐ B. 15:35
- ☐ C. 16:25
- ☐ D. 15:25

211. You pick up a passenger at 22:30. The journey takes 1 hour 45 minutes. What time do you arrive?

- ☐ A. 00:45
- ☐ B. 23:15
- ☐ C. 00:15
- ☐ D. 24:15

212. A passenger must be at the station by 08:10. The journey takes 25 minutes and you want 5 minutes spare. What is the latest time to pick them up?

- ☐ A. 07:35
- ☐ B. 07:45
- ☐ C. 07:40
- ☐ D. 07:50

213. A passenger books a car for 7.45 pm. How is this written in the 24-hour clock?

- ☐ A. 07:45
- ☐ B. 19:45
- ☐ C. 17:45
- ☐ D. 21:45

214. A booking is for 00:20. When is that?

- ☐ A. 20 minutes past midday
- ☐ B. 20 minutes past midnight
- ☐ C. 20 minutes past 8 in the evening
- ☐ D. 20 minutes past 2 in the morning

215. What is 15:05 in the 12-hour clock?

- ☐ A. 3.05 am
- ☐ B. 5.05 pm
- ☐ C. 1.05 pm
- ☐ D. 3.05 pm

216. A night tariff runs from 23:00 to 06:00. Which of these start times is in the night tariff?

- ☐ A. 06:15
- ☐ B. 22:45
- ☐ C. 05:30
- ☐ D. 18:00

Earnings, fuel and percentages

217. Your operator takes 15% commission. Your fares this week total £600. How much commission do you pay?

- ☐ A. £60
- ☐ B. £90
- ☐ C. £150
- ☐ D. £510

218. You take £840 in fares in a week. You pay £120 radio rent to the operator and £95 for fuel. How much is left?

- ☐ A. £625
- ☐ B. £605
- ☐ C. £720
- ☐ D. £745

219. Your car uses 1 litre of fuel every 8 miles. You drive 240 miles. Fuel costs £1.45 a litre. What does the fuel cost?

- ☐ A. £30.00
- ☐ B. £34.80
- ☐ C. £43.50
- ☐ D. £45.30

220. Your electric car uses 0.25 kWh for each mile. You drive 120 miles. Electricity costs 28p per kWh. What does the electricity cost?

- ☐ A. £3.36
- ☐ B. £8.40
- ☐ C. £33.60
- ☐ D. £84.00

221. The council puts up fares by 4%. A journey used to cost £12.50. What does it cost now?

- ☐ A. £12.54
- ☐ B. £12.90
- ☐ C. £13.50
- ☐ D. £13.00

222. A card payment company charges 1.75% of each payment. A passenger pays a £40 fare by card. What is the charge?

- ☐ A. 70p
- ☐ B. 7p
- ☐ C. £1.75
- ☐ D. £7.00

223. An account customer gets 10% off. The fare is £22.00. What do they pay?

- ☐ A. £19.80
- ☐ B. £12.00
- ☐ C. £20.00
- ☐ D. £21.80

224. You earn £168 in an 8-hour shift. How much is that for each hour?

- ☐ A. £16.80
- ☐ B. £20
- ☐ C. £21
- ☐ D. £22

225. A fixed price job pays £45 for 30 miles. How much is that per mile?

- ☐ A. £0.67
- ☐ B. £1.50
- ☐ C. £1.35
- ☐ D. £15.00

226. The mileage reading was 45,280 at the start of your shift and 45,463 at the end. How many miles did you drive?

- ☐ A. 173 miles
- ☐ B. 193 miles
- ☐ C. 283 miles
- ☐ D. 183 miles

227. An operator rounds fares up to the next 10p. The worked-out fare is £14.63. What does the passenger pay?

- ☐ A. £14.60
- ☐ B. £14.65
- ☐ C. £14.70
- ☐ D. £15.00

228. Your vehicle is licensed to carry 4 passengers. A group of 7 people want to travel together. How many vehicles do they need?

- ☐ A. 2 vehicles
- ☐ B. 1 vehicle
- ☐ C. 3 vehicles
- ☐ D. 4 vehicles

Answers

Manchester hackney carriage byelaws and private hire driver conditions

1. **B. The City of Manchester.** Byelaw 1 says "the district" means the City of Manchester.
2. **D. 4 miles, inside Greater Manchester.** Byelaw 2 defines the compellable area as the city, or up to 4 miles from the nearest point of the city boundary and inside Greater Manchester.
3. **C. Inside and outside the vehicle, or on plates.** Byelaw 3(a) says the number must be clearly painted or marked inside and outside the carriage, or on plates fixed to it.
4. **A. Do not stand or ply for hire until it is fixed.** Byelaw 3(b) says you must not stand or ply for hire if any figure on the plate or marking cannot be read.
5. **A. FARE.** Byelaw 4(d) says the word "FARE" must be printed on the face of the taximeter in plain letters.
6. **A. Locked so that no fare is shown.** Byelaw 5(a) says that when standing or plying for hire, the key or flag must be locked in the position where no fare is recorded.
7. **D. Before the journey begins.** Byelaw 5(b) says you must bring the taximeter into action before the journey begins and keep it running until the hiring ends.
8. **A. From half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.** Byelaw 5(c) says the dial must be lit between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, and at any other time if the hirer asks.
9. **C. No one may tamper with the meter or its seals.** Byelaw 6 says a proprietor or driver must not tamper with the taximeter or its seals, or let anyone else do so.
10. **C. Go at a reasonable speed to a Council stand.** Byelaw 7(a) says a driver plying for hire and not hired must go with reasonable speed to one of the stands appointed by the Council.
11. **A. Go to another stand.** Byelaw 7(b) says that if a stand is full, you must go on to another stand.
12. **D. Right behind the last taxi, facing the same way.** Byelaw 7(c) says you must park immediately behind the carriages already on the stand, facing the same direction, and move forward as the others leave.
13. **B. No, you must not use anyone to tout.** Byelaw 8 says a proprietor or driver must not use any other person to importune (tout or persuade) people to hire the carriage.
14. **C. Take care passengers get in and out safely.** Byelaw 9 says the driver must be clean and respectable in dress, behave in a civil and orderly way and take reasonable care for the safety of passengers getting in and out.
15. **D. In writing, within 3 working days.** Byelaw 10 says the driver must tell the Council in writing within three working days of any conviction, endorsable fixed penalty or simple caution.

16. **B. Be there on time unless a good reason stops you.** Byelaw 11 says a driver who has agreed to attend at a set time and place must be there on time, unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause.
17. **C. No more than the number on the outside plate.** Byelaw 12 says you must not carry more people than the number shown on the plate fixed to the outside of the carriage.
18. **C. When standing or plying for hire, and when hired.** Byelaw 13 says the driver must wear the badge so it is plainly visible when standing or plying for hire and when hired.
19. **B. Give reasonable help loading and unloading them.** Byelaw 14 says the driver must carry a reasonable amount of luggage and give reasonable help loading, unloading and taking it to or from the entrance of the building or station.
20. **B. By a mix of distance and time.** Byelaw 16(i) says the fare is worked out by a combination of distance and time, unless the hirer asks at the start to hire by time.
21. **D. Only for Council extras the meter cannot show.** Byelaw 16(ii) says you must not charge more than the taximeter shows, except extra charges the Council allows that cannot be shown on the meter.
22. **A. Inside the vehicle, in clear letters.** Byelaw 17 says the proprietor must show the Council's fares inside the carriage, and no one may hide or spoil it while the carriage is in use.
23. **D. After every hiring, or as soon as you can.** Byelaw 18 says you must carefully search the carriage immediately after every hiring, or as soon as practicable.
24. **B. Within 48 hours.** Byelaw 19(a) says you must take it as soon as possible, and in any case within 48 hours, to the Council's customer service centre or another building the Council names.
25. **C. A Council officer, who gives you a receipt.** Byelaw 19(a) says you leave it in the custody of a Council officer, who gives you a receipt.
26. **A. £5.** Byelaw 19(b) says you may receive 5p in the pound of its value, or the fare from where it was found to the Council, whichever is more, but not more than £5.
27. **D. Level 2 on the standard scale.** Byelaw 20 sets a fine of up to level 2 on the standard scale, plus up to £2 a day if the offence continues after conviction.
28. **A. In writing, within 7 days.** Condition 1.1 says you must tell the Council in writing within 7 days of any change of address or contact details.
29. **B. Immediately, and in any case within 24 hours.** Condition 2.1 says you must tell the Council in writing immediately, or within 24 hours, of an arrest, charge, caution, conviction and other listed matters.
30. **C. Immediately, or within 48 hours.** Condition 3.1 says you must email the Council immediately, or in any case within 48 hours, of the diagnosis or change.
31. **D. Only in an emergency.** Condition 5.5 says you must not use the horn to get a customer's attention. It is only for emergencies.
32. **C. Yes, every child, including a baby, counts.** The definitions say all children, including babies, count as passengers. Condition 5.17 says you must not carry more passengers than the vehicle licence allows.

33. **A. In the front seat.** Condition 5.17 says you must not let an unaccompanied child sit in the front seat.
34. **D. Give it to the operator within 24 hours.** Condition 9.2 says if you cannot return it, report it to the operator the passenger booked through and hand it over as soon as practical and within 24 hours.
35. **B. Within 72 hours.** Condition 5.20 says you must report any accident in a licensed vehicle you are driving to the Licensing Department within 72 hours.
36. **B. At the start of each shift.** Condition 5.21 says the daily check log (lights, tyres, wipers, plates, horn and more) must be completed at the start of each shift and kept in the vehicle.
37. **A. No, it may count as plying for hire.** Condition 8.2 says you must not wait without a booking at the front or back of hackney ranks, outside busy venues or in lines that look like a rank.

Manchester locations

38. **A. Lower Mosley Street.** The Bridgewater Hall is on Lower Mosley Street.
39. **B. Oxford Street.** The Palace Theatre is on Oxford Street.
40. **C. Quay Street.** The Opera House is on Quay Street.
41. **D. St Ann's Square.** The Royal Exchange Theatre is on St Ann's Square.
42. **A. Peter Street.** The Albert Hall music venue is on Peter Street.
43. **B. Tony Wilson Place.** HOME arts centre is on Tony Wilson Place. It is in First Street, near Deansgate station.
44. **C. Stockport Road.** The O2 Apollo is on Stockport Road. It is in Ardwick.
45. **D. Victoria.** The AO Arena is beside Manchester Victoria station, on Hunts Bank.
46. **A. Windmill Street.** Manchester Central (the convention centre) is on Windmill Street. It is next to the Bridgewater Hall.
47. **B. Albert Square.** Manchester Town Hall is on Albert Square.
48. **C. St Peter's Square.** Manchester Central Library is on St Peter's Square, next to the Town Hall.
49. **D. Victoria Street.** Manchester Cathedral is on Victoria Street.
50. **A. Deansgate.** The John Rylands Library is on Deansgate.
51. **B. Liverpool Road.** The Science and Industry Museum is on Liverpool Road. It is in Castlefield.
52. **C. Left Bank.** The People's History Museum is on Left Bank. It is in Spinningfields, by the River Irwell.
53. **D. Mosley Street.** Manchester Art Gallery is on Mosley Street.
54. **A. Oxford Road.** The Whitworth art gallery is on Oxford Road.
55. **B. Long Millgate.** Chetham's Library is on Long Millgate. It is next to Manchester Cathedral.
56. **C. Bridge Street West.** The Civil Justice Centre is on Bridge Street West. It is in Spinningfields.

57. **D. Wilmslow Road.** The Christie hospital is on Wilmslow Road. It is in Withington.
58. **A. Wythenshawe.** Wythenshawe Hospital is in Wythenshawe.
59. **B. Blackley.** North Manchester General Hospital is in Blackley. It is in the north of the city.
60. **C. Wythenshawe.** Manchester Airport is in Wythenshawe. OpenStreetMap places it in Ringway, part of Wythenshawe, in the far south of the city.
61. **D. Strangeways.** HM Prison Manchester is in Strangeways. It is often called Strangeways.
62. **A. Fallowfield.** Platt Fields Park is in Fallowfield.
63. **B. Cheetham Hill.** Manchester Fort Shopping Park is in Cheetham Hill.
64. **C. Nell Lane.** Withington Hospital is on Nell Lane. It is in West Didsbury.
65. **D. Peter Street.** The Midland hotel is on Peter Street. It faces St Peter's Square.
66. **A. Deansgate.** The Hilton Manchester Deansgate hotel is on Deansgate. It is in the Beetham Tower.
67. **B. Market Street.** The Manchester Arndale shopping centre is on Market Street.
68. **C. Withy Grove.** The Printworks is on Withy Grove.
69. **D. Chorlton Street.** The Chorlton Street coach station is on Chorlton Street. It is near the Gay Village.
70. **A. The Etihad Stadium.** The Etihad Stadium, home of Manchester City, is on Joe Mercer Way in east Manchester.
71. **B. Stuart Street.** The National Cycling Centre (the Velodrome) is on Stuart Street. It is in Clayton, near the Etihad Stadium.
72. **C. Gorton Lane.** Gorton Monastery is on Gorton Lane.

Safeguarding and CSE awareness

73. **A. This could be exploitation, so stay alert and report it.** A young person with older adults who are not family, who seems frightened, is a known warning sign of CSE. Note the details and report your concern.
74. **B. Sexual abuse where someone uses power over a child.** CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. A person or group uses an imbalance of power to trick, pressure or force a child into sexual activity.
75. **C. Under 18.** CSE can happen to any child or young person under the age of 18.
76. **D. Any child, boy or girl, from any background.** CSE can happen to any child under 18. Sefton's handbook says children of any class, race, religion or culture are vulnerable, and both boys and girls are at risk.
77. **B. Older partners and costly gifts are common signs of grooming.** Abusers often pretend to be a boyfriend or girlfriend. Relationships with older people and new, costly items the child cannot afford are signs of CSE.

78. **A. Report your concern to the police.** Taking young people to or from hotels and B&Bs, and regular customers taking young people with them, are listed CSE warning signs. Report it to the police; do not question the men yourself.
79. **C. A possible sign of exploitation.** Calls and messages from outside a child's normal circle of friends, and phones they cannot afford, are listed signs of exploitation.
80. **D. Call 999, as she may be in immediate danger.** A drunk child with adults going to a private house may be at immediate risk. When the risk is immediate, contact the police on 999.
81. **A. No, it is never the child's fault.** Exploitation is never the victim's fault. Children are groomed and may not see themselves as victims.
82. **D. A child who often goes missing from home.** Going missing from home and not saying where they have been is a listed sign that a child may be at risk of exploitation.
83. **C. The police on 999.** If the risk is immediate, call the police on 999 straight away. Council guidance says this, for example Sefton's handbook and Wolverhampton's licence conditions.
84. **B. 101.** Call the police on 101 for concerns that are not an emergency. Use 999 only if someone is in immediate danger.
85. **C. 0800 555 111.** Crimestoppers is an independent charity. You can give information on 0800 555 111 without giving your name.
86. **D. Write down what you saw and report it.** Your job is to record and report. Investigating is the role of the police and social workers, so do not investigate or confront anyone yourself.
87. **A. Times, places, people and what happened.** Guidance asks for clear facts: names, places and addresses, dates and times, descriptions of people and vehicles, and what was said or done.
88. **B. Your council's licensing or safeguarding team.** The DfT standards say to use the local safeguarding process. The first step is usually to contact the safeguarding lead at the council.
89. **B. Police and social workers do the investigating.** Government safeguarding advice says it is the role of social workers and the police to investigate. Your part is to note what you saw and report it.
90. **B. False.** False. You do not need proof. Guidance says to report if you suspect a child is at risk, or if something gives you a real sense of unease. The police and social workers decide what happens next.
91. **D. Listen calmly and do not promise to keep it secret.** Listen and take it seriously. Government advice says not to promise you won't tell anyone, because you may need to tell others to protect the child.
92. **A. Crimestoppers.** Crimestoppers lets you give information without giving your name, on 0800 555 111.
93. **C. Gangs using children to move drugs between areas.** County lines is when gangs move illegal drugs from one area to another, often using children or vulnerable people they have pressured into it.
94. **D. A phone line used to take drug orders.** The "county line" is the dedicated mobile phone line used to take drug orders.

95. **B. Warning signs of county lines exploitation.** The DfT lists these warning signs: a child travelling alone, at unusual hours such as school time, over long distances, not local, paying in cash or prepaid.
96. **C. 15 to 17.** The DfT standards say children aged 15 to 17 are the majority, but they may also be much younger.
97. **A. Gangs taking over a vulnerable person's home.** Cuckooing is when dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person and use it for their crime.
98. **B. Long trips paid in cash or prepaid.** Paying for journeys in cash or prepaid is one of the DfT's county lines warning signs, especially for a child travelling alone.
99. **A. A sign of modern slavery.** Signs of modern slavery include being controlled by others, someone else holding their ID, and being moved to work in a group at odd times.
100. **C. 08000 121 700.** Call the Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline on 08000 121 700, or report online. Call 999 in an emergency.
101. **D. They seem afraid, and someone else speaks for them.** Victims often seem afraid, avoid eye contact, are not free to speak for themselves and seem controlled by another person.
102. **B. Yes, trust your instincts and report it.** The NCA says trust your instincts. Even if it is not county lines, the person may be exploited in another way.
103. **D. An adult who may not be able to keep safe from harm.** The DfT standards use the Care Act 2014 meaning: an adult with care and support needs who, because of those needs, cannot protect themselves from abuse or neglect.
104. **C. Keep her safe and call the police for help.** Someone who is very drunk is vulnerable. Do not leave her somewhere unsafe and never take her to your home. Get help from the police.
105. **A. Stay calm, check details and get help.** Treat them patiently. Check details with the operator or a carer, and call the police if you cannot get them home safely.
106. **B. The child's safety, and whether to report it.** A child travelling alone at unusual hours is a warning sign of exploitation. Think about their safety and report your concern.
107. **C. They seem afraid of the person with them.** Fear of a companion, being controlled, or not being allowed to speak are signs that an adult may be at risk of abuse.
108. **D. Financial abuse.** Making a vulnerable person hand over money can be financial abuse. Note the details and report your concern.
109. **A. Physical, sexual, emotional and financial.** Abuse can take many forms, and it is often by someone the person knows. The DfT standards list psychological, emotional and financial abuse among others.
110. **D. See them out safely, close to their destination.** Wolverhampton's conditions say to drop passengers in a safe place as close as practicable to their destination, and to make sure they have got out safely before you set off.
111. **A. Politely refuse and give the operator's number.** Keep contact professional. Wolverhampton's conditions say drivers must not request or keep passengers' personal contact details or try to start a personal relationship with them.
112. **C. No, let them choose where to sit.** Let the passenger choose. Wolverhampton's conditions say passengers must be allowed to sit in their choice of licensed seat.

113. **B. Comments about a passenger's body or looks.** Codes of conduct say drivers must not make offensive or inappropriate comments, and Nottingham's conditions ban conversation of a personal or sexual nature. Breaking conditions can cost you your licence.
114. **A. Only when needed to help, with their agreement.** Drivers should not touch passengers unnecessarily or inappropriately. If someone may need help, ask them first rather than assume.
115. **C. No, it breaks professional boundaries.** Using what you learn on the job to contact a passenger, including through social networks, misuses their personal details. Wolverhampton's conditions also ban trying to start a personal relationship with a passenger.
116. **B. These are ways abusers groom children.** The Casey report, quoted in the DfT standards, found drivers who offered children cigarettes, alcohol or free rides in return for sex. Gifts and favours are grooming tools.
117. **D. Stay polite and professional.** Drivers should remain professional at all times and must not try to start a personal relationship with a passenger, whatever the passenger does.
118. **D. You, the driver, at all times.** A driver has responsibility for the safety of their passengers and a lot of control over them. Codes of conduct say drivers must remain professional at all times.
119. **A. Do not join in; change the subject.** Never join in sexual talk with a child. Conditions and codes of conduct ban conversation of a sexual nature and sexualised language. Report it if it suggests the child is at risk.
120. **C. Action Counters Terrorism.** ACT, Action Counters Terrorism, is the police campaign asking the public to report suspicious activity.
121. **B. Move away from it and call 999.** Visible wires make an item obviously suspicious. ProtectUK says do not touch it, move people away to a safe distance and call 999.
122. **D. Report it to the police or ACT.** If you see something that does not feel right, report it at gov.uk/ACT or on 0800 789 321. Call 999 in an emergency.
123. **A. 0800 789 321.** You can call the police in confidence on 0800 789 321, or report online at gov.uk/ACT.
124. **B. Run, Hide, Tell.** Run to a place of safety if you can. If you cannot, hide. Tell the police by calling 999 when it is safe.
125. **C. When it is safe to do so.** Get to safety first. Then tell the police by calling 999 when it is safe to do so.
126. **D. Yes, it is OK if you are not sure.** The ACT campaign says trust your instincts. It is OK if you are not sure; the police will check it.
127. **C. Listen, take them seriously and offer support.** Talking about suicide does not make it more likely. Listen, stay calm, and signpost them to help such as the Samaritans.
128. **B. 116 123.** Samaritans can be called free from any phone on 116 123, day or night.
129. **A. Call 999, as they may be in immediate danger.** If someone may harm themselves now, it is an emergency. Call 999 and stay with them if it is safe.

Highway Code for taxi and private hire drivers

130. **A. Something that you must not do.** Signs with red circles are mostly prohibitive: they tell you what you must not do. Plates below a sign add details, such as times.
131. **D. It gives an order you must follow, such as 'turn left'.** Signs with blue circles but no red border mostly give a positive instruction, such as 'ahead only' or 'keep left'.
132. **B. Triangular.** Warning signs are mostly triangular. Direction and information signs are mostly rectangular, and signs giving orders are mostly circular.
133. **B. Green.** Primary routes have green signs. Motorway signs are blue, local routes are white with a black border, and brown signs show tourist attractions.
134. **D. Only when the bus lane signs show that taxis are allowed.** Bus lane signs show which vehicles, if any, may use the lane. Unless the signs allow your vehicle, you should not drive in it while it is in operation.
135. **A. You may not use it, unless the sign also allows private hire vehicles.** The Highway Code lists taxis and licensed private hire vehicles as separate types of vehicle. A sign that shows only taxis does not include private hire vehicles.
136. **B. Any vehicle, as long as other signs do not say otherwise.** You should not drive in a bus lane during its period of operation unless the signs allow you. Outside the times shown, the lane can be used by other traffic.
137. **B. False.** Each bus lane or bus gate has signs that say which vehicles are allowed. Some include taxis and some do not, so you must read the sign each time.
138. **A. You must not drive into it.** You must not enter a road, lane or other route reserved for trams. Trams cannot steer round an obstruction.
139. **D. When your exit road or lane is clear.** You must not enter the box until your exit is clear. You may wait in it to turn right if only oncoming traffic, or other vehicles waiting to turn right, stop you.
140. **C. 60 mph.** For cars, the national limit is 60 mph on single carriageways and 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways.
141. **C. 70 mph.** Cars may do up to 70 mph on dual carriageways and motorways, unless signs show a lower limit.
142. **B. 30 mph.** A 30 mph limit generally applies to roads with street lights (not motorways) in England and Scotland, unless signs show otherwise.
143. **A. 20 mph.** In Wales the default limit on roads with street lights is 20 mph. Some roads have a 30 mph limit set locally.
144. **C. 60 mph.** Buses, coaches and minibuses up to 12 metres long have a limit of 50 mph on single carriageways and 60 mph on dual carriageways.
145. **C. 23 metres.** At 30 mph the typical thinking distance is 9 metres and the braking distance is 14 metres, so the overall stopping distance is 23 metres.
146. **B. 9 metres.** Thinking distance is how far you travel before you start to brake. At 30 mph it is about 9 metres.

147. **C. 36 metres.** At 40 mph it is 12 metres thinking distance plus 24 metres braking distance: 36 metres in total.
148. **D. 96 metres.** At 70 mph it is 21 metres thinking distance plus 75 metres braking distance: 96 metres in total.
149. **B. Make it at least twice as long.** The gap should be at least doubled on wet roads, and up to ten times greater on icy roads.
150. **C. A limit is the most you may do, and it is not always safe.** The speed limit is the absolute maximum. It does not mean it is safe to drive at that speed in all conditions.
151. **B. People driving the vehicles that can do the most harm.** Those in charge of vehicles that can cause the greatest harm in a collision bear the greatest responsibility. This applies to drivers of cars and taxis, as well as larger vehicles.
152. **B. Pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and motorcyclists.** Pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and motorcyclists are most at risk. Children, older adults and disabled people are at even greater risk.
153. **C. Give way and let the pedestrian cross first.** At a junction you should give way to pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross a road that you are turning into or out of.
154. **A. True.** Rule H2 says only pedestrians may use the pavement, and that pedestrians include wheelchair and mobility scooter users.
155. **A. At least 1.5 metres.** Leave at least 1.5 metres when overtaking cyclists at speeds of up to 30 mph, and more space at higher speeds. Wait behind if you cannot leave enough space.
156. **D. Below 10 mph, leaving at least 2 metres.** Pass horse riders and horse-drawn vehicles at under 10 mph and allow at least 2 metres of space.
157. **C. Wait and let the cyclist go past before you turn.** You should not cut across cyclists going ahead when you turn. Do not turn if it would make the cyclist stop or swerve.
158. **A. Give them plenty of room and do not cut across them.** Give priority to cyclists on the roundabout. Give them plenty of room and do not try to overtake them within their lane.
159. **B. With your left hand, so you turn and look behind you.** Where you can, open the door with the hand on the opposite side. This makes you look over your shoulder, so you are more likely to see cyclists and motorcyclists.
160. **C. No, as another vehicle may be coming that they cannot see.** Do not wave, flash your lights or use your horn to invite pedestrians across. This could be dangerous if another vehicle is approaching.
161. **A. To call 999 or 112 in an emergency when it is unsafe to stop.** You must not use a hand-held phone for any purpose while driving, even when stationary in traffic. There is an exception to call 999 or 112 in a genuine emergency when it is unsafe or impractical to stop.
162. **A. Yes, if you do not hold it and it does not block your view.** You may use a device hands-free, for example in a holder, as long as you do not hold it and it does not block your view of the road. You must still stay in full control.
163. **C. 6 penalty points and a £200 fine.** You can get 6 penalty points and a £200 fine. If you passed your test in the last 2 years, you will lose your licence.

164. **B. When the vehicle is stopped and you pay at a payment terminal.** You may use a hand-held device to make a contactless payment only when the vehicle is stationary and the goods or services are received at the same time or after.
165. **D. The passenger.** Adult passengers aged 14 and over must wear a seat belt if one is available. The passenger is responsible for this.
166. **B. Wear the adult seat belt.** From age 3 up to 1.35 metres or age 12, a child must use an adult belt in the rear if the correct child restraint is not available in a licensed taxi or private hire vehicle.
167. **D. While plying for hire or carrying passengers.** A licensed taxi driver does not need to wear a seat belt while looking for customers (plying for hire) or while carrying passengers.
168. **C. Yes, as the exemption is only for when you carry passengers.** A private hire driver is exempt only while carrying passengers. With no passengers in the car, you must wear your seat belt.
169. **B. 35 microgrammes per 100 ml.** In England and Wales you must not drive with more than 35 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. The limit in Scotland is lower, at 22.
170. **B. You may still be unfit to drive.** Alcohol takes time to leave your body. You may be unfit to drive in the morning after drinking the evening before.
171. **A. After every 2 hours of driving.** Plan your journey to take enough breaks. A break of at least 15 minutes after every two hours of driving is recommended.
172. **B. The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA).** You must report to the DVLA any health condition likely to affect your driving. Your council licence conditions may also ask you to tell the council.
173. **C. No, you must not stop or park on the zig-zag lines.** You must not stop or park on a pedestrian crossing or in the area marked by the zig-zag lines.
174. **D. No, you must not stop there even to set down a passenger.** You must not wait, park, or stop to set down and pick up passengers on school entrance markings when upright signs show a ban on stopping.
175. **A. Yes, you may stop while passengers get in or out.** Double yellow lines mean no waiting at any time, but you may stop while passengers board or alight, unless other restrictions apply.
176. **C. A licensed taxi.** Red lines ban stopping to park, load or unload, or to let people board or alight. The exceptions are a licensed taxi and a Blue Badge holder.
177. **B. Within 10 metres.** Do not stop or park opposite or within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction, except in an authorised parking space.
178. **D. At or near a bus stop.** Do not stop or park at or near a bus or tram stop or taxi rank, or anywhere you would block access for emergency services.
179. **C. Stop just long enough for passengers to get in or out.** You must not stop on an urban clearway in its hours of operation, except to pick up or set down passengers.
180. **D. No, you must not stop on the main carriageway of a clearway.** This sign means no stopping (clearway). You must not stop or park on a clearway. Only an urban clearway allows stopping to pick up or set down.

181. **B. No, you must not stop or park in a taxi bay.** You must not stop or park on taxi bays shown by upright signs and markings. These are for hackney carriages.
182. **A. Switch it off and apply the parking brake.** You must not leave an engine running unnecessarily while stationary on a public road. If you will be stopped for more than a couple of minutes, apply the parking brake and switch off the engine.
183. **C. No, not between 11.30 pm and 7 am in a built-up area.** You must not use your horn while stationary, or in a built-up area between 11.30 pm and 7 am, except when another road user poses a danger.

Numeracy and fares

184. **C. £11.20.** The first mile costs £3.20. That leaves 4 miles at £2.00 = £8.00. £3.20 + £8.00 = £11.20.
185. **B. £9.80.** 4 miles $\times$ £1.80 = £7.20. Add the flag fall: £7.20 + £2.60 = £9.80.
186. **B. £5.00.** After the first mile there are 1.5 miles left. That is 7.5 fifths, and a part counts as a whole, so $8 \times 25p = £2.00$. £3.00 + £2.00 = £5.00.
187. **B. £8.50.** After the first half mile there are 2.5 miles left = 25 tenths. $25 \times 20p = £5.00$. £3.50 + £5.00 = £8.50.
188. **D. £7.90.** $3.2 - 0.5 = 2.7$ miles = 27 tenths. $27 \times 20p = £5.40$. £2.50 + £5.40 = £7.90.
189. **D. £10.50.** 7 minutes $\times$ 30p = £2.10. £8.40 + £2.10 = £10.50.
190. **A. £1.60.** 4 minutes = 8 lots of 30 seconds. $8 \times 20p = £1.60$.
191. **B. £18.00.** 1.5 times £12.00 = £12.00 + £6.00 = £18.00.
192. **C. £15.60.** 50% of £10.40 is £5.20. £10.40 + £5.20 = £15.60.
193. **A. £17.60.** Only passengers after the first are charged: $3 \times £1.00 = £3.00$. £14.60 + £3.00 = £17.60.
194. **A. 4 miles.** Take off the flag fall: £9.00 – £3.00 = £6.00. £6.00 $\div$ £1.50 = 4 miles.
195. **B. £6.60.** £20.00 – £13.40 = £6.60. Check: £13.40 + £6.60 = £20.00.
196. **A. £2.35.** £10.00 – £7.65 = £2.35. Check: £7.65 + £2.35 = £10.00.
197. **A. £3.20.** £20 + £10 = £30.00. £30.00 – £26.80 = £3.20.
198. **D. £31.25.** £50.00 – £18.75 = £31.25. Check: £18.75 + £31.25 = £50.00.
199. **A. £2.70.** £15.00 – £11.30 = £3.70. Take off the £1 tip: £3.70 – £1.00 = £2.70.
200. **C. £4.50.** £10.40 – £5.90 = £4.50. Check: £5.90 + £4.50 = £10.40.
201. **D. 5 coins.** £2 + £2 + 50p + 20p + 10p = £4.80. That is 5 coins.
202. **D. £8.20.** £24.60 $\div$ 3 = £8.20. Check: $3 \times £8.20 = £24.60$.
203. **C. £7.75.** £31.00 $\div$ 4 = £7.75. Check: $4 \times £7.75 = £31.00$.
204. **A. £1.80.** £10 + £5 = £15.00. £15.00 – £13.20 = £1.80.
205. **D. 50p.** The correct change is £20.00 – £14.50 = £5.50. You gave £5.00, so you still owe 50p.

206. **B. 30 minutes.** Time = distance $\div$ speed. $12 \div 24 = 0.5$ hours, which is 30 minutes.
207. **D. 1 hour 30 minutes.** $45 \div 30 = 1.5$ hours. Half an hour is 30 minutes, so the journey takes 1 hour 30 minutes, not 1 hour 50.
208. **A. 24 minutes.** $8 \div 20 = 0.4$ hours. $0.4 \times 60 = 24$ minutes.
209. **C. 18 miles.** 36 minutes is 0.6 of an hour. $0.6 \times 30 = 18$ miles.
210. **D. 15:25.** $14:35 + 25$ minutes = 15:00. Add the other 25 minutes: 15:25.
211. **C. 00:15.** $22:30 + 1$ hour = 23:30. $23:30 + 45$ minutes = 00:15, which is a quarter past midnight. The clock goes back to 00 after 23:59.
212. **C. 07:40.** $25 + 5 = 30$ minutes. $08:10 - 30$ minutes = 07:40.
213. **B. 19:45.** For pm times, add 12 to the hour: $7 + 12 = 19$, so 7.45 pm is 19:45.
214. **B. 20 minutes past midnight.** 00:20 in the 24-hour clock is 12.20 am: 20 minutes after midnight.
215. **D. 3.05 pm.** Take 12 away from hours after 12: $15 - 12 = 3$, so 15:05 is 3.05 pm.
216. **C. 05:30.** 05:30 is between 23:00 and 06:00, so it is in the night tariff. 06:15, 22:45 and 18:00 are all outside it.
217. **B. £90.** 10% of £600 is £60 and 5% is £30. $15\% = £60 + £30 = £90$. (£510 is what you keep, not the commission.)
218. **A. £625.** $£120 + £95 = £215$. $£840 - £215 = £625$.
219. **C. £43.50.** $240 \div 8 = 30$ litres. $30 \times £1.45 = £43.50$.
220. **B. £8.40.** $120 \times 0.25 = 30$ kWh. $30 \times 28\text{p} = £8.40$. (£33.60 is $120 \times 28\text{p}$, which forgets the 0.25.)
221. **D. £13.00.** 1% of £12.50 is 12.5p, so 4% is 50p. $£12.50 + £0.50 = £13.00$.
222. **A. 70p.** 1% of £40 is 40p. $1.75 \times 40\text{p} = 70\text{p}$.
223. **A. £19.80.** 10% of £22.00 is £2.20. $£22.00 - £2.20 = £19.80$.
224. **C. £21.** $£168 \div 8 = £21$ an hour.
225. **B. £1.50.** $£45 \div 30 = £1.50$ a mile.
226. **D. 183 miles.** $45,463 - 45,280 = 183$ miles.
227. **C. £14.70.** Rounding up to the next 10p turns £14.63 into £14.70. £14.60 would be rounding down.
228. **A. 2 vehicles.** $7 \div 4 = 1.75$, and you cannot send part of a vehicle, so round up to 2. Never carry more passengers than your licence allows.

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